

Effect of Planting on Yield of Three Sugar Beet Cultivars Suitable for Autumn Cultivation

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.13005/bbra/2682>

(Received: 30 May 2018; accepted: 18 September 2018)

This research was carried out to obtain the most suitable planting arrangement for three imported cultivars suitable for autumn 1- Azoba-2-Veuk-3-Levanta in a field experiment in Kherf city of Jahrom in split plot as a randomized complete block design with three replications in 1394. Treatments The interval between rows in three levels (45, 55, 60 cm) was spaced on rows in three levels (15, 20, 25) and cultivars in three levels (Azoba, Vico, Levante) that were cultivating with seed sowing. Results of the pattern The data and their interactions are significant at a probability level of 1%. The highest root yield belongs to Azaba cultivar, with the arrangement of the distance between the rows of 55 cm and the distance between the rows of 20 cm and the lowest yield of the Vico cultivar with the arrangement of the distance between the rows of 60 cm and the distance of 25 cm

Keywords: Fall-Beet Sugar-Planting Succession-External Cultivar.

Many studies have been carried out on various aspects of reproductive, breeding, plant health, economic, quality and other agricultural characteristics of autumnal sugar beet in Iran over the past years. The results of this research confirm that sugar beet can be introduced as an important fallout product in the periodic system of susceptible areas. The most important factor that can be identified as a significant indicator for the priority and prevalence of autumn sugar beet cultivation compared to spring cultivation is the optimum use of celestial descendants during growth period and water use efficiency in autumn sugar beet cultivation.

This issue becomes more important when water is considered to be the main limiting factor for agriculture in Iran. In any case, the total Studies show that the acreage of sugar autumn, especially in the areas of Dez River and Karkhe developed, in addition to the province the possibility of increasing the acreage of the plant easily, there may be other areas of Ilam (Taleghani, DF Muharramzadeh and S. Sadeghzadeh Hamaeeti and R. Mohammadian and R. Farhmand, 1390)

Planting arrangement is one of the important determinants of sugar beet root yield. Considering the most suitable planting arrangement in the field, the highest yield of beet root can be obtained. In a report with row spacing and

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plant height of 55 and 15 cm, in Darab city, Fars province, the results showed It is possible to achieve maximum root yield (andjowkar 1376. Ashraf Mansouri)

In another study in Ahvaz, the plant spacing of 20 cm and the spacing rows of 50 cm can yield the highest yield (Kashani, p.1377) to reach a density of 80 to 100 thousand plants per hectare with a row spacing Planting 50 cm and plant spacing on the 20 cm planting lines can be achieved with the highest yield (Ranjbaran, AS.1373). If using the germ seed menu, the distance between the rows of planting 50 cm and The plant spacing of 15 cm has the best results. .Farsi-Nezhad, K., Saadatyar (H. Hashimi, P. 1374). Unplanned plant spacing on planting rows results in a significant reduction in yield. Therefore, uniformity in planting seed and plant emergence is important. Planting arrangement on root yield, The percentage of sugar, the amount of impurities, including amino nitrate, potassium, sodium, is found in the root (Scoot, R, K (Eds) 1995.)

Observes the interaction of the environment with raw root rot and other components of beet yield in hybrid cultivars with different densities and plant configurations. Owen fv, stoutM (1990))

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was carried out in a gardens in Khorram city, 90 km from Shiraz with subtropical climate in a 648 square meter plot of soil with clay loamy texture in November 2013. This experiment was conducted as split plot in a completely randomized block design Three replications were performed in which the treatments consisted of three-level spacing (45,55, 60 cm), three-level spacing (15,20,25) and three-level cultivars (Azoba, Vico, Levante) with seeding Manual planting done. Each plot consists of six rows of 8 m long plantations were considered. The irrigation interval was based on evapotranspiration and rainy season crops. Fighting weeds was done in manual weeding. At the end of April, from each plot, the experiment was carried out by removing half a meter from the beginning and the end of harvest lines, randomly selecting and weighing 25 large-medium-roots roots. The data were recorded and compared by means of Duncan test. Statistical analysis was performed

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of analysis of variance of treatments, cultivars and their interactions on the root yield of beet showed that the difference between the mean yield of cultivars and their interactions in the probability level is significant. (Table 1), the comparison of the mean of the results showed that the lowest yield was related to the Vico cultivar and the highest yield was related to the Levant and Azababad cultivars No. 2) Comparing the mean of the treatments, the results showed that the highest yield was related to the timardom and the lowest yield was related to the third treatment (Table 3). The comparison of the average of the interaction between cultivars and grain yield showed that the highest yield was related to the Azababa cultivar arrangement of the distance between the rows of 55 cm The distance between the rows is 20 cm and the lowest performance is related to the Azababa variety. The arrangement is 60 cm apart and 25 cm apart. (Table 4)

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