COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON GROWTH OF SOME GRAPEVINE CULTIVAR TRANSPLANTS UNDER DIFFERENT IRRIGATION LEVELS



By

MOHAMED SAYED MOHAMED Aly

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"COMPARTIVE STUDIES ON GROWTH OF SOME GRAPEVINE CULTIVAR TRANSPLANTS UNDER DIFFERENT IRRIGATION LEVELS"

By
Mohamed Sayed Mohamed
B. Sc. Agric. (Horticulture) Ain Shams Univ. 1983

This thesis for M.Sc. degree has been approved by:

Prof. Dr. S.Z. El-Agamy
Prof. of Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric., Assiut Uinv.

Prof. Dr. A. S. Montasser A. S. Montanu

Prof. of Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams
Univ.

Prof. Dr. A. D. Shaltout

Prof. of Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric., Ain Shams
Univ. (Supervisor).

Date of examination 16/1/1996

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By

MOHAMED SAYED MOHAMED

B. Sc. Agric. (Horticulture) Ain Shams Univ. 1983

Under the supervision of:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Abd El-Azim M. El-Hammady
 Prof. of Pomology, Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric.,
 Ain Shams Univ.
- 2. Prof. Dr. Assem D. Shaltout
 Prof. of Pomology, Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric.,
 Ain Shams Univ.
- 3. Dr. Nazmy Abd El-Hamid Abdel Ghany
 Lecturer Pomology, Horticulture Dept., Fac. of Agric.,
 Ain Shams Univ.

ABSTRACT

Mohamed Sayed Mohamed, Compartive studies on growth of some grapevine cultivar transplants under different irrigation levels. Published for Master of Science-Ain Shams University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, 1996.

Pot experiments were carried out during 1993 and 1994 seasons to study the effect of different depletions from available water from 20 to 80 % with 3000 ppm of saline water from salt mixture NaCl, CaCl, and MgCl, on Flame seedless, Thompson seedless, Early Superior and King's Ruby grapevine transplants. Proline amino acid was sprayed on tested transplants at concentration of 100 or 200 ppm as external application. Vegetative growth parameters namely plant height, shoot number, leaves number, leaf area, stem diameter and shoot & root dry weight were recorded. Also, total carbohydrates, internal proline content, chlorophyll content and minerals content were determined. Data indicated that each of 100 and 200 ppm of external proline caused increase in leaves number, shoot number, leaf area, stem diameter, shoot & root dry weight, chlorophyll and carbohydrates contents. N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Mn and Zn elements were increased, however, Na, Cl and Fe were decreased with spraying proline. Also, all used vegetative parameters and nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Mn and Zn) were decreased with increasing depletion of available water from 20 to 80%, whereas, Na, Cl and Fe were increased. Flame seedless transplants recorded the highest values in plant height, stem diameter, shoot & root dry weight and carbohydrates in shoots, whereas, King's Ruby transplants 'ibited the higher value in shoot number, chlorophyll, shoot dry

Key words: Grape, Salinity stress, Water regime, Water stress, sandy culture, Flame seedless, Thompson seedless, Early Superior, King's Ruby grapevine transplants, Vegetative growth parameters, Minerals content, Chlorophyll, Total carbohydrates, Amino acid proline.

CONTENTS

	Page
1- INDUCTION	1
2- REW OF LITERATURE	2
3- FERIAL AND METHODS	19
4-SULTS AND DISCUSSION	24
1- Vegetative growth parameters:-	24
4-1-1- Plant height	24
4-1-2- Shoots number	28
4-1-3- Leaves number	32
4-1-4- Leaf area	36
4-1-5- Stem diameter	40
4-1-6- Shoot dry weight	44
4-1-7- Root dry weight	48
4-2- Chemical Constituents	51
4-2-1- Chlorophyll content	51
4-2-2- Total charbohydrates content	55
4-2-3- Proline content	62
4-2-4- Leaf mineral content.	66
- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	132
5- LITERATURE CITED	138
ADADIC CINBIADV	

LIST OF TABLES	
Table 'age	
1- Complete Hoagland solution 20	
2- Water regime, containers weight and amount of additive water 1	
for different treatments	
3- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and ;	
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of plant height	
(cm) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	
season. 4- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of plant height	
(cm) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994	
season.	
5 Effect of uniterest depredent to the arms of the second	2!
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of shoot	
number in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	
season.	
C Direct of uniterest depression is the second of the seco	30
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of shoot	
number in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
7- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	33
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of leaves	
number in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	
season.	
8- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	34
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of leaves	
number in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994	
season.	

9- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of leaf area (cm) ² in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	37
season. 10- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of leaf area (cm) ² in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994	38
season. 11- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of stem diameter (cm) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during	41
1993 season. 12- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of stem diameter (cm) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during	42
1994 season. 13- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase on shoot dry werght (g) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during	45
1993 season. 14- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase on shoot dry werght (g) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during	46
1994 season. 15- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase on root dry werght (g) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during	
1993 season. 16- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase on root dry werght (g) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	,

17- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of chlorophyll	52
(mg/l) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	
season.	
18- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	53
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of chlorophyll	
(mg/l) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
19- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	56
proline spray (application) on total carbohydrates in transplants	
of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
20- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	58
proline spray (application) on total carbohydrates in transplants	,
of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
21- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	63
proline spray application on the rate of increase of proline in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
22- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	64
proline spray (application) on the rate of increase of proline in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
23- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	67
proline spray (application) on shoot and root N content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
24- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	69
proline spray (application) on shoot and root N content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
25- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	74
proline spray (application) on shoot and root P content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
26- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	76
proline spray (application) on shoot and root P content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	

27- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	81
proline spray (application) on shoot and root K content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
28- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	83
proline spray (application) on shoot and root K content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
29- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	88
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Ca content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
30- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	90
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Ca content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
31- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	94
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Mg content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
32- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	96
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Mg content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
33- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	101
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Na content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
34- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	103
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Na content (%) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
35- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	107
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Cl (gm/100 gm dry	
weight) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993	
season.	
36- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	109
proline spray (application) on shoot and root Cl (gm/100 gm dry	
weight) in transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994	
CERCON	

37- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	114
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Zn ppin) in	
transplants of some granevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
38- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	116
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Zn ppm) m	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
20 Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	120
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Fe ppm) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	
40 Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	122
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Fe ppm) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	
41- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	125
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Mn ppm) in	
proline spray (application) on the during 1993 season.	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1993 season.	127
42- Effect of different depletion levels from available water and	
proline spray (application) on shoot and root (Mn ppm) in	
transplants of some grapevine cultivars during 1994 season.	