RELATIVELY AGROTECHNICS EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEMS OF CONVENTIONAL AND CONSERVATIVE TILLAGE WITHIN CROP ROTATION

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Abstract

The scientific researches were carried out by long-time standing experiences within the crops rotation with nine camps within the Didactical-Experiential Station "Chetrosu". They have been directed to a comparative agrotechnics evaluation of different tillage systems and its' influence on the weed control level, the soil capacity of water conservation in soil, the degree of the field crops' water assurance, some soil's agro-physics peculiarities, the productivity level of the researched plants. All researches results admit to establish the following: the plant health was been also determined by concurrency capacity with field's weeds. A better weeds control was assured by the winter wheat and it proved a low numeric and gravimetric level of weeds. The lowest competitiveness with weeds has been shown by peas bean, attesting a low numeric and gravimetric level of the weeds; the capacity of tillage systems has differently influenced the weed control pointing out that, only conventional tillage systems have assured a positive degree of the weed control. The studied tillage systems have not essentially influenced water storage capacity, the degree of plants water assurance, except the observation of its growing unessential drift at the unconventional tillage systems. The highest crops productivity level was assured by the conventional tillage system with a deep ploughing with a furrows overthrow dominance.

Key words: crop rotation, field crops, productivity, conventional system, conservative system.