

Data Base Organization in Land Evaluation – An Essential Element for Achieving the General Cadastre in Romania

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SUMMARY

The objective of most soil survey investigations is to provide data for the rational planning and adjustment of land use. The data consist basically of georeferenced soil characteristics, which are recorded in the field, determined in the laboratory and extracted from remotely sensed imagery.

They are used to resolve landscape into mappable areas in which the soil is less variable than in the overall landscape.

Systematic field surveys are mostly conducted for non-specified, multipurpose rural land use planning issues.

The diagnostic criteria for this type of survey are often based on pedological soil classification systems as the latter are assumed to allow interpretation for various types of application with acceptable accuracy.

Through general survey on administrative land introduction, have been obtain the primary data base of unitary and necessary technical, qualitative and legal evidence systems of land resources from entire country territory, regardless of use category and landlord.

On the assumption of primary data of general survey regards at area, utilization, landlord have been organize evidence subsystem of special which contain: land with agrarian or forestry destination, waters, city planning, roads, railways.

The quantitative and qualitative knowledge of soil cover from one geographic space with different agrarian and no agrarian use is a primary care of the human being.

From natural and anthropic elements which determine today important lasses of agricultural output could be mentioned: frequently drought, periodical excess of soil moisture, water and wind soil erosion, salinisation, compaction, low very humus reserve, strong and moderate acidity, high alkalinity, low and very low provision in nitrogen and mobile phosphor and potassium, soil pollution and other elements.