NATURAL FRAME OF RECAŞ VITICULTURE CENTRE (TIMIŞ COUNTY)

CADRUL NATURAL AL CENTRULUI VITICOL RECAŞ (JUDEŢUL TIMIŞ)

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Abstract: *In this paper, we studied the natural frame of Recas viticulture centre from Timis County. Are presented in this paperwork elements regarding the geographical emplacement, climate, and predominant types of soil and the development perspectives of grape culture by taking in new lands. Recas place has a long tradition in grape cultivation for table and wine grapes. In time places occupied with grapevine was very large up to 1600 ha. In the past 14 years, this surface knows a diminutions but in the present, we can observe that is made high investments and an increase of the surface cultivated with grape on old emplacement and on new terrains.*

Rezumat: *În această lucrare este studiat cadrul natural al Centrului viticol Recaş judeţul Timiş. Sunt prezentate elemente legate de amplasarea geografică, clima si tipurile predominante de sol cât şi perspectivele de dezvoltare a culturii viţei de vie prin luarea în cultura de noi terenuri. Localitatea Recaş este o localitate cu tradiţie în cultura viţei de vie, atât pentru strugurii de masă cât şi cei pentru vin. În timp zonele luate în cultură au fost tot mai mari ajungând în prezent la aproximativ 1600 ha. În ultimi 14 ani această suprafaţă a cunoscut o diminuare dar in urma unor investiţii puternice se observă în prezent o tendinţă de creştere a suprafeţelor, pe vechile amplasamente cat şi prin luarea in cultura de noi suprafeţe.*

Key words**:** *natural frame, grape centre, climate, soil, development*
Cuvinte cheie: *cadrul natural, centru viticol, clima, tipuri de sol, dezvoltare*

INTRODUCTION

Bega River, having a large opening on South to Timis plane and at the west is bordered by the last hills of Lipova.

Recaş is the residence of the communal with the same name. By his physically and geographical placement, Recas place territory is framed by the temperate-continental climate, with an easy Mediterranean influence with gentile winters and hot summers, long autumns and sudden cross from winter to summer (short springs).

The place is an important viticulture centre with an old traditions in that sense. In the last years, the wine produced here start to being known on foreign country and receives numerous prizes and medals.

The soils from grape centres are favourable to grape culture and obtained high productions and a very high quality.

Also the climate is favourable to grape with long hot summers and long autumn's which is an major advantage in this culture service, because most of the population is occupied in this sector, also being an important source of income.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The research took place based on observation on the field and by processing of climate data obtained from meteorological station of Timisoara.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

For the climatic characterization of Recas grape centre, we use the meteorological data from Meteorological station from Timisoara, because she is the most close.

The characteristic of this area are the moist air from S-V and N-V, and the frontal activity with a higher intensity than in other parts of the country, which increase the nebulosity.

Because of the Carpathian arch this sector is unmolested by the invasion of continental air, which can penetrate from E and N-E.

The solar radiation is the principal genetic factor of climate. The global radiation is situated on an average of 118 kcal/cm^2, which from 100 kcal/cm^2/min in the summer and in winter only 14% from the potential recorded in perpendicular sections. The diffuse radiation is influenced by the incline angle of solar beam and nebulosity. She varied from an average of 0.02-0.03 kcal/cm^2/min in the winter and 0.40-0.44 kcal/cm^2/min at the beginning of summer.

The duration of solar insolation is increase being of approximately 2100 hours, the highest part is realised in warm semester.

The temperature is a determinant factor in growing and development of the organisms, constituting an element, which is accorded a high importance in all the research and agronomic interest. The average annual temperature is of 10.7°C. The average temperature of the three months of winter is positive (0,2°C), and the month most cold is January which has the average temperature -1,6°C, and the other two months have the average positive temperature (February 0, 4°C, December 1,2°C), what characterized the low plains from Banat.

In winter is frequent the phenomenon of inversion of temperature, the high plains and the low hills from the neighbours have the average temperature in January higher that in low plains.

From date presented resulted uptown winegrowing Recas, conditions is favourably for the culture of grapes in unprotected system. The temperatures from the time winter are gentle, do not affect the buds, the funds heliothermal are favourable (I. H. 2.04), and the hydric funds records some little values (C. H. = 1.1). With all these in last years quantities of precipitations was high, across the annual media.

Springs are early than in another regions of country, also are warmer the thermal media is approximately 11°C. With all these, we are recording low temperatures, very frequent in springs months, frost, and hoarfrost in April even in May, produced by the Scandinavian anticyclone. The last frozen in spring is situated in 16 April.

The summers are long and hot. The average temperature of the three months of summer crosses 20°C. The months July and August have the average temperature of 21.4°C, respectively 20.8°C face to June, which has 19.6°C.

The autumns have variable lengths, but they are longer than springs and have the temperature more constant, the clear days is more numerous, mostly due to prevailing of an anticyclone regime. The media three months of autumns is 11°C. First frozen around fell across 19 October.

The extreme temperatures have the continental characters: the absolute maxim of 41°C is registered in 16 August 1952, and the lowest temperature -35°C was recorded in 29 January 1963.

The average annual amplitude is up to 23°C.

The average of rains is 608 mm. Quantities larger than average was registered in the years 1954(909 mm), 1967(911 mm), 1971(920 mm). Quantities below the annual average were registered in the years 1950, 1953, 1983, 1984, 1992, 1993, 1995 tall having it below 500 mm.

The rains are not distributed in equal ways between the warm semester and the cold semester, most quantities falling in the warm semester, across 55% (318 mm).

On seasons, most abundant in rains is summer (30.7%) followed by springs (25.1), the autumn (23.9), and then winter with most little (20.3).

The average values of rains in the summers varied between 170-260 mm. The abundant rains from begin of summers is due intensify of cyclonic activity and the invasions of humid airs from Atlantic Ocean, and to thermal convections.

The air humidity. The relative humidity touches on the average 77-78% with big values winter in the months December and January (81-89%) and lower on the summer (69-74%). The annual average value is round of 6-7 g/m^3, in the cold season she he diminishes until 3-4 g/m^3 where through the summer she can cross 10 g/m^3 due to evaporation more intense in the area of Bazos Forests, and nadas. The average tension of the vapours of water is 10.9 mb.

The nebulosity registered different current values during year. In the months of summer reaches at the minimum values of 4.2-4.9/10, and winter cross 7/10. Total number of shiny days on year is of 292.

The air pressure. The distribution is bonded on the distribution of dynamic process from atmosphere. Winter, as consequence of influence of the cyclone from Mediterranean Sea, the pressure is else down? Than the average of country having the value of 1002 mb. In the months April, June, July and August the value of the pressure achieves 980 mb. The amplitude oscillation is of 4-7 mb.

The Aeolian regime. Are dominant the winds from E, S-E, N-V, the configurations of relief enforces the wind directions who coincides with the axle of valleys or of the respective passages. The annual average speed is between 2.5-3 m/s, most big average lunar speeds recording in the February-April and October-November (3-4 m/s), and in the following intervals May – September the speed is decreasing to 2-2.5 m/s.

The soil does the part from the group of brown soils prevalent acids soils, the well-balanced average value of pH are of 6.37.

The agrochemical characterization is based on data given by O.S.P.A Timisoara upon the cartography made in 19961997.

Result of the analyses of laboratory for each parcel of harvest the proofs are put in the bulletins of analyzes and on the agrochemical plan were recorded the arithmetic averages of the two proofs (from the depths of 0 cm respectively 21-40 cm).

The supply with phosphorus is middling toward good, the well-balanced average value in phosphorus be 34.3 ppm.

The supply with potassium is very good, the well-balanced average value in potassium is 323.9 ppm, and on whole, the territory of the farm of this values of the index is high.

The content in humus indicates a thin supply toward middling, the well-balanced average value be of 2.25%.

The assurance with nitrogen calculating in function of content in humus and the degree of saturated in bases is thin toward middling, the well-balanced average value index nitrogen be of 1.87.

Conclusively the grounds are situate on thin soils acids, have a middling supply to good with phosphorus, extremely good with potassium, conversely the state assures with nitrogen and humus is very poor.

The soils of the Recas place formed through on complex of pedogenetical factors among which most important are it the relief, the water, the parental rock.

In the high plain and hills on red clays more or less carbonated the format have evolved brown soils typical his argyle molice.

In the low plains, determined influence over the soils formation had the two rivers Timis and Bega.

Through the united grouping of ground results the following dominant types of soils:

- Preluvosoil 40.8%;
- Eutricambosoil 23.4%;
- Gleiosoil. Stagnosoil. Faeoziom 4.7%;
- Vertosoils 7.4%;
- Aluviosoil 8 %;
- Erodosoils 7.3%;
- Protisoils 8.1%;
- Soil associations 0.3%.

CONCLUSIONS

Concluding, we can say the Recas grape centre has all needfulness to become a point of reference on the Romanian oenological map and not only.

The firms scroll the activities this in zone developed from a year to other, what confers them the possibility of aces expands the cultivated grounds with grape and the remake on old emplacement the cultures deteriorated.

Exist the real possibility to the evolution of the situation, on last years indicates clearly a revival of viticulture on this zone.

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