



Considerații privind modul de utilizare a terenurilor din bazinul pâraului Racul – Podișul Central Moldovenesc

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The Racu catchment lies within the Central Moldavian Plateau of the Eastern Romania that comprises 3,990 hectares. The local topography reveals features specific for a typical hilly area with the altitude between 113 and 425m. The steeper slopes or cuestas are north or west facing. General land use in the study area illustrates a similar pattern with the general land use over the entire Moldavian Plateau where arable is predominant. Two basic approaches typify the studied area. The major effect of the new land reform law no. 18/1991 is the revival of the old traditional agricultural system, the up-and-down hill farming. This pattern is very common on the eastern half. On the contrary, most of the western half is under contour farming system. In order to deal with an optimum land use significant changes of the land use and implementing conservation practices are required. Based on a best management design, it is obvious that the local combination between strip-cropping and a network of wind-breaks would represent the most efficient solution for arable land.