Cercetări privind validarea sistemului mixt de cultivare al unor specii de plante în condiţiile ecologice din Câmpia Moldovei

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Generaly, the leguminous species are decreasing their production and because of this the mixted cultures that use the field better are those with two alternances of two rows. The economical importance of the mixted cultures is rised by the protein and oil production at the surface unit wich is more imporved at sun-flower and maize than at the plant cultivated separat (pure culture). The average of the 2 years (2006 - 2007) the maxim yield at maize was in mixed culture with soyabean (4366 kg/ha), at sun-flower also in mixed culture with soybean (1806 kg/ha), at soybean the yield was of 1818 kg/ha in mixed culture with maize and at bean culture the yield was of 1142 kg/ha in mixed culture with maize. In mixed cultures maize x soybean x bean and sun-flower x soybean x bean, the maize and the sun –flower are using the N content of the two leguminous palnt, obtaining big yield spore. The best surface ratio was for the mixed culture maize and soybean of 65% and 35% soy bean, with an spore of 8.7% tahn the pure culture, tan the mixed culture of 50% maize and 50% soybean with 6.2% bigger than the yield in pure culture. In the mixed culture sun-flower and soybean, the ratio of 50% sunflower and 50% soybean was the best, with a spore of 16.3%. Through cultivation of mixed cultures the equivalent installment of the field is getting double (LER is growing), the field being better use by the maize and sunflower especially mixed with soybean.