

SOIL EROSION AND ITS EFFECTS FROM THE REGION OF THE NEGREA VILLAGE

Olesea COJOCARU¹

e-mail: olesea.cojocaru@bk.ru

Abstract

This article shows that the effects of the erosion process on soil characteristics in the investigated region of the Negrea village are varied. It is known that soil erosion is a complex phenomenon, highly spread in various forms. The purposes of our researches consist in appreciation of the situation of the danger of erosion in the investigated region and recommend appropriate measures to diminish the negative consequences. The execution of the works on researched territory should be made on the basis of sound scientific projects. Erosion measures of researched soil will be planned within a crop rotation – an elementary necessity of agricultural lands. All humanity must be informed that a centimeter of soil is formed in the best condition of management on a the rock of loess in about 12 years, in terms of agricultural practices normal in about 40 years, and in a somewhat normal (natural) situation soil formation it may take some from 200 to 1000 years. The soil cover in the village Negrea consists of ordinary chernozems of various degrees of erosion and delluvial soils. Methods of conducting of pedological researches in the field and of laboratory testing included: - detailed the soil cover mapping at 1:5000 according to the instructions in force; - location and morphological description of soil profiles, determining morphometric indices of soils, collecting samples of soil for laboratory analysis; - determining the degree of soil erosion degraded of the village Negrea region based on data summary the thickness of humiferous profile with humus content greater than of 1.00%, etc.

Key words: agrosistem, crop rotation, landscape, soil erosion, Negrea village
