AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH-WEST AREA OF BANAT

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Abstract: Agriculture has been and continues to be a vital area of human activity. It remains the only source of food, an important supplier of raw material for industry and an important market for its production. The development of agriculture is influenced by natural, technical and social economic factors. Among the natural factors, climate has an essential role; it conditions the spread and structure of agricultural crops through the regime of temperature, humidity and light. Relief influences the altitude distribution of crops, exposure to slopes, tilting of plants. The genetic type of soil contributes to its main attribution, namely fertility, to which the ability to drain and retain water is added.

INTRODUCTION
The relative importance of agriculture varies from one country to another, but it remains the main branch of economy in all states, including in developed countries. The experience of the last decades has shown that the problems of the world economy cannot be resolved by excluding agriculture. [1]

Technical factors play an important role in increasing production through mechanization, chemical processing, irrigation, etc., and the socio-economic ones through the capacity and the level of training of the labour force and the entire economic context in which this branch of economy develops. Like any economic activity, agricultural activity has the purpose of satisfying human needs and the general progress of the country. [5]

A fundamental feature of Romanian agriculture is that the high natural potential can provide the basic domestic food needs for a much larger population than the existent one. Food imports should only be a source of addition and diversification of consumption. [3]

Sânpetru Mare, Pesac and Saravale communes are situated in the north-west area of Timis County, near Arad County. In these communes, the possibilities of using agricultural land is high, but due to various soil limiting factors and especially economic ones, they are limited. The population active in this field has a baggage of knowledge; it is equipped with a wide range of agricultural machinery and applies almost all the measures necessary to benefit from the full potential of land production. [6,7]

MATERIALS AND METHODS
For the elaboration of the present paper, the data is taken from different sources of statics, mayoralities and public institutions. Field studies and observations have been carried out from the local chamber of agriculture in Sânpetru, Pesac and Saravale communes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
In the present paper we present the following data regarding the cultivated areas, the crop plants and the yields obtained within Sânpetru, Pesac and Saravale localities located in the western part of Romania, namely Timis County. [2]

Figures 1 and 2 show the cultivated areas and the yields obtained in Sânpetru Mare for the period 2016-2017. [4]
Figures 3 and 4 show the harvested areas and the yields obtained for the main crop plants in Saravale in the period 2016-2017.
Figures 5 and 6 show the harvested areas and the yields obtained for the main crop plants in Pesac in the period 2016 - 2017.
CONCLUSIONS

- Timis County is located in the south-west of Romania. The area of this county is 8,697 km², being the largest county in Romania;
- The climate is continental Mediterranean. The average annual temperature is between -2 °C and 21 °C, and precipitations are between 500-600 mm.
- The first and most important feature of agriculture is that land is the main element of agricultural capital, functioning both as an object of labour and as a means of labour. Part of the agricultural production is carried out by commercial companies with agricultural profile, part is obtained on individual agricultural holdings.
- Another feature of agriculture lies in the inconsistency between working time and production time. The full concordance between working time and production time is found in industry, while in agriculture (especially in plant cultivation) production time does not correspond to working time, being much higher than it is.
- The full capitalization of the productive potential of land and the achievement of stable productions can be achieved by observing the necessary measures regarding soil improvement and by strict observance of the current crop technologies.

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