Comparision of application methods related to yield micronutrients and quality of grape

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To determine the effects of micronutrients application methods on increasing quality and quantity characters in grape (vitis vinifera), this study was conducted in West Azarbaiejan province (1998-99). Field experiment was randomized complete block design. Six treatments were designed in the experiment each with four replications, as follows: T1: Control, T2: NP(farmers conventional method), T3: N, Zn and B spray in winter, T4: foliar application with micronutrient mixed fertilizer, T5: Soil application of NPK+ micronutrient fertilizers, and T6: T3 +T4 +T5.

The highest fruit yield was 32.02 kg per vine that was produced with foliar application method (a=0.05). T4 and T6 treatments, more than others increased zinc,iron and copper concentration in leaves oppsite bunch cluster. Effects of treatments on fruit acidity were significant, so that it was decreased amounting to ten percent in T5 treatment (a= 0.05).

after freezing are shippeed to that country. Therefore stablishing the processing plant for strawberry product in the province, is very important. In addition to made the farms eager and cause a source of income, it may also cause, the experiment of Gardening and in the region, it can altanb the work force of skeled , and illitrati laboror. As the results establishing, such a factory, can be the initial steps in the establishing large, processing plants and help the industry in other pants of economical section.