

Pedogenetical processes in the regosol anthropogenized from surface mine exploitation Mirsid, Salaj County, Romania

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Abstract

Continuing the researches regarding the pedogenetical processes in the regosol anthropogenized from the surface mine exploitation from the NW of Transylvania (1 to 7) this paper presents some aspects regarding the pedogenesis of the Mirșid, Sălaj County entiantrosoils.

Analyzing the data regarding the main pedogenetical indicators (pH, humus%, total N, mobile P and K) we can resume that the highest values of this indicators are under the spruce fir plantation (*Picea abies*), of over 25 years (pH 7,57, humus % 4,36, N% 0,306, Pppm 52, Kppm 350), followed by the locust tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*) of the same age (pH 7,62, humus % 3,54, N% 0,225, Pppm 41, Kppm 270) and very low values at the newly leveled pit (pH 7,90, humus % 1,00, N% 0,059, P ppm 14, K ppm 124).

Key words: regosol anthropogenized, pedogenetical processes

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