

IMPACT OF THE ANTHROPIC FACTOR AND CLASS OF USE ON THE DRYING-DRAINAGE NETWORK OF THE ROTOPĂNEȘTI-RĂDĂȘENI-FÂNTÂNA MARE SYSTEM IN SUCEAVA COUNTY

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Abstract

The drainage-desiccation developments on the Moldova river meadows in Suceava county were built for the purpose of eliminating the excess water from both the terrain's surface and from its higher levels, origination from rainfall, ground water, from the surface flow and from the surrounding higher ground. After constructing the hydro-ameliorative improvements, special attention must be given to the operation method and to its behavior over time. By operating and using the draining network, mainly shores erosion and bottom of canal clogging occurs, that may be caused by both natural and human factors. Waste disposal, vegetal waste and various packaging materials thrown into the canal, generally beside bridges, speed the process of clogging and shuttering, causing, in upriver, the decommissioning of canals, the overflow of waters accumulated during heavy rain, the flooding of nearby areas, and the malfunction of the desiccating- drainage network. Also, the shore erosion and canal clogging is largely influenced by the lands serviced by the canal category of use. The shore erosion and the canal clogging is greater upon the areas used as pastures, due to a low degree of embankment grassing, to total lack of grassing on some sections, caused by irrational grazing and by the repeated and uncontrolled animal crossing. The canals of the arable land keep their initial geometrical shape, but the failure to perform maintenance works and to grow hygrophilic vegetation and shrubs slows down the flowing of the water and supports alluvial sediment formation and clogging.

Key words: humidity in excess, canal clogging, geometric and hydraulic components of the drainage network
