

MOLDAVIAN GRAY FOREST SOILS TRANSFORMATION DUE DEFORESTATION AND AGRICULTURAL USE

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Abstract

With deforestation and employment in the agricultural use the forest soils from Codri area of Moldova begin another stage in its development under anthropogenic factor action in climatic conditions favorable for the development of steppe vegetation and formation of chernozem soil. Such changes as formation of the new (arable) layer with average thickness 34 cm from the genetic material of the former three horizons of gray forest soil (AEh₁ + AEh + BEhtw), clay content increasing in arable layer as a result of increasing "in situ" weathering process followed by the reduction of the textural differentiation on the profile, humus content decreasing, balanced bulk density value increasing as the result of dehumification and weaker structure and hydrolytic acidity reduction by 2-3 times in arable layer is occurred.

Key words: greyzems, deforestation, Moldova, soil
