



## Influenta unor factori tehnologici asupra potențialului productiv la sorg și iarbă de sudan, în condițiile de cultivare din NE României

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Sorghum and Sudan grass are grown for grain and also for forage in areas with inadequate rainfall for satisfactory maize cropping. There are many varieties of Sorghum and Sudan grass, but the composition of their grain does not differ enough to affect significantly their feed qualities. Sorghum and Sudan grass requires similar soil conditions to maize but can grow in drier climates. Sorghum is grown on 44 million ha in 99 countries in Africa, Asia, Oceania, and the Americas, and the major producers are the USA, India, Nigeria, China, Mexico, Sudan and Argentina. Sorghum and Sudan grass can be grown successfully on a wide range of soil types. They tolerate a range of soil pH from 5.0 – 8.5 and are more tolerant to salinity than maize. Also, they are adapted to poor soils and can produce grain on soils where many other crops would fail. Sorghum and Sudan grass can produce a significant amount of forage in a short time, 5 to 6 weeks after seeding. In this paper we observed the role of sorghum and Sudan grass in assuring the fodder base in the less favourable years, in the conditions of the NE of Romania. Also, we observed the influence of fertilization on the productivity potential and the quality of these two species, cultivated for fodder and silage. We marked the fact that higher productions and the best quality were at both species in the case of the variants fertilized with 30 t/ha manure, applied in spring.