REHABILITATION AND MAINTAINING AGROCHEMICAL MEASURES OF SOIL FERTILITY FROM HIGH AREA OF APUSENI MOUNTAINS

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The present paper presents the effect of some rehabilitation and maintaining agrochemical measures of soil fertility adapted to current material means of agricultural producers from mountain area. These consist, particularly, of base fertilization with organic fertilizers, proceed from local farms, and supplementation with mineral nutrients depending on plants specific and global consumption.

In Apuseni Mountains area it is evidently the soil characteristic in close concordance with climate and vegetation altitudinal variations. Thus, soils succeed each other from the foot of the mountain till to the high combs, starting from brown podzolic, brown albic, eu-mezobasic and brown acid soils, respectively districambosols. These have a good pretability for forests, particularly coniferous trees, cultures of potato, clover, flax, wheat, rye etc.

By the agrochemical point of view, districambosols have an acid character to strong acid, pH values 4.5 – 5.5, exchangeable aluminum is present in all soil subtypes, organic matter content and humus reserve is low.

The obtained production results of potato culture in mountain area, point out the priority effect of organic and organic-mineral fertilization, for rehabilitation and maintaining of the organic matter content and humus reserve, for neutralization of soil acidity and decreasing of the exchangeable aluminum phytotoxic effect.

Fertilizers application to be realized by a durable system and with ecological protection, by using organic resources of different sources, organic-mineral and others, that allow realization of ecological products and remove the pollution state of the environment.