RESEARCH OF INFLUENCE OF PHOTOPERIODE ABOUT POTATO TUBERISATION

Neag Cristina-Maria, G. Morar, Camelia Firuța Todoran, Oana Ofelia Gheolțan, Rodica Flutur

University of Agricultural Science and Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture, 3-5 Manastur street, 400372, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, email: crys_neag@yahoo.com

Key words: potato, tuberisation, photoperiode, genotype

SUMMARY

Potato’s tuberisation represents a very complex biologic process which consists in accumulation of large quantities of hormonal substances in plants and stolons in correlation with the genotype, the length of the day and the conditions of custody.

The initiation of tuberisation starts at 3-4 week after the emergence of plants and supposes forming the tubers at the first knot that is situated under the bud apical of the stolon. In practice it is considered that this stage is reached when the diametre of the new tuber is double than the stolon that carries it.

The research was proceed by studying as soon as possible the photoperiode within solarium, with seed of tubers cornered and not cornered during a short day time and in field- when the spring season allowed during a short day time, while conducting the tuberisation during a long day time, in the longest days of the year.

The cultivars experimented were two early: Ostara and Impala and two half-late: Redsec and Laura. It was followed the numbers of stolons formats and the rhythm initiation of tubers on fraction size, 25, 35 and 45 days after the plants emerged.

REFERENCES

1. Ianosi S., 2002, Bazele cultivării cartofului pentru consum, Ed. Phoenix, Brașov