



## Studies regarding the influence of pedoclimatic conditions of 2009 year on various quality index for some corn populations

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Agricultural sectors can cause environmental contamination, and various pollutants are involved including organic compounds and heavy metals, which need to be studied closely, since they are generally toxic to animals and plants. The main risk is contamination of the water supply or food chain via crops. Impact on agriculture is also arising from unintended adverse effects of herbicide, pesticides and even fertilizers uses on plant life. This paper studied the influence of pedo-climatic conditions of 2009 year on some quality index of various corn populations. Also, it was studied the influence of various chemical compounds use (e.g. fertilizers) on the some corn populations from Ezareni-Iasi, and the followings quality index were analyzed for 30 corn populations: nitrogen, phosphorus and maw protein. The chemical analyses were done considering the harvested grains from 2009 on which after the flouring, the followings were analyzed: nitrogen was analyzed by Kjendal method, and phosphorus by spectrophotometer method. The results showed that there are some variations of nitrogen and crude protein from one population to another, thus for nitrogen it was measured concentrations within 0.56% and 2.2% N, while for phosphorous within 0.27% and 0.75% P. It was observed that for corn populations with a law concentration of nitrogen, the phosphorous concentration is within usual limits, and this conclude that the agro-fond has a deficit in azoth concentration.