Environmental Engineering and Management Journal March 2015, Vol.14, No. 3, 559-565
http://omicron.ch.tuiasi.ro/EEMJ/

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EVOLUTION OF TROPHIC PARAMETERS FROM AMARA LAKE

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Abstract

The transformation of lentic ecosystems in other types of ecosystems (plain, forest) is a part of normal process of ecological succession that occurs slowly, at geological scale. The filling of cuvette with eroded material transported by precipitations, air masses or detritus produced *in situ*, start from the moment when the body of water lakes is formed and has different rates depending on many factors: geographical location, geological substrate type, types of existing uses in the basin. Nutrient pollution, especially those originating from human activity, leads to water eutrophication, which accelerates the aging process of lakes. This is the case of Lake Amara, whose body of water has decreased considerably in recent years, large areas being now covered reed. Amara Lake, located in south-eastern Romania, is one of the five lakes in the country where they form mud exploited for therapeutic purposes. The importance of the lake derives both from the position of spa tourism, and the status of special protection avifaunistic area. These functions depend on maintaining constant parameters lacustrine ecosystem, the preservation of the current status and finding ways of halting and reversing the processes of nutrient pollution, so the process of eutrophication. From this reason, Amara Lake is constantly monitored in terms of trophic parameters, for that the measures to stop the eutrophication to be applied at time. In this paper, are presented the actual trophic status of Amara Lake and his evolution in the last decennium. This study can gives useful information for the management decisions that to allowing the sustainable development of this area.

Key words: aqvifaunistic area, ecological succession, eutrophication, trophic parameters

Received: November, 2014; Revised final: March, 2015; Accepted: March, 2015

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