

Researches on Capitalizing the Productive and Qualitative Potential of Some Grape Varieties for Wine by Applying Some Differentiated Advanced Technologies

Alin DOBREI, Mihaela MĂLĂESCU, Alina GHIȚĂ, Teodor CRISTEA

Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Horticulture, 119, Calea Aradului, 300645, Timisoara, Romania, alin1969tmro@yahoo.com

Keywords: fertilization, soil maintenance systems, ploughed field

Summary

Productive and qualitative potential of varieties can be highly exploited by a very good correlation of the varieties biological demands with the pedoclimatic resources of the areas of culture and with the application of differentiated technologies.

Researches have been conducted in 2008, in the vineyards of Timisoara Didactic Resort and in the wine-growing center Buzias-Silagiu. These locations were chosen because they provide various natural resources which could highlight the role of technology and varieties. The studied varieties were: Feteasca regala, Muscat Ottonel, Riesling italian, Cabernet Sauvignon, Pinot noir, the experimental variants, consisting in:

Different systems of soil maintenance: permanent grassing, ploughed field, plant cultivation for green fertilizer; Differentiated loads of fruit-bearing: 20 buds/log, 30 buds/log, 40 buds/log, 50 buds/log; Different fertilization variants: green fertilizers, manure 50 t/ha, foliar fertilization, complex fertilization. The maintenance of soil as ploughed field, which until recently has been almost generalized in Romania, had very close results in terms of quantity and quality with the rest of experimental systems which in both locations have proved to be viable alternatives for the classical technology. Recent social and economic situation make that the maintenance of soil by permanent grassing due to its numerous advantages (reduced need for labor, limiting the number of crossings with agricultural aggregates, reducing fuel consumption, reducing the degree of erosion, allowing the application of phytosanitary treatments in periods with heavy precipitations), to impose even more. Fertilization is also an important technological sequence that is different from one area to another, from one variety to another and which can still be perfectible. Given the fact that the concept of sustainable viticulture is increasingly present, variants of fertilization with green fertilizers and organic fertilizers under the studied conditions can be considered as alternatives to chemical fertilization.

REFERENCES

1. Dobrei A., Sala F., Ghiță Alina, Mălăescu Mihaela, 2009, Researches concerning the influence of different fertilization systems on the quantity and quality of the production at some table grapes cultivars, Journal of Horticulture, Forestry and Biotechnology, vol 13, Ed. Agroprint Timișoara;
2. Dobrei A., Liliana Rotaru, Mihai Mustea, 2005, Cultura viței de vie, Ed. Solness Timișoara;
3. Dobrei A., 2004, Viticultură curs, Ed. Solness, Timișoara.