



The influence of the fertilization upon the content and production of protein on some autumn wheat varieties, at SCDA Valu lui Traian, Constanta country

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In a modern agriculture and sustainable the use of nutrients is especially important for obtaining high yields and high capacity planned to wheat. The results worldly obtained prove that the fertilization is one of the main factors in increasing yields. The yields obtained are related and correlated with the quantities of fertilizers used. Fertilization can create the possibility to increase the fund nutrients into forms available to plants, to increase the mobility of different ions and their potential, and soil reaction by changing the ratio between them, the result being an easier nutrition with nutrients from the soil dowry. Long experience plays a crucial role in understanding the complex interactions plant x soil x climate and their effect on production plants. They are essential to understand a series of slow changes that happen in soil by application of fertilizers and other technological links. The average in these three years of experience to regarding the protein content of 12,96 % was obtained by the Flamura 85 and 11,48 5% by the Alex varieties; the average of the varieties on these three years was 12,29%. The fertilization had a favorable influence on the production's average in all three years, obtaining a significant growth of production of 1562,2 kg/ha on the agro-fund N160P70, against the unfertilized one; the smallest productions were obtained on the unfertilized agro-fund N0P0.