

THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY MEASURES ON THE REDUCING EFFECT OF DROUGHT AT WINTER WHEAT CROP

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Abstract

Romania's agriculture, like many other countries in the world, facing droughts, severely affecting crop production, animal life, people and, ultimately, the economy. Accelerating droughts, desertification and desertification were caused and continues to worsen due to neglect negative effects of technological progress and intensive industrialization had on the environment, particularly climate. The present work aims to determine the influence of soil and variety on the diminishing effect of drought by winter wheat crop with the intention of finding the best option to work. Influence of soil and associated works on the production of wheat variety yields the highest yields by making fall plowing as basic work, regardless of the variety used. Replacement the plowing with combiner or direct seeding, determined to obtain lower production up to 1400 kg / ha for Glosa and up to 1900 kg / ha for Izvor. Use in culture a variety Izvor to achieve a production of 5200 kg/ha compared to the control variant Boema, who achieved a production of 4900 kg/ha. Using the Izvor variety determined to obtain a significant production increase of 300 kg/ha. In similar climatic conditions of agriculture in 2012, which although precipitation surplus (at certain times), their poor distribution of the April and May, accompanied by a high temperature control throughout the growing season will mark the achievement of normal production the wheat crop, between 4000 - 6000 kg/ha. The experimental results obtained regarding the influence the basic work of soil and variety on wheat production highlight the significant role of these factors.

Key words: wheat, variety, tillage, fertilization