



## Influența construcțiilor hidrotehnice asupra comportării rețelei de desecare, în sistemul de desecare-drenaj Bogdănești-Baia, județul Suceava

RADU O., SAVU - P. USAMV Iasi

The valuing of the production capacity of agricultural lands and especially that of the surfaces of arable land was achieved in time by carrying out draining works, banking-control works, underground drainage, soil erosion prevention and others. For introducing the excessively humid lands of Bogdănești-Baia in the normal circuit of agricultural production, between 1978 and 1980 a system of draining-drainage was installed on a surface of 654 ha, of which 200 ha with underground drainage works. By the functioning and exploiting of the draining-drainage systems and especially after 1990, when the land was in private property, a change in the building parameters of the channel network occurred. The evolution of geometrical and hydraulic elements is mostly influenced by the way of exploitation of the lands and the interference of the anthropical factor. At the carrying out of draining-drainage to ensure the proper functioning, several hydro technical works such as culverts, slope breaking and consolidation of the channel sections in concrete slab and dry-stone pitching. After 1900, along with the constitution of property rights on the lands, the main cause for destroying the hydraulic works was stealing the concrete slabs from the consolidations. In the Bogdănești-Baia system of draining-drainage, the hydro technical works are working well, as they have been mainly consolidated with dry-stone pitching. Maintaining the integrity of consolidations with drystone pitching from slope breakings, culverts and the channel junction on the calibrated bed river of Parcu, Adâncata and Strâmba valleys favored the preservation of geometrical and hydraulic elements of the channels in performance.