



Contributii asupra imbunatatirii solutiilor pentru eliminarea excesului de umiditate de pe terenurile agricole in vederea proiectarii constructiilor agroturistice

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The physical environment in which the underground drainage is constituted by the soil, a polyphasic and dispersed heterogeneous natural body whose characteristics and complex properties must be known in detail in order to be able to decipher the complicated mechanisms of the excess water circuit to the drains through which the hydro-salt regime in the soil can be improved in the best way required by the agricultural crops and by the protection of the natural soil and underground water resources.

The soil being a porous environment with physical characteristics that vary in time and space determine certain peculiarities of water running through its mass.

Sometimes these peculiarities hinder the formulation of some mathematical laws that describe the respective processes, being necessary to approximate the physical process in order to formulate mathematically.

For this reason, approaching the problem of the water circuit in the full soil to the drains needs the simplification of the effective physical processes and of the way in which they can be express through contemporary specialized knowledge.