

Effects of micronutrients on yield of Asgari grape

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Grape vine as one of the orchard crop has a long history of cultivation. Diversity in cultivars and adaptations to a wide range of soils and climates causes the increase of its area of cultivation.

A demonstrative study was conducted in 1999 at Sahneh and Harsin ciest in three vineyards at Kermanshah province.

In this experiment five treatments including micronutrients such as Manganese sulphate, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate, boric acid, mangazinum sulphate and potassium sulphate at the rates of 50, 50, 100, 100, 200, 500 gram per tree and a check treatment (sole water) were evaluated.

Results has shown that in two vineyard applying micronulrients compared with check treatments, grapevine yield was twice and at one yard grapvine yield increased about sixty, percent compared with check treatment.

At all vineyards crops have favourable quality such as large grain, heavy clusters and resistant against fungal diseases.

Thus , to acheive a favourable crop in addition to the use of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) , nutrition of tree should also be considered. As consideration of growth conditions and soil texture will result high yield and Ifavourable crop quantity and quality.

generation rate and success in reduction of infected cuttings percent, following the treatments, are positive and significant. These experiments were down in the form of CRD statical plots, factorial experiment with CRD base plot and the split - split plot (SSP) with base plot CRD design, in microbiology labrotory, greenhouse and field. Then comparison of means was made with LSD method.