Abstract:
Cropland potential of Hungarian geographical microregions was evaluated using the D-e-Meter cropland evaluation system. Comparative assessment was performed to characterize the spatial distribution of cropland potentials of the country. Based on the results of the land quality assessment we produced overview maps to display the mean land quality and the sum of cropping potential of the geographical microregions of Hungary. Among all microregions the Enyingi-hát can be characterised with the highest average land quality (108 D-e-Meter point), while the lowest mean value was found at the Vitányi-rögök (20 point). The mean of the country is 50.2 point. The six geographical macroregions of the country shows differences in their mean land qualities. In general, the Little Hungarian Plain have the highest land quality (68.9 point on average) followed by the Great Hungarian Plain (63.4), which also holds nearly 60% of the total cropping potential of the country, also due to its vast area. The Trans-Danubian Mountains has the poorest soil among all macroregions. Similar to the land qualities within macroregions, land quality within the microregions can show high level of heterogeneity too. Nevertheless the mean figures and the overview maps produced on their basis can be useful for regional planning, scientific research and also for educational purposes.

URI:

Authors:
TOTH Gergely
RAJKAI Kálmán
BODIS Katalin
MÁTÉ Ferenc

Publication Year:
2014

Publisher:
Szent István Egyetem

Citation:
Source URL:

Links