

Project theme: GLOBAL WARMING

Project title: THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON

## **VEGETATION**

Team: BUBURUZELE ISTETE

Class II C, "Emil Isac" Secondary School Cluj-Napoca Age of the student: 8-9 years

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Research question:

IS THERE A CONNECTION BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGES AND THE APPEARANCE OF THE VEGETATION IN THE PERIOD 1-9 MARCH IN THE DAMBUL ROTUND DISTRICT, CLUJ-NAPOCA, CLUJ COUNTY, ROMANIA?

Phase I

In the ancient Roman calendar, the year began on March 1, and Baba Dochia appears as the embodiment of the old year, which is drawing to a close and must die. Dochia's death on March 9 is considered the boundary between the cold and warm seasons. Thus, the period between March 1 and 9 represents the time interval in which Dochia fulfills his destiny by climbing the mountain, together with his flock of sheep, to die towards rebirth. The unstable aspect of the weather during this period is considered to be due to the capricious character of Baba Dochia. Spring babes are also known as Baba Dochia days. Whenever we celebrate Babel we will, in fact, be celebrating the transition from winter to summer. The first days of March are considered changeable, some being too hot and others cold. Ethnographers say that the tradition of "babes" arose from the myth of Baba Dochia, one of the most important in Romanian culture. Baba Dochia would have taken its name from Saint Evdochia, celebrated by the church on March 1. Tradition says that between March 1-9, each person has a "grandmother". For choosing the baby, one method is to choose a day between March 1 and 9 at random. Another method is to choose your baba based on your birthday: if the day is between the 1st and 9th of any month then the baba will be on that day as well.

In order to check if this tradition is still respected or if the weather has changed due to climate change, I searched the archives of the Meteorological Society for the temperature values recorded in recent years https://www.meteoromania.ro/clim/caracterizare-

multianuala/cc\_1961\_2023\_03.html

We reproduce here the obtained data:

Table 2: Data related to air temperature (absolute monthly maximum and minimum, respectively multiannual monthly average) and atmospheric precipitation (absolute monthly maximum,

monthly average multiannual and absolute maximum in 24 hours) from March, for 13 weather

stations evenly distributed on the territory of Romania Temperatura aerului (°C) Precipitatii atmosferice (mm) Cantitatea Cantitatea Cantitatea Media Maxima **Minima** lunară lunară, maximă Statia lunară absolută/A maximă medie absolută absolută/A meteorologică multianuală nul nul absolută/A multianuală căzută în 24 (1961-2023)(1961-2023)nul ore/Anul București-Filaret 28,8/1947 -19,0/1883 127,9/1984 42,0 49,3/1973 6,2 Buzău 28,0/2001 5,3 -17,0/1901 84,8/2018 42,0/1897 26,6 13,8/1989 -5,3 -29,0/1987 105,6/2021 38,9 Ceahlău Toaca 34,7/2021 30,2 Cluj-Napoca 28,9/1927 4,0 -22,0/1932 108,5/1962 32,2/2006 -12,8/1929; 1940 30.8/1952 (Constanța 95,7/1995 31.5 Constanța (Constanța 5,5 44,7/1995 Aer: Port) Constanța Port) Craiova 29.0/1947 5.6 -21,0/1929 144,0/2016 42.6 44,8/2016 27.0/1926 95,3/1900 59,7/1901 Iasi (Iași 3,8 -22,7/1952 (Iași 31.9 (Iași Internat) Internat) Internat) Satu Mare 26,0/1974 4.8 -20,6/1940 180,9/2013 36.9 35,6/2004 Semenic 17,5/1977 -2,1 -21,7/1987 193,2/1962 66,1 48,8/1982 4,3 -27,3/1932 97,1/1962 29.7 Tg. Mureş 27,0/1975 57,0/1897 Timisoara 28,2/1952 6,2 -20,0/1933 116,0/1915 35,4 28,4/1924 Vf. Omu 12,2/1974 -29,6/1987 307,7/1944 -8,1 66,0 55,0/1944

Tabelul 3: Topul anilor cu cele mai calde luni martie din România, din perioada 1961-2023 Nr. Temperatura medie Abaterea față de mediana intervalului de Anul crt. lunară (°C) referință 1991 – 2020 (°C) 1 1990 7,4 3.5 2 7.2 2014, 2017 3.3 3 2001 2,7 6,6 4 2019 6,5 2,6 5 1989 6.2 2,3 1975, 2002, 6 6,1 2,2 2007 7 2020 6,0 2,1

-26,3/1987 180,7/2006 66,1

34,0/2001

Vlădeasa 1800

12,8/1991 -4,5

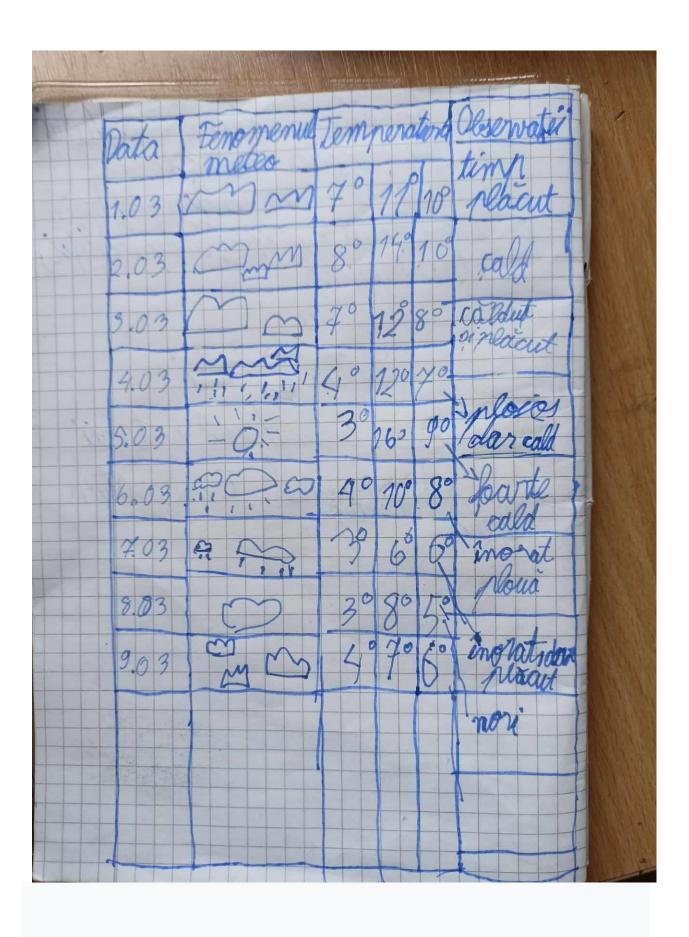
Nr. crt.	Anul	Temperatura medie lunară (°C)	Abaterea față de mediana intervalului de referință 1991 – 2020 (°C)		
8	2023	5,9	2,0		
9	1994, 2008	5,7	1,8		
10	1977, 2016	5,5	1,6		

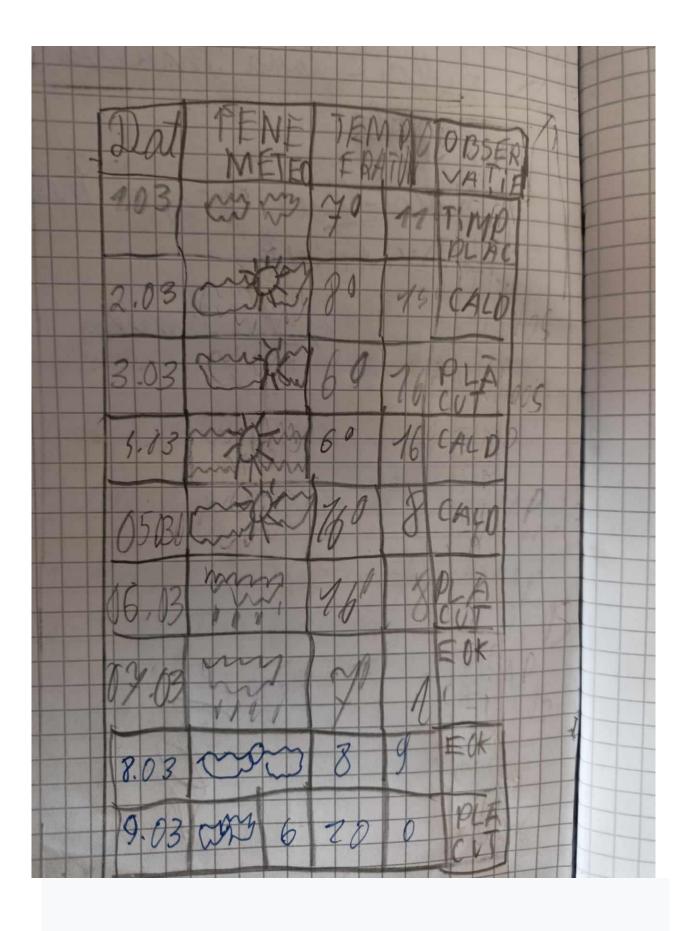
Tal	Tabelul 4: Topul anilor cu cele mai reci luni martie din România, din perioada 1961-2023								
	lr. rt.		Anul	Ten	nperatura medie lunară (°C)	Aba	terea față de mediana intervalului de referință 1991 – 2020 (°C)		
1		1987		-2,0		-6,0			
	2		1996		-1,4		-5,4		
3		1969		0,1		-3,9			
-	4		1963		0,4		-3,6		
5		1962		0,7		-3,3			
	6		1976		0,9		-3,1		
7		1964		1,0		-3,0			
	8		1993		1,4		-2,6		
9		1973,19	985,2003,2005	1,5		-2,5			
1	0		1998		1,6		-2,4		

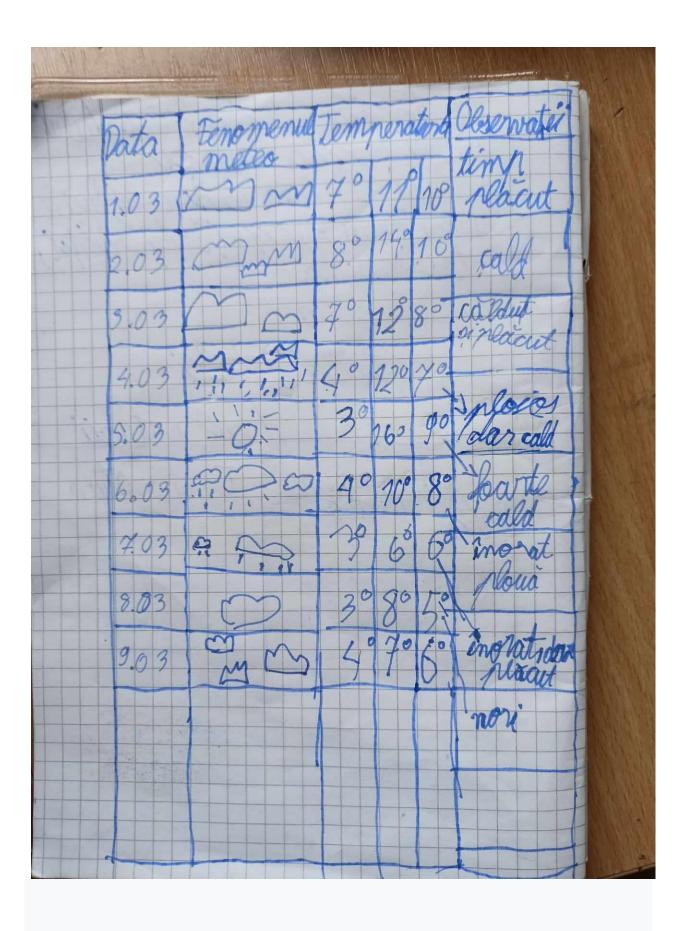
According to these data, we observe that the average temperature in March was 6.1 degrees in 1975, rising in the following years, reaching 7.2 degrees in 2014 and 2017. In a period of 42 years, the average temperature of March has increased by one degree, but this actually means temperature increases during each day. If at the beginning of March there were changes in the weather, one day it snowed, then it froze, then it melted, then it rained, now we have more sunny days at the beginning of March.

## Phase II

The students of the 2nd grade C created a nature calendar for the period March 1-9, 2024. We will present some of the data obtained by them. From the calendars made by them, it can be seen that in 2024, the temperature was quite high, with no minus temperatures.







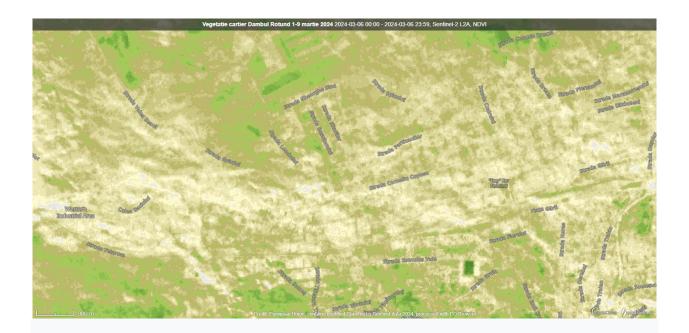
Balendarul naturii Fenomenul Temperatu Obser 01.03:2024 02.03.2024 Enso-03.03.2024 rit partial 0 04.03.2024 novos annou 05032024 plai 06.63. 2024 0



Impreuna cu ei am căutat imagini din satelit ale cartierului Dambul Rotund din Cluj-Napoca, unde majoritatea locuiesc și unde se afla și școala unde învața "Școala Gimnaziala "Emil Isac".







The first image discovered is from 2018.03.08, the next image is from 2020.03.07, and the last one is from 2024.03.06. all of them are captured by the Sentinel 2.12 satellite. Looking at them carefully, we notice that the intensity of the green color is increasing year by year, although the same period of the year is captured, the days of the Babes, 1-9.m apps.sentinel-hub.com/eo-browser/?zoom=15&lat=46.78748&lng=23.56855&themeId=FORESTRY&visualizationUrl=htt ps%3A%2F%2Fservices .sentinel-hub.com%2Fogc%2Fwms%2F2730da16-e275-480d-a58a-a6956ca3d025&datasetId=S2L2A&fromTime=2020 03-07T00 %3A00%3A00.000Z&toTartie. I used the Sentinel HubEO browser website.

## Main results and conclusions:

After analyzing the weather data of the area from the last years and the information, the students could see that the temperature has increased, which has led to the blooming of snowdrops and all kinds of flowers that herald spring much earlier.

Taking all this into account, the students could see a direct relationship between the positive temperatures both during the day, but especially during the night in recent years and the changes over time. In the years 1980-1990, snowdrops bloomed between March 1-9, but after the year 2000 they can be seen blooming even from the beginning of February.

The conclusions that can be drawn from here are: climate changes are obvious: increasing temperatures, long periods of winter without precipitation in the form of snow, no low temperatures below 0 degrees, these changes can cause changes in the development of these species up to disappearance. Our intervention to stop climate change is necessary, because with everyone's help we can improve the situation.

What's next? Actions to make a difference and help reduce pollution.

Earth's climate is changing. With this research activity we were able to see how the average temperature of the planet is increasing and this has repercussions in many areas, such as the environment, the economy, health and everyday life.

What can we do to stop this?

Let's reimagine a sustainable world where we to reuse everything to avoid the consumption of new products, which involve the use or pollution of natural resources.

- Using organic products to treat pests in our crops.
- We take care of our forests, with the sustainable harvesting of their products.
- Activities of afforestation and greening of intensively deforested areas.
- Use green transport: walk or cycle around our town, use public transport to get to other
  locations, to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas pollutants.
- Set an example through our actions around us so that our families, friends and neighbors
  become aware of the importance of caring for the environment.
- Giving voice to our actions, through social networks, informative posters.

And so, to help improve the environment and mitigate climate change, the students culminated this research with the creation of an exhibition of ecologically themed drawings that will be displayed on our school's social networks.

