RESEARCHES ON TILLERS APPEARANCE ON ACTUAL CORN HYBRIDS (ZEA MAYS L.), IN THE EASTERN PART OF ROMANIA

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Abstract
Farmers frequently face abnormalities in corn when the crop experienced a major stress. Severe climatic conditions (for instance, hail, frost or flood), which destroy or affect the plant's growth top, can lead to tillers appearance and unproductive plants.
The tillers are actually branches that are developed from axillary buds from the bottom of plant stem. The tillers are similar in morphology, with the main stem and are able to form their own root system, nodes, internodes, leaves, female and male flowers. The purpose of this study is to determine the incidence of corn tillers on actual hybrids in the eastern part of Romania and to identify the major stress factors that have led them. The research methodology involved observations in vegetation, such as: climatic factors, applied technology, major stress factors (drought, extreme temperatures, damage caused by chemicals applied wrong), etc. The tillers appearance in the studied locations was facilitated by the following causes: post-emergence spring cold, the stress of herbicides application after 6-8 leaf stage, inadequate density, well supplied soil in nutrients etc.

Key words: actual hybrids, corn, tillers, stress

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