

## Synecological analysis of the mining insect species identified on the *Quercus robur* species from the Hârboanca Reserve, Vaslui

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**Abstract:** The Hârboanca Forest Reserve is a typical island from the former forest-steppe of the Central Moldavian Plateau and is a note of originality through the interesting phenomenon of hybridogenesis in oak: *Quercus speciosa*, *Q. pseudopubescentis*, *Q. pubescens* var. *vasluiensis* and rare subunits: *Q. pubescens* var. *macrocarpa*, *Q. virgiliana* f. *cuneata*.

On the species *Quercus robur* from the Hârboanca Reserve, between 2005 and 2006, we analyzed 14 samples, collected annually, from the fifth month to the ninth month, from which we obtained 775 individuals belonging to 16 species of mining insects. Among these, two eudominant species, *Tischeria ekebladella* and *Phyllonorycter roboris* and 6 species are euconstants - *Phyllonorycter roboris*, *Tischeria ekebladella*, *Profenusa pygmaea*, *Phyllonorycter quercifoliella*, *Phyllonorycter heegeriella* and *Stigmella ruficapitella*.

As for the dynamics of mining insect species, the first mining adults appear in mid-May and the staggered appearance of the species is correlated with the climatic factor. The most abundant species is *Tischeria ekebladella*, followed by the species *Phyllonorycter roboris*, followed by the other less represented species.

As the main negative actions on this reserve are due to anthropogenic activities and the area of the reserves has been reduced over time due to the need for arable areas, grazing in the neighboring areas, as well as illegal tree cutting, this year and the following year we will resume research in this area to identify the dynamics of the species over time.

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