



# LONG-TERM DYNAMICS OF OAT CULTIVATED AREAS IN ROMANIA AND HUNGARY - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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**Abstract:** This paper comparatively analyzes the dynamics of the areas cultivated with oats (*Avena sativa* L.) in Romania and Hungary, during the period 1961–2023, to highlight long-term trends, structural differences, and recent changes in agricultural land use. The study uses statistical external data. The results highlight the sensitivity of oat crop to economic, agricultural, and climatic changes.

## • Introduction

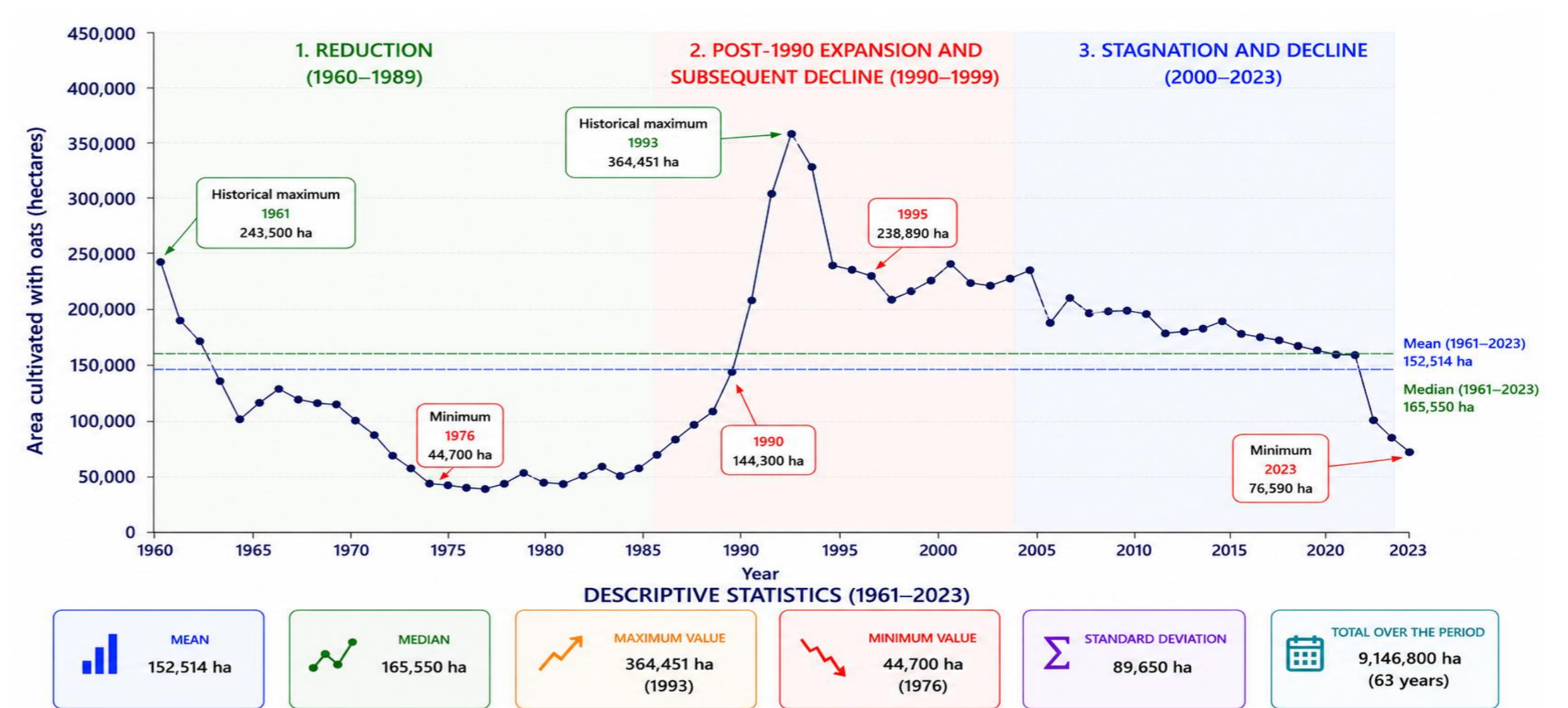
Agricultural land use has undergone significant transformations in recent decades, influenced by a complex combination of economic, political, technological and climatic factors. While dominant crops such as wheat and maize focus most of the attention in the analysis of agricultural systems, secondary crops such as oats (*Avena sativa* L.) offer relevant insights into how farmers adjust their land use strategies depending on environmental and market conditions.

## • Material and method

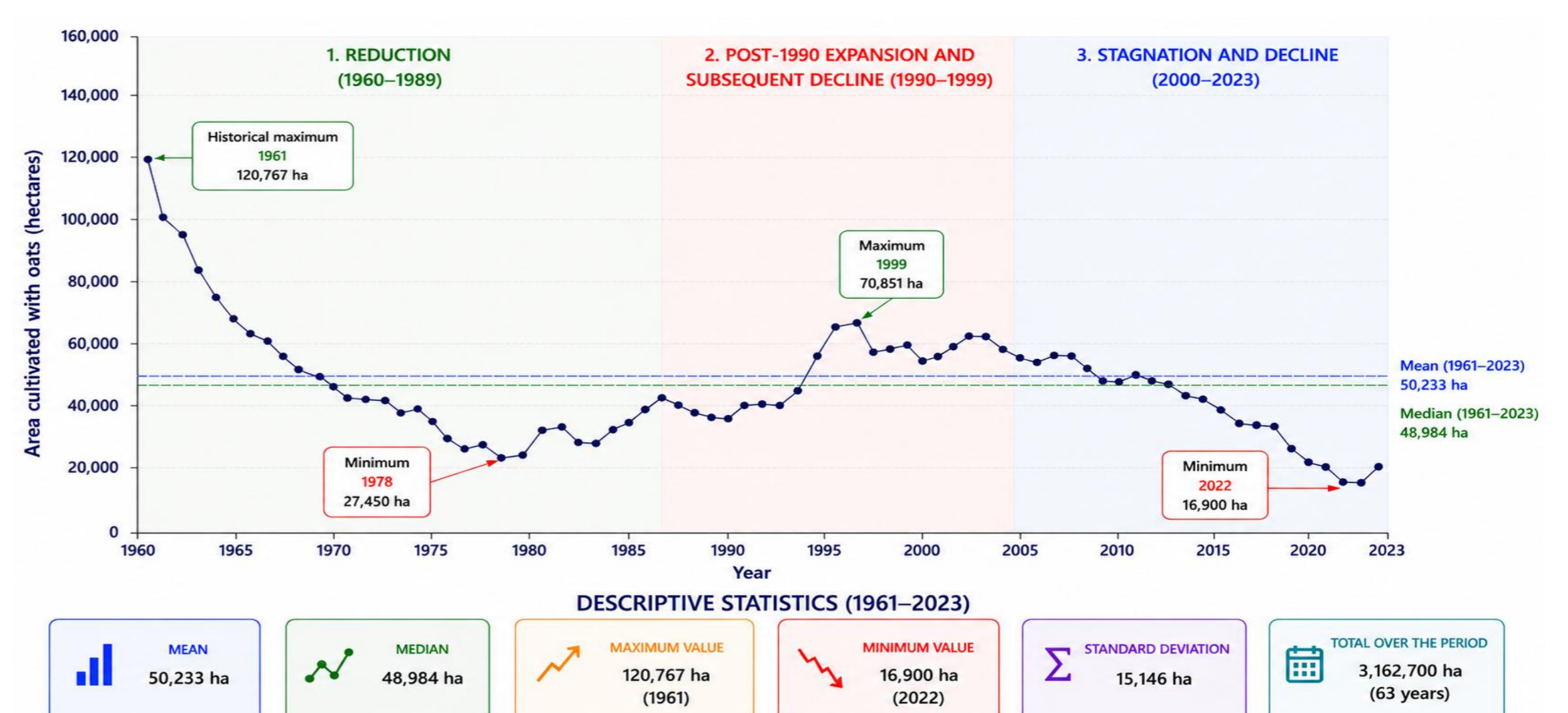
This research is based on the use of secondary data on the area cultivated with oats (*Avena sativa* L.) in Romania and Hungary, for the period 1961–2023. The research methodology is based on a quantitative descriptive-comparative approach, using long-term time series. This approach allows the identification of structural trends, inter-annual fluctuations and distinct stages of evolution of the cultivated areas. The main indicator analyzed are the area cultivated with oats (hectares), expressed annually for each of the two countries. The method provides a rigorous descriptive analysis, intended to highlight patterns and trends in agricultural land use.

## • Results and discussions

The evolution of Romania highlights a highly volatile nature of the oat crop, it being used more as a flexible solution within the crop rotation than as a stable option in the long term.



The evolution confirms a significant reduction of the crop in the Hungarian agricultural structure.



## • Conclusions

The comparative analysis of the areas cultivated with oats in Romania and Hungary highlights the existence of important structural transformations in agricultural land use during the period 1961–2023. Although both countries recorded a long-term decline in the areas cultivated with oats, the pace and amplitude of these changes were different, reflecting distinct particularities of the evolution of the national agricultural systems.