Reactia hibrizilor de floarea-soarelui la conditiile de seceta

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Under conditions from Agricultural Research Station of Podu-Iloaiei, in 2000, an abnormal dry year, the reaction of five homologated sunflower hybrids (Coril, Rapid, Beril, Favorit and Select) was determined at long-term draught. The experiment was polyfactorial of 3x2x5 type, and was carried out in five replications on subsplit plots. The three kinds of soil fertility were the following: N0P0K0, N60P80K60 and N60P80K120. Sowing was carried out on May 8 and May 19, respectively. The lack of rainfalls and very high daily air temperatures resulted in a delay ununiformity of plant vigour until the stage of floral button. The rate of plant growing, on the average on the kinds of soil fertility was appreciated with marks from 3 to 4, at the best sowing period , and with marks from 2.2 to 3.4, at the late sowing period. As a consequence, the plant height was low, on the average on the three levels of fertilizatoin, comprised between 90 cm and 108 cm on N0P0K0 soil fertility (at the late period and, respectively, the optimum one) and between 108 cm (best period) and 114 cm (late period) on N60P80K120 soil fertility. Plant height and rate of leaf appearance were affected by water and temperature stress. The values obtained for these quantitative characters were much lower, comparatively to ones achieved by the same genotypes, in normal years as for climatic conditions. The vegetative period and the constitutive phenological phases were differentiated according to genotype, sowing period, level of fertilization and climatic conditions of the experiencing year. Among the five studied hybrids, the Select hybrid was pointed out by the achene yield obtained, on the three kinds of soil fertility (3330 kg/ha – N0P0K0, 3390 kg/ha – N60P80K60 and 3420 kg/ha – N60P80K120), under late sowing conditions.