

Piatra Craiului Carnation



Romanian Mountains

Etymology

Piatra Craiului Carnation - *Dianthus callizonus*

The stem is short, 50-100 mm high. It wears at the top a flower with a corolla of approx. 30 mm in diameter, it is red-carmin with five petals, toothed at the top. The flowers at the base have a purple spot, with white silky and shiny hairs. In the center of the flower, there is a characteristic purple ring. On the back, petals are white-green. It blooms in August. The leaves, in pairs, are narrow and elongated, having a length of 20-40 mm. This flower grows only on the rocky lawns and the groves in Piatra Craiului, being endemic for this massif in Romania. The plant is no longer found in any of the neighboring mountain massifs, nor does it resemble any of the European carnations, capturing the characters of two systematic groups of the genus, but its origin has not been fully elucidated.

The *Dianthus* genus, which in Greek means divine bloom, contains about 300 annual and perennial species, numerous varieties and hybrids. They are very easy to cultivate and highly appreciated for their vibrant colours and delicate fragrance.

QUESTION 10

HOW MANY PETALS AND WHAT COLOUR DO THE PIATRA CRAIULUI CARNATION HAVE?

- a) 5 petals and it is red-carmin.
- b) 6 petals and it pink.
- c) 4 petals and it is orange
- d) 7 petals and it is yellow.

THE VARIAGATED TULIP



Etymology

THE VARIAGATED TULIP - *Fritillaria meleagris*

The name Fritillaria comes from the Latin fritillus meaning "a box of dice," possibly referring to the distribution of petals of uncultivated flowers, although this semantic approach is disputed

The plant flower has a cadrilat (varietal) motif present in multiple purple or sometimes red to purple variants. Sometimes the flowers are completely white. It Blooms from March to May, rising between 15 and 40 cm in height. The bulb of the plant has a diameter of about 2 cm and contains poisonous alkaloids. It grows on grassy fields in the riverbeds up to about 800 meters altitude. It is in a wilderness in Lunca Pogănişului in Timiș county, on a lower part of the land of the Pogăniş River meadow, near the towns of Tormac, Blajova and Berini.

QUESTION 9

This plant is said to be poisonous. IS IT TRUE OR NOT?

- a) Yes
- b) No

LADY'S SLIPPER



Carpathian Mountains

Etymology

LADY'S SLIPPER- *Cypripedium calceolus* comes from the *Cypris* Greek *Cypriot* words (*lady* from *Cyprus*, another name given to the goddess *Aphrodite*, which is related to her birthplace) and *slipper- podilon*. The name of the species is the Latin *calceolus* - which means small slipper.

The lady's slipper grows in forests, at their limit, in wet, more or less shady areas, on ribs, besides bushes, preferring calcareous soils. The plant has a height of 30-80 centimeters, broad leaves, oval and large flowers where the lower petal is transformed into a kind of intense yellow "bowl", while the lateral and upper ones are narrower and dark red or brown. The lady's slipper appears from the top of the hornbeam to the spruce floor, in the forest, especially in hilly hills and high hills, but the species are very rare and isolated

The Lady's Slipper - is a wild orchid, one of the few wild orchid species blooming on the Carpathian Mountains. Throughout Europe, the lady's slipper is on the verge of extinction and is the most protected plant by law. It is so rare that we try to save the species by in vitro multiplication.

QUESTION 8

WHAT FORM AND WHAT SPECIFIC COLOR DO THE LADY'S SLIPPER HAVE?

- a) cup shape and yellow color
- b) bowl shape and red color
- c) bowl shape and yellow color
- d) cup shape and red color.

Edelweiss



Etymology

Edelweiss --*Leontopodium alpinum*

Edelweiss , up to a height of maximum 20 cm, it can grow in other countries up to 50 - 80 cm. The inflorescence is dressed with hairy leaves, some larger and some smaller and take the form of a star. It is formed up to ten inflorescences with numerous and small flowers, framed by 5-15 white racks, radially arranged, giving the whole appearance a flower. The plant is covered with velvety pearls, silver, which gives it a special elegance. The flowering period is July – August.

QUESTION 7

WHAT COLOUR AND WHAT SIZE CAN EDELWEISS HAVE ?

- a) white - silver and 20 cm
- b) white - silver and 50 cm
- c) white - silver and 5 cm
- d) blue and 20 cm

Smirdar



Alpine area

Etymology

Smirdar - *Rhododendron kotschy* - mountain peony

The beauty of her flowers - which emanates a smell and a flavor similar to cherries - and usually occurring at the end of June and early July, and its rarity, makes the mountain peony a plant protected within the National Park Bucegi. It is perennial and keeps its green leaves throughout the year.

Smardar is part of the Ericaceae family and, despite the alternative name of "mountain peony", it should not be confused with the peony (*Paeonia officinalis*)

Its flowers have healing properties for many diseases, making it a true panacea. They are mucilaginous and contain essential amino acids. Other active ingredients are microsublimated crystals and polyphenols. From its flowers, like rose petals, syrups, jam and medicinal teas are prepared. This plant has been highlighted and classified for the first time by the Austrian botanist Theodor Kotschy (1813-1866), and also by the Hungarian Lajos von Simonkai (1851-1910).

QUESTION 6

WHAT CAN YOU PREPARE FROM THIS PLANT?

- a) tinctures,
- b) aromatic oils
- c) tinctures and powders
- d) syrups, teas and jam.

The black goat



Mountainous regions of Europe and Asia Minor

Etymology

The Modern English word *goat* comes from Old English *gāt* "she-goat, goat in general", which in turn derives from Proto-Germanic **gaitaz* originated in the 18th century.

The black goat has a height between 110 and 130 cm, it has a short tail (max. 7 cm), having a height of 75 cm at withers, weighing between 30 and 50 kg. It has a relatively short body, muscular legs with split hoof, a nearly long neck with a short head provided on both sexes with two eared and tilted horns backwards.

The animal lives in groups of 15 to 30 goats consisting of young goats and goats mothers. This social structure changes according to the state of the season. In summer, an animal is always guarded to give the alarm signal in time in case of distress

Their food consists of alpine hips, buds and deciduous or coniferous shoots, leaves of different plants, in winter the goats consume moss or lichens. The dangers for black goats are rock fall, prey animals such as lynx, wolf, bear, eagle, and human hunts can also be remembered here

QUESTION 2

THE BLACK GOAT LIVES IN GROUPS OF:

- a) 5-10 goats
- b) 10 to 15 goats
- c) 15 to 30 goats

The Carpathian Bear



Southern Carpathians

Etymology

The **brown bear** (*Ursus arctos*)

The Carpathian Bear is the biggest predator in our mountains and we should be proud of the highest concentration of such mammals across Europe. It is 1.5 meters tall, weighing 600 kg, it lives 30-50 years, it has dark brown fur and can go almost 150 km a day. The authorities, however, do not promote this sense of pride and respect for our forests, which are the habitat for the bears for millions of years. Beyond that, the bear is a predator protected by law. It's been hunted for its fur and for ... food.

You will meet him especially in the Southern Carpathians.

QUESTION 1.

WHAT DISTANCE CAN A BEAR GO A DAY?

- a) 20 to 50 km
- b) 70 to 80 km
- c) 80-100 km
- d) 120 to 150 km

The Aurochs



Carpathians

Etymology

*The Aurochs - from Slavon (old) zonbrû, which originates from proto-Slavic *zbruber, * may come perhaps from Proto-Indo-European * gómbh - ("tooth, horn"). (zool.) (Bison bonasus)- is a massive wild animal of the cattle family, with the body covered with a dense fur, with a big and wide fur head, with short horns, turned outwards and down, with a high back and hairy neck and chin*

The aurochs is the heaviest European animal on land. It has a length of 2.9-3 meters and a height of 1.9 meters, weighing from 300 to 920 kg. This animal is herbivorous. They live 28 years in captivity, but they live less in the wild. They can have cubs from the age of 4 to 20 for females and from 6 to 12 for males. Its territory can occupy even 200 km² and some flocks prefer meadows and clearings in the forest

QUESTION 3

WHAT SURFACE HAS THE HABITAT OF AN AU-ROCHS?

- a) 20-40 km²
- b) 40-60 km²
- c) 200 km²
- (d) 100 to 101 km².

The Carpathian Lynx



Etymology

The Romanian Etymological Dictionary, opposed to popular opinion, presents no connection between this word and the verb to laugh. On the other hand, the word lynx is a more recent loan in French, still originating in Latin and derived from the lynx scientific name.

The Lynx belongs to a group of the four wild cats. All are considered to be part of the Lynx genus, but some authorities classify them as part of the Felis genus, which includes wild cats and cats. The lynx has the same size as the dog. They are between 70 and 150 cm long, with a relatively short tail - 5-25 cm. The maximum weights reported are between 50 kg and 58 kg, but normally none of the species weighs more than 30 kg. Like all felins, the lynx has sharp claws and retractions that reach the length of 4-6 cm. The lynx lives about 20 years. The larger carpathian lynx is 80-150 cm long and weighs 18-30 kg. There are the Iberians with 85-120 cm and 13-25 kg and both American species that have the same length (70-120 cm) and weight (9-15 kg).

QUESTION4

WHAT SIZE IS A LYNX?

- a) as a cat
- b) as a dog
- c) as a sheep
- d) as a cow

The Wolf



Etymology

The Wolf– *Canis lupus*

It is a robust and supple animal, having a length of approx. 1.5 m; its tail is about 0.8 m. It has a variable weight, usually between 30 and 50 kg, but sometimes exceeding 70 kg.

The fur is of a brown-gray color with multiple variations, composed of two rows of bristles: one very common, woolly, near the skin, a yellowish-gray color, and a second, long, called spic, with the black tip. .

Nutrition and dentition are typical of a carnivore. Although it is also omnivorous when it is needed, it can also survive with fruit or other plants - even eating tree bark - but the wolf still prefers the meat. He behaves both as a hunter and as a necrophag, being an important factor in preserving the natural balance. Where the wolves were exterminated, for whatever reason, there was a collapse of the ecological balance. This made it necessary to reintroduce it to many of the countries that had abolished it. The wolf eats almost any kind of animal, from frogs to other small animals.

QUESTION 5

WHAT KIND OF ANIMAL IS THE WOLF?

- a) only carnivorous,
- b) carnivorous but also omnivorous,
- c) herbivor,
- (d) an omnivore.