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Eficiența energetică la cultura grâului de toamnă în diferite variante tehnologice

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The experiences were made in 2002-2005 period within Iassy University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Farm, on a cambic chernozem. Tillage treatments were plough to 20 cm, plough to 30 cm, chisel and disc harrow applied to wheat in to been/ wheat/ maize rotation, with two different levels of fertilisation. In this paper we present the effect of tillage system on energetic balance. Energetic results were greatly influenced by methods of tillage management and level of fertilization. In all crops it has been observed that the energetic expense increasing in the same time with increasing of soil mobilization and fertilization doses. The increase of nitrogen doses determinate bigger energetic expense than plow depth, this being showed by high values of indirect active energy. The energy produced was superior with every system which means the more intense mobilization of the soil and the quantity of fertilization increase. Energetic balance sheet and coefficient of efficiency had bigger values in the plowing variants than in the variants worked without furrow turn but the indices progressed contrarily with fertilizer doses used.