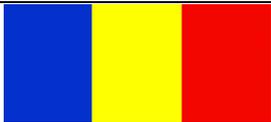
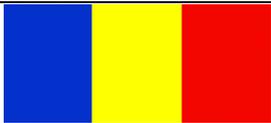


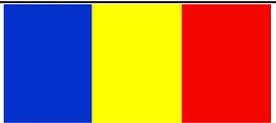
A CATALOGUE OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN THE ECOSYSTEM

Students make a catalogue about plants and animals in the ecosystem.

The plants they discovered are:

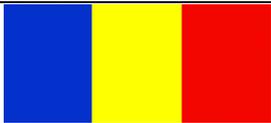
		Description	Picture
Argintică	Mountain avens	Mountain avens is an attractive, low, evergreen, perennial shrub. Its woody stems trail along the ground and freely root at the joint or knob of a stem, especially a joint where leaves grow. The blades of the White Mountain avens are dense and leather like. With their oval shape they grow to about 2 cm. The lower surface of the blade is either round or shaped like a heart. The upper surface is dark green and wrinkled while the bottom is covered with white hairs and rolled edges.	
Coadă șoricelului	Yarrow	Yarrow is a flowering plant native to the Northern Hemisphere. Yarrow has seen historical use as a medicine, often because of its astringent effects. Decoctions have been used to treat inflammations and headaches. Today, yarrow is valued mainly for its action in colds and influenza, and also for its effect on the circulatory, digestive, excretory, and urinary systems. Flowers used in this way are harvested in summer or autumn, and an infusion drunk for upper respiratory phlegm or used externally as a wash for eczema. The leaves encourage clotting, so it can be used fresh for nosebleeds.	

		<h3>Description</h3>	<h3>Picture</h3>
<p>Ferigă</p>	<p>Fern</p>	<p>Fern is any one of a group of about 12,000 species of plants. They are vascular plants. They have stems, leaves, and roots like other vascular plants. Ferns do not have either seeds or flowers (they reproduce via spores). Ferns first appear in the fossil record 360 million years ago in the Carboniferous but many of the current families and species did not appear until roughly 145 million years ago in the late Cretaceous (after flowering plants came to dominate many environments). Ferns are not of major economic importance, but some are grown or gathered for food, as ornamental plants, or for remediating contaminated soils. Some are significant weeds. They also featured in mythology, medicine, and art.</p>	
<p>Holbură</p>	<p>Bindweed</p>	<p>Bindweed can be recognized by their funnel-shaped radially symmetrical corolla; the floral formula for the family has 5 sepals, 5 fused petals, 5 epipetalous stamens (stamens fused to the petals), and a 2 part syncarpous and superior gynoecium. The stem of these plants is usually winding, hence its Latin name (convolvere = to wind). The leaves are simple and alternate, without stipules. The fruit can be a capsule, berry, or nut, all containing only two seeds per one locule (one ovule/ovary). The leaves and starchy tuberous roots of some species are used as foodstuffs (sweet potato and water spinach), and the seeds are exploited for their medicinal value as purgatives. Some species contain ergoline alkaloids that are likely responsible for the use of these species as ingredients in psychedelic drugs.</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">Iarbă</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Grass</p>	<p>Grass belongs to the Graminoids, which are among the most versatile life forms. They became widespread toward the end of the Cretaceous period, and fossilized dinosaur dung (coprolites) have been found containing phytoliths of a variety of grasses that include grasses that are related to modern rice and bamboo. Grasses have adapted to conditions in lush rain forests, dry deserts, cold mountains and even intertidal habitats, and are now the most widespread plant type; grass is a valuable source of food and energy for all sorts of wildlife and organics.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Laba găştii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Jacking gang</p>	<p>Jacking gang or Sole gang is an excellent cardiac and nervous sedative, "cooling down" rebellious thoughts of depression and state-specific blood pressure. This plant, little known even in rural areas, where it grows in dry land from water meadows and roadsides, gives spectacular results in neurovegetative dystonia. It is good to know that there are diseases of the liver, stomach and kidneys which occur on a nervous basis, but critical situations due to the stress can be relieved by the sole infusion of 5-10 teaspoons gang. Our thoughts are clarified, we quickly energize and remove new nightmare areas.</p>	

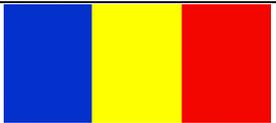
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<p>Limbariță</p>	<p>Hound's tongue</p>	<p>Hound's Tongue is a rough, bristly perennial, belonging to the Boraginaceae tribe. Its scientific name of <i>Cynoglossum</i> is derived from the Greek, and signifies 'Dog's Tongue,' from the shape and texture of the leaves, under which name it is properly known. It is a stout plant found on waste ground. The stem, hairy and leafy, 1 to 2 feet high, branched above, arises from amidst large, narrow, radical, stalked leaves. The root was used in decoction and as pills for coughs, colds in the head and shortness of breath, and the leaves were boiled in wine as a cure for dysentery.</p>	
<p>Măzărică</p>	<p>Vetch</p>	<p>Vetch: About 150 species are known. The plants are 30–120 cm tall, with trailing or climbing stems and compound leaves with several pairs of leaflets. The magenta, bluish white, white, or yellow flowers are borne singly or in clusters. Two to ten seeds are borne in a pod. A few species of vetch are cultivated. Like other legumes, they add nitrogen to the soil by means of nitrogen-fixing bacteria and thus are particularly valuable as a soil-enriching crop.</p>	
<p>Morcov sălbatic</p>	<p>Wild carrot</p>	<p>Wild carrot is a biennial that closely resembles a typical garden carrot during the first year of growth. During the second year of growth, the plants produce stalks with white, flat-topped flowers. Many white flowers occur in a cluster where the stalks of each flower all arise from a common point. This gives the appearance of a single, flat-topped white flower. A solitary purple flower often occurs in the center. They may curve inward at maturity producing a 'bird's nest' effect.</p>	

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<p>Nuc</p>	<p>Walnut tree</p>	<p>Walnut Tree is widely grown in temperate zones. The leaves and blossoms of the walnut tree normally appear in spring. The nut kernels of all the species are edible. The nuts are rich in oil and are widely eaten both fresh and in cookery. The walnut shell has a wide variety of uses. Walnut shells are mostly used to clean soft metals, fiberglass, plastics, wood and stone, being an environmentally friendly and recyclable abrasive because of its elasticity and resilience. Uses include cleaning automobile and jet engines, electronic circuit boards, and paint and graffiti removal. The shell is also used in oil well drilling. Flour made from walnut shells is widely used in the plastics industry. Walnut shells are added to paint to give it a thicker consistency for "plaster effect" ranges. It is occasionally used in soap and exfoliating cleansers.</p>	
<p>Păpădie</p>	<p>Dandelion</p>	<p>Dandelion's leaves are 5–25 cm long or longer, simple and basal. The flower heads are yellow to orange colored, and are open in the daytime but closed at night. A rosette may produce several flowering stems at a time. The flower heads are 2–5 cm in diameter. The flower heads mature into a spherical "clocks" containing many single-seeded fruits called achenes. Dandelions are important plants for northern hemisphere bees. Dandelion pollen is a common allergen and a common component in bee pollen. Dandelions are used as food plants by the larvae of some species of butterflies and moths.</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">Papură</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bulrush</p>	<p>Bulrush leaves are alternate and mostly basal to a simple, jointless stem that eventually bears the flowering spikes. The rhizomes spread horizontally beneath the surface of muddy ground to start new upright growth, and the spread of Bulrush is an important part of the process of open water bodies being converted to vegetated marshland and eventually dry land.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Plop</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Poplar</p>	<p>Poplars can grow from anywhere between 15–50 m tall, with trunks of up to 2.5 m diameter. The bark on young trees is smooth, white to greenish or dark grey. The leaves are spirally arranged, and vary in shape from triangular to circular or lobed, and with a long petiole. The flowers appear in early spring before the leaves. The fruit is a two to four-valved capsule, green to reddish-brown, mature in mid summer, containing numerous light brown seeds surrounded by long, soft, white hairs which aid wind dispersal.</p>	

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Rostopască	Celandine	<p>Celandine is a low-growing, hairless perennial plant, with fleshy dark green, heart-shaped leaves. The plant is found throughout Europe. It prefers bare, damp ground and it is often a persistent garden weed. The flowers are yellow, turning white as they age. The plant is widely used and sold in most pharmacies as a dried herb. It is brewed and used in baths to help cure dermatitis and other skin irritations. It can also be consumed inside carefully as can be poisonous if not careful.</p>	
Rug sălbatic	Wild cane	<p>Wild cane forms dense stands on disturbed sites, sand dunes, in wetlands. It flowers in late summer, bearing upright, feathery plumes 40 to 60 cm long, but the seeds are rarely fertile. Instead, it mostly reproduces vegetatively, by underground rhizomes, which are tough and fibrous and form knotty, spreading mats that penetrate deep into the soil up to 1 m deep. It is a strong candidate for use as a renewable biofuel source because of its fast growth rate, ability to grow in different soil types and climatic conditions.</p>	

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<p>Salcâm</p>	<p>Acacia</p>	<p>Acacia is a genus of shrubs and trees. The leaves of acacias are compound pinnate in general. Their vertical orientation protects them from intense sunlight, as with their edges towards the sky and earth they do not intercept light so fully as horizontally placed leaves. The small flowers have five very small petals, almost hidden by the long stamens, and are arranged in dense globular or cylindrical clusters; they are yellow or cream-colored in most species, whitish in some, even purple or red. The plants often bear spines, especially those species growing in arid regions. Acacia seeds can be difficult to germinate.</p>	
<p>Salcie</p>	<p>Willow</p>	<p>Willow is found primarily on moist soils in cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Willows are very cross-fertile, and numerous hybrids occur, both naturally and in cultivation. A well-known example is the Weeping Willow. Willows have abundant watery bark, sap which is heavily charged with salicylic acid, soft, usually pliant, tough wood, slender branches and large, fibrous roots. The leaves are typically elongated but may also be round to oval. Willows are often planted on the borders of streams so that their interlacing roots may protect the bank against the action of the water. Frequently the roots are much larger than the stem which grows from them. The leaves and bark of the willow tree have been mentioned in ancient texts as a remedy for aches and fever and the Ancient Greek physician Hippocrates wrote about its medicinal properties in the 5th century BC, relying on it for medical treatments. This is because it contains salicylic acid, the precursor to aspirin.</p>	

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<p style="text-align: center;">Scai</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cocklebur</p>	<p>Cocklebur has a reputation as a noxious weed. Farmers and gardeners have been battling the aggressive plant since colonial times. Cockleburs are quite toxic as young seedlings and have been known to poison livestock. Each cocklebur fruit contains two seeds that may remain viable for many years. The prickly burs hook into your clothing and become tightly attached. Often the vicious burs form tangled clots in the fur of animals, and must be cut out of the hair. Cockleburs grow in moist areas, wet fields. Cockleburs bloom in the late summer from July to September. The seeds and seedlings contain the highest quantity of toxin, yet the whole plant can be considered toxic. All animals may be affected: cattle, swine, sheep, and poultry are more at risk than horses and pets. The signs of poisoning include gastrointestinal irritation, weakness, breathing difficulty, behavioral changes, cardiac abnormalities, death.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Spânz</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hellebore</p>	<p>Hellebore is widely grown in gardens for decorative purposes, as well as for their medicinal abilities and uses in witchcraft. They are particularly valued by gardeners for their winter and early spring flowering period; the plants are surprisingly frost-resistant and many are evergreen. Many species of hellebore have green or greenish-purple flowers.</p>	

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Trestie	Reed	<p>Reed is a generic botanical term used to describe numerous tall, grass-like plants of wet places. Paper reed or papyrus was the source of the ancient Egyptian writing material, also used for making boats.</p>	
Trifoi	Clover	<p>Clover is a small annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial herbaceous plant. The leaves are trifoliate (rarely 5- or 7-foliate) with red, purple, white, or yellow flowers; the small, few-seeded pods are enclosed in the calyx. Clovers are used as food plants by the larvae of some butterfly and moth species; it is nutritious for livestock; it grows in a great range of soils and climates and it is appropriate for either pasturage or green composting.</p>	
Urzică	Nettle	<p>Nettle is the common name for between 30-45 species of flowering plants of the genus <i>Urtica</i> in the family Urticaceae, with mainly temperate distribution. They are mostly herbaceous perennial plants, but some are annual and a few are shrubby. The most prominent member of the genus is the stinging nettle, native to Europe, Africa, Asia, and North America. <i>Urtica</i> nettles are food for the caterpillars of numerous butterflies and moths.</p>	

The animals they discovered are:

		Description	Picture
Albină	Bee	<p>Bees are flying insects closely related to wasps and ants, and are known for their role in pollination and for producing honey and beeswax. They are found on every continent except Antarctica, in every habitat on the planet that contains insect-pollinated flowering plants. Bees are adapted for feeding on nectar and pollen, the former primarily as an energy source and the latter primarily for protein and other nutrients. Most pollen is used as food for larvae. Bees have a long proboscis (a complex "tongue") that enables them to obtain the nectar from flowers. They have antennae almost universally made up of 13 segments in males and 12 in females. Bees all have two pairs of wings, the hind pair being the smaller of the two.</p>	
Buburuză	Ladybird	<p>Ladybirds are small insects, ranging from 1 mm to 10 mm, and are commonly yellow, orange, or scarlet with small black spots on their wing covers, with black legs, head and antennae. A very large number are mostly, or entirely, black, grey, or brown and may be difficult for non-entomologists to recognize them. They are found worldwide, with over 5,000 species described. A few species are considered pests in North America and Europe, but they are generally considered useful insects as many species feed on aphids or scale insects, which are pests in gardens, agricultural fields, orchards, and similar places.</p>	

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Fluture	Butterfly	<p>Butterfly is a mainly day-flying insect of the order Lepidoptera, the butterflies and moths. The butterfly's life cycle consists of four parts: egg, larva, pupa and adult. Most species are diurnal. Butterflies have large, often brightly coloured wings. Some butterflies have evolved symbiotic and parasitic relationships with social insects such as ants. Some species are pests because in their larval stages they can damage domestic crops or trees; however, some species are agents of pollination of some plants, and caterpillars of a few butterflies eat harmful insects.</p>	
Șopârlă	Lizard	<p>Lizards typically have limbs and external ears. Many lizards can detach their tails to escape from predators, an act called autotomy, but this ability is not shared by all lizards. Vision, including color vision, is particularly well developed in most lizards, and most communicate with body language or bright colors on their bodies as well as with pheromones. Most lizard species are harmless to humans.</p>	