Observaţii asupra unor caracteristici fiziologice la viţa-de-vie fertilizată foliar şi radicular în condiţiile specifice podgoriei Copou Iaşi

NANEA Camelia, AVARVAREI I., MIHAI C.V., VOLF Mariana - USAMV Iasi

Fertilization of grape plantations represents one of the basic technological steps, allowing for the long period of time of exploitation (30 – 40 years), intensive character of the used technologies and of highly requirements of nutritive elements. With a view to satisfy the nourishment demands of the grapevine, plant known as a big consumer of nutritive element, (N 6-15kg/t grapes, P2O5 1-3,7 kg/t grapes, K2O 3,8-12 kg/t grapes), busides the mineral fertilization, an important role owns the leaf fertilization with positive implications over the grape production. In this purpose by applying leaf fertilizers that towards the macroelements with NPK base, they also contain microelements, it is favourised a quick absorbtion of mineral elements that stimulates the growth and bear of the grape vine with an impact over the production and avoiding the environment poluation. On this scientifical work we watch over the efficiency of some leaf fertilizers application on two different agrofonds: N0P0K0 and N50P25K90 (ecological doses), on main grape physiological parameters (offshoot's length, leaf area and fertility parameters). For this purpose we used seven different leaf fertilizers, five chemical F221, Folvifer, Fertcomplex C, Kristalon green, Poly-Feed, and two biological Maxiroot şi Biostar, used on those two agrofonds, which had contribute to physiological parameters growing and also to maintaining an unpolluted environment. From our research it has establish the fact that the leaf and mineral fertilized variants had obtained the highest results of absolute and relative fertility parameter relatively to the leaf fertilized variants. Vine shoot length and leaf area were influenced by the fertilization type also to leaf fertilized variants and to combined fertilization, this one has registered superior values from unfertilized variant.