

RESEARCH REGARDING THE INFLUENCE OF FORERUNNER PLANT AND FERTILIZATION LEVEL ON THE FINAL CONTENT OF N, P, K, AND RAW PROTEIN OF SEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT CULTIVATED ON THE LUVOSOL IN CRISURILOR PLAIN

Bandici Gheorghe*, Ardelean Ileana, Domuța Cornel, Lazăr Andra Nicoleta

**University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 General Magheru St., 410048 Oradea, Romania, e-mail: gbandici@yahoo.com*

Abstract

The quality of production is related to a series of physical and chemical characteristics of plants which gives a positive mark to the applied agrotechnical methods for the correlation of the latter to the production obtained on the surface unit.

Key words: forerunner plant, fertilization level, raw protein, seeds, winter wheat

INTRODUCTION

The research performed in this field made clear the fact that quality is conditioned by the species and the cultivated hybrid, the climatic conditions of the cultivating year and also by the technology applied to the agricultural plants (Dincă, 1971). To justify some of these aspects with consequences regarding the quality of the final production, we make some references to the specialised scientific literature, i.e. Hera Cr. and her team (1986) underline the importance of nitrogen for the increase of the protein content, wet and dry gluten and for the improvement of the quality indicators of gluten. The authors also mention the importance of the ameliorative plant (the pea) for the quality indicators of the wheat. Boldea Eleonora and her team (1986) also mention the importance of the new species of wheat for the quality of raw protein and gluten.

The production quality is related to a series of physical and chemical characteristics of the plants which gives a positive mark to the agrotechnical applied measures for the correlation of this with the production obtained for the surface unit (Munteanu, Cernea, Morar et al., 2008).

Some analyses have been made to establish the quality of the final product regarding the content of N, P, K in wheat seeds and raw protein (Oproiu, Cernescu, 1970; Bandici, Domuța, Ardelean, 2003).

The main component of the chemical composition of the seeds is represented by the glucides (62-75 %) of the fresh wheat grain mass, the proteins 10-16 %, lipids 1.8-2.6 %, cellulose 2-3.5 % and mineral substances 1.5-2.3 % (Hera, 1986). A series of analyses of the N, P, K and raw protein content in the wheat grains has been made in order to specify the quality of the final product (Zăhan, Zăhan, 1989; Bandici, 1997; 2001).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was made at SCDA Oradea, on the luvosol. For "Delia" winter wheat grains a series of chemical test were made regarding the content of N, P, K and raw protein according to the precursory and the nutrition system. The nitrogen was determined using the Kjeldahl method, the phosphorus was determined by colorimetry with

ammonium molybdate and tin chloride reduction. The potassium was determined through flame photometry and the raw protein was determined through calculation ($N_t \times 5.7\%$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysing the data in *Table 1*, regarding the influence of forerunner plant and fertilization level on the total N content in the wheat seeds, we can see that both the forerunner plant and fertilization level influenced the content of this element in seeds. Therefore, comparing the wheat monoculture with wheat cultivation that was preceded by corn = maize or pea (3 and 4 years crop rotation) the latter induces an increased production of 22.4-53.8 %.

As an ameliorative plant, pea determined the increase of N content in the crop as a consequence of its symbiotic particularities. Compared to the unfertilized type, with a value of 1.37 g/100 g.d.w. (grains of dry substance = wheat), mineral and organo-mineral fertilization determine important increase of N, i.e. 38.7 % and 62 %.

Table 1

The influence of forerunner plant and fertilization level of the final content of N of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea, 2004-2006

Observed factor	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Nitrogen %	Difference +/-
a. Forerunner plant			
Wheat – Monoculture (M_t)	1.43	100	-
Maize (W-M)	1.75	122.4	+0.32
Pea (P-W-M)	2.20	153.8	+0.77
Pea (P-W-M-M)	1.95	136.4	+0.52
b. Fertilisation level			
N_0P_0	1.37	100	-
$N_{120}P_{80}$	1.90	138.7	+0.53
$N_{120}P_{80}+10$ t/ha manure	2.27	162.0	+0.85

In point of the factors interactin: forerunner plant x fertilization level (*Table 2*), we note that no matter the crop rotation used, mineral or organo-mineral fertilization increase by 12.1-86.7 %. The lowest values of total N content can be found in the wheat monoculture (1.24-1.65 g/100 g.d.w.) compared to short wheat – maize rotation (1.27-2.07 g/100 g.d.w) or to 3 and 4 year wheat – pea crop rotation – (1.70-2.78 g/100 g.d.w. and 1.28-2.39 g/100 g.d.w.).

Table 2

Influence of the factors interaction: forerunner plant x fertilization level on the final content of N of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Fertilisation level	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Nitrogen %	Difference +/-
a. Wheat – Monoculture (M_t)			
N_0P_0	1.24	100	-
$N_{120}P_{80}$	1.39	112.1	+0.15
$N_{120}P_{80}+10$ t/ha manure	1.65	133.1	
b. Maize (W-M)+0.41			
N_0P_0	1.27	100	-
$N_{120}P_{80}$	1.90	149.6	+0.63
$N_{120}P_{80}+10$ t/ha manure	2.07	163.0	+0.80
c. Pea (P-W-M)			
N_0P_0	1.70	100	-
$N_{120}P_{80}$	2.13	125.3	+0.43
$N_{120}P_{80}+10$ t/ha manure	2.78	163.5	+1.08
d. Pea (P-W-M-M)			
N_0P_0	1.28	100	-
$N_{120}P_{80}$	2.18	170.3	+0.90
$N_{120}P_{80}+10$ t/ha manure	2.39	186.7	+1.11

Concerning the total raw protein content (Nt x 5.7), in the *Table 3 and 4* we note the direct link between the N content and raw protein.

In this case, the forerunner plant and the fertilization level in the process induce important raw protein increase, which, in case of 3 year wheat-pea crop rotation may rise up to 12.58 g/100 g.d.w., compared to monoculture of 8.15 g/100 g.d.w. The highest values of raw protein increase were established in the organo-mineral fertilization process of 12.58g/100 g.d.w., compared to the witness (N₀,P₀) 7.92 g/100 g.d.w. In the case of raw protein, no matter what the precursory was, the organo-mineral fertilization determined the highest values of raw protein content which varied between 9.43 g/100 g.d.w., in wheat monoculture and 15.84 g/100 g.d.w., in pea (3 year crop rotation).

Table 3

The influence of forerunner plant and fertilization level on the final content of *raw protein* of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004 – 2006

Observed factor	Raw g/100 g.d.w.	Protein %	Difference +/-
a. Forerunner plant			
Wheat – Monoculture (M _t)	8.15	100	-
Maize (W-M)	9.96	118.5	+1.81
Pea (P-W-M)	12.58	154.3	+4.43
Pea (P-W-M-M)	11.23	137.8	+3.08
b. Fertilisation level			
N ₀ P ₀	7.92	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	10.84	136.9	+2.92
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	12.68	160.1	+4.76

Table 4

Influence of the factors interaction: forerunner plant x fertilization level on the final content of *raw protein* of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Observed factor	Raw g/100 g.d.w.	Protein %	Difference +/-
a. Wheat – Monoculture (M _t)			
N ₀ P ₀	7.07	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	7.95	112.4	+0.88
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	9.43	133.3	+2.36
b. Maize (W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	7.26	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	10.83	149.2	+3.57
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	11.79	162.4	+4.53
c. Pea (P-W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	9.72	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	12.17	125.2	+2.45
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	15.84	163.1	+6.12
d. Pea (P-W-M-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	7.62	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	12.43	163.1	+4.81
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	13.65	179.1	+6.03

Regarding the total content of phosphorus in the wheat seeds, in *Table 5* and *Table 6* we note that neither forerunner plant, fertilization level, nor their interaction led to significant differences, regardless of the quality of the forerunner plant or organo-mineral fertilization, except the pea (3 year crop rotation) when the mineral or organo-mineral fertilisation determined more than 10 % increase of the total content of phosphorus.

Table 5

Influence of the forerunner plant and fertilization level on the final content of *Phosphorus* of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Observed factor	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Phosphorus %	Difference +/-
a. Forerunner plant			
Wheat – Monoculture (M _i)	0.36	100	-
Maize (W-M)	0.36	100	-
Pea (P-W-M)	0.40	111.0	+0.04
Pea (P-W-M-M)	0.36	100	-
b. Fertilisation level			
N ₀ P ₀	0.36	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.37	102.8	+0.01
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.38	105.5	+0.02

Table 6

Influence of the factors interaction: forerunner plant x fertilization level on the final content of *Phosphorus* of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Fertilisation level	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Phosphorus %	Difference +/-
a. Wheat – Monoculture (M _i)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.36	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.37	102.8	+0.01
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.36	100	-
b. Maize (W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.36	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.36	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.37	102.8	+0.01
c. Maize (P-W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.36	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.40	111.1	+0.04
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.44	122.2	+0.01
d. Pea (P-W-M-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.35	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.36	102.8	+0.01
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.37	105.7	+0.02

Regarding the total content of potassium in the wheat seeds, in *Table 7 and 8* under the individual influence of both the observed factors and their interactions, we could notice significant difference.

Table 7

Influence of the forerunner plant and fertilization level on the final content of *Potassium* of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Observed factor	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Potassium %	Difference +/-
a. Forerunner plant			
Wheat – Monoculture (M _i)	0.64	100	-
Maize (W-M)	0.67	104,7	+0.03
Maize (P-W-M)	0.64	100	-
Pea (P-W-M-M)	0.63	98,0	+0.01
b. Fertilisation level			
N ₀ P ₀	0.67	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.63	94.0	-0.04
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.63	94.0	-0.04

Table 8

Influence of the factors interaction: forerunner plant x fertilization level on the final content of Potassium of the seeds in wheat cultivated on luvisols, Oradea 2004-2006

Fertilisation level	Total g/100 g.d.w.	Potassium %	Difference +/-
a. Wheat – Monoculture (M _i)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.62	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.65	104.8	+0.03
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.65	104.8	+0.03
b. Maize (W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.75	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.65	86.7	-0.10
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.65	80.0	-0.15
c. Maize (P-W-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.65	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.65	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.63	96.9	-0.02
d. Pea (P-W-M-M)			
N ₀ P ₀	0.66	100	-
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀	0.64	97.0	-0.02
N ₁₂₀ P ₈₀ +10 t/ha manure	0.58	87.9	+0.08

CONCLUSION

A more intense accumulation of the biomass which determines an intensification of the photosynthesis positively influences the chemical composition of the final product – the grains.

The total content of N in the winter wheat grains was influenced by the crop rotation and the nutrition system. The raw protein content follows the natural way similarly to nitrogen total content being influenced mainly by the crop rotation and the fertilization level.

There weren't observed any essential changes of the total P and K content under the influence of the crop rotation and the fertilization level.

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