



CATEGORIILE DE FACTORII CARE INFLUENTEAZA FORMAREA CRUSTEI. METODE DE COMBATERE CATEGORIES OF FACTORS THAT INFLUEN CRUST FORMATION. METHODS OF CONTROL

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The surface of Romanian agricultural soils susceptible to the crust building is estimated as high as 2300 thousand ha and about 3000 thousand ha could be also susceptible by degradation (Canarache, 1996). The crust has an unfavourable effect on both soil properties (structure stability, air and water permeability, hindrance of air exchange) and emergence and growing of plants. Usually the prevention of crust is achieved by soil tillage such as soil cultivation and harrowing. One of the ways to avoid the prevention works of crust building is the use of structure stabilizers that could improve the water and mechanical stability of structural aggregates. Following the model of sustainable and performant agriculture which is practiced in the UE countries we present in our paper some preliminary results obtained in the prevention of crust building on the Cambic Chernozem cultivated with sugar beet by treating of the soil with polymers obtained in the "Petru Poni" Institute of Iasi.