



Evoluția unor parametrii calitativi în funcție de fertilizarea organică și minerală la cultura de floarea-soarelui, în condițiile din Câmpia Moldovei

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Sunflower is an oleaginous plant because of its high oil content (the fruit - achene), which is often rising over 50% from dry substances. Nutritive value is very high also because of the presence of other substances such as: provitamin D, liposoluble vitamins A, D, E, tocopherols, lecithin, cephalin, colins, B4 vitamin, B8 vitamin.

Sub products which result after the extraction of brut oil (main sub product – turtes, coarse-ground grist, flours, shells), and also from brut oil refinery, through their chemical composition (richness in proteins of the main sub product, in unnitrogen extractives and shell's cellulose) find them self other good primary and secondary usefulness. Lately, sunflower may be considered as a protein plant. From one tone of seed results medium 300 kg of turtes and coarse-ground grist, which contains between 30 and 50% brut protein (depending on the quality of the seeds and on extraction methods). For a production of 1600 kg/ha akenes results 216 kg brut protein or 183,6 pure protein (medium values), with a highly biological value made by amino acids content (12,8 g lizine; 5,0 g triptofan; 6,5 tirozin; 2,69 g cistin; 29,3 g arginin; 8,7 g histidin on one kg of turtes). The protein character of sunflower crop, results on indirect manner from using the seed's shells as substratum for green crop yeast (1 tone of shells → 150 kg green crop yeast with 14 – 23% protein, 6 – 8% glycogen). In this scientific paper, we present the evolution of shell percent and brut protein content of sunflower achene, depending on different fertilizers doses. By growing up the nitrogen doses results the growing of seed's protein content, and potassium proves to have the same positive effect.