

# RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRECEDING CROP ON THE YIELDS OF THE TRITICALE CROP UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF A.R.D.S. SECUIENI

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## Abstract

One of the important factors contributing to increased yield is represented by crop rotation, which by alternation can reduce or prevent infestation with weeds, pathogens, plant and soil pests, but can improve the texture and structure of the soil so that the next crop can capitalize these benefits. Considering that the grain yield of straw cereals is influenced by the number of ears per surface unit, the number of grains per ear but also by the individual weight of the grain, this study was carried to determine which preceding crop favorably influences the yield of grains to the triticale crop. The experiment was placed in the experimental field at A.R.D.S. Secuieni, and followed the influence of three preceding plants: soybeans, sunflower and corn on grain yield at two triticale varieties: Haiduc and Utrifun. Following research, the best average yields were obtained when the triticale was cultivated after corn and soybeans. Of the two varieties of triticale, Utrifun stood out for its superior yields, with average values between  $6213 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$  and  $8277 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$ .

**Key words:** triticale, yields, preceding crop