

## THE PLACE AND SHARE OF AGRICULTURE OF BIHOR COUNTY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-WEST REGION

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### *Abstract*

*If it was to implement a statistic on the degree of economic development in the North-Western development region we could see that Bihor county occupies a leading position and it is situated immediatly after Cluj county.*

*Analysing the agriculture we notice that the county has the greatest capacity for development in the region, owning the most of the land area of 754.427 ha.*

**Key words:** *land fund, agricultural area, crops*

### INTRODUCTION

The total of 754.427 ha of Bihor's land fund, comparated to other counties is at it follows:

The land fund for the NW region

*Table no. 1*

County	Land fund surface ( ha )
Bihor	754.427
Bistrița-Năsăud	535.520
Cluj	667.440
Maramureș	630.436
Satu Mare	441.785
Sălaj	386.438
Total Region Nw	3.416.046

Source: the Romanian Anuary Statistic

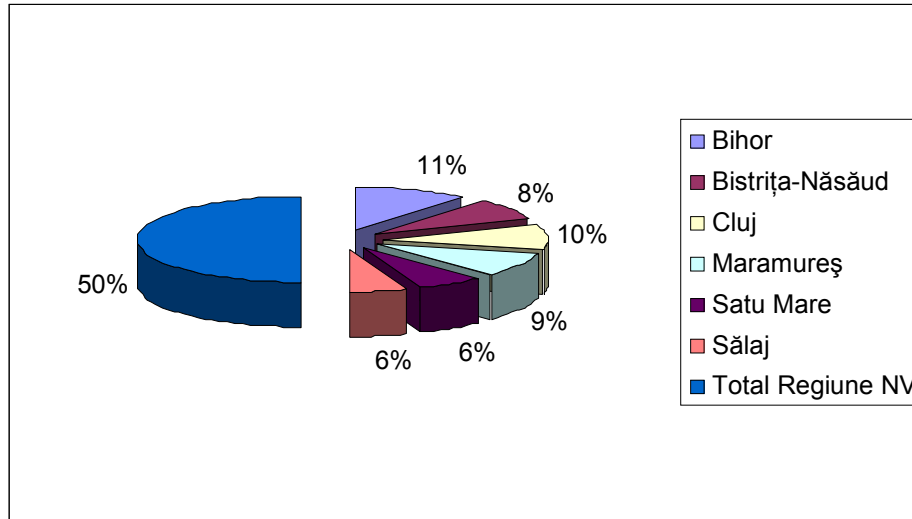


Fig.1.: The structure of the land fund for the NW region in 2007 (%)

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

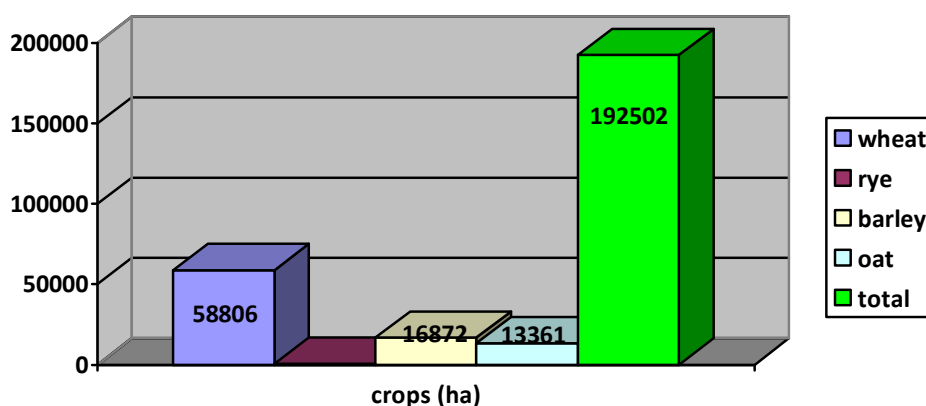
The county has the largest agricultural area (496.907 ha) mostly private property (470.648 ha). Due the fact that on it surface lies one of the most important fields in the country, the Western Plain, Bihor county includes most of the arable land area of 309.327 ha.

Bihor county is situated on the leading places for other parts of agricultural areas like: second place after Cluj county for the pasture lands; third place for vineyards after Satu Mare and Sălaj; fourth place for orchards after Bistrița-Năsăud, Satu Mare and Maramureș; second place after Maramureș for forests; first place for rivers and pounds; and second place to other areas after Cluj county.

The main crops on the arable surface are: cereals for grains, maiz for grains, vegetables for grains, potatoes, sugar beets, fodder roots, textile plants, oil plants, vegetables, tomatoes, dried onion, white cabbage, water melons and melons etc.

The largest area between these crops is occupied by cereals for grains 192.502 ha, and the main crops are divided as follows: wheat 58.806 ha, rye

690 ha and barley and two-row barley 16.872 ha in first place; and second place after Satu Mare for oat 13.361 ha.



*The surface with the main crops in Bihor (ha)*

At county level the largest share in agricultural production is the production of crops, the rest being represented by the total output of livestock production and agricultural services.

The livestock in Bihor county is well represented, many livestock growing occupying the first place. Thus the situation in 2007 was the following:

-first place with a number of 105.800 of cattles, pigs in a number of 242.776, goats in a number of 17.042, birds in a number of 2.526.309 and also first place for bees families in a number of 32.966.

-Bihor loses first place in growing sheep and occupies now fourth place with a number of 178.024 sheep. Being located after Cluj, Bistrița-Năsăud and Sălaj. Horse growing occupies third place with a number of 21.012 horses, after Cluj and Bistrița-Năsăud.

Within the region, Bihor is on the second place regarding the surface of vineyards on fruit, first place for the surface with grafted vineyards and third place for the hybrid vineyards.

The total fruit production in 2007 was 27.336 tons, ranking Bihor third after Satu Mare and Maramureș. The situation for categories of fruits is the following: plums with 9981 tons, first place; apples fourth place with 8.078 tons after Bistrița-Năsăud, Maramureș, Satu Mare; pears second place with 1.771 tons after Maramureș; peaches first place with 2.197 tons; cherries and sour cherries second place after Satu Mare with 1.532 tons; apricots second

place after Satu Mare with 302 tons; nuts third place after Maramureș, Satu Mare with 264 tons; and strawberries second place after Satu Mare with 2.960 tons.

Services are indispensable for modern agricultural production. If in Bihor county services for providing quality seeds, spare parts for tractors and agricultural machinery, pesticides, are adequate because of the large number of companies offering such services. But for the other services the number and quality are very low.

## **CONCLUSION**

Hence the need for investments in this important segment of agriculture, both through private investment in industry and especially by the formation of producer groups which will take an important part from the services for farmers.

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