6.In primul an se obţin 2-3 coase, iar în anul al doilea 2 coase. In anul al doilea după coasa a doua sulfina îşi încheie ciclul de vegetaţie şi se usucă.

7.Plantele să nu fie cosite la o înălţime mai mică de 12 cm pentru a se putea reface uşor masa vegetativă.

In urma experienţelor efectuate, se constată că sulfina albă poate deveni în Delta fluvio-maritimă o importantă sursă de biomasă.

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INSTITUTUM AGRONOMICUM "Dr.PETRU GROZA" CLUJ-NAPOCA (ROMANIA)
NOTULAE BOTANICAE HORTI AGROBOTANICI, 1987, XVII

VICIA FABA GERMPLASM COLLECTION IN EASTERN TRANSYLVANIA

P.PÁLFALVI

Abstract

PÁLFALVI P.,1987, Vicia faba germplasm collection in eastern Transylvania., Not.bot.hort.agrobot.,Cluj.,XVII 35-38.
5o Vicia faba accessions have been collected from peasants in Eastern Transylvania in the period 1981-1985 (Fig.1). The crop is cultivated mostly in the eastern part of Harghita District.

The majority of the accessions were of equina and major types or mixtures of these two. Two accessions of minor type have been collected: one of these is a new introduction, the other is uncertain. Light testa colour and compressed seed form is frequent and characteristic for the accessions used traditionally as human food, too (Table 1).

A part of these accessions has been evaluated in the Agrobotanical Garden Cluj-Napoca, for seed yield, seed health, uniform maturity, number of branches per plant, plant hight, legume form, legume length, number of seeds per legume, seed colour, hilum colour, seed form.

Our results enlarge and reinforce previous findings regarding the persistence and spreading of traditional faba bean cultivation in Romania.

Chorological data of the present collection have been codified according to the principles outlined in 1985 in the Working Catalogue of the Agrobotanical Garden Cluj-Napoca(2).
Key words: Vicia faba, germplasm, Romania.
Address for reprint requists: Institutul Agronomic, Germplasm Res.Lab.,3400 Cluj-Napoca, Str.Mănăştur 3 R.S. Romania.
Received: 20.08.1986.

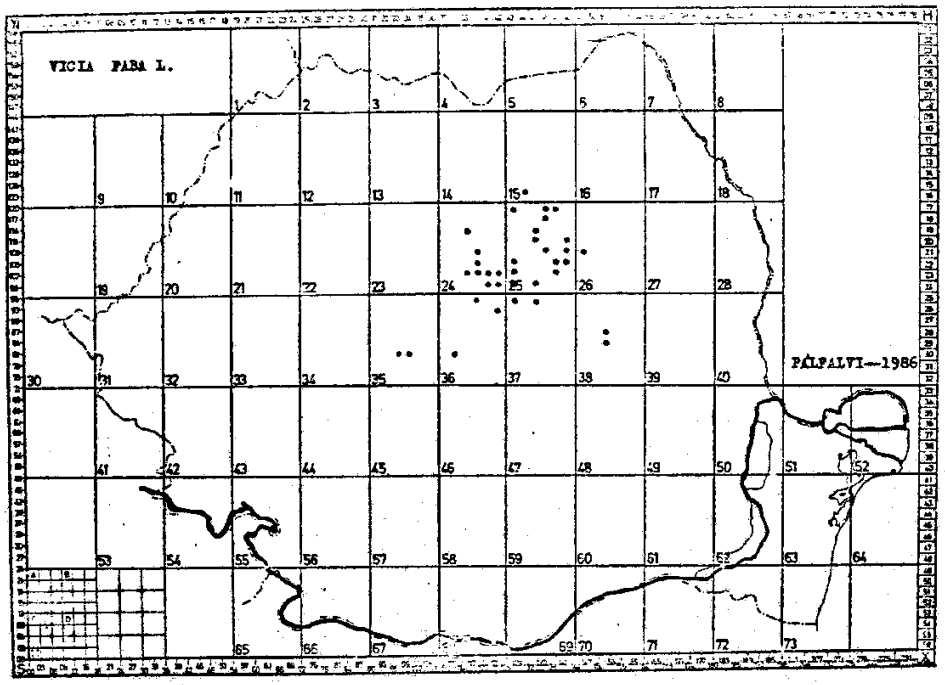

Table 1

File name: VICFAB-1

File type:COGER-PREEV
File nr: 7 (CLA)
Author: PÁLFALVI P.

Scale:D4 (COGER)
Taxon: VICIA FABA
Date: 25.07.1986.

ooo	oooooo111111	11	1222	22	22	22	2333
123	456789012345 6	78	9012	34	56	78	9012

Nr.	locality	Y	CODE	CV	CL	FO	UTM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
001	Eliseni	84	3684	A3	B2	C3	
002	Fîntînele	85	2423	A3	B2	00	
003	Ghineşti	85	2434	A5	B2	00	
004	Lazarea	85	2563	A5	B2	00	
005	Luetea	85	3783	A3	B3	00	
006	Mihaileni	85	2416	A3	B2	00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
007	Vlahiţa	84	2513	A5	B2	C5	
008	s	s	2513	A3	B3	C3	
009	Atid	85	2425	A3	B3	C3	
010	Bezid	85	2424	A3	B3	C4	
011	Bîrzava	85	2525	A5	B2	C5	
012	Gîrciu	83	0000	A5	B2	C5	
013	Călimăneşti	85	2423	A3	B2	C3	
014	Ciumani	85	2553	A3	B3	C3	
015	Crişeni	85	2425	A3	B3	C3	
016	Dămieni	85	2444	A3	B2	C5	
017	Dealu	85	2521	A3	B2	C3	
018	Ditrău	85	2563	A5	B2	C5	
019	Dîrjiu	85	3676	A1	B3	C3	
020	s	s	s	A3	B3	C3	
021	Lunca de jos	85	2546	A4	B2	C5	
022	Odorheiu Sec.	82	3781	A5	B3	C5	
023	Tulgheş	82	2585	A5	B3	C5	
024	Madereş	84	2535	A4	B3	C5	
025	Lupeni (Palt.)	82	2511	A5	B3	C5	
026	Toplita	83	2581	A4	B2	C5	
027	Ghelinţa	81	3843	A3	B3	C3	
028	Tulgheş	81	2585	A5	B3	C5	
029	s	s	s	A3	B3	C3	
030	Livezi	82	2536	A3	B3	C5	
031	Voşlobeni	83	2544	A3	B3	C5	
032	Valea Rece	85	2546	A3	B5	C5	
033	Lunca de Jos	83	2546	A5	B3	C5	
034	Baraţcoş	83	2556	A4	B2	C4	
035	s	s	s	A3	B3	C3	
036	Cîrţa	82	2535	A3	B3	C3	
037	Firtuşe	82	2426	A3	B5	C3	
038	V.Rece(Bendi)	83	2546	A5	B2	C5	
039	s (Cohan)	85	s	A4	B2	C3	
040	Goagiu	85	2415	A1	B5	C2	
041	Ghimeş Faget	81	2641	00	00	00	
042	Ojdula	82	3853	00	00	00	
043	Tăureni	81	3781	00	00	00	
044	V.Rece (Poiana)	82	2546	00	00	00	
045	Bilbor	81	1512	00	00	00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
o46	Deleni	83	2463	oo	oo	oo	
o47	Corbu	82	2584	oo	oo	oo	
o48	Hagota	82	2574	oo	oo	oo	
o49	Ocna Sibiu	83	3533	oo	oo	oo	
o5o	s	s	3534	oo	oo	oo	
o51	Săsăuşi	83	3632	oo	oo	oo	

Preevaluation codes:

CV = convarietas: A1 . convar.minor; A2 - convar.minor-equina; A3 - convar.equina; A4 - convar.equina-major; A5 - convar.major.

CL = testa colour: B1 - white, hell; B2 - yellow, light grey; B3 - brown, redish; B4 - violet; B5 -dark, blackish.

FO = seed form: C1 - sphaericus: C2 - sphaericus-ellipticus; C3 - ellipticus; C4 - ellipticus-compressus; C5 - compressus.

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INSTITUTUM AGRONOMICUM "DR.PETRU GROZA" CLUJ-NAPOCA (ROMANIA)
NOTULAE BOTANICAE HORTI AGROBOTANICI, 1987, XVII

KARYOLOGICAL NOTES I.

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF Trifolium SPECIES FROM ROMANIA

N.L. TAYLOR

Abstract

TAYLOR N.L.,1986, Chromosome numbers of Trifolium species from Romania. Not. bot. hort. agrobot., Cluj., XVII,39-45. Trifolium accessions belonging to 13 clover species have been collected during a joint germplasm collecting mission organized in cooperation between USDA (USA) and ASAS (RSR) and samples were analysed for chromosome numbers. Eleven populations were 2n=14 diploid (T. arvense L., T. campestre L., T. pratense L.), eighteen populations were 2n=16 diploid (T. alpestre L., T. echinatum M.B., T. hybridum L. T.fragiferum L., T. montanum L., T. ochroleucon Huds., T. repens L.), three populations were 2n=4x=32 tetraploid (T. dubium Sibth., T. repens L.) and five were perhaps aneuploids on hexaploid, octoploid (T. medium L.) or higher ploidy levels (T. pannonicum Jacq.) Satellites were clearly identified in T. arvense, T. hybridum, T. ochroleucon and T. pratense accessions.

Key words: chromosme number, Trifolium, Romania

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Romania is situated on the Northern border of the Mediterranean center of diversity of the true clovers, where the most diversity in chromosome numbers and forms were found. This fact argues for the validity of hypothesis that the Mediterranean area is the center