

A study on the compatibility of Jojoba in the tropical regions of Iran .

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Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) is a plant indigenous to Sonoran desert in southwest of United States and north of Mexic. This plant is dioecious, evergreen and bushy type with a life of more than 100 years that grows in desert and arid lands of tropical and subtropical regions.

Under hard and abnormal conditions like high levels of salinity in soil and water and drought , jojoba can survive and grow well.

The seeds of this plant contain about 50% of valuable oil that can be used in pharmaceutical and heavy industries , cosmetic and sanitation, In this study a complete randomized block design was conducted with 3 irrigation treatments (2,3,4 weeks) and 4 replications in Bushehr Province from 1991 to 1995. The seedlings were planted on a light texture soil in 12 rows, the distance between rows was 4m and between plants 2m and they were uniformly irrigated in 15 days intervals at the first year of experiment . After three years,irrigation was completely stopped.

In the years 1992 - 1994 the rate of bushes growth and the average height of seedlings, No. of branches and leaves per plant for different treatments were measured and compared . The results showed that the treatment of 3 weeks of irrigation for cited factors of growth was the best and the average of the bushes height was 85cm, No .of branches was 40 and leaves was 750. Although these results were not significant.