

nu ( $6,2 \text{ biljaka m}^{-2}$ ). Razlike u sklopovima kukuruza između svih gnojidbenih tretmana statistički nisu bile opravdane, osim u usporedbi s kontrolom. Na variranje mase žetvenih ostataka kukuruza, koja je u prosjeku iznosila  $8,02 \text{ t ha}^{-1}$ , statistički je značajno utjecao lokalitet sa svojim svojstvima, dok je utjecaj gnojidbe dušikom izostao. Veća masa žetvenih ostataka (u prosjeku 41 %) ostvarena je na lokalitetu Šljivoševci (Tablica 5).

## Zaključak

Koncentracija nitratnog dušika u podzemnoj vodi na oba lokaliteta, mjerena tijekom istraživanja (2010.-2011.), kretala se od  $16 \text{ mg NO}_3^- \text{ dm}^{-3}$  do  $34 \text{ mg NO}_3^- \text{ dm}^{-3}$ , što je prema postojećem Pravilniku o parametrima sukladnosti i metodama analize vode za ljudsku potrošnju. (NN 125/2013) relativno niska vrijednost. Koncentracija  $\text{NH}_4^+$  se kretala u intervalu od  $3,2$  do  $9,3 \text{ mg NH}_4^+ \text{ dm}^{-3}$ . Najveći prinos, najgušći sklop i najveća masa žetvenih ostataka pšenice ostvareni su na tretmanu sa  $170 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ , dok su najmanji prinos, najrjeđi sklop i najmanja masa žetvenih ostataka zabilježeni na kontrolnom tretmanu i na tretmanu gnojidbe stajskim gnojem. Najveći prinosi zrna i najveća masa žetvenih ostataka soje ostvareni su na lokalitetu Šljivoševci i pri gnojidbi od  $50 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ , dok su najmanji prinosi izmjereni na kontrolnom tretmanu. Sklop soje nije bio pod utjecajem lokaliteta niti gnojidbene doze dušika. Najveći prinosi zrna kukuruza izmjereni su u Šljivoševcima na tretmanu s  $170 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ , a najmanji na kontroli. Masa žetvenih ostataka nije bila pod utjecajem gnojidbe, a najveći sklop je izmjeren na gnojidbenom tretmanu sa  $150 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$  na lokalitetu Šljivoševci. Dobiveni rezultati ukazuju na činjenicu kako količina dušika izravno utječe na visinu prinosa te je važno dobro poznavati dinamiku i raspoloživost hraniva i primjenjivati gnojiva u skladu s biološkim, ekonomskim i ekološkim uvjetima. Visinu prinosa potrebno je promatrati kroz profitabilnost proizvodnje istovremeno vodeći računa o očuvanju plodnosti tla, sprječavanju njegove degradacije i zaštiti okoliša. U cilju veće pouzdanosti zaključaka ovakva bi istraživanja trebalo provoditi tijekom većeg broja godina u različitim agroekološkim uvjetima.

Original scientific paper

## Optimization of nitrogen crop fertilization in sustainable agriculture practices

### Abstract

*Sustainable agriculture is based on the principles of adaptation of agroecosystem to a particular area habitat factors and the optimal utilization of biological-physical-chemical resources. Optimal agrotechnical procedures are carried out by measures of good agricultural practice that will ensure stable yields without harmful effect on nature and the environment. The aim of this paper was to determine the optimum, profitable and environmentally acceptable nitrogen dose for the three most common crops in eastern Croatia: maize, wheat and soybean and to track and measure level of ground water and concentration of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  i  $\text{NH}_4^+$ . The concentration of nitrate nitrogen in the groundwater at the locations of Šljivoševci and Čelije ranged from 16 to  $34 \text{ mg NO}_3^- \text{ dm}^{-3}$  and concentration of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  from  $3,2$  to  $9,3 \text{ mg NH}_4^+ \text{ dm}^{-3}$ . The highest yield, plant population density and the largest crop residue mass of winter wheat were achieved on treatment with  $170 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ , while the lowest yields, plant population density and the crop residue mass were recorded on control and on treatment with manure. The highest yields and largest mass of soybean crop residue were measured at the location of Šljivoševci on treatment with  $50 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ , while the lowest yields were measured on the control. The highest yields of maize were measured in Šljivoševci location on treatment with  $170 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$  and the lowest on control. The fertilization treatment did not have any effect on crop residue mass and the largest plant population density was measured on treatment with  $150 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$  at the Šljivoševci location. The obtained results point the great importance of knowing the dynamics and availability of nutrients in soil, especially nitrogen, and to apply fertilizers in accordance with biological, economic and ecological conditions. The yield level should be observed through the profitability of production and also at the same time take into account the preservation of soil quality, prevention of degradation and protection of the environment.*

**Keywords:** nitrogen fertilization, sustainable agriculture, yield, field crops,