

ECOPEDOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PASTURES IN SOUTHERN PLAIN OF MOLDOVA AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE

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Abstract

The purpose of the research was to study the conditions and their influence on ecopedological development on pastures and to develop measures to improve them. Objectives included studying of climate, microclimate, topography, river network, geological structure, studying soils, flora and fauna, the share of pasture land structure in the Southern Plain of Moldova and their productivity in these circumstances. Research methods included soil description field method morphometric analysis of soil humus - Tiurin method, bulk density metal - displacement method, humidity - way thermostatic temperature measuring soil surface and a depth of 20 cm was performed with thermometers Savinov other methods accepted in agro ecology. They described ecopedological conditions of pastures, highlighted relief items, exhibition, inclination, altitude. Altitude of grassland area is of four levels: 50 - 100m, 100 - 150m and 150 m. During the years of research, they found an increase in air temperature, representing an annual average of 11 degrees to 11.5 degrees. The structure of the soil cover of pasture and common carbonate humus predominates with different degree of erosion and colluvial slopes under river valleys (Botna, Cogâlnic, Ialpug). The valleys are spreadnealuviale hydromorphic soils in alluvial river valleys with some physic-chemical features. Respectively determined floristic composition and productivity of pastures under concrete ecopedological in its results were established quantitative and qualitative classes that were used to develop measures of improving the pasture differential Plain Southern Moldova.

Key words: pastures, Moldavian plain southern, productivity
