



Aspecte privind suprafața foliară de floarea-soarelui în condiții ecologice diferite, din câmpia moldovei

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Investigations have been conducted during 1998-2000, on two places, the Agricultural Research and Development Stations of Podu Iloaiei, and the plant farm of Răducăneni. We have studied the contribution of genotypes (Coril, Rapid, Beril, Favorit and Select), sowing period (optimum period and after 14 days) and the fertilization level (N0P0K0, N60P80K60 and N60P80K120) on the sunflower leaf area. At the Agricultural Research and Development Station of Podu Iloaiei, the interaction between hybrid x fertilization level pointed out a significantly greater leaf area in Coril (7993.01 cm²) and Rapid (8398.42 cm²) hybrids on the soil background N60P80K120, and in Favorit hybrid on the fertilization level N60P80K120 (13516.53 cm²), when sowing was carried out at the optimum period. In the second period, Coril (11344.28 cm²) and Select (9074.32 cm²) hybrids have registered high levels of the leaf area on fertilization level N60P80K60.

Under conditions of the microclimate from Răducăneni, the N60P80K60 fertilization (at the optimum period) has resulted in increasing plant leaf area in the Rapid hybrid (7584.11 cm²), being higher statistically to the unfertilized control (5738.28 cm²). At Răducăneni, the studied genotypes had at both periods, a lower leaf area.

The variability of the index of leaf area in sunflower hybrids, at both places, has been determined by plant leaf area.