STUDIES ON THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF COMMON LAND BILED, TIMIS COUNTY

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Abstract

This work is based on the selective evaluation of literature data on fundamental aspects of general and specific capacity of agricultural land in the village Biled Timis County.

The objectives in this paper are: -characterize the natural; -identification and characterization of soil types and subtypes; -calculating evaluation notes, determining employment suitability and land fertility classes;

Key words: Soil, production capacity, rate of evaluation, favorability.

INTRODUCTION

Biled commune is situated in the central part of Timis County and consists of villages Biled, Sandra and Uihei. Distance from Timisoara is about 29 km. Connection with the capital district and neighboring villages is by paved roads and railways. Biled village is bordered on the north by the municipalities Variaş and Satchinez, east of Zrenjanin Small village, south of the village Cărpiniş, south east of the village Lenauheim, west of villages and peri Lovrin. Appearance of the area's climate is determined by alternating movements of air masses from barometric centers activity affecting European continent, namely: anticiclonii Siberian Azores and Iceland and Mediterranean cyclones.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

To calculate evaluation notes from many environmental conditions that characterize each field unit (UT or TEO) defined in the Soil Survey were chosen only those considered most important, easily and accurately measurable namely:• average annual temperature-corrected value-3C indicator;

- the annual average precipitation values corrected-indicator-4C;
- gleyzation-indicator 14;
- pseudogleizarea-indicator15;
- salinization or alkalinization-indicator 16 or 17;
- A machined or textured top 20 cm-23A indicator;

• pollution-indicator 29;
• slope-indicator 33;
• slide-indicator 38;
• groundwater depth-indicator 39;
• inundability-indicator 40;
• total porosity restrictive horizon-indicator 44;
• total $CaCO_3$ content in 0-50 cm-indicator 61;
• Reaction to process or indicator63 first 20 cm;
• the degree of base saturation in A p or top 20 cm-indicator 69;
edaphic volume-indicator133;
• humus reserve in the 0-50 cm-indicator 144;
• excess surface moisture-indicator 181.

In the absence of some of these elements in soil studies (case studies old), be careful that the achievement maps TEO-defined as a portion of territory that each of natural and anthropogenic factors occur uniformly, they are preamble or supplemented by additional field studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Depending on the grades of evaluation obtained by calculation soils Biled village, Timis county fertility fall into the following classes:

1. Chernozem cambic the following suitability and suitability for major crops and utilizations:

• arable Class VII –
• trees seventh grade – the
• come to class VII
• pasture sixth grade – the
• meadows eighth grade
• sixth grade wheat – the
• Eighth grade corn
• Sunflower eighth grade
• potato ninth grade
• Beet ninth grade.

2. Vertosolul typically have the following suitability and suitability for major crops and utilizations:

• Arable eighth grade – the
• trees eighth grade – the
• come to class VII
• pasture seventh grade – the

• meadows seventh grade
• sixth grade wheat – the
• Eighth grade corn
• Sunflower eighth grade
• potato ninth grade – the
• Beet ninth grade.

3. Stagnosol typically have the following suitability and suitability for major crops and utilizations:

• Arable sixth grade – the
• trees seventh grade – the
• come to class VII
• Class V pastures – a
• meadows sixth grade - the• Wheat Class VII –
• Eighth grade corn
• Sunflower sixth grade
• potato eighth grade – the
• Beet fourth grade - a.

4. CERN gley soil suitability and suitability for the following principal uses and culture:

• arable Class V – the
• trees seventh grade – the
• come to class VIII
• Class II pastures – a
• meadows sixth grade – the
• Wheat Class V – the
• Fourth grade corn
• Sunflower class V of
• potato sixth grade – the
• Beet Class V - a.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study pedological fund aimed to provide information on existing climatic resources, which are based on work, field study and laboratory analyzes performed today and the accumulated time for efficiency and economic potential of pedological and agrochemical the existing land in the commune Biled. So after a detailed overview of the landscape: relief, lithology, hydrology, hydrography, climate, vegetation, we performed an analysis of the factors that have competed in the formation of soil cover including human

activity. Diversity of the natural elements more or less influenced by human activity is reflected in the wide variety of soil cover and the relations between such plants, which emphasized the size of evaluation marks obtained. They quantify plant relationship - living environment, according to claims existing cultures and modes of use (suitability and suitability differentiated).

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