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STUDIES REGARDING ECOLOGICAL RESTAURATION IN RETEZAT NATIONAL PARK

Ștefan Carolina¹, Mermezan Andrei-Daniel¹, Ceuca V.², Scedei Daniela Nicoleta¹, Moatăr Maria Mihaela^{*1}, Negoescu-Firu A.³, Dragomir P.I.^{*1}, Panici P. A.¹, Panici Cristina Gabriela¹, Bora Marinela¹

¹*Faculty of Engineering and Applied Technologies, University of Life Sciences "King Mihai I" from Timișoara*

²*Faculty of Forestry and Cadastre, Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine from Cluj-Napoca*

³*Faculty of Rural Tourism Management, University of Life Sciences "King Mihai I" from Timișoara*

Abstract: The chosen topic is based on unsatisfactory discussions regarding the rehabilitation of forest lands, without the use of native species reintroduction, as well as on the desire for the most efficient continuity of forest species and habitats of conservation and community interest belonging to the Retezat National Park. The aim of this work is the rehabilitation of protected natural areas and degraded lands due to abiotic factors within the Retezat National Park.

• Introduction

Retezat National Park is the first national park in Romania. Initially, it covered an area of 13,000 hectares, approximately 100 square kilometers, and has since expanded to 38,000 hectares. The glacial lakes on the territory of the park give it the name "Land of the Blue Eyes," as they represent about 38% of the total glacial lakes in Romania

• Material and method

The ecological reconstruction project was carried out in Dragșanu meadow, where, due to the sheep coming down to drink water, the hooves of the animals caused soil erosion over an area of 1 hectare after years of trampling, creating a gully 350 meters in length. Recently, an acceleration of this erosion has been observed, which was beginning to pose a

• Results and discussions

Phenomena similar to this erosion will be identified in advance, and the causes will be inventoried. For three other early-stage erosion processes, similar methods will be implemented. To enhance the effectiveness of the ecological reconstruction action, as mentioned above, fifty-six step-type structures were built on the torrent slopes to stabilize the soil and better accommodate the newly planted vegetation..

• Conclusions

Ecological reconstruction is the process by which a degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystem is restored. It may involve the rehabilitation of degraded lands,, as well as the reintroduction of species or the revitalization of habitats in areas where the occupied surfaces or population sizes have been significantly reduced by human actions.