



Consequences of the use of areas designed for dry-drainage works, in the Rotopănești-Rădășeni-Fântâna mare system, Suceava county

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The valorisation of production capacity of farming fields and, especially, of arable lands, was done with time by their design for drying, embankment-regulation, underground drainage, soil erosion control works. Dry-drainage designs were done for removing the moisture excess from soil surface and upper soil horizons, which resulted from rainfalls, ground water and from surface runoff from higher neighbouring areas. Working and using dry-drainage systems, especially after 1990, under conditions of private property on land, have resulted in changing the constructive parameters of channel network. The evolution of geometrical and hydraulic elements of channels was highly influenced by the way of usage of designed fields and human factor interference. The irrational grazing and uncontrolled channel crossing by animals when soil is excessively wet determined the acceleration of bank erosion and, implicitly, channel clogging at a mean annual rate of 4-5 cm.