

Specifična reakcija kultivara šljive u pogledu pojave i intenziteta znakova nedostatka kalija

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Sažetak

Ispitana je pojava i intenzitet znakova nedostatka kalija u listu šljive kod dvadeset i tri kultivara cijepljenih na slabobujnoj podlozi WaxWa ili WaVit. Intenzivni nasad podignut je u travnju 2006. godine na obronačnom pseudogleju; međuredni razmak 4 m, a unutarredni 2,2 m. Dvogodišnje sadnice posađene su na pokušalištu u Donjoj Zelini kod Zagreba. Svaki od kultivara posađen je po 10 biljaka x 3 ponavljanja po slučajnom bloknom rasporedu. Neposredno nakon sadnje instaliran je sustav za navodnjavanje i protugradna mreža. Istraživanja su provedena u trećoj, četvrtoj i petoj vegetaciji nakon sadnje. Na početku istraživanja utvrđena je "skala" tj. mjerilo stupnja znakova nedostatka kalija u listu šljive (od 1 do 4).

Istraživanja su pokazala da se istraživani kultivari značajno razlikuju u pogledu pojave i intenziteta znakova nedostatka kalija u listu šljive. Sedamnaest kultivara nije pokazalo ni najmanje znakove nedostatka kalija u listu šljive. Od preostalih šest kultivara, četiri su pokazala veoma blage nedostatke kalija, a dva jake nedostatke kalija. Ključan utjecaj na pojavu znakova nedostatka kalija imao je kultivar u kombinaciji s pojačanim opterećenjem prirodom.

Podloga nije pokazala značajan utjecaj na pojavu znakova nedostatka kalija.

Rezultati istraživanja sugeriraju da je kod pojedinih kultivara potrebno posebnu pozornost posvetiti gnojidbi kalijem, posebice kod većih opterećenja plodom.

Ključne riječi: šljiva, kalij, znaci nedostatka, specifična reakcija kultivara

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Specific reaction of plum cultivars in respect to expression and intensity of signs of potassium deficiency

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Abstract

Expression and intensity of signs of potassium deficiency was examined in plum leaves in twenty three cultivars grafted on dwarf rootstocks WaxWa or WaVit. Intensive plantation was established in April 2006 on pseudoglay; distance between rows was 4,0 m, and distance within the rows was 2,2 m. Two-year old trees were planted on a trial location in Donja Zelina in the vicinity of Zagreb. Each cultivar was planted according to randomized complete block design; 10 trees in 3 repetitions. Immediately after planting, irrigation system and hail protection net was installed. Research was conducted in third, fourth and fifth vegetation year after planting. At the beginning of the trial, a 'scale' was determined to measure degree of signs of potassium deficiency in plum leaves (from 1 to 4).

Research has shown that cultivars in trials differ significantly in terms of expression and intensity of signs of potassium deficiency in plum leaves. Seventeen cultivars did not show any signs of potassium deficiency in plum leaves. Of six remaining cultivars four have shown very mild potassium deficiency signs and two have shown strong signs of potassium deficiency. Cultivar in combination with enhanced cropping load had a crucial influence on expression of potassium deficiency signs. Rootstock did not show significant influence on expression of signs of potassium deficiency.

Results of the research suggest that certain cultivars require special attention when it comes to potassium fertilization, especially when under higher cropping load.

Key words: plum, potassium, deficiency signs, specific reaction of cultivar.

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