EFFECT OF BIOHUMUS THROUGH FERTIGATION ON THE YIELDING IN A STRAWBERRY PLANTATION, THE "MARMOLADA" VARIETY, UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

Diana Elena BOLOHAN[1], Lucian RĂUS[1]

e-mail: rauslucian@uaiasi.ro

Abstract

Strawberries are the first fruits to appear on store shelves and are highly appreciated by consumers. The fertilization of strawberry plantations has a high contribution to the size of the crops, and the tendency of farmers is to reduce the application of chemical fertilizers and to turn to organic, green fertilizers, both for economic reasons and for the care of the environment. The experiment was replicated 3 times with one soil bed per replication. A number of 6 fertilization variants resulted: T1 – control – unfertilised, T2 –200kg DAP ha^{-1} (36 kg/ha N-NH_4^+ + 92kg/ha P_2O_5 active ingredient), T3 - 300kg/ha DAP (54 kg·ha^{-1} N - NH_4^+ + 138kg·ha^{-1} P_2O_5 active ingredient), T4 – Biohumussol 4L/ha, T5 - 200kg/ha DAP + Biohumussol 4L/ha, T6 - 300kg/ha DAP + Biohumussol 4L/ha. The average fruit weight was between 13.3 and 18.7g, the maximum weight being found at fertilization with 300kg/ha DAP (T3), followed by T6 - 300kg/ha DAP + Biohumussol 4L/ha, with an average fruit weight of 18.3g. All other variants of fertilization had increases of the yield, with a maximum yield in T6 – 776.9g/plant, reaching the productivity of the variety. The increased of the yield compared to T1 – control is 207%.

Key words: Biohumussol, DAP, strawberries, yield