



# The Antropical Activity and the Landscape Types in the Gilău Mountains - Romania

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## Introduction

The landscape is a „part of the space characterized by a certain type of dynamical combination, unstable to physical, biotical and antropical elements which are dialectically reacting between them, forming territorial units – landscapes – which are evolving under the aspect of the constituted elements interaction and dynamically taken separately“ (G.Bertrand, 1968 ).

For analization the landscape can be divized into 3 elements, each one containing geographical elements:

- the ecological potential;
- the biological exploitation;
- the antropical activity.

This article is a part of a Ph. D. thesis which had studied the whole 3 elements.

## The Anthropical Activity and the Types of Landschaft in the Gilău Mountains (the Western Carpathians)

The Gilău Mountains lies between the basin of Someșul Rece, partially, Someșul Cald, Iara and Arieș rivers in the Western Carpathians (fig. 1).

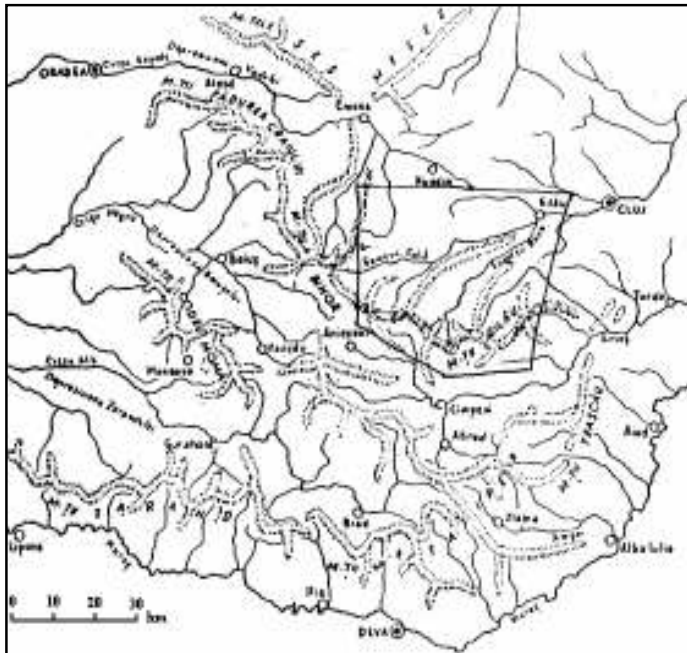


Figure 1. The Western Carpathians.

The demographical process is recent ( XVII<sup>th</sup> –XVIII<sup>th</sup> centuries). The first inhabitants could practise cattle breeding and timber exploitation.

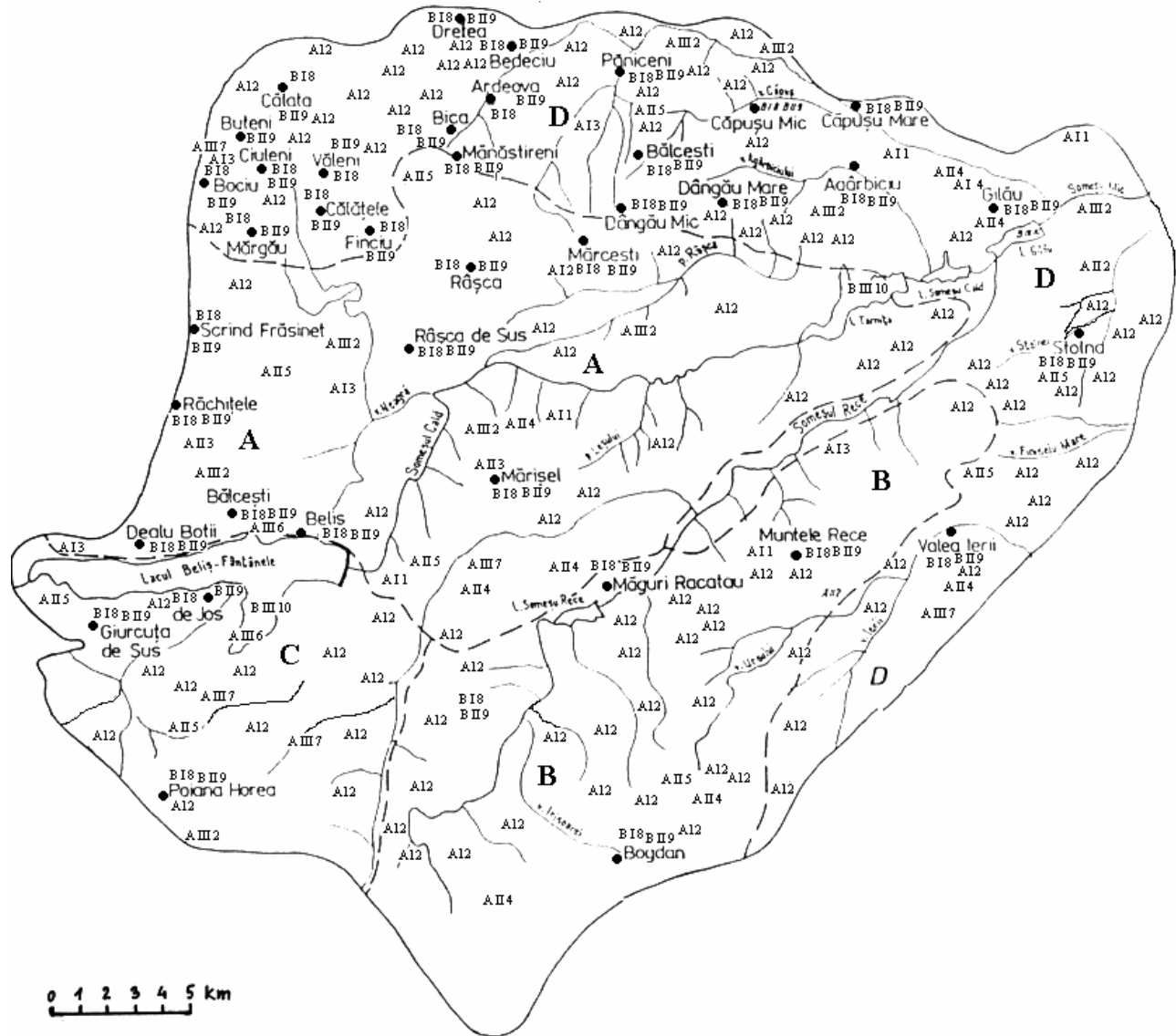
The deforestation was a condition to have pastures and the timber became very popular. This explains the extention of the pastures.

The settlements belongs to the spreaded type. The most important are: Măguri, Mărișel, Muntele Rece (1100 – 1350 m). The villages are missing, in the right way of the word, they are representing the so-called BOCAGE (pastures and the arabile field is around the houses).

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The structure of these settlements represent the deforestation style which increased from isolated nucleus till the total disappearance of the forest.

Among the factors which had contribution to the rapid anthropical transformation, the climate and the topoclimate level has priority. This assures the stability and the permanency of the population.



**Figure 2. Types of landscape in the Gilău Mountains:** A. Natural landschaft; I. Relief; 1. High altitude landschaft (A I 1); 2. Levelled-surface landschaft (A I 2); 3. Valley landschaft (A I 3); II. Vegetation; 4. Forest landschaft (A II 4); 5. Pasture landschaft (A II 5); III. Hidrology; 6. Lake landschaft (A III 6); 7. River landschaft (A III 7); B. Anthropical landschaft; I.8. Cultivated landschaft (B I 8); II.9. Settlements landschaft (B II 9); III.10. Touristical landschaft (B III 10); A. The landschaftic domain of antrophical pediment; B. The landschaftic domain of high peneplain with forest and pasture; C. The landschaftic domain of peaks and depressions highly broken up, partially antrophical; D. The landschaftic domain with emphasized break up and powerful antrophical pressure.

The total population is around 34 000 inhabitants, and the density of population is around 22 inh/sqkm.

Analyzing the structure of the population on economical sectors, there can be identified the following functional types: agriculture, services, sezonal, mixt.

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The settlements with agricultural function are numerous. The inhabitants are practicing breeding and plants cultivation or timber exploitation.

The mixt agricultural region is in the East, around 1000 m altitude.

The breeding region is on the massif itself. During the summer time there are some temporary settlements, too.

Another activity which functions the whole year are the two touristical points, from which one is arranged for ski (Beliş-Fântânele).

### The Landschaft

The Landschaft (landscape) represents the exterior shape of a territory as a result of the complex link between the natural and the anthropical compounds.

Taking into account this definition, in the Gilău Mountains can be identified the following types of landschaft (see fig. 2)

### Natural landschaft

#### Relief

- high altitude landschaft;
- levelled surface landschaft;
- valley landschaft

#### Vegetation

- forest landschaft;
- pasture landschaft

#### Hidrology

- lake landschaft;
- river landschaft.

### Antropical Landschaft

- agricultural landschaft;
- settlements landschaft;
- touristical landschaft.

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