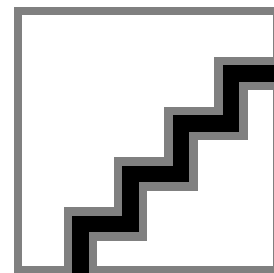




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Editorial Note: Natural Sciences - where science meets beauty

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Editorial

The Natural Sciences - where Science meets Beauty is another logo of Journal Acta Scientifica Naturalis. The new vision of the Editorial group is the front of the Journal to show the common sights of Bulgaria, where the essential association is found: Konstantin Preslavsky University of Shumen. This is, as it were, a continuation of the convention of the Editorial group so far to advance crafted by acclaimed craftsmen from the district. We have changed items, yet we need to safeguard the vision of the association among science and our general surroundings. Again the main thought process will be excellence. It very well may be found wherever around us. Nature is the essential wellspring of excellence, and craftsmanship endeavors to discover it and save it on the canvas for as far as might be feasible. On the front of the Journal is distributed a photograph of one of the most wonderful mountains in Bulgaria – Pirin Mountain. It is a little however lovely mountain situated in the southwestern piece of the nation. Truth be told, Bulgaria is a little nation - with a zone of 110 994 square km, on whose region there are an exceptionally huge number of mountains - an aggregate of 39 in number. Also, they involve just 30% of the nation's zone. The Bulgarian mountains are generally youthful. Most have a place with the Balkanida geographical massif, which is a piece of the Alps-Himalayan mountain run. The last is viewed as the most youthful shaped on Earth. The topographical association between the Balkanida land massif and the Asian mountains is clarified by their basic root. As indicated by one hypothesis, the Bulgarian mountains have ascended from the base of a monster sea known as Tethys, alongside the southern pieces of inland Europe and the southwestern pieces of landmass Asia. Most seasoned known name of the Pirin Mountain is Orbelus. With this name, the old Thracian clans living in these terrains named this mountain. In Thracian, the name implies „snow-white“, as a result of the snowcapped tops. The cutting edge name of the mountain is given by the later occupants of similar grounds – the Slavs. The Slavs called it Perrin or Perun. The two names will be names of the preeminent lord of the Slavs. He is known to have different sides: The primary side is a promoter who advances the great deeds of individuals by giving them downpour that brings life and richness. The other party is a simply judge who rebuffs by sending lightning storm. Perun's picture relates to the Greek god Zeus, to the Roman god Jupiter and to the Scandinavian god Thor. Pirin Mountain is a little mountain with a region of 2585 square kilometers. In this little region are gathered 98 tops with a stature of in excess of 2500 meters above ocean level. In Pirin there are two tops more than 2900 m, seven tops more than 2800 m, seventeen tops more than 2700 m, thirty-two tops more than 2600 m and forty tops more than 2500 m. The three most noteworthy pinnacles are of marble and others are among the most elevated are made of rock. The spread photograph shows the most noteworthy pinnacle of the mountain - Vihren Peak (2914.3 m above ocean level). This is the second most elevated top in Bulgaria after the Musala Peak in Rila (2925 m above ocean level). Inside Europe, Vihren Peak is eighth in stature. In the southwestern piece of the Pirin Mountain in the layer of sedimentary stores can be seen the excellent and pleasant Melnik Rock Pyramids. The most elevated stone pyramids are in the zone of the town of Karlanovo. Their stature arrives at 100 meters. Probably the best fortune is the excellent lakes. Their number is noteworthy - an aggregate of 186. They are of cold root and some of them are situated in little and huge icy masses bazaars. In light of their birthplace, they are generally profound, clear, and on account of their tallness, they are freezing. Pirin is a mountain with rich biodiversity. So unmistakably in excess of 1340 types of higher plants have been distinguished, which is around 1/3 of all known higher plants in Bulgaria. 330 greenery species and 490 green growth species are additionally known. Specific consideration is paid to neighborhood endemics among plants. These are plants that are discovered distinctly in Pirin Mountain and no place else on Earth. They are 18 in number. In Pirin

Mountain is the most seasoned coniferous tree in Bulgaria of the species *Pinus heldreichii* more than 1320 years of age. Parasites in the mountain are spoken to by in excess of 370 species and lichens are in excess of 420 species. The bounty of creature species is exceptionally high. More than 2980 species and subspecies of spineless creatures are known. This incorporates 300 uncommon species, 228 endemic species, 176 relics and 18 species present in the World and European Lists of Endangered Species. Vertebrates are around 240 species. Flying creatures (166 species) and warm blooded creatures (50 species) prevail in vertebrates. Some portion of the region of Pirin Mountain has been pronounced a national park and an ensured territory by the European Ecological Network "Natura 2000". Pirin National Park is remembered for the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.