



## The influence of the nutrition space upon the production of inflorescences at *Calendula officinalis* L., cultivated on the ashes from the thermo-electric power station in Craiova

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*Calendula officinalis* L., cultivated on the ashes resulted from the burning of lignite, irrigated, fertilized with stable manure (20 t/ha), and chemical fertilizer with nitrogen (n150), with a thickness of 50 plants/m<sup>2</sup> which was achieved by using transplant, has led to an acquisition of 103,3 q/ha of fresh inflorescences.

The best alternative proved to be a nutrition space with the smallest (200 cm<sup>2</sup>/plants), respectively, the biggest number of plants/m<sup>2</sup> (50 plants).

Using this thickness, the plot of land is better used and a microclimate is created and improved by reducing the temperature on the surface of the soil, inside the soil and in the atmosphere of the vegetable mass; in this way it also contributes to the reduction of the spreading of the ashes, a very frequent and injurious phenomenon on the waste dumps of ashes.

It was established that some difficulties such as: water and nitrogen insufficiency can be easily mended by using irrigation and organic-mineral manures.