



EFFECT OF DEGREE OF EARLY SEED PRODUCTION AND
MORPHO-PHYSIOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN SOME HYBRIDS OF
SUNFLOWER

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The evolution of the climate conditions during the year 2003 ensured the high seed yield in 10 studied sunflower hybrids, independently of precocity characteristics. The highest seed yield is generally obtained in semiprecocious semitardive and tardive hybrids. The hybrid precocity decreased the stem height and the content of the photosynthetic pigments. The number of the active leaves is in direct correlation with the calatidium diameter. The water content in leaves is maximum in precocious hybrids during growth and in semitardive and tardive hybrids during flowering.