

STUDIES REGARDING THE VEGETABLE GROWING PRODUCTION IN GALAȚI COUNTY

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Vegetable-growing is one of the important branches of the national economy due, in particular, to the role it holds in ensuring supplies of foods for human nutrition.

Galati county particularly meets the favourable conditions for development of such arms. The generous climate, soils fertile, but especially the tradition, make this area to be generators of large quantities of vegetables for Romania's economy.

The study undertaken planned to make an overview of the current situation on vegetable-growing in Galati county and to investigate the experience in the Matca vegetable-growing center, nationally recognized by variety and quality of the produced vegetables.

The area cultivated with vegetables in field and solaria was at the end of 2008 of 7820 ha, to add an area of 3932 hectares cultivated with watermelons and melons. Together represent more than 5% of the arable area of the county. The average production has exceeded 21 tonnes/ha being over the national average. Among the species grown in the first positions on the surface, it falls tomatoes with 20.6% and cabbage with 8.5%. The area cultivated with vegetables in Matca commune is of nearly 1000 ha, with an annual pace of growth of 5.2%.

The weighted average profit calculated at tonne of vegetable is 0.9 lei per kg. The main limitative factors in the vegetable-growing production of Galati county are the instability markets for selling and insufficient water supplies.

Key words: vegetable growing, Galati county, structure, trend, profitability.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The survey used statistical data from the General Department for Agriculture and Rural Development Galati and the county codline.

For some indicators have been conducted and direct investigations on the ground. Among the indicators used mention area cultivated with vegetables, structure on species in the average output and total. For the development of indicators have been used indices with the fix.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The production vegetables represents one important branches of Romanian agriculture, because its role in feeding stuffs's man.

In comparison with other branches of agriculture, as presents a series of features.

- requires high consumption of labour, because of some specific works performed manually (the setting up crops, the directing growth, the harvesting and conditioning);
- it is characterized by a high degree of intensivitate whereas technologies of advertising high consumption of capital and manual labor.
- systems for producing vegetables are varied: field crops, crops forced, protected crops;-- are carried on smaller areas than crops field, but the land with potentially high fertility, irigabile and mecanizabile;
- being produced in large part perishable and advertising measures and means special harvesting, packaging, transport and delivery.

General aspects regarding Galati countz

Galati county is one of the counties weighted importance in production of vegetables. Weather conditions, soil quality and tradition in the field, have facilitated the development producing vegetables, constituting an important sector for economic efficiency of agriculture zone.

The geographically, the county is located in the Eastern Central Romania, in their area of Southern hills of contact between or Moldova plateau , Romanian plain and horstul dobrogean (the top of Macin), he separates Delta valley, having an area of 4466 km² (1.9% of Romania surface).

According the data, the county Galati, except northern part, is situated between Siret River Prut and, a fact of which must be taken into account whenever factors influencing are invoked economic life, agricultural production structures, ionclusiv legumiculturii development. In the forms of relief, they are varied, belonging to the majority or central Moldavian, with small trays and highs deluroase extend, separated by alas he.

The southern part of Romanian county belongs plain, by tecuciului plain and from which constitute areas particularly favourable for vegetables. The climate is temperate mainland, with some variations between the two types weather. Temperatures higher demonstrated by southern parties, the i.e plain area.

In Galati county there is a combination of zonal soils, share a cernoziomurile you carbonatate and cernoziomurile located in various stages of degradation. They are specific areas of plain. In the northern argiloiluviale county soils are turning colour podzolite gray and soils of woods. Note average of bonitare agroeconomica for vegetables, termofile is 51, with variations ranging between 60 and 40 for maximum for a minimum, the criofile vegetables, note average is 45, with variations ranging between 54 and 35 for maximum and minimum.

Structure of categories of use of the agricultural land

The most important category of service of agricultural land is arable land, which holds 82.3% of surface (*fig. 1*).

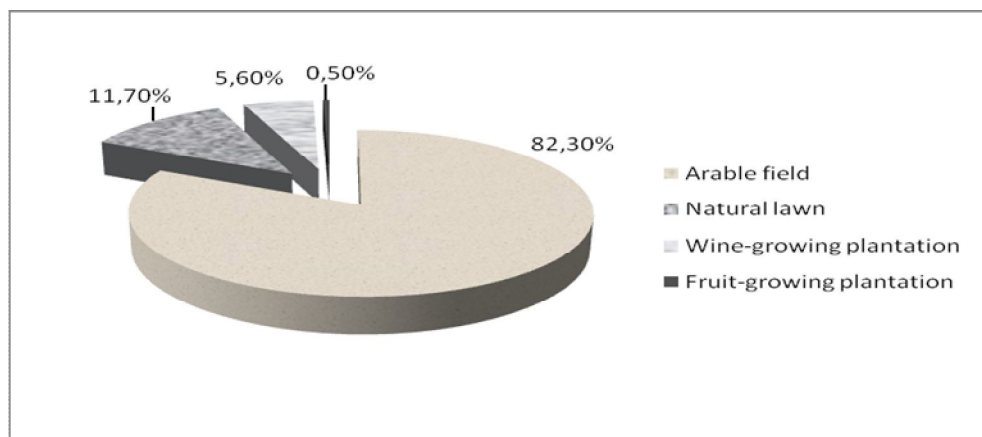


Figure 1 **Structure of categories of use – Galati county**

The meadows natural occupies 11.7% of surface, from which most natural grassland they represent 11.5%. Among other categories of service, vineyards and nurseries vines means 5, 6% of the area, while pomicol plantations occupy insignificant areas.

The evolution of total occupied areas with vegetable cultures

In the county Galati media areas occupied with crops in the total area of 9792 ha (average years 2006-2008). There has been in the period analyzed a sharp decline of the areas, from 13387 ha in 2006 to 7820 ha in 2008.

Here in *figure 2* we present the evolution percentage of those areas.

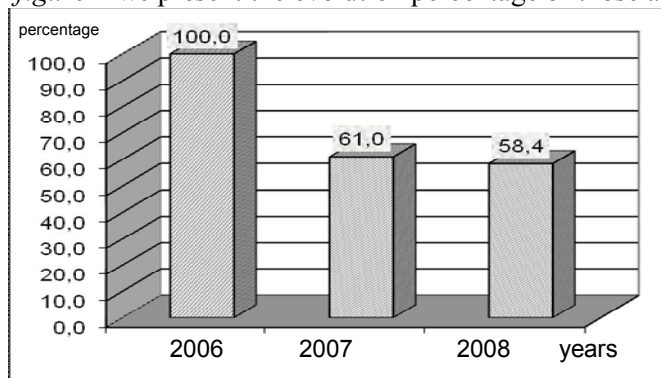


Figure 2 **The evolution of the vegetable areas**

Weighted average of the areas occupied with crops in the total area of arable was 4.6 %in 2006, falling to 2.7% in 2008. The reduction in the areas crops before the year 2008 year 2006 was due in particular strong competition on the market- as a Romanian products in the EU states, after admission to the body.

Evolution of vegetable areas on species

Developments in areas occupied by species areas have had in species with a different development (*table 1*).

Tabelul 1

The dynamics of vegetable areas in Galati County

| Nr. crt. | Specification | Zears | | | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
| | | ha | % | ha | % | ha | % |
| 1. | Field and hot houses vegetables | 13387 | 100,0 | 8171 | 61,0 | 7820 | 58,4 |
| 2. | Tomato – total, of which | 2758 | 100,0 | 2417 | 87,6 | 2268 | 82,2 |
| | -spring and summer tomato | 1181 | 100,0 | 1140 | 96,5 | 1104 | 93,5 |
| | -autumn tomato | 1577 | 100,0 | 1277 | 80,9 | 1164 | 73,8 |
| 3. | Onion | 983 | 100,0 | 1025 | 104,3 | 1010 | 102,7 |
| 4. | Garlic | 334 | 100,0 | 300 | 89,8 | 242 | 72,5 |
| 5. | Cabbage - total, of which: | 1141 | 100,0 | 868 | 76,1 | 983 | 94,4 |
| | - spring and summer cabbage | 448 | 100,0 | 419 | 93,5 | 404 | 90,2 |
| | -autumn cabbage | 693 | 100,0 | 320 | 46,2 | 579 | 83,5 |
| 6. | Papper | 733 | 100,0 | 648 | 88,4 | 572 | 78,0 |
| 7. | Cucumber | 509 | 100,0 | 458 | 89,9 | 437 | 85,8 |
| 8. | Roots – total, of which: | 742 | 100,0 | 712 | 96,0 | 673 | 90,7 |
| | -carrots | 517 | 100,0 | 489 | 94,6 | 497 | 96,1 |
| 9. | Peas | 172 | 100,0 | 299 | 173,2 | 284 | 165,0 |
| 10. | Beans | 497 | 100,0 | 467 | 93,9 | 483 | 97,2 |
| 11. | Aubergine | 637 | 100,0 | 577 | 90,6 | 502 | 78,8 |
| 12. | Cauliflower | 108 | 100,0 | 61 | 56,5 | 44 | 40,7 |
| 13. | Other vegetables | 357 | 100,0 | 339 | 94,9 | 322 | 90,2 |

Come In "a rather short (2006-2008) There is a great variation in areas occupied by different cultures in.

Most crops have registered falls, the largest being in tomato field and made from 13387 ha in 2006, the 7820 2008 cut to 41.6%.

Discounts higher occurred the cauliflower with 59.3% dry garlic and eggplants with values between 20 and 30%

Only culture who recorded a slight increase was onion dry (with 20.7%. The main cause of represented the negative impact on which he was joining the EU products in Romanian unable to competition because prices lower and especially quality higher education Community products.

In the work was performed in joint study of codline case, city residents celebrated the tradition in growing vegetables, whose products are present in all large markets of Romania.

Here are the *table 2* development areas and the main groups of crops in the period 2006-2008.

Tabelul 2

Evolution of surfaces of vegetable cultures

| Nr. crt. | Cultures | UM | Anii | | |
|----------|----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| 1. | Tomato – total | ha | 515 | 530 | 535 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 102,9 | 103,9 |
| 2. | Bulb | ha | 5 | 12 | 20 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 240,0 | 400,0 |
| 3. | Cabbage | ha | 14,0 | 170 | 170 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 121,4 | 121,4 |
| 4. | Pepper | ha | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 5. | Cucumber | ha | 175 | 175 | 175 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 100,0 | 100,0 |
| 6. | Roots | ha | 8 | 10 | 10 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 125,0 | 125,0 |
| 7. | Beans | ha | 10 | 16 | 10 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 160,0 | 100,0 |
| 8. | Aubergine | ha | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 83,3 | 83,3 |
| 9. | Other cultures | ha | - | 20 | 10 |
| | | % | - | 100,0 | 50,0 |
| | TOTAL | ha | 875 | 953 | 950 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 108,9 | 108,6 |
| 10. | Watermelon | ha | 700 | 800 | 800 |
| | | % | 100,0 | 114,3 | 114,3 |

Area planted with vegetables in joint codline reached the 2008 level of 950 ha, representing 12.1% of the area with vegetables county.

While the area with vegetables county has dropped significantly in the period 2006-2008 with 41.8% in the village, codline, at the same period of acrescut with 8.6%

The biggest increases were recorded crops of onions and garlic which have increased four times the area. significant increases were recorded and radacinoasele (with 25% and sprouts (with 21.4%).

In the structure crops, the share holding tomatoes with 56.3% The majority being crops and the early summer. areas are more important occupied the other two cultures: cucumbers with 18.4% and cabbage early and the summer, with 15.8%

Other crops occupy areas relatively reduced by about 1% Average products are generally good and very good.

Thus, the tomatoes early and the summer, average for the last two years was 70 tonnes per hectare, and in 2006 reached 120 tonnes per ha. Yields were also very good registered with the cucumbers-90 t/ha and cabbage and early summer with 70 tonnes per ha.

Referring to profitability indicators profit unit, to with the share most-tomatoes and early summer, was the 1400 lei per tonne.

Having regard to the large amount of production, the vedete obtain the largest mass of profit and one of the higher rates of return-127.3% the other crops,

profit is lower unit, but having regard to volume products obtained per hectare, the mass profit is important.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Galați county, located in the southeastern Romania at the confluence of three large water courses, meet conditions particularly favourable for vegetables, and a fertile soils the amount of corresponding temperatures these crops. The only factor on the water.

2. The area cultivated with vegetables is important, with an average of 10000 hectares. The 2007-2008 has registered a significant decline in because joining the EU, which led to increased competition.

3. The factor on the development of such branches in the county Galați is water. It is necessary rehabilitation old irrigation systems in parallel with the setting up some Nov, which, together with adapting modern technology can provide yields to reach the standards regarding the volume and quality products from the EU.

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