



## Influence of fertilization and harvesting mode on the productive potential in sorghum and sudan grass, under conditions of North-Eastern Romania

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In the last years, climatic conditions were very unfavourable for most fodder crop growing, because of great water and heat stress, in critical vegetation periods. Therefore, the only crops that supported very well this climatic shock, without showing high yield decrease, were sorghum and Sudan grass. The interaction between species, fertilization and harvesting mode has shown that the mean yields obtained by sorghum, used as green mass, were higher than Sudan grass, being comprised between 9.4 and 16.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup>DM., compared to 7.4 – 10.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup> DM. The highest mean yields of sorghum silo (11.7 t/ha) were obtained at 5 t/ha fertilization with vinasse, while, the highest mean yields of Sudan grass, of 14.6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> DM, were obtained at the fertilization with 30 t ha<sup>-1</sup>manure.