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GROWTH AND FRUITING OF SEA BUCKTHORN VARIETIES AS A FUNCTION OF PLANTING DISTANCE AND ORCHARD STRUCTURE

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In order to be competitive on the fruit market, it is necessary to apply technologies that allow us to have small investments at a high level of profitability. The most important technological link in the fruit cultivation process is the correct choice of planting distances, and the formation of an economical efficient structure.

In order to determinate the optimal nutrition surface and the optimal structure of the plantations, scientific investigations were carried out in the sea buckthorn plantation in the Dubasari district, Pohrebea village, within the plantation given or studied, the planting distances: 3.50 x 1.00; 3.50 X 1.50; 3.50 X 2.00 and 3.50 X 2.50 m.

The planting distance influences significantly both the growth indicators and the fruiting potential of the plantation. At a higher plant density per unit area, the overall yield increases.

Along with the plant density per unit area, the plantation structure is a decisive factor in the development and fruiting of the sea buckthorn trees. Planting density is a factor that has a major influence on the development of sea buckthorn plants. In the plantations with high density, the plants have a weaker intensity in development, while in the plantations with a lower density due to the larger surface of nutrition, the sea buckthorn plants have a higher growth. Regarding the influence of the structure of the plantation on the formation of the harvest, it can be concluded that within the increase of the number of trees per surface unit, the harvest is higher.

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