

HYDROMORPHIC SOILS - AS RESEARCH OBJECT OF AND UTILIZATION IN AGRICULTURE OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract.

In the paper are characterized hydromorphic soils of Moldova. The hydromorphic alluvial and non alluvial soils are an important group of soils as object of research for its use in agriculture and as an ecological niche for biodiversity conservation. Hydromorphic soils consists about 300 thousand ha or 8.4% of the total area of the land fund. The main degradation factors of hydromorphic soil are salinization, alkalization, compacting, gleyzation of middle and bottom part of the profile, swamping in terms of lack drainage, clogging by weak humus alluvia. Arable marshes are subject of intensive process of humus loss. Hydromorphic soils are influenced by extremely strong anthropogenic impact, therefore they must be included in the monitoring network of Moldova. Agricultural land use in accordance with the soil and climate resources of each agropedoclimatical zones, particularities of zonal and intrazonal soils will help guide Moldova's agriculture for subsistence in drought conditions.

Keywords: amelioration, hydromorphic, marshy, salinization, soil

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