

substrate-land's reality, cartographic material quality, are attributes which recommend the author and his book, both to the general public, desirous to know our country's geographic features, and to the public that has an opinion, and finds out one of the most comprehensive summary ever published in Romanian geographical literature.

Professor's Pop merit lies in the fact that, overweening at all, he offers especially to the young trainees a quality card, a regional approach model, that combines in a total harmony the exhaustive, complete information, with the synthesis. From now on, it will be the basis of many future

researches as a matrix of valuable database where from one can start in the future researches.

Being given the quality of this book, highly recommend it to students, young studious geographers and those from other activity fields, who are eager to know the realities of a Romanian geographic space component, well known as the "*central pivot*", "*heart*" or "*basic central unit*" (p. 9), as called by the author himself.

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Romanescu Gh., Stoleriu C.C., Enea A. 2013, Limnology of the Red Lake, Romania. An Interdisciplinary Study, Springer Pub., Dordrecht, Heidelberg, New York, London, 234 p.

A scientific book about one of the most representative Romanian lacustrine unit is an editorial event. Especially if it arises in the care of such prestigious publishers like Springer.

The book's authors anted and succeeded in touching various aspects about the Red Lake – the most known natural barrier lake from Romania. It is unique not only because we know the year when Becaş River valley was retained by the fall – slide of Ghilcoş Mountain's slope, but also because fir logs conserved inside lake's basin in their initial vertical position. Basin's formation and evolution was, of course, influenced by area's geologic and geomorphologic features, but they also influenced the abiotic and biotic properties of water inside the depression. This complexity is well captured and analysed by the authors.

The introduction refers to concept, historic, distribution and typification, and represents a theoretical part based on a large documentation. For this book even the bibliography is a great source of information. The next chapters, the authors locate the lake inside the Cheile Bicazului – Hășmaşul Mare National Park, according to its geology, geomorphology, flora and fauna etc.

A well developed part of this book refers to paleogeographic evolution of river's hydrographic basin and lake's basin. There is made a description of lake's crystalline bed, sedimentation cycles, rock deposits and ground types.

The analysis of lake's hydrographic basin and bed has an important role in developing book's following chapters. First it is a made a petrographic, structural, morphologic (endokarst and exokarst) and fluvial presentation of Hășmaş Mountains, closing with naming the geomorphological zones.

Even though small, The Red Lake's hydrographical basin presents a remarkable complexity. After presenting morphometric parameters, the authors analysed lake's hydrographical network, approaching hierarchic and density aspects, but also slopes exposure and fragmentation. Direct measurement made it easy to update lake's morphometric parameters. There are made statistical analysis of submersed slopes and built hypsographic curves. Research results are represented in maps and graphics.

The next chapter refers to lacustrine sediments that indicate research meticulousity. Like in other chapters, the most used research

method is the causal one. A great accent is set on land use presentation, forests evolution in different time periods starting with 1989. 17 lake sampling points bring information about organic carbon distribution and humus concentration. Also, the profiles show lake's bed sedimentation evolution in every section and in whole lake. The results are also supported by erosion rate analysis and torrential organisms' role. The authors present also analysis results of alluvial deposits composition using deposits samples illustrated in a cluster graphic.

About climatic conditions, there are references made about the evolution of average and extreme temperatures that represent region's topoclimate. Connect with air temperature evolution, there were made precise determinations of lake water temperature variation, hydrogen ions concentration, dissolved oxygen and conductivity. Numerous diagrams show the evolution of these parameters on a vertical from lake's surface to bottom.

A short chapter presents some relevant examples of specific vegetal and animal associations.

A different chapter refers to wet areas inside The Red Lake. Together with lake's shore area, there were determined other wet areas, according to lake's submersed slope. There are analysed three wetland compact area features: upper part of the two lake arms (Oii, Suhard) and the area where they reach the main lake. The authors emphasize distinctive vegetal associations' description.

The management of lake's water represents the last analysis phase. Touristic activity inside and around lake's area lays its own negative mark on water's quality, but also on the environment. Aquatic environment pollution is represented by qualitative water parameters decrease and by eutrophication process acceleration.

This book written by our colleagues from Iași represents a reference document about the Red Lake features. The results presented in this book are valuable also from ground work point of view, making it the base of this study.

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Maria Eliza Dulamă (2011), *Didactică axată pe competențe. Teorie și aplicații. Ediția a 2-a [Competence-Based Didactics. Theory and Practice. Second Edition], Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, ISBN 978-973-595-330-0*
(B 5 format, 507 pages, out of which: 500 pages of text, 7 pages of references).

Competence-Based Didactics, at the second edition, answers a present need characteristic of Geography undergraduates and Geography teachers at the beginning of their career: forming the teachers' competences in general and especially of Geography teachers' competences. Maria Eliza Dulamă identifies the competences characteristic of the Didactics of a certain speciality (and those of the Didactics of Geography presented in detail, clearly and with scientific rigour in this book), starting from five categories of general competences:

planning, organising, elaborating educational means, using educational means, and assessment.

Geography undergraduates and teachers at the beginning of their career will undergo a process of forming competences characteristic of the Didactics of Geography while solving the tasks in this book. Although this book has the geographers as its main educational target, one cannot notice that it has enough features that recommend it also to those preparing in the Didactics of other specialties, covering in an exhaustive manner