



The global warming – a possible decrease factor of vegetable production (case study in Oradea's surrounding area)

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Most scientists consider that in present are combined all the symptoms to be able to consider that global warming affects both our country and the studied area. They argue that the daily human activities affect the climate through the use of fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas) for energy and transport, being responsible for strong storms, floods, droughts and heat waves. Because of the greenhouse gases already emitted into the atmosphere in decades, the temperature may increase by 1.2 to 1.3 ° C, and to avoid irreversible damage to the planet, the temperature of the Earth's surface must not increase by more than 2 ° C above pre-industrial level. Romania's agricultural resources constitute the most important basis for the practice of agriculture aligned to European Union standards. The volume, structure and use of these resources require a series of changes to ensure the strengthening of market economy functioning. Agricultural policies recommended don't impulses enough the forming of competitive structures of resources's exploitation, not having the impact expected in the single market.

These aspects are present also in the Oradea's surrounding area, which justifies the pursuit of development of vegetable production in the period 2004-2007 to see if changes have occurred resulting from global warming to the environment. In Bihor county the existing agricultural potential will contribute to the development in the future of vegetable production. Instead, at the level of Oradea's surrounding area we assist to some changes determined by the degree of concentration of industry. Nevertheless, the agricultural potential of the studied area is a important and effective source to assure the local population with agricultural products. The relief, climatic conditions and experience of the inhabitants of the Oradea's surrounding area, have positively influenced the vegetable production from the analysed period. Nevertheless, because of drought, during 2006 and 2007, average productions per hectare achieved in grain cereals were inadequate. Instead, at the sugar beet, potatoes and sunflower, the cultivated area has been increasing both in Bihor county level and in the researched area.