

STUDIES ON THE DYNAMICS OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN WEST REGION 5

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Abstract: *Specific agricultural production showed very different dynamics, both sector (plant and animal) and the regional profile, depending on the diversity of agro-climatic suitability, and the utilization of production factors. The structure of cultivated areas is a technical indicator of the major influences on economic performance and reflect the share that each culture deals with arable land. It does not take random values, but must be directed strictly according to the demand for food products shown on the agricultural products market. Lowland area of Timis county is occupied by the Western Plain. This is the second largest pool of grain production after the Romanian Plain and the Lower Danube. The structure of grain growing areas have 70-75% share, well above normal values. Typically grain must not exceed the maximum weight of two thirds of the arable land. Among cereal grains, namely wheat, barley, barley, rye and oats together have 40-50% share. Local climatic conditions offer many possibilities for agricultural development. Natural landscape is favorable most types of specific crops and continental temperate zone as a consequence of the West region has extensive agricultural land, Arad and Timis counties topping, in this respect among the first in the country. Cereals is one of the oldest and most important agricultural activity in Arad and Timis counties, which have the largest areas of arable. Romanian agricultural production in general, including the west of the country, turned to grain production, not to put too much problem recovery products. Farmer has no means of production, so that technological support has been achieved and is still performed in the services system. In 2008, global agricultural production calculated in current prices was 2,415,821 thousand. Of that total global production plant is 1,708,457 thousand, which meant 70, 7% of total world production was 674 351 Animal thousand, respectively 27, 9%, and the difference, ie 1.4% is represented by various services of the agriculture holdings. Structure of gross agricultural production in an agrarian economy healthy, normally should take the following value: 48-55% global production plant, animal production 45-52% overall, Romania is still far from these value. We could say that we have developed an agricultural production sector in the Western states of Europe, where animal production will exceed the overall 50% share of total gross agricultural production structure.*

Key words: *crop production, area, dynamic, culture, agriculture, surface*

INTRODUCTION

Predominant character of the structure of grain production is a negative aspect of Romanian agriculture. Share of area occupied by grains in all regions is high, even if they do not have agro-climatic conditions favorable for the cultivation of these species, therefore, average yields are achieved modest or very small in almost all cultures.

Grain yield per hectare is far below European standards (for example, only 40% of the average yield obtained by France). In addition, the national economy, gross value added per one employed person is the lowest in the agricultural sector.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The authors have used the methods of work: identification and data collection, processing, analysis, observation and interpretation. In this paper we analyzed the structure of crop production in the western part of the country and the problems faced by the plant

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Western Region has a large agricultural area, Arad and Timis counties topping, in this respect among the first in the country. Local climatic conditions offer many possibilities for agricultural development. Natural landscape is favorable most types of specific crops continental temperate zone.

In the region, the results of agricultural activities are intended for direct consumption, processing and sale of regional and national market.

Agricultural production carried out on an agricultural area represents 14.0% of the total surface area has decreased steadily since 1990. Although the acquisition of farm machinery is higher than in other regions, fragmentation of agricultural land (private property) inhibits growth of productivity in this sector.

The total area of Region 5-West (32 033.17 km²), 59% is agricultural land (18 911.26 km²). The largest agricultural area is mainly plain embossed counties: Timis (80.6% of the county) and Arad (66% of the county). In counties Hunedoara and Caras-Severin, the share of farmland is much lower (39.7% and 46.7%).

Cereals is one of the oldest and most important agricultural activity in Arad and Timis counties, which have the largest areas of arable.

Crop production in the western region is 12.53% of us being nationally ranked in the top six regions. It should be noted however, that vegetable production is done on a cultivated area represents only 10.73% of the cultivated area at national level, which indicates the productivity of agriculture than the national average.

In this region the main crops are practiced in the operating system for cereal grains (maize, wheat and rye), potato, oil crop and vegetable crop.

The table below present the main crops cultivated area in the Region 5-West in 2008.

Overwhelming weight of the structure of cultivated areas has been and is owned by grain. Although the area planted with cereals has decreased slightly, however, significantly changed the shares of different grains.

In 2008 cereals occupied 578,529 ha area, a total of 789,867 ha, which is 73.24%. The largest share of the cereal grain is occupied by maize, wheat is being preempted.

Legumes – peas and beans are important food crop in particular. The area of these crops sharply after 1990, limiting itself to cover the difference between domestic consumption needs and the amount of such imported products. This group of crops occupy a very small percentage of arable land cultivated.

In general, all cultures are recorded in the year 2008 for the profound changes in cultivated areas than in 1990, the downward trend of their being that, with few exceptions where the surface has increased.

Within 5-west region quite a significant share is held by oil plants, while at the other legumes can fit.

Sugar beet has decreased dramatically in 2008 compared to 1990 when 99.8% of total surface charge. This area is far from secure domestic consumption of sugar.

Potatoes have a relatively small percentage, 5.00%, the area is almost enough to cover domestic consumption in the region, this product.

Within 5-west region quite a significant share is held by oil plants, while at the other legumes can fit. This problem could be solved through price incentives to the national economy and cultures interested in holding small weights such as crops, sugar beet, tobacco, hemp, etc. Through a rational policy of subsidizing agricultural production structure could be oriented culture that truly values serve the national economy, social interests and not the ultimate interests of small farmers.

Total crop production satisfies a two-way condition. This depends on two factors,

such as: the area under cultivation and average yield. As the indicator of interest is the total production, which has a repetitive nature, we will look further at the dynamics of the average yields for major crops in 2008.

Table 1

Area planted with major crops in the Western Region 5

- Acres -

Culture	Region 5 West	Arad	Caras-Severin	Hunedoara	Timiș
The area under cultivation - total	789.867	261.181	79.271	52.593	396.822
Of which private	786.627	259.081	79.111	52.421	396.014
Cereal grain	578.529	192.392	51.160	33.791	301.186
Wheat	207.023	64.957	13.163	9.183	119.720
Rye	422	308	45	-	69
Barley	43.306	10.359	1.654	2.023	29.270
Oats	30.209	10.903	3.373	2.318	13.615
Maize	285.506	103.910	32.313	19.889	129.394
Legumes	1.377	618	-	16	743
Pea beans	476	298	-	1	177
Beans	649	160	-	15	474
Potatoes	29.173	5.475	6.991	7.969	8.738
Sugar beet	643	639	-	4	-
Root crops	2.536	141	-	1.687	708
Textile plants	-	-	-	-	-
Oil plants	79.704	24.804	1.219	539	53.142
Sunflower	53.410	19.355	1099	124	32.832
Soy beans	16.152	2.547	-	16	13.589
Vegetables	33.935	15.363	3.650	3.871	11.051
Tomatoes	5.594	2.807	473	545	1.769
Dried onion	4.079	1.703	557	660	1159
Cabbage	6.770	2.897	794	710	2.369

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2009

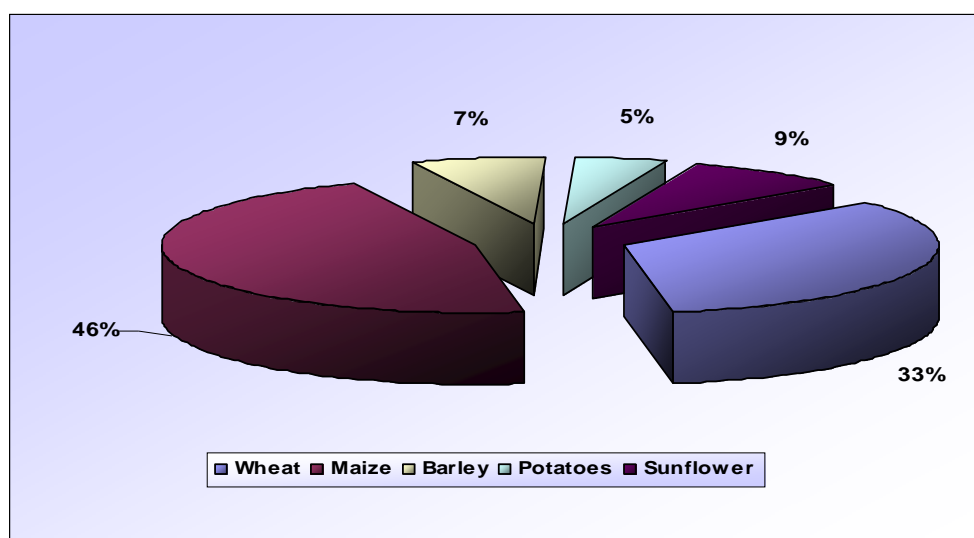


Figure 1. Share of main crops by area held

Analyzing the table we see that average cereal production is 2641 kg / ha, achieved above average production at the country level recorded at 1526 kg / ha.

Definite conclusion is that private agricultural sector has almost exclusively the monopoly of agricultural production.

Table 2

The average yield per hectare, the main crops 5-West region in 2008

Development Region /County	Wheat		Maize		Sunflower		Sugar beet	
	Total	of which: private majority ownership	Total	of which: private majority ownership	Total	of which: private majority ownership	Total	of which: private majority ownershi
5 West Region	3.437	3.437	3.589	3.588	1.779	1.781	38.087	38.225
Arad	3.405	3.403	3.849	3847	1.607	1.610	38.164	38.267
Caraş-Severin	2905	2904	2.745	2.744	1.206	1.206	-	-
Hunedoara	2.978	2.978	3.861	3.863	1.363	1.363	25.750	29.333
Timiş	3.549	3.549	3.549	3.550	1.902	1.901	-	-

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Romania, 2009

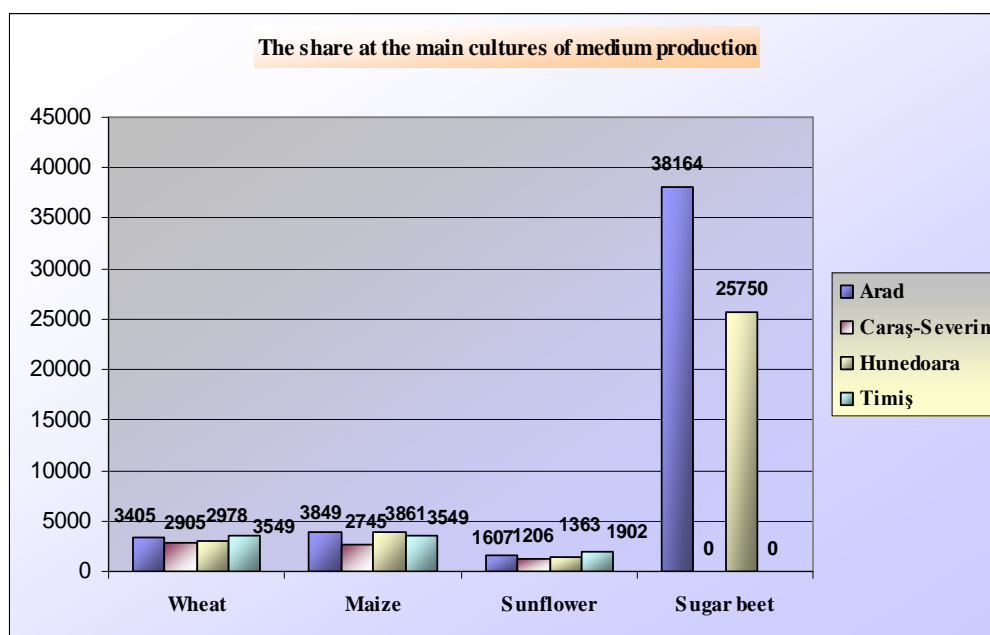


Figure 2. The share at the main cultures of medium production

Average yield per hectare is an essential element of economic efficiency, profitability respectively. Average production level is dependent on the one hand, the natural fertility of the soil and, on the other hand, production technologies applied.

The wheat crop, the average production level of the region is higher than the average output at the country level, in Romania the average wheat production for 2008 was 3403 kg / ha, compared with average production of the western region is of 3437 kg / ha.

As can be seen in the Western region ranked first is Timis and Arad county, in terms of average yield per hectare in all cultures studied by us and the opposite is Hunedoara and Caras.

The maize crop have an average production of 3589 kg / ha for sunflower production region-wide average is 1779 kg / ha, with above average production in the country is 1437 kg / ha.

The sugar beet crop situation has improved compared to 2007 when the average production in the region was 13,241 kg / ha and average production in 2008 reached 38,087 kg / ha, so here signified an increase in a relatively short time.

Average production at the country level in 2007 was 26,065 kg / ha, and in 2008 an average production of 34,564 kg / ha, in conclusion, the regional average rose compared with the average at the country level.

Vegetable is practiced in all four counties, each with peculiarities of climate and terrain, favorable to many varieties.

Viticulture has the largest share in the county of Arad, Timis and Caras-followed by Severin. Crops have a large share in the entire region.

Viticulture, the traditional industry practice is preferred to contact the aprons Zarand Mountains (Arad Vineyard Paulis centers, Ghioroc, Siria, Pâncota, Tarnava) or Western Hills (Giarmata, Buzias, Topolovatu, Recaş-Mare, Ineu, Sacuieni, Tăşnad, Ardud, Seini). The second area of sandy land belongs to the field that (Valea lui Mihai) or in the plains south of Mures (Teremia, Cenad, Periam etc.).

CONCLUSIONS

Farmers and agricultural experts from year to year, faced with various problems, often being unable to cope with difficult situations that may arise.

In general, cereal production is correlated with sown area, but sometimes paradoxes arise where, although the area under cultivation is high, production is small, so we must put big question marks.

Both in terms of structure within the two agricultural sectors (animal and plant) and in terms of the relationship between primary production and processing industries, agricultural production in Romania structure reflects a strong shift towards the analysis of the overall EU vegetable production structure highlights a number of shortcomings agrotechnical and economic order, which creates distortions between supply and demand of agricultural products.

In my opinion, the policy of concentration of agricultural production have focused mainly on increasing the economic size of holdings. This increase leads to increased production and increase yields. Measures to increase the physical size, however they may be designed, leading to the disappearance of many small farms and very small. Social issues involved here are far too difficult for the Romanian state.

In conclusion, modernization and development of agriculture is a necessity, creating viable systems and structures of organization, production and farm management, ensure to obtain adequate production potential of soils in our country and the possibilities for implementing advanced equipment and technology, development and implementation of systems, mechanisms and financial and economic levers in agriculture(pricing, credit, taxes, subsidies, etc..) taking into account the specific activity in this sector, to support and stimulate agricultural production.

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