

The Influence of Foliar Fertilization upon the Principal Components Morphological at Five Apple Varieties Form E.U. in Superintensive Culture

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SUMMARY

In order to reveal the behavior during production process of several apple varieties over Cluj-Napoca tree-growing area, there has been organized a competition culture including five varieties of apple. Trees were planted in autumn 2005, at 3,5/0,9 m distance from one another, thus reaching a thickness of 3174 per ha. The fertilizers utilized in the experience were: Ferticare 1, Ferticare 2, Ferticare 3, Ferticare Starter and Power in different concentration amounts. Several aspects regarding trees-size and girth, phenology of flowering, yielding potential, fruit quality from the point of view of taste and chemical compositions (dry matter and sugar contents, acidity); then, feeding value and disease hardiness were taken under study. Apples are very appreciated for their flavor and nutritional value being used all over the year in the human diet. They are rich in carbohydrates (glucose, fructose, pectic substances, cellulose, hemicellulose). The organic acids (citric, malic, succinic, oxalic) are the most important components of the flavor of apples and they represent 0.3-0.5 %. The most important vitamins in the apple fruit are: vitamin C (ascorbic acid, around 35 mg/100 g), provitamin A, B etc.

Keywords: apple variety, phenophase, growing vigor (girth of trees), nutritional value

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