

Possibility of Growing Sweet Violet (*Viola odorata* L.) from Seed

Vesna ŽIDOVEC, Ines VRŠEK, Ivan KOLAK, Marija ČULINOVIĆ

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Agriculture, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia
(e-mail: vzidovec@agr.hr)

Abstract

Sweet violets (*Viola odorata* L.) flower in continental climate conditions early in the spring (March – April) with gently, violet, scented flowers. Those are the reason that they are picked up from native habitat and also planted in private gardens. Such activities contribute to decrease the number of individuals in nature. Except vegetative, generative propagation is also possible, and sweet violet seeds are available on our market. Cold stratification period is needed for sweet violet seeds germination; it is seeded in autumn and germinates the following spring.

The aim of this investigation was, through monitoring of germination and plant growth based on its morphological characters (plant height and diameter, number of leaves, leaf petal and leaflet length, leaflet width), to explore the possibility of sweet violets cultivation from seed seeded in autumn in open field and in an unheated plastic greenhouse.

Two seeds samples (A and B) were seeded in four containers. Two containers were placed in open field (AO and BO), and two (AZ and BZ) in the unheated plastic greenhouse of Department of Ornamental Plants, Landscape Architecture and Garden Art.

Sample AZ plants germinated the fastest and with the highest number, while the sample AO germinated the less. Sample B seeds germinated also better in the unheated plastic greenhouse even the plants of sample BO were more robust in further growth. It was confirmed that the sweet violet cultivation from seeding the seeds in autumn was possible, but the results were better if they were cultivated in an unheated plastic greenhouse than in open field conditions.

Key words: germination, open field, seed, *Viola odorata* L., plastic greenhouse

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Mogućnost uzgoja mirisave ljubičice (*Viola odorata* L.) iz sjemena

Vesna ŽIDOVEC, Ines VRŠEK, Ivan KOLAK, Marija ČULINOVIĆ

Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Agronomski fakultet, Svetošimunska cesta 25, 10000 Zagreb, Hrvatska
(e-mail: vzydovec@agr.hr)

Sažetak

Mirisava ljubičica (*Viola odorata* L.) cvate u uvjetima kontinentalne klime rano u proljeće (ožujak – travanj) nježnim cvjetovima privlačnog mirisa zbog kojih se često bere na prirodnim staništima, a zbog omiljenosti se presađuje u privatne vrtove. Takvi postupci doprinose smanjenju brojnosti vrste u prirodi. Osim vegetativnog, moguć je i generativni način razmnožavanja ljubičice, a sjeme je dostupno i na našem tržištu. Za nicanje, sjeme traži razdoblje hladne stratifikacije, sije se u jesen, a niče tek sljedećeg proljeća.

Cilj ovog rada bio je istražiti mogućnost uzgoja mirisave ljubičice iz sjemena posijanog u jesen na otvoreno i u negrijani zaštićeni prostor kroz praćenje nicanja, te razvoja biljke na temelju morfoloških svojstava (visina i promjer biljke, broj listova, duljina lisne peteljke i plojke, širina lisne plojke).

U četiri uzgojne posude posijana su dva uzorka sjemena (A i B). Dvije su posude ostavljene na otvorenom (AO i BO), a dvije (AZ i BZ) u uvjetima negrijanog zaštićenog prostora Zavoda za ukrasno bilje, krajobraznu arhitekturu i vrtnu umjetnost.

Najbrže i najbrojnije nikle su biljčice uzorka AZ, dok je uzorak AO izniknuo najslabije. Sjeme uzorka B, također je nikhlo bolje u zaštićenom prostoru premda su se biljčice uzorka BO pokazale u daljnjem uzgoju bujnijima. Potvrđeno je da se mirisavu ljubičicu može uzgojiti sjetvom sjemena u jesen, s tim da se bolji rezultati postižu u negrijanom zaštićenom prostoru u odnosu na otvoreno.

Ključne riječi: nicanje, otvoreno polje, sjeme, *Viola odorata* L., zaštićeni prostor

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