Ciklanilid u induciranju lateralnog grananja trešnje na podlozi gisela 6

Aleksandar Stanisavljević[1], Dejan Bošnjak[1], Ranko Gantner[1], Ivna Štolfa[2], Tihana Teklić[1], Marija Špoljarević[1], Miroslav Lisjak[1], Nenad Magazin[3]

[1]Poljoprivredni fakultet Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Petra Svačića 1d, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska (astanis@pfos.hr)
[2] Odjel za Biologiju Sveučilišta Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Ulica cara Hadrijana 8A, 31000 Osijek, Hrvatska
[3]Poljoprivredni fakultet, Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Trg Dositeja Obradovića 8, 21000, Novi Sad, Srbija

Sažetak

Istraživanje u cilju standardiziranja tehnike indukcije lateralnog grananja provedeno je 2013. godine u rasadniku voćnih sadnica (Koprivna, Istočna Hrvatska) na 3 sorte trešnje cijepljenih na podlozi Gisela 6. Tretmani su uključivali aplikaciju različitih kombinacija BA+GA3 i ciklanilida na sorte Carmen, Grace Star i Black Star. Prema F testu na razini čitavog pokusa utvrđen je visoko signifikantan utjecaj sorte (** P≤0,01) za promatrane parametre ukupne visine, visina zadnje grane, broj grana, kut grananja te tretmana za broj grana, dužinu grana i kuta grananja. Interakcija sorta x treman vrlo značajna je bila za parametar broja grana. Signifikantan (* P≤0,05) je bio i utjecaj tretmana na visinu prve grane odnosno sorte na dužinu grane. Sorta Black Star inducirala je razvoj najvećeg broja grana (5,4; LSD test, ** P≤0,01). Sorta Carmen imala je značajno manji kut (30,9°) formiranja grana u odnosu na ostale sorte (LSD test, ** P≤0,01). Tretmani ciklanilidom (C1-150 ppm; C2-250 ppm) visoko signifikantno su utjecale na broj grana (C1-5,8 i C2-5,1; LSD test, ** P≤0,01). Tretmani BA + GA3 (B1-3,8 i B1-3,7) također su vrlo značajno odstupali od kontrolne varijante (K-2,1). Kut grananja pod utjecajem tretmana (B2, C2, C1) vrlo značajno se razlikovao od kontrole (28,3°).

Ključne riječi: lateralne grane, trešnja, ciklanilid

Cyclanilide in inducing lateral cherry branching on rootstock Gisela 6

Aleksandar Stanisavljević[1], Dejan Bošnjak[1], Ranko Gantner[1], Ivna Štolfa[2], Tihana Teklić[1], Marija Špoljarević[1], Miroslav Lisjak[1], Nenad Magazin[3]

[1]*Faculty of Agriculture, University of J.J. Strossamyer in Osijek, Petra Svačića 1d, Osijek, Croatia (astanis@pfos.hr)*
[2]*Department of Biology, University of J.J. Strossamyer in Osijek, Emperor Hadrian street, 31000 Osijek, Croatia*
[3]*Faculty of agriculture, University of Novi Sad, Square Dositeja Obradovića 8, 21000, Novi Sad*

Summary

Research in aim to standardize the lateral branching induction technique conducted 2013th in fruit seedlings nursery (Koprivna, Eastern Croatia) on three sweet cherry varieties grafted on the rootstock Gisela 6. Treatments included the application of different combinations of BA+GA3 and Cyclanilide on the Carmen, Grace Star and Black Star varieties. According to the F test at the level of the whole experiment was found highly significant effect (P≤0.01) of cultivar for the observed parameters of the total height, the height of the last branches, number of branches, branching angle and also treatments for a number of branches, branch length and branching angle. The interaction of cultivar x treatment was very significant for the number of branches. A significant (P≤0.05) was the effect of treatment on the height of the first branch and also the variety for the branches length. Variety of Black Star induce the development of the largest number of branches (5.4, LSD test, ** P≤0.01). Carmen variety had a significantly lower branch forming angle (30.9 °) relative to the other varieties (LSD test, ** P≤0.01). Cyclanilide treatments (C1-150 ppm, C2-250 ppm) had highly significant effect on the number of branches (C1-5,8 and C2-5,1; LSD test, ** P≤0.01). Treatments BA+GA3 (B1-3,8; B1-3,7) are also very significantly differed from the control variant (K-2,1). Branching angle under the influence of treatment (B2, C2, C1) are significantly different from controls (28.3°).

Key words: lateral branch, sweet cherry, cyclanilide