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# CERTAIN ASPECTS REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL AXES: MODELS IN THE ROMANIAN CARPATHIAN SPACE

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**Abstract**

The relationship between the crisis situations – generated by economic, medical and other causes – and space is a territorial relationship in which the two realities present systemic properties. This issue is proven by the need to perceive the territorial reality as a connection-shaped construct such as the environmental axis. The architecture of an environmental axis has structural components such as the main axis, secondary axes, nuclei, links, force sectors, matter, energy, information and response. The environmental axes, with nucleation pivots, were created on direct and adjacent natural, historical, social, economic and cultural supports. They respond to wide spatial requests from a region to another region and have the role to assure the complementarity and transferability in correlation with the increased opportunities. The Romanian Carpathian space offers a multitude of examples of functional environmental axes under the form of passage corridors, for example, the West-East axis Bârgău-Dorna-Moldova in Eastern Carpathians and North-South axis Bran-Rucăr-Dragoslavele in Meridional Carpathians, analyzed in this study. The particularities and parameters of axes development are highlighted by organization levels, adjusted to the temporal-spatial evolution. The functioning of these axes highlights the dynamic side of Romanian geospatial system by stability parameters, instability, sustainability, fragility, regression, decline, rehabilitation and reconversion parameters which show the quality of environment. The integrated regional units and models assure the territorial junction between axes and the territorial it connects from north to south or from west to east, at local, regional, national or international level.

*Keywords*: crisis situation, environmental axes, models, Romanian Carpathian space

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