

STUDY REGARDING THE INTEGRATION OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN TECUCI MICROZONE, GALATI COUNTY

STUDIU PRIVIND INTEGRAREA PRODUCȚIEI LEGUMICOLE ÎN MICROZONA TECUCI, JUDEȚUL GALAȚI

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Abstract. *Microzone Tecuci includes the urban center, neighboring municipalities and Cosmești queen and related villages, which constitute an important vegetable nationally recognized for the variety, but especially the quality of vegetables produced. The area studied is located in Tecuci Plain and hold soil and climatic conditions particularly favorable for the development of vegetable growing. Of the total arable area of 16,480 hectares, the area planted with vegetables and solariums field during 2009 was 1934 hectares, which is an area of 955 hectares planted with watermelons and yellow, together representing 17.53% of the arable area analyzed. From an organizational perspective, agriculture area includes all types of structures. Share of arable land that hold individual farms (which produce and most of the vegetable production) 80.66%, followed by agricultural companies which own 19.34%. Since the market can not absorb the entire production of vegetables in certain times, it leads to impairment and recovery with low prices, the village queen - kernel vegetable area, is necessary to build a storage space for fresh vegetables, with time spent and therefore retain their recovery period.*

Key words: structure, profitability, trends, trade

Rezumat. *Microzona Tecuci cuprinde centrul urban Tecuci, comunele limitrofe Matca și Cosmești, precum și satele aferente, care constituie un important centru legumicol recunoscut la nivel național prin varietatea, dar mai ales prin calitatea legumelor produse. Zona luată în studiu este situată în Câmpia Tecuciului și întrunește condiții pedologice și climatice deosebit de favorabile pentru dezvoltarea legumiculturii. Din totalul suprafeței arabile de 16.480 hectare, suprafața cultivată cu legume în câmp și solarii în cursul anului 2009 a fost de 1.934 hectare, la care se agaună o suprafață de 955 hectare cultivată cu pepeni verzi și galbeni, împreună reprezentând 17,53% din suprafața arabilă a zonei analizate. Din punct de vedere organizatoric, agricultura zonei cuprinde toate tipurile de structură. Pondere ca suprafață arabilă o dețin gospodăriile agricole individuale (care produc și cea mai mare parte din producția legumicolă) 80,66%, urmate de societățile comerciale agricole care dețin 19,34%. Având în vedere că piața nu poate absorbi întreaga producție de legume, în anumite momente, se duce la insuficiență și la o recuperare investitiei dar cu preturi mici, De asemenea este necesar pentru a construi un spațiu de depozitare pentru legume proaspete, cu timpul petrecut și, prin urmare, își prelungeste perioada de păstrare.*

Cuvinte cheie: structură, rentabilitate, tendințe, piață

MATERIAL AND METHOD

For this study were used as official statistics from DADR Galati City, Cosmești, Matca and Tecuci communes, forming part of vegetable area. Were also made direct field investigations designed to complement the set of information obtained by the official.

Among the indicators used to mention the area planted with vegetables in the area examined, vegetable species structure, average yields and total production and use of vegetable derived.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Growing vegetables has an important sector of agriculture, because of the role food plays in human.

General aspects in the study area

Area under study, namely the administrative territories of Cosmești, Matca and Tecuci communes are part of the basin of vegetable production Tecuci.

Climatic condition, soil quality, tradition in this area which is transmitted from generation to generation and profitability, have boosted the production of vegetables, are an important sector in the area of agriculture economy.

Geographically, the micro basin in the study Tecuci vegetable, is located west of Galați County, Cosmești and Matca communes, being adjacent to the east and west of the city center Tecuci.

Geographical unit that is found on major administrative territories analyzed, the Romanian Plain. Regarding the Romanian Plain, in relation to morphological, is the Tecuci plain bounded by the brook Geru and Siret River.

Tecuci Plain is the extreme northeast of the Romanian Plain, penetrating deep into the south-west of the Plateau of Moldavia, being a terrace plain.

The climate is temperate continental with excessive colours (hot, dry summers, cold winters and are marked by strong storms), with large variations of heat and uneven rainfall regime. Average annual rainfall recorded their lowest levels in the country and are between 420-426 mm, with a very uneven distribution during the year.

Wet and dry winds, hot and cold stresses differences between humidity and temperature. Most frequently have winds from the northwest and north.

Hydrographical network in the region is dependent solely Barlad River, a tributary of the Siret River. Groundwater resources are good.

Regarding soils, the share is held cernoziom providing favourable conditions for agricultural plant development.

Structure of agricultural land use category

The most important category of agricultural land use is the arable land, which holds 88.96% of the surface (fig. 1).

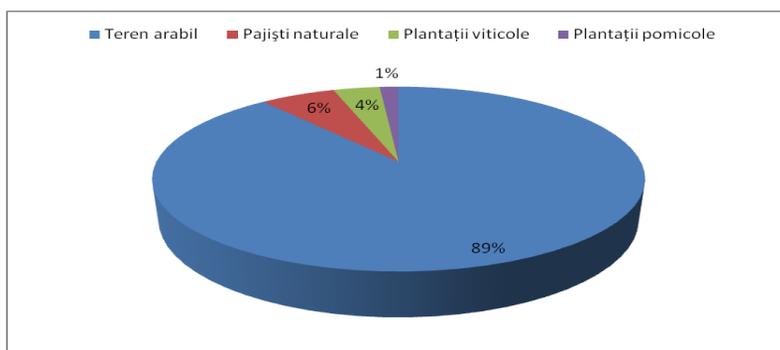


Fig. 1. Structure of agricultural land use category

Other categories of use, natural grassland, vineyards and orchards are 11.04% of total agricultural land, orchards occupying significant areas.

The structure of arable land and total area occupied by vegetable crops

Vegetable Basin Tecuci the micro analysis, in 2009, the total arable area of 16,480 hectares, the area planted with vegetables and solariums field was 1934 acres plus an area of 955 hectares planted with watermelons and yellow amounting to a percentage of 17.53% of total arable investigated area (table 1).

Table 1

The structure of arable land cultivated with vegetables

Specification	Agricul tural land	Arable land	%	Of which:	
				vegetables	watermelons
TECUCI	7.106	5.801	81,63	628	90
G.I.		3.969		354	50
S.C.		1.766		274	40
C.L.		66		-	-
MATCA	8.047	7.506	93,27	950	800
G.I.		5.839		950	800
S.C.		1.667		-	-
C.L.		-		-	-
COSMESTI	3.371	3.173	94,12	356	65
G.I.		2.110		228	20
S.C.		1.052		128	45
C.L.		11		-	-
TOTAL ZONE	18.524	16.480	88,96	1.934	955

Specific to this area is that the vegetables are grown only in the private sector, individual households and agricultural businesses.

Among the main species of vegetables grown on top of the area, 49.12% fall tomatoes, cabbage with 25.85% -10.34% peppers, cucumbers - 2.58%, eggplant - 9.32%, cauliflower - 2.79% (table 2) and the graphical representation is shown in figure 2.

Other vegetable crops like: onion and dried garlic, carrots, pea pods and beans were grown on small areas for their own consumption, with attempts to exploit the free market.

Table 2

Surface structure of the main vegetable species of vegetable the analyzed microzone

Specification	Total zone	%	Of which:		
			Tecuci	Matca	Cosmești
Vegetables in field and hothouses:	1.934	100,00	628	950	356
tomatoes	950	49,12	170	600	180
cabbage	500	25,85	278	124	98
pepper	200	10,34	98	92	10
cucumbers	50	2,58	10	30	10
eggplants	180	9,32	60	80	40
cauliflower	54	2,79	12	24	18
Watermelons	955		90	800	65
TOTAL	2.889		718	1.750	421

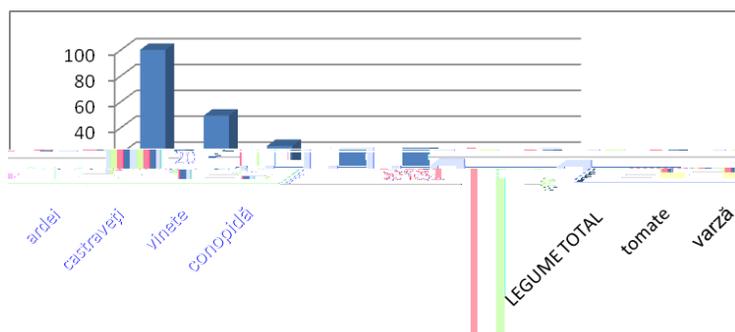


Fig. 2. Vegetable surface structure on species

The largest areas of vegetables are grown, regardless of the crop year, favourable or capricious in terms of weather, the Matca village, but also significant areas of green and yellow melons. As regards the areas planted with vegetable species each year, there is great variation in their main cause is the free market capitalization with difficulty.

An important feature in Matca commune are associated with successive crops, onions and green garlic, lettuce, radishes that resemble the month and planted in green houses arranged around the annexes, and Tecuci Cernicari the district where they produce greens : dill and parsley leaves, lovage, orach, patience is harnessed to link the town market, is a traditional occupation of the population.

Also, in recent years has taken a large cultivation of vegetables, watermelons, and yellow in protected land, as an incentive to production, its quality and not least the higher prices of recovery.

The highest share in their culture have vegetable structure in the open - and early winter tomatoes, cabbages and early autumn cabbage, cauliflower, green pepper, green pepper and pimienta peppers and eggplant culture.

A future trend since 2010, in micro analysis is bulbous, dried onion, culture to be established by sowing directly in the field and requires a low volume of manual work but its recovery time, not a culture that devalues easy.

Average yields

Average yields are generally good and very good.

Turning vegetable production

Turning vegetable production is obtained mostly through the sale on the open market or in the system wholesale outlets and Cosmești queen, either directly in the markets of cities in the country or through contracts with companies in Tecuci, S.C. Contec Foods S.R.L., S.C. Arghicon S.R.L. and S.C. Atfab S.R.L.

Lately we are witnessing growing competition to the detriment of EU products because local products marketing strategies practiced by large chains, the lack of space for storage of fresh vegetables, and seasonality of vegetable production.

On indicators of economic efficiency, to an average production of 30,000 kg / ha of summer-autumn tomato produced in the village queen, the main production costs were 14 822 lei recovery price of 650 Euro / tonne, achieved a profit 4678 lei per hectare in terms of 2009 the price of tomato was an average of 0.65 euro / kg.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Since the market can not absorb the entire production of vegetables produced in adulthood recovery, leading to its depreciation and recovery with lower prices, it is necessary to build storage facilities with technical conditions to extend the period for keeping them fresh.

2. Combination of vegetable producers, producer groups' legal personality to ensure disposal market fresh vegetables of all production obtained at a price that covers production costs and provides financial resources to resume a new cycle production for each crop and farm basis.

3. Factor limiting production in developing and encouraging producers is water. Necessary rehabilitation of old irrigation systems in parallel with the establishment of new ones, while adapting to modern technology can provide very good quality productions.

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