Influenta epocii de semanat, fertilizarii si cultivarului asupra productiei de achene la floarea-soarelui in conditiile SCDA Podu-Iloaiei si Fermei vegetale Raducaneni.

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The aim of our investigation was to determine the effects of different fertilizer rates and sowing period on the achene yield in sunflower. The investigation was carried out during 1998-2000, at the Agricultural Research Station of Podu-Iloaiei and the Plant Farm of Raducaneni, belonging to the Trade Company Vinifruct-Copou Iasi. The 3 factor experiments were conducted in field, according to the method of split . split plots, with five replications. The tested factors were : the soil background with three rate applications N0P0K0, N60P80K60 and N60P80K120 ; in the sowing period the late period (after 14 days) in the genotypes : Coril, Rapid, Beril, Favorit and Select. We made the observations for the achene yield. The influence of the interaction among sowing period x soil background x cultivar pointed out yield differences according to environment factors of the two places, experiencing years and between sowing periods and soil backgrounds. In 1998, the highest achene yield of Podu-Iloaiei was obtained at the second period, N60P80K60 and the Select hybrid, which was of 3830 kg/ha, the statistically ensured difference, compared to statistically ensured. In 1999, at the Agricultural Research Station Podu-Iloaiei at the best sowing period, on the fertiliting level N60P80K60 , the semilate hybrid Select achieved the highest yield increase of 9 %, compared to the yield achieved by the Rapid hybrid (3482 kg/ha) . control. Under the microclimate specific to the Plant Farm of Raducaneni, the highest achene yield of 6554 kg/ha was obtained at the lst period, on background N0P0K0 and in hybrid Select, with an yiled of 4858 kg/ha. A higher yiled increase of 5 %, statistically ensured, was obtained at the lst period, on background N60P80K60 and in hybrid Beril. In 2000, because of water and temperature stress, the studied genotypes achieved lower yiled compared to the previous investigated years. At the Agrocultural Research Stations of Podu-Iloaiei, the highest yields were obtained when sowing was caried out at the best period, on the fertilization level N60P80K120, by early hybrid Beril (3570 kg/ha) and by semilate hybrid Select (3550 kg/ha). Great yield differences wwere also found at the lst period, on back-ground N60P80K60, in hybrids Select, Favorit and Beril, with yield increases of 804, 800 and 706 kg/ha, respectively.
At Raducaneni, at the best sowing period, on background N60P80K120 the semilate hybrid Beril registred the highest yield increase of 58 %, in comparison with the achene yiled obtained by control (2976 kg/ha). in 2000, as in other years, the yileds obtained at the Plant Farm of Raducaneni were higher than ones obtained at the Agricultural Research Station of Podu-Iloaiei, with little exceptions.