

TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN BOTOSANI

TIPURI DE PEISAJ AGRICOL ÎN JUDEȚUL BOTOȘANI

*CUCIUREANU Maria Simona*¹

e-mail: cuciureanu.simona@yahoo.com

Abstract. *The landscape is very important globally, achieving numerous studies to determine the types of landscape. Adjustable single d epeisaj types identified were made for the development or rehabilitation policy landscape is included in the territorial development and rural. Botosani county agricultural activities predominate, countryside, agriculture is dominant, so it is necessary agricultural landscape typology identify localities. Agricultural landscape presents some specific features, so that [for the study will be analyzed demographic and agricultural indicators to determine its typology.*

Key words: *countryside, agricultural landscape, agro-zootechnical indicators, rural development.*

Rezumat. *Peisajul are o importanta deosebita la nivel mondial, realizandu-se numeroase cercetări pentru a stabili tipurile de peisaj. În funcție de tipurile de peisaj identificate s-au realizat politici pentru dezvoltarea sau reabilitarea peisajului, fiind inclus în dezvoltarea teritorială sau cea rurală. În județul Botoșani predomină activitățile agricole, peisajul rural-agricol fiind dominant, de aceea este necesar idetificarea tipologia peisajelor agricole a localităților. Peisajul agricol prezintă câteva trăsături specifice, astfel că pentru realizarea studiului vor fi analizați indicatori demografici și agro-zootehnici pentru a stabili tipologia sa.*

Cuvinte cheie: *peisaj rural, peisaj agricol, indicatori agro-zootehnici, dezvoltare rurală.*

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural landscape overlaps particular countryside, although countryside includes many features and a rural landscape classification serve to highlight how living or operating the countryside. Countryside are complex method to characterize rural areas being classified natural landscapes with low human impact (includes vegetation types: polar, subpolar, arid and subaride, and forest landscapes) and agricultural landscape which highlights the geographical specificity of the countryside in terms of livestock, crop plants, landscapes transformed by human impact (Nicului, 1990).

Agricultural or rural landscape - agriculture because it is a category of countryside outlines the types of crops and animals that are bred in a region. This can be seen by using the statistical methods used type of agriculture, subsistence and modern, and the predominance of preferences in respect of a type of animal or growing a plant (Vijulie, 2010).

¹„Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania

The importance of rural landscapes has led many experts from different fields to study the characteristics and Poignancy agricultural landscapes. Dominant research areas are: geography, landscape, philosophy, economics, agriculture, addressing different aspects of the agricultural landscape. Interdisciplinary study highlighting the importance of landscape determines amenjarae agricultural landscape planning and the need to develop policies to create a competitive agricultural landscape at regional / national level both in terms of landscape and economic, geographic, social (Socol and Radulescu, 2006).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study used quantitative statistical data from the Statistical Institute Botosani County owned Agricultural Census (2003 and Population and Housing Census (2002). Statistical methods were used to synthesize statistical data, which were then carografiate Philcarto and processed in the program Adobe Illustrator CS 6 Trial.

Indicators used to identify rural landscapes are land planted with crops (wheat and rye, corn, potato, vegetable, sunflower) and number of animals in a village (cattle, sheep, poultry and pigs). Such automatic linking indicators used prinintermediul ascending hierarchical analysis program Philcarto emerge above the average county municipalities that have a certain culture, a certain type of animal or type of animal culture and predominant. After identifying the typology of rural landscapes, landscape analysis will be correlated with the types of existing landscapes to support changes of natural peisjaul impact agricultural landscape landscape built in the area in respect arhitecturale tradition and landscape.

Statistical methods are designed to create local typologies and highlight classification-agricultural rural landscapes by emphasizing the presence indicators in rural areas. Dominance of a culture or an animal growth-agricultural countryside denotes the respective agricultural specialization, so in this study is thorough classification of rural-agricultural landscapes. Data were excluded cities and towns (Botoșani, Dorohoi, Darabani, Bucecea, Săveni, Flămânzi, Ștefănești) to observe rural landscapes in terms of rural statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Cartograms made will be analyzed in the following order: rural-agricultural landscapes typology of cultures, landscapes typology of rural-agricultural farming and rural landscapes-final typology of agricultural crop plants and livestock. This will see the ranking of agricultural landscapes, prodominance in a certain area of a rural landscape type, possible causes, positioning within the urban rural landscapes etc., visual aesthetics of landscape costruit integrated agricultural landscape.

Rural-agricultural landscapes with growth animals (Fig.1) made by analyzing zootechnical indicators show the following types of rural landscapes: rural landscape with sheep dominant (Hudești, Concești, Coțușca, Rădăuți-Prut, the central area of the county), the dominant rural landscapes with cattle and poultry (Suharău, Cristinești, Vorona, Tudora, Dângeni), dominant rural landscapes with cattle (Mihăileni, Vlăsinești, Unțeni, Avrămeni, Pomârla) and rural landscapes dominant in poultry (Frumușica, Santa Mare, Mihai Eminescu,

Pălteniș, Vișoara). It can be seen that the rural-agricultural landscapes dominate sheep growth, which suggests that there are large areas of grassland and meadows that allow growth of these animals.

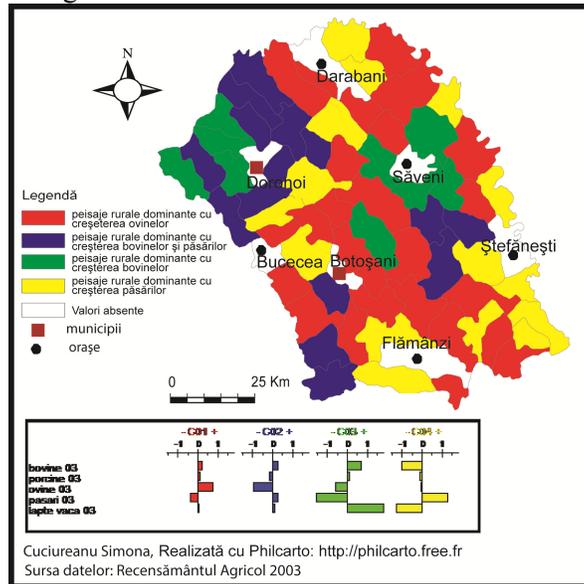


Fig. 1 - Rural landscapes livestock farming in Botoșani County

Cartogram in fig. 2, shows agricultural landscapes in terms of cultivating plants in Botosani and identified several types of landscape.

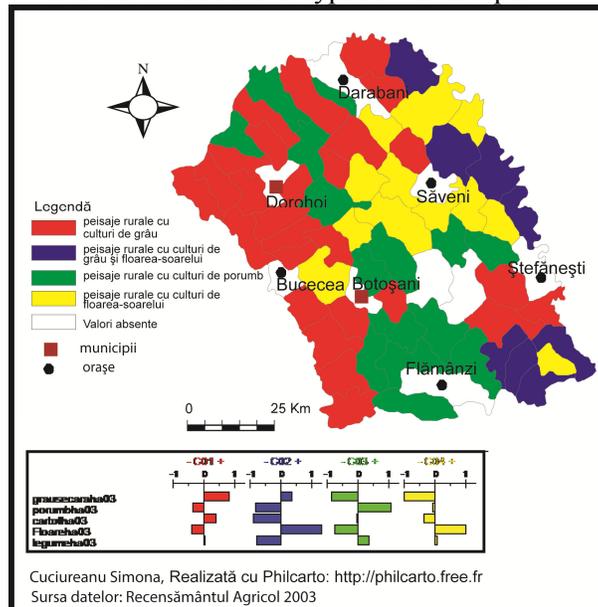


Fig. 2 - Rural landscapes agricultural cultivation in Botoșani County

Agricultural landscapes highlighted no.2 cartogram are rural landscapes dominant wheat crops (western county, Păltiniș, Viișoara, Drăgușeni, Durnești), rural landscapes with the dominant culture with wheat and sunflower (Avrameni, Adășeni, Manoleasa Rădăuți-Prut, Răuseni, Santa Mare), rural landscapes dominant crops of maize (south-central part of the county, Corlăteni, Răchiți) and rural landscapes dominant crops sunflower (central part of the county: Ungureni, Vlăsinești, Știubeni). It can be seen that in terms of culture prevails plant wheat because of a fertile soil for this type of plant.

Cartogram Fig. 3 highlights the complex agricultural landscapes, which summarizes all the indicators analyzed in agro-zootechnical cartograms Figure 1 and Fig. 2 were added and demographic indicators (population 2003) and agricultural areas. Such rural-agricultural landscapes in Botoșani County are rural agricultural landscapes complex (have a high share of livestock and crop plants), rural landscapes populated (population is large, while crops and livestock are the very low), rural landscapes dominant with increasing bovinelo and poultry, rural landscapes with cattle and dominant culture and rural landscapes sunflower dominant in poultry and all kinds of crops.

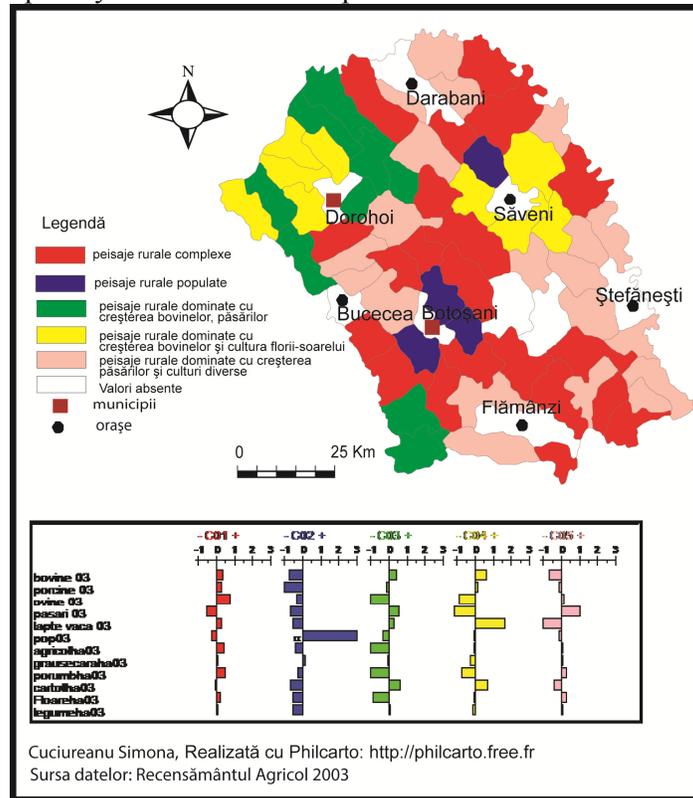


Fig. 1 - Rural landscapes agricultural complex Botoșani County

Predominant two types of agricultural landscape: complex, in which animals are bred and cultured animals of all classes, without specializing in a

particular type (central-south and north-east: Rădăuți-Prut, Manoleasa, Corni, Sulița, Albești) and poultry and cultures (the eastern, southern and central-western county: Păltiniș Viișoara, Frumușica, Santa Mare, Durnești).

Classification of agricultural landscape highlights the type of agriculture practiced and the analysis shows that using subsistence agriculture in which plants are grown for their own household consumption and increase animaelelor is only for their own consumption. It highlights poultry or cattle farms and slaughterhouses because they are specialized for some distillation meats or dairy products (Răchiși, Mihai Eminescu, Bălușeni, Vlăsinești).

Botoșani County is characterized by a specific agricultural landscape, where subsistence agriculture gives a touch of complexity, crop and livestock are completed. However, this agricultural landscape has a negative combined, in a landscape as it determines concomitant destruction of soils and landscapes.



Fig. 4 - Pictures of the agricultural landscape in Botoșani County

Steppe vegetation due to grazing and accelerate geomorphological processes, supports gullying and mass movement resulting landscape change through aggression. Specific for subsistence is micro farms, which means that there is an excessive agricultural surface, confirming that agricultural landscape is a complex one, in which an area of 10 hectares can be planted at least 5 different cultures.



Fig. 5 - Images of built and landscape modeling agricultural landscape; Source: Cuguat-TIGRIS, 2003

Agricultural landscape has undergone changes in terms of visual impact by destroying buildings serving until 1990 agricultural mechanization resort premises (SMA) and state agricultural enterprise (IAS), which ensure agricultural mechanization, land or property management. This resulted in a bleak landscape in which buildings are harmoniously integrated into the landscape, birds and are currently ongoing to tear down because they are no longer functional.

Restoring agricultural landscape, economically and aesthetically, it is possible by setting up associations and societies that allow recurrence of mechanized agrarian morphology and recompose, and then reshapes the landscape, reducing fragmentation.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Agricultural landscape in Botoșani County highlights the precariousness of the countryside and shows the need to implement policies for the development and exploitation of land for potentiation and preserving agricultural landscape values of this area.

2. This farms and slaughterhouses emphasizes specialization defining several villages and rural landscape.

3. The influence of urban areas by defining and shaping agricultural landscapes, agricultural specialization countryside settlements in their vicinity.

4. The need for policy development and customization of the countryside and rural development in order to identify agricultural specificities of localities.

5. Applying the legal framework across Botoșani County (Lease Law, Law Association, Law legal circulation of land) for the establishment of farms in the process of combination, sale, lease, that will positively change the agricultural landscape and the local economy.

REFERENCES

1. **Nicului C., 1990** - *Satul românesc în perspectiva dezvoltării teritoriale - contribuție la o metodologie de cercetare*, Editura Tipografia Ploiești-Prahova.
2. **Socol Gh., Rădulescu D. C., 2006** - *Civilizația rurală din România în perspectiva Integrării în Uniunea Europeană*, Editura Centrul de informare și Documentare Economică, București.
3. **Vijulie I., 2010** - *Dinamica peisajului rural în Câmpia Boianului*, Editura Universității din București.
4. *** Carta europeană a amenajării teritoriului.
5. *** Cartea Verde pentru Dezvoltarea Rurala in Romania.
6. *** Convenția europeană a peisajului.
7. *** Planul de Amenajare a Teritoriului Județean Botoșani.