RESEARCHES REGARDING THE CROP TECHNOLOGY AT SUGAR BEET GROWING IN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

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SUMMARY

The extension of the sugar beet crop surfaces in the sub-humid area of Transylvania represents a challenge for the young researches in their intention to find the right sugar beet hybrid, which will exploit best the natural conditions, water and temperature characteristic to this area, and will give qualitative and quantitative productions.

The experience started in the spring of 2005 on the cultivable land around Turda Town, where we followed the evolution of three sugar beet hybrids, all of them tolerant at the Cercospora beticola.

The tri-factorial experience was performed as follows:

A – the hybrid:
A₁ – Rosita – a monogerm diploid hybrid native of Sweden tolerant at the Cercospora beticola and medium tolerant at the Erysyphe graminis
A₂ – Gina – a monogerm diploid hybrid created in Germany
A₃ – Bogdana – a monogerm diploid hybrid created in Sweden, resistant at the Cercospora beticola attack

B – the irrigation regime:
B₁ - furrow irrigation
B₂ - no irrigation

C – the sowing density:
C₁ - 80 thousand plants/ha
C₂ - 100 thousand plants/ha
C₃ - 120 thousand plants/ha

The tests made until this moment showed us that the sugar beet hybrids Gina and Bogdana sowed at 100 thousand plants/ha and irrigated by furrow rejoiced optimal conditions and proved to be a good choice for this area. Because of the rainy summer, especially in July, it was ascertained that this years’ forecast production would confirm.