ISSUES RELATED TO THE USE OF LAND ON WHICH DRYING-DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE BUILT

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Abstract

The draining-drainage systems carried out for eliminating the excessive humidity on agricultural lands were designed with respect to the exploitation of surfaces on the draining sectors. Since upon the construction and reconstruction of property rights the orientation of the absorbent drainage lines and drying network was not considered, the plots of land are either perpendicular on, or parallel to, or even form an acute angle with these absorbent drains and/or drying canals. The different soil works performed on each individual plot has led, in time, to the formation of ridged strips of variable widths, level differences and transverse slopes, depending on the width of the plots, on the manner in which they are used and on the machinery employed for the agricultural works conducted. The land shaping in ridge straps and their different orientation of to the drain lines and the channel network leads to a non uniform elimination of the water excess on the drained land. On the arable drained land surfaces with individual parcels orientated along the level curves, the land shaping in ridge straps produced water stagnation on drains and the accentuation of excessive humidity especially in spring and raining seasons which lead to the gradual passing of the parcel to a lower category of use, that is grasslands. Non-ridged plots enjoy better excessive water removal, which enables farmers to perform adequate and timely spring works and thus have better agricultural productions. The draining-drainage systems carried out for eliminating the excessive humidity on agricultural lands were designed with respect to the exploitation of surfaces on the draining sectors.

Key words: excessive humidity, drying-drainage system, individual parcels, modelling in bands with crests, constituting and reconstituting the property right