



## Aspecte ale eliminării excesului de apă în sistemul de desecare-drenaj Drăgoiești-Berchișești, județul Suceava

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The draining-drainage systems carried out for eliminating the excessive humidity on agricultural lands were designed with respect to the exploitation of surfaces on the draining sectors. The application of the Law no. 18/1991 on the drained lands, the corresponding extreme division of arable surface and the individual execution of soil works lead, in time, to a shaping in ridge straps with widths, level differences and variable cross slopes according to the width of the parcels, their use and the machinery employed in carrying out agricultural works. When people were given land in property, the orientation of absorbing drain lines and the draining network were not taken into account, the land parcels are perpendicular, in a sharp angle or parallel to the absorbing drains and/or the draining channels. The land shaping in ridge straps and their different orientation of to the drain lines and the channel network leads to a non uniform elimination of the water excess on the drained land. On the arable drained land surfaces with individual parcels orientated along the level curves, the land shaping in ridge straps produced water stagnation on drains and the accentuation of excessive humidity especially in spring and raining seasons which lead to the gradual passing of the parcel to a lower category of use, that is grasslands. The elimination of the humidity excess on these individual parcels may be achieved through exploiting leveling in view of voiding drains and micro caves and combining ridges between furrow with dead furrow.