



## Possibilities to increase the technical-economic results in vegetable growing of Prahova district, through the optimization of the structure of cultures, on species (case study in the vegetable area of Berceni Bărcănești-Balta Doamnei, Prahova district)

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Most of speciality studies accept the idea that the promoter of food security consists in securing of the access to normal nourishment for each person, at any moment. The vegetables bring important quantities of vitamins, provitamins and various mineral salts to food, being from this point of view, beside fruits, through the most important nutriment for the human consumption. Most of vegetables have a pleasant taste, which is specific to each variety. Some vegetables are rich in ethereal oils and carbohydrates, which stimulate the appetite. The vegetable growing represents a branch very important in the structure of the Romanian agricultural production and has major implications in national economy, and particularly in human nourishment. After the year 1989, the Romanian vegetable production has had a descending tendency concerning both the cultivated surface and the total production.

The revitalization of the Romanian vegetable growing, the increase of economic efficiency and the correlation with the national interests can be realised through the reconsideration of positive elements and the introduction of new elements of management and performance marketing, in accordance with the principles and the Directives elaborated by the European Commission in Brussels.

The optimization of the structure of vegetable crops appears because of the necessity of planning in territorial profile of the vegetable production, respectively a judicious division into zones and a rational joint of cultures. The optimization of the structure of vegetable crops must ensure the increase of the agricultural production, the amelioration of its quality and the increase of the profitability in all zones and productive units.

The optimal variant of the structure of vegetable crops is the one that ensures the maximum profit, where the land was organized on alternation of crops, in accordance with its economic estimation, regardless the zone.

In the studied area, the authors have observed a pronounced instability of the vegetable production. This phenomenon relates to the lack of performance of the vegetable growing farms, which is generated by the insufficient correlation between the main resources of production, such as the land, the labour force and the operational capital. This fact explains also the insufficient efficiency of the vegetable production, which is mainly determined by the inadequate use of the arable land, the lack of technical and economic background of the new landowners, as compared to the requests of a modern, profitable vegetable growing, which is oriented to the market economy.

Afterwards, the complex process of the Romanian integration into the unique European market imposes a different approach of the optimization process and the use of agricultural resources, as well as of the technical, economic and organizational indicators from the vegetable growing sector. The process of Romanian integration into European market must correspond to the new requests of the market and to the correlation between the demand and the offer, which are particular to a competitive market.