



Aspecte privind variabilitatea pricipalelor caracteristici fenotipice ale unor soiuri de cartof

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The knowledge of morphological traits role to the tolerance increase on some climatic unfavorable inductions could be constitute the main objectives for creating of new potato genotypes. The evaluation of the environmental inductions upon morphological traits is motivated by obtaining of some information concerning the new cultivars capacity in order to moderate some interrelations types less favorable. For emphasizing of some interrelations between above factors, in the experiments structure six potato cultivars belonged to the early (Ostara and Magic), semi early (Astral and Rapsodia) and semi later (Sante and Desirée) categories were included. The index foliar values of semi early and semi later cultivars were bigger than realized on early cultivars. Among the tested cultivars, the Astral, Rapsodia and Sante had a maintaining duration of the foliar surfaces bigger than the other analyzed genotypes. The cultivar Rapsodia was influenced very little by yearly characteristics of main climatic factors upon the maintaining duration of maximum foliar surfaces at cultivar Rapsodia was observed In majority of years (60%) the last stage on the tubers grows was influenced by the unfavorable meteorological conditions.