

Duration and the Behavior of Certain Varieties of *Phalaenopsis* Grown Pot

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Abstract. The aesthetic qualities of flowers are now consciously exploited by man. They are used to beautify and decorate the inside of homes and jobs, either as cut flowers in vases or as flowers grown in pots indoors and accounting inspiring sights and joy to the viewer. *Phalaenopsis* orchid is one of the most important orchids grown for commercial production Because Of Their beautiful flower shape, graceful inflorescence and fragrance. In terms of the impact on length of leaf morphology was observed variety Roze Boston, both fertilized and unfertilized compared to the average of the two which equaled 28.17 cm and 29.33 cm. Regarding the variety Purple leaf width was observed Vivaldi both fertilized and unfertilized compared to the average of the two which recorded a value of 8.33 cm and 11.17 cm. Flower stem length was not greatly influenced by fertilizer use, however, the experimental variants were no differences in the average petal length flower is a practical character which depends on the whole aspect of orchid plants. It can be sad that, even if we use a fertilizer or not, the Roze Boston variety registers the highest values, which is to be expected, considering the fact that it is a variety with highly developed leaves.

Keywords: grown pots, flowers, analyzes, varieties, commercial production.

Introduction. The genus *Phalaenopsis* (Orchidaceae) comprises 45 to 63 species and has a wide geographic distribution, ranging from the Himalayas of northern India through Southeast Asia to northern Australia (Christenson, 2001). A flower can last between 3-6 months without any problems, without any sign of aging. The rapid development of methods and technologies of fertilization using fertilizers extraroot and the liquid is due to the possibility of applying a controlled their phases of growth, culture, agrofond and nutritional deficiencies and increase the efficiency indicators of fertilization costs - economic results (Rorich, 2011). Orchid fertilization is fundamental for a satisfactory plant growth and development for commercial orchid production as well as in collections (Donizetti *et al.*, 2010).

Aims and objectives. The research aimed to conduct six varieties Roze Boston, Vivaldi Purple, Red Lip, LCH Stripe, Stripe DNK, pink orchid genus *Phalaenopsis* Cyrene on the biological and technological storage conditions in the greenhouse. On these varieties were performed biometric observations and measurements of the most important characteristics of which depend on the quality of the plant.

Materials and methods. In the experiments were set six varieties of the genus *Phalaenopsis*. Of each type were analyzed by two in three repetitions plants and six plants per variety, all the plants 36. It was used as fertilizer NPK 6-5-6 liquid fertilizer for orchids. Data recorded on the main characteristics of the plants were as repetitions and variants using alternative media and statistically analyzed using analysis of variance (DL) and Duncan test using the media control experience

Results and Discussion. Regarding the behavior of the fertilized varieties, each of them registers higher values, with the exception of the Purple Vivaldi, Stripe DNK and Roze

Cyrne varieties, which do not respond well to the fertilizer, compared to the mean, registering significant and very significant negative differences.

If we can observe the values that were obtained for the studied varieties in difference to the influence of the fertilizer on the width of the leaf. In this respect the only variant that obtained statistically significant values was the fertilized Purple Vivaldi variety, that registered a difference of +1,75, that is significantly positive when compared to the mean.

In Tab nr. 1 the Duncan test was used for the statistical processing, in order to correctly emphasize the influence of the fertilizer on the number of leaves. It means that were obtained range from 5,50 to 7,67. It can be observed that there are differences between most of the experimental variants, both fertilized and unfertilized.

Tab.1

The combined influence of the fertilizer and variety on the number of leaves

| Variant | | Number of leaves | Significance |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| unfertilized | Roze Boston | 5.50 | A |
| unfertilized | Red Lip | 5.93 | B |
| unfertilized | Stripe LCH | 6.03 | B |
| unfertilized | Stripe DNK | 6.07 | B |
| unfertilized | Purple Vivaldi | 6.30 | B |
| unfertilized | Roze Cyrene | 6.73 | C |
| fertilized | Stripe DNK | 7.00 | CD |
| fertilized | Stripe LCH | 7.00 | CD |
| fertilized | Roze Boston | 7.00 | CD |
| fertilized | Red Lip | 7.00 | CD |
| fertilized | Purple Vivaldi | 7.33 | DE |
| fertilized | Roze Cyrene | 7.67 | E |

DS0.43-0.46

Conclusion

The flowering period is longer when administered various types of fertilizer, including NPK fertilization in a ratio of 6:5:6 used in this experience a dilution of 1:1000.

The best value was obtained in variety fertilized Stripe LCH (7.00 cm). Values recorded on the petal width ranged from 3.53 to 5.0 cm which presents normal size for these varieties and most varieties have positive response to fertilizer application except two varieties Purple Stripe Vivaldi and DNK.

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