

RESEARCHES ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL POLYMORPHISM OF THE SESSILE OAK IN SOUTHERN FAGARAS SUB-REGION

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ABSTRACT

The natural populations of sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) are characterized as polymorph. In a population, as the frequency of genotypes exteriorizing phenotypes of superior selective value increases, the population's capacity of reproduction and vitality is higher.

In the natural oak populations studied we analyzed the frequency of such superior genotypes on the basis of the leaf shape.

We studied the leaves' morphological describers with differentiation capacity for the identified biotypes and used discriminatory analysis to work out the data.

In the studied area, for sessile oak, there is a rich gene collection with high possibilities of selection.

Keywords: sessile oak, polymorphism