THE INVESTIGATION OF SOME VEGETATIVE CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE OF STRAWBERRY MARAK CULTIVARS IN DIFFERENT SIZES OF PALM SUBSTRATE

Introduction: Palm is one of the important products in country gardening. Annually much rate of these wastes has been produced that either these are burned or less rate are used in paper-mill. These wastes as a substrate can apply for greenhouse cultivar and decrease the cost of greenhouse production (Borji and et.al, 2010). The aim of this study is use of wastes as a substrate and its effect on the performance and vegetative characteristics of strawberry Marak cultivars.

Materials and Methods: This study performed as completely accident design in 5 treatments and 5 repetitions in Yasooj hydroponic greenhouse. Treatments include: palm waste with particles lesser than 0.5 cm, particles 0.5-1 cm, particles 1-2 cm, particles mixture (50% particles lesser than 0.5 cm, 30% particles 1-2 cm, 20% particles 0.5-1 cm), cocopaet-perleat (v/v=50) as control. Fruits after harvest weighed with digital scale (Adam model) made in England (centesimal precision). During growth, numbers of flower and fruit were evaluated and numbers of fruit in every bush X average fruit weight in every bush was used for measuring performance of bush. Finally, the results of this study were analyzed by using MSTATC software and comparison of averages with DANKEN test, and figures was drawn with EXCEL software.

Results and Discussion: The results showed that the most performance of bush, number of flower and fruit, and fruit weight respectively (186.08 g/bush), (27.6), (21.8), (8.53 g) related to palm treatment was 0-5 mlm. Least performance, number of flower and fruit, and fruit weight regularly (89.08 g/bush), (17.5), (14.1), (6.19 g) related to palm treatment was 10-20 mlm. It seems that palm peat 0-5 mlm for the fine particles and high level has more conservation capacity of water; so it simplified store and diffusion of nutrients and improve water management in soilless cultivar. Therefore, there is no restriction for growth and blossom of strawberry.
کاربردهای تصویربرداری حرارتی در باغبانی

چکیده:

کاربردهای تصویربرداری حرارتی در باغبانی به منظور بسیاری از خصوصیات فیزیکی مهم و تاثیر گذار در کلیه فعالیت‌های باغبانی که از طریق اندازه‌گیری اشعه مادون قرمز، صورت می‌گیرد، نیازی به تامین دستگاه‌های انسانی ارائه می‌دهد. در تکنیک تصویربرداری حرارتی که از سویا، ویژگی‌هایی از این نوع دارد، به‌طور پیوسته بررسی و تحقیق در باغبانی صورت می‌گیرد. این روش باعث افزایش و کاهش دقت تصویربرداری در پژوهش‌های باغبانی می‌شود. این روش باعث افزایش و کاهش دقت تصویربرداری در پژوهش‌های باغبانی می‌شود.

کلمات کلیدی: باغبانی، تصویربرداری حرارتی، اشعه مادون قرمز