DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF AGRICOLE TECHNOLOGIES NON-POLLUTION ON THE ASH OF LAYERS IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF OLTENIA

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Abstract. Natural conditions offered by the ash layers are proper for setting temporary pastures. A major possibility of growing the fodder production is temporary pastures (C. COTIGĂ, 2004; 2005).
Pastures and meadows must be made more productive by growing the best adapted grasses and legumes. Because of their morpho-biologycal characteristics, perennial plants have the ability of fixing the ash.

Key words: ash, pasture, layer

Rezumat. Dezvoltarea şi promovarea tehnologiilor agricole nepoluante pe haldele de cenuşă în zona centrală a Olteniei. Condiţiile naturale oferite de haldele de cenuşă sunt favorabile pentru înfiinţarea de pajişti temporare. O metodă importantă pentru sporirea producţiei de furaje o reprezintă pajiştile temporare.

Cuvinte cheie: cenuşă, pajişti, haldă

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The experiments are located at the Experimental Field – Işalniţa Craiova and some of the targets were.

It was studied the time to put on practice ammonium nitrate; the effect form of ammonium nitrate but the phosphor and potassium fertilization influence on harvest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analyzing the results obtained and presented in table number one, we can say that, depending of the time to put on practice ammonium nitrate the crop oscillated from 6,6 t/ha dry substance in 50% variant to sowing 50% spring to 9,3 t/ha dry substance in 100% variant in spring.

Table 1. The effect time to put on practice ammonium nitrate on *Lolium multiflorum* production
Tabel 1. Efectul fertilizării cu azot asupra producţiei de *Lolium multiflorum*

V a r i a n t s	Production of d.s. t/ha	%	Diff.	Signification
50 % to sowing + 50 % early spring	6,8	100	Mt	-
33 % to sowing + 67 % early spring	8,5	125	1,7	x
100 % early spring	9,3	137	2,5	xx

DL 5%	1,3 t/ha d.s.
1%	2,4 t/ha d.s.
0.1 %	3,2 t/ha d.s.

Considering the effect form of ammonium nitrate on the obtained production (table 2) we can say that it doesn't contribute at significative growth of productions.

Table 2. The effect form of ammonium nitrate on *Lolium multiflorum* production
Tabel 2. Efectul fomei de azot asupra producției de *Lolium multiflorum*

V a r i a n t s	Production of d.s. t/ha	%	Diff.	Signification
Ammonium nitrate	8,5	100	Mt	-
Urea	8,7	102	0,2	-

DL 5% 0,7 t/ha d.s.
1% 1,3 t/ha d.s.
0.1 % 2,2 t/ha d.s.

Considering the effect of phosphor and potassium fertilization on the obtained production (table 3)

Table 3. The fertilization effect with phosphor and potassium on *Lolium multiflorum* production
Tabel 3. Efectul fertilizării cu fosfor şi potasiu a supra producției de *Lolium multiflorum*

Fertilizer doses with P and K	Production of d.s. t/ha	%	Diff.	Signification
P_0	4,1	100	Mt	-
P_{50}	9,7	125	1,7	xxx
P_{100}	9,8	239	5,7	xxx
$P_{100}K_{100}$	9,9	241	5,8	xxx

DL 5% 1,7 t/ha d.s.
1% 2,9 t/ha d.s.
0.1 % 4,8 t/ha d.s.

we can say that the fertilization level with P50 represent optima variant to obtain an economical production (9,7 t/ha dry substance)

CONCLUSIONS

Temporary pastures represent an essential method of growing the fodder production in the experimental area. The new set pasture covers the tagers for a longer period of time.

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