

THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR A SUSTENABLE AGRICULTURAL EXPLOATATION FROM BACAU COUNTY

Ștefan TALAMBĂ¹

¹ Managing Authority for the National Rural Development Programme Romania, Bacău Branch

Abstract

The study of zoning agricultural production envisaged allocation of agricultural production area, agricultural production in the future development orientation, creating economic development model of agriculture by the year 1990, finally aiming at optimizing the structure of agricultural production through a zonal specialization in crop production and livestock production. However, to achieve this goal were established and investments in irrigation facilities - 31,000 ha in the execution of land improvement works to combat excess irrigation and soil moisture and in the left side of Siret valley were left to carry the works to combat soil erosion.

Of course, in the current (dis) organization of agricultural production is not a matter distribution in the territory, however, established production areas in the study represents an important tool for those practicing in the field of agriculture, both at the micro level (farm) but especially to those who are engaged in developing strategies Bacau county's agriculture.

Key words: agriculture strategy, sustenable development , agricultural exploitation

The Diamant Agricultural Association has its social sediu in Gura Văii, Bacău County, with the main activity object cereal cultivation, corn and other plants n.c.a. (CAEN code 0111). The legal status is (Agricultural Society) in accordance by The Law nr. 36/1991.

Since its constitution in 2000 till now, the activity registered a continuing growth rhytm by the increasing cultivated area, the technical resources and last, but not least, the production rate and the economic results.

Begining with 2003, **Diamant Agriculture Association** is legally administrated by ing. Benone Petru. Diamant has **18 employees**, from which **13** are directly implicated into production and **the other 5** are **TESA personell** (fig.1).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Gura Văii is situated in a area which covers up to 4009 ha of which 2852ha (53,7%) are fit for cultivation.. This village is mostly based on corn cultivation (aprox. 70%), grain culture covering only 15,3% of thearable land. It is an ill balanced structure considering the culture rotation mechanism and the productivity of the soils over the years.

Gura Văii is situated in the Livezi microzone, representative for the hills area Bacau County The division of the county into microzones resulted from the implementation of the 80's study named *The zoning of the agricultural production in Bacau County– 1980 – 1985 – 1990 - study*

The microzone includes a 25913ha surface of which 51,9% arable land. The natural pasture are about 47,4% of the teritory, the rest being covered by orchards.

In determining the omogen zones the starting point was studying the natural conditions of the county by analyzing the following elements: climatic characteristics, natural conditions, soil characteristics, the increasing value of agricultural lands.

The analysis of the elements presented above concluded in the determination of **13 production zones in Bacau county** (tab.1).

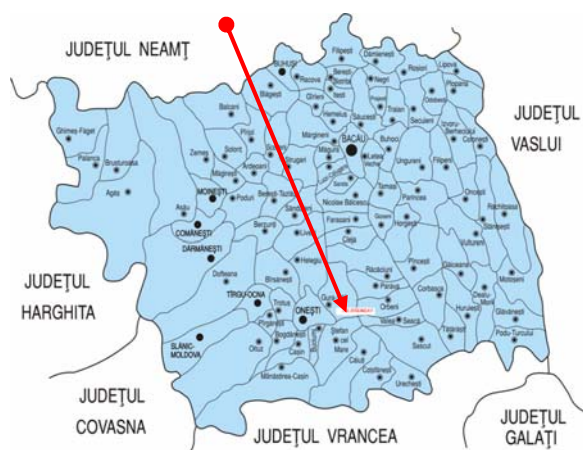


Figure 1 Location

Table 1
The production zones in Bacau County

Zone	Agricultural surface (ha)	Arable land (ha)
1. Buhusi	12,514	8,183
2. Bacau	35,213	28,854
3. Parincea	27,748	20,248
4. Oncești	98,026	31,696
5. Podu turcului	24,730	17,558
6. Tatarasti	11,741	9,086
7. Luizi Calugara	10,771	7,457
8. Racaciuni	8,904	6,778
9. Sascut	15,240	11,913
10. Trotus	22,712	13,000
11. Livezi	25,913	13,443
12. Tazlau	16,883	8,528
13. Comanesti	57,700	9,097

Starting from these aspects, giving the complex process of zoning, not only the internal structure of each zone, but how the potential of the products was to vary from one zone to another was also taken into account. The multiple map overlay and the analysis of economic indicators resulted in combinations of products grouped into divisions of 12 which can determine the profile of the zone (tab.2).

Table 2
Specific agricultural products for each zone profile

Nr. crt.	Specification
1.	Milk, meat, sugar cane, corn, grain
2.	Sugar beet, milk, meat, vegetables
3.	Meat, milk
4.	Grapes, grain, corn
5.	Grapes, grain, corn, milk, meat
6.	Grapes, grain, corn, meat
7.	Sugar beet, meat, grapes, vegetables, milk
8.	Grapes, meat, sugar beet, milk, vegetables
9.	Meat, grapes, sugar beet, milk, vegetables
10.	Milk, fruit, sugar beet, meat
11.	Fruit, meat, grain, corn
12.	Meat, fruit, milk

Source: *Zonarea producției agricole în județul Bacău – 1980 – 1985 – 1990 - studiu de sinteză*

Based on these groups, 5 zone types were found in Bacău:

Table 3
The Types of production zones in Bacău County

Nr. crt.	Zone profile	Zone
1.	Grain – grapes	Podu-Turcului, Tătărești, Oncești
2.	Milk-corn-technical plants	Buhuși, Bacău, Luizi-Calugăra, Răcăciuni
3.	Meat-grapes	Săscut
4.	Fruit-grain-wool	Trotuș, Livezi, Tazlău
5.	Milk-meat-grain	Parincea

As it can be observed the Livezi microzone is situated in the **fruit-grain-wool zone**.

DIAMANT is currently exploiting approx. 1000 ha. and its cultivation structure is dominated by corn (31,11%), and grain, the best cereal considering profit/effort is only second best

(15,30%); the rapeseed and soy cultures have only recently been introduced into the production cycle, so they have not been included in the above mentioned study.

Table 4
Culture structure

Culture	Surface(ha)	%
Winter wheat	111	11,25
Barley	40	4,05
Corn - hybridization group	204	20,67
Corn	105	10,64
Sunflower	7	0,71
Soybean seed	79	8,00
Soybean	35	3,55
Sugar beet	145	14,69
Potatoes	95	9,62
Fodder	16	1,62
Winter rapeseed	150	15,20
TOTAL	987	100,0

Table 5
Total and average productions

Culture	Surface (ha)	Average production (kg/ha)	Total production (t)
Winter wheat	111	5000	555
Barley	40	3500	140
Corn	309	7000	2163
Sunflower	7	3000	21
Soybean	114	3000	342
Sugar beet	145	50000	7250
Potatoes	114	27000	2565
Winter rapeseed	150	1700	255

The medium production rate is situated well above the area's production rate in accordance with the plants' potential: 5 tones grain, 7 tones corn, 50 tones sugar-beet indicate the technology respect and the highly economic efficiency of the exploitation.

In the analyzed period of time, the Association registered a profit in the last year of 590.000 Lei (Ron).

The SWOT analysis undertaken shows:

STRENGTHS:

- Tractor park and last generation machines in a suitable proportion with the cultivated area,
- Most of the surface is well irrigated;
- Qualified personnel;
- Opening market with reasonable prices.

WEAKNESSES:

- Retrograde technology for the processing of the potato
- Fragmented distribution of the agricultural production.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Extending the total cultivated surface together with the irrigated surface;

- The widening of the potato retail market by closing partnerships with major local retailers.

THREATS:

- The population's relatively low incomes;
- Potato imports already existent on the romanian retail market;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The matter of agricultural production turns into a major object of analysis nowadays from the perspective of market occupancy (local, regional, national, intra or extracomunitary).

The main **strategic objectives** would be :

1. Entering the retail market with „fresh potatoes”;
2. Extending the total surface by buying or renting new surfaces in Gura Văii and Stefan cel Mare;
3. Extending the irrigated surface by buying at least 2 new irrigating machines;
4. The upgrading of the material and fix means of production;
5. Acquisition of latest technology machines technically fit for cultivating the entire surface, that could just as well rented to other farms;
6. Contracting new clients;
7. Initiating new ecologic cultures by using **bio technology**, in order to ensure a higher degree of durability.

CONCLUSIONS

The earlier potatoes is a compulsory part of small farms capable of applying bio technologies.

Latest researches show that potatoes cultivated for „early consume” have a relatively high annual variability due to crucial climatic conditions, which imposes that irrigating actions

should be taken during dry periods. Further investments in this sector is recommended.

It is further recommended that a rich assortment of varieties is cultivated and not a single type. This assures a wider harvesting period and a greater stability of the farm's productivity as the years go on. The stable productivity is obtained by compensating the productivity of the different species which differ from one year to another, this way a poor year for the consumption potato could be overcome by the lucrative year of another specie cultivated.

It is recommended that a zootechnic farm should be started, preferably cattle farm dimensioned in such a way that the necessary fodder are obtained from the farm. It is the best way of obtaining natural fertilizers and ensuring the cash flow between the harvestings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Gavrilăscu, D., Davidovici, I., Cionga, C., Hurduzeu, G., 2002** - *What needs to promote Romania's agricultural policies?* - Chapter 3 in Volume 2 ESEN" conditionality of agricultural and agro-food policies.
- Gavrilăscu, D., Giurca, Daniela , 2002** - coordinators - *Agro Economics* - Expert Publishing House, Bucharest.
- Jacqueline, Leonte, Daniela, Giurca, Virginia, Campeanu, 2002** - Common agricultural policy - consequences for Romania.
- Letiția, Zăhău, 2005** - *Agricultural Policies and Markets*, Publishing CERES, Bucharest.
- Geamanu, Lidia Ivona, 2005** - Research Report of Grant: 532 - *Alternative technologies, economically efficient and ecologically early potato production in small farms*.
- Popescu, Angela, Ene, Irina, Ion, Raluca, 2006** - *Common market organization in arable crops* - Research and Development Institute for Agricultural Economics - www.precis.ro/modules.php.