

LOSS OF FERTILE SOIL - A SERIOUS SITUATION IN RURAL AREAS

Olesea COJOCARU¹, Valerian CERBARI¹, Vladimir FILIPCIUC¹, Lilea BOAGHE¹

e-mail: olesea.cojocaru@bk.ru

Abstract

Most agricultural land in the Republic of Moldova (about 80%) is located on slopes with different inclination. The purpose of this paper is appreciation soil losses for ordinary chernozems with different degrees of erosion which leads to their degradation in the reception basin "Negrea". From the data analysis concerning soil losses washed it notes that they are in close contact with degree of erosion. In this way in the eroded ordinary chernozem soil losses constituted: poorly eroded - 9.3 t/ha, at the moderately eroded - 12.8 t/ha, increasing to 22.2 t/ha in the soil with strong degree of erosion. The effect to degrading of soil erosion it is not limited only to the removal of fertile layers but also the deterioration physical, chemical, hydric and biological its properties. The indirect impact of erosion process on environmental components it refers to training in the cycle of mineral and organic compounds from outside the agricultural lands. Regarding of loss of fertile soilsoils reception basin "Nergrea" accordance with data obtained, fall within the following classes of erosion danger: absent – not eroded and typical delluvial; moderate - poorly and moderately eroded; big - strongly eroded.

Key words: degradation, chernozem, soil losses, reception basin, Republic of Moldova, rural area.
