

UPDATE OF SOIL MAPS WHERE DRAINING AND UNDERGROUND PIPE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS WERE INTRODUCED BASED ON THE ROMANIAN SOIL TAXONOMY SYSTEM (SRTS-2012, 2012⁺)

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Abstract

In the territorial administrative units where open draining systems have been introduced, and which locally are associated to underground pipe drainage systems, the modernization/rehabilitation of the existent hydro technical structures and the update of soil maps for the sustainable exploitation of agricultural fields results necessary. The present case study was conducted on the premises of Baia-Sasca hidroameliorative system in Suceava County, on a total surface of 5,527 ha, between 1978 – 1980; in 1977, it was drawn up a pedological study based on the old Romanian Soil Classification System (SRCS – 1976, 1980). The update of the soil cartographic units was performed using the framing criteria for the soil taxonomic units regulated by the new Romanian Soil Taxonomy System (SRTS – 2012, 2012⁺). At the same time, additional field studies were conducted to highlight the various soil modifications after almost 35 years of agricultural exploitation. The geospatial database for the soil cartographic units was represented on the geodetic trapeziums corresponding to the soil maps, scale 1:5000. It included the surfaces from the following administrative territorial units from Suceava County: Horodniceni, Cornu Luncii, Radaseni, and Vadu Moldovei.

Key words: soil taxonomic and cartographic units, draining system, underground pipe drainage system