Aspects on the chlorotic power of a typical chernozem from the vine zone of Segarcea – Dolj

M. SUSINSKI - Universitatea din Craiova
D. DASCALU - OJCA Dolj
C. BECHERESCU, Ana Maria DODOCIOIU, Elena ROSCULETE - Universitatea din Craiova

The paper presents the pedological and agrochemical features of a typical chernozem from the vine zone of Segarcea – Dolj. There were calculated the chlozant indicators after Just-Ponget (IPC1) method and Rum (IPC2) method and there were obtained the following results: IPC1=2.49 within the Am horizon and 12.16 within the AC horizon. IPC2=3.38 in Am horizon and 17.67 in AC horizon. The analyses have been necessary in order to establish a small vineyard. If the respective surface will face the risk of iron chlorosis the set up of the vineyard would be not recommended. The iron insufficiency is determined by the correlation of the active CaCO3 and soluble iron or between the concentrations of CaCO3 and humus. These correlations are expressed by two indicators of the chlorozant power: IPC 1 and IPC 2. If these twi indicators are nill there is no risk of iron deficiency (iron chlorosis), if they are under 5 and, respectively, under 10 the intensity of the chlorosis is low and if they are between 6-15, respectively, 11-23, the intensity of chlorosis is middle. These values are referring to the surface horizons between 0-20 cm, maxim between 0-40 cm. The paper presents values of the IPC 1 and IPC 2 for all 4 horizons of the soil profile.