# TYPE OF TRELLISING AND FOLIAR FERTILIZATION INFLUENCE ON YIELD AND QUALITY FOR NEW VARIETIES OF GHERKINS (CUCUMIS SATIVUS L.) WITH PARTHENOCARPIC FRUITING

## Florin Constantin IACOB, Gheorghe CÂMPEANU, Nicolae ATANASIU, Elena CATANĂ, Gabriela NEAȚĂ

University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest, 59 Mărăști Blvd., 011464, Bucharest, Romania

Corresponding author email: fliacob@info.uaic.ro

#### Abstract

This study was conducted during 2009-2010 in southern Dâmbovita County, in order to determine the impact of foliar fertilization on the production and its quality on five hybrids of cucumber gherkins: Promisa, Trilogy, Karaoke, Kybria and Componist and were obtained results with significant differences. Hybrids were planted in the same soil type and bearing the same climatic conditions, differences occurred in the production were attributed to variants studied. Immediately after establishment of experimental culture, fertilization were made every 10 days with application of bio-fertilizer as appropriate technological practices, also were performed observations and measurements on the production and quality of the varieties analyzed.

Key words: Cucumis sativus L., fertilization, production, quality, gherkins.

## INTRODUCTION

In traditional agriculture losses of elements used in fertilization are important, especially in the N: P: K case, representing an important economic problem (Guerrero, 1998). Fractionation of fertilization and application in critical phases is recommended by most researchers (Cadahia, 2000; Guzmán, 2004; Pizarro, 1987). Foliar fertilization creates a positive impact on production in most varieties and hybrids (Solorzano, 2001).

Researches regarding the technology of cultivation gherkins cucumbers were conducted during 2009-2011 in the Tartasesti, Dâmbovita County, in the family-owned farm. Taking into account the pedoclimatic conditions of the south area of the country and climate conditions, the applied technology present a special importance for obtaining high productions and high quality. Foliar fertilization represents a rare piece of technology applied in the Lunguletu-Brezoaele vegetable basin area (which includes Tartasesti), solar crops of vegetables being established in small areas, the most important are field crops of vegetable, maintained on the traditional principles of agriculture.

Have been attempted combining two elements of technology, leading and trellising mode of

the plant with foliar fertilization regime, the approach together of the two elements of technology in a area where protected vegetable crops have a low share will lay the foundation for future investment in the area (Petrescu, 1992; Popescu V and Atanasiu N., 2001)

Following research it was observed that the driving of the plant and foliar fertilization led to positive results on the production and quality of gherkins cucumbers, results that support the necessity of introducing in the technology of gherkins culture new elements that will come as a completion of higher genetic potential of new hybrids being subject of this study. The main purpose of this research represents the introduction of new elements of technology in parallel with the discovery of better hybrids adapted to the climatic conditions of the area.

Therefore, research will highlight the following aspect:

- obtaining high yields as a result of foliar fertilization and of the plant leading type on trellises;
- correlation between growing phased and total production under the influence of technology elements;
- productivity of analyzed hybrids.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

For biological material selection were taken into account first of all the necessity of using high temperature resistant varieties (the South area of the country and growing in protected areas) and very productive. For this were identified five RZhybrids (Kybria, Karaoke, Compomist, Trilogy si Promisa). The experience was polyfactorial one where experimental factors have been the following:

Factor A – Hybrid:

 $A_1$  – Kybria;

A<sub>2</sub> – Karaoke;

A<sub>3</sub> - Compomist;

A<sub>4</sub> – Trilogy;

A<sub>2</sub>-Promisa.

- Factor B – Leading mode:

 $B_1$  – The plants were led up to a maximum height of 2.5 m. The first 30 cm were maintained without fruit, next 50 cm one fruit on each side sprig preserving all the fruits of main stalk nodes, and from ~ 80 cm has not been intervened on the fructification.

 $B_2$  – The first 50 cm were maintained without fruit, then for the next 50 cm were kept one fruit on side sprig and all the fruit on the main stem and from 100 cm height were kept absolutely all the fruit, as illustrated.

- Factor C – Foliar fertilization:

C<sub>1</sub> – CROPMAX: biological product according E.U.

 $C_2$  – BIONAT PLUS: product approved by permit no. 391/16.03.2007.

C<sub>2</sub> – BIOLEAFZ: is a liquid plants stimulant.

#### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

During 2009-2011 the results of plants growth concerning the stem growing height, number of sprigs of orders I and II, number of leafs, number of female flowers and number of related fruits appeared, showed some differences, thus demonstrating the influence of experimental factors on production and its quality.

As a result, at some variants the hight of plants was different and the number of fruits was influenced by the leading mode of the stem and applied foliar fertilizer. The differences were more pronounced at the beginning of vegetation, first floor of 30 cm and 50 cm high which has not have retained fruit having a obvious influence.



Figure 1. Trellising schemes used in research

Foliar nutrient solutions applied at the same stage of development of the plant, regardless of hybrid, had a positive influence on the vegetative growth for variant B<sub>2</sub> (50/100/250), plants having a strictly vegetative growth period until they reached the 50 cm height (compared with plants where it was applied variant B<sub>1</sub>-30/80/250).

In 2009, concerning increase in height of plants, it was found that the variant  $B_{2}$ -50/100/250 had higher results compared to  $B_{1}$ -30/80/250.

In 2010, the trends were similar, hybrid reaching 234 cm led by the same scheme and foliar fertilized with the same solution.

Maximum height reached in 2010 is detained also by Componist hybrid, but led to the scheme  $B_1$ -30/80/250 and foliar fertilized with CROPMAX.

## CONCLUSIONS

Plants grown after  $B_1$ -30/80/250 leading mode showed less vegetative growth than plants grown after  $B_2$ -50/100/250 leading mode. Componist F1 hybrid reaches value of 239 cm in height in 2009, led by  $B_2$ -50/100/250 scheme and fertilized with BIONAT. In 2010 the results were similar.

Promisa F1 with the scheme  $B_1$ -30/80/250 determined a total of 41 fruits representing the maximum number and Trilogy F1 determined 19 number of fruits with the scheme  $B_2$ -50/100/250 in the year 2009.

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	Table 1. Records of growing and developping of plants, Tartasesti, 2009								
No.	VARIANT			Plant No. of tillers			No. of	No. of	No. of related
	HYBRID	LEADING	FERTILIZATION	height (cm)		Tipe. II	leafs	flowers	fruits
1 2 3 4 5	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>1</sub>	228 215 232 226 224	17 12 14 12 11	24 19 20 23 29	64 69 65 72 73	31 29 38 42 46	25 27 31 37 40
6 7 8 9 10	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	CROPMAX	230 238 232 225 229	10 9 12 10 8	17 19 22 14 19	68 70 61 74 77	32 34 31 42 40	28 25 24 38 34
11 12 13 14 15	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>2</sub>	228 236 210 224 257	12 9 13 15 12	22 17 21 23 19	61 67 64 76 68	39 35 38 39 38	32 29 35 30 36
16 17 18 19 20	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	BIONAT	224 236 239 218 224	9 11 7 12 10	24 19 23 20 19	69 66 63 69 67	33 31 29 40 43	27 29 25 29 35
21 22 23 24 25	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>3</sub>	208 222 235 238 227	14 10 16 12 11	28 30 25 20 26	62 69 70 74 69	42 29 36 31 44	40 24 32 29 41
26 27 28 29 30	$A_1$ - Kybria $A_2$ - Karaoke $A_3$ - Compomist $A_4$ - Trilogy $A_5$ - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	BIOLEAFZ	216 221 219 233 230	12 8 11 11 9	18 14 21 22 19	64 72 71 68 66	41 34 28 36 33	38 29 21 19 28

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Nr.		LEADING	FERTILIZATION	height (cm)	Tipe. I	Tipe. II	leafs	flowers	fruits
1 2 3 4 5	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>1</sub>	223 219 238 237 225	10 13 15 12 16	21 22 18 21 27	61 64 67 74 70	29 30 36 46 43	26 26 28 41 39
6 7 8 9 10	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	CROPMAX	236 223 211 235 228	11 9 11 12 10	19 18 24 17 21	66 68 64 77 79	34 33 29 47 44	27 28 26 39 33
11 12 13 14 15	$A_1$ - Kybria $A_2$ - Karaoke $A_3$ - Compomist $A_4$ - Trilogy $A_5$ - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>2</sub>	229 234 218 220 217	11 16 12 10 11	24 21 17 22 24	60 66 67 72 69	38 36 33 40 39	31 32 25 38 36
16 17 18 19 20	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	BIONAT	226 232 234 221 209	10 10 8 11 9	22 21 24 18 21	65 64 60 58 65	28 35 31 41 38	26 31 24 30 33
21 22 23 24 25	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>1</sub> (30/80/250)	C <sub>3</sub>	223 225 231 214 229	12 11 15 11 16	31 27 24 22 25	68 71 66 72 68	40 31 35 32 42	27 25 31 28 36
27 28 29 30	A <sub>1</sub> - Kybria A <sub>2</sub> - Karaoke A <sub>3</sub> - Compomist A <sub>4</sub> - Trilogy A <sub>5</sub> - Promisa	B <sub>2</sub> (50/100/250)	BIOLEAFZ	227 224 233 230 229	9 12 10 13 8	20 17 19 23 17	62 63 73 71 70	40 32 26 38 39	33 32 25 24 32

Table 2. Records of growing and developping of plants, Tartasesti, 2010.