Abstract
In order to reach the aim of this paper, we established the following objectives that we researched in the field and in the laboratory: identification of the soils and of soil units and land units morphological, physical and chemical characterization of the main types of soil (for this we opened soil profiles in the characteristic areas of the space under research, from which we took samples), We made use of several research methods that are specific for pedology: soil mapping, morphological description, expeditive field determinations, laboratory analyses, processing the data referring to soils, etc. Thus, we identified nine genetic types of soil in the perimeter under research, after direct observations made recently in the field and processed in the laboratory. The analyses and other determinations were performed in the laboratories of The Office for Soil and Agrochemical Studies Timişoara, and those of Banat University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timişoara, in compliance with national norms and standards, approved by The Romanian Standards Association (A.S.R.O.). The types of soil we found in the area under research are the following: Stagnic preluvisol, slightly stagnogleized; Vertic reddish preluvisol, slightly gleized in-depth; Vertic reddish preluvisol with in-depth stagnogleization; Stagnic vertic preluvisol; Stagnic vertic preluvisol, slightly stagnogleized; Stagnic vertic preluvisol with slight stagnogleization; Stagnic vertic preluvisol strongly stagnogleized.

Key words: soil, hydric and chemical indices, pH, analyses, land, viticulture centre