

## AUTOCHTHON SOILS - PARAAUTOCHTHON AND ALOCHTHON - PARAALOCHTHONE SOILS

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The classification of the Romanian soils under pedological aspect has constituted for the specialists a major desiderate with a tendency of continuous enrichment of the terminology, of the correlation between the specific of the soil and its name.

The whole evolution of the soil classification was dependent on a series of factors, from which the major factors are the pedological progresses themselves and those of auxiliary sciences, the last being implemented in 2003, meaning “The Romanian System of Soils Taxonomy”. The present work will approach the soil classification from the pedologic point of view, meaning autochthon and alochthon of soils. To emphasize this the pedological approaches can not be eluded from the geological processes which constant appear with the solification in the three successive steps made (presolification, solification and postsolification) meaning the evolutive ways - quantitatively and qualitatively.

Referring to the relation rock-soil we underline the indifferent character of the pedogenesis towards the litological level, meaning any kind of compatible rock which has reached the surface and under the action of external factors will become engaged in the solification process, in exchange the resulted soil remains dependent on the parental rock through the composition of the neominerals resulted and through the fact that if we refer to rocks, the simplest grouping splits the rocks in: *primary rocks* (not altered) and *secondary rocks* (altered). Another general grouping, with a tectonically vision separates the geological formations and rocks too in autochthones (those that did not move from the forging place) and alohtones, classification that can be applied to soil too.

*The autochthon soils*, meaning those soils that did not suffer dislocations, transportation or any kind of movement from the initial forming place; in other words, from the geological point of view these are eluvisols or real autochthon soils. Here we also have soils which have suffered a dislocation from the initial forging place, together with the parental litical support, but the soil did not suffer other transformations. These are the paraautochthones soils, the inserted surfaces (tens of hectares), the paraautochthones soils on the right slope of the Mures river (the Iernut-Ogra area), or on the right slope of the Luna de Jos Valley.

*The alohtone soils* include the soil category in which the soil, the whole soil profile has suffered a movement from the forging place, on the surface of the rock below (parental) which did not solificate. The most frequent mechanism is represented by the slipping of the soil on the slopes with a high relief energy, in a regime of abundant rain when a water derange area is created on the interface rock-soil.

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