

AGROSTEMIN[®]



Dr. Danilo Gajić



Taquara – STATE REGION 2011 / 2012
Ranch 44 which is a part of Cotaquara cooperative

EFFECTS OF AGROSTEMIN® APPLICATION ON PAPRIKA
*(*Capsicum annuum*)*



LOCATION

Ranch 44 which is a part of Cotaquara cooperative, Taquara – State Region.

Soil preparation and fertilizer and pesticide application was standard and at identical level on all plots, whether treated or control one.

Seedlings were planted on October 25, 2011.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

The experiment included three variants (**T1, T2, T3**) of **AGROSTEMIN**[®] – "green" formula application (300 g/ha) and Control (**K**) – four in total.

Variants

The experiment included three variants (**T1, T2, T3**) of **AGROSTEMIN**[®] – "green" formula application and Control (**K**) – four in total:

T1 – 5 rows of 350 m² square area, **AGROSTEMIN**[®] – "green" formula;

ONLY ONCE: the dose corresponding to standard dose of 300 g/ha, i.e. 10.50 g at 350 m²,
15 days after transplanting;

T2 – 5 rows of 350 m² square area, **AGROSTEMIN**[®] – "green" formula, treated twice;

FIRST TIME: the dose corresponding to standard dose of 300 g/ha, i.e. 10.50 g at 350 m²;

SECOND TIME: the dose was cut in half (150 g/ha), i.e. it was 5.25 g on 350 m²,
20 days after the first application;

T3 – 5 rows of 350 m² square area, **AGROSTEMIN**[®] – "green" formula, treated twice;

FIRST TIME: the dose corresponding to standard dose (300 g/ha), i.e. 10.50 g at 350 m²;

SECOND TIME: the dose corresponding to standard dose (300 g/ha), 10.50 g at 350 m²,
20 days after the first application;

C – "**Control**", also 5 rows of 350 m² square area, **AGROSTEMIN**[®] was not applied.

View of greenhouses



Second application of AGROSTEMIN®



Coverage of foliage mass with powdery mildew (*Erysiphe cichocearum*) of untreated and treated plants



The plants treated with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] (variants **T1**, **T2** and **T3**) showed significant resistance to powdery mildew maintaining the degree of infection at 15%, while in the plants not treated with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] (**K1**, **K2** i **K3**) the infection was considerably more prominent covering up to 50% of foliage on an average.

The difference in the height of treated and untreated plants on March 17, 2012

Without AGROSTEMIN® ("green")

With AGROSTEMIN® ("green")





Picking paprika on February 28, 2012



Results of each individually picking

| No | Date | T1 (crates) | T2 (crates) | T3 (crates) | C (crates) |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 31 / 12 / 2011 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 |
| 2. | 10 / 01 / 2012 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 26 |
| 3. | 04 / 02 / 2012 | 51 | 54 | 61 | 43 |
| 4. | 28 / 02 / 2012 | 40 | 34 | 25 | 24 |
| 5. | 17 / 03 / 2012 | 44 | 47 | 42 | 40 |
| 6. | 10 / 04 / 2012 | 39 | 35 | 25 | 21 |
| 7. | 30 / 04 / 2012 | 34 | 33 | 29 | 26 |
| 8. | 22 / 05 / 2012 | 33 | 32 | 24 | 25 |
| TOTAL | yield (crates) | 298 | 292 | 257 | 231 |
| | increase (%) | + 29 % | + 26.40 % | + 11.25 % | |

T1 – AGROSTEMIN® – "green"; only once; dose 10.5 g at 350 m² (300 g/ha); 15 days after planting out

T2 – AGROSTEMIN® – "green"; treated twice:

first time – dose 10.5 g at 350 m²; second time – dose 5.25 g at 350 m² (150 g/ha), 20 days after the first application;

T3 – AGROSTEMIN® "zeleni", treated twice:

first time – dose 10.5 g at 350 m²; second time – dose 10.5 g at 350 m² (300 g/ha), 20 days after the first application;

C – "Control" AGROSTEMIN® was not applied.

CHRONOLOGY & RESULTS

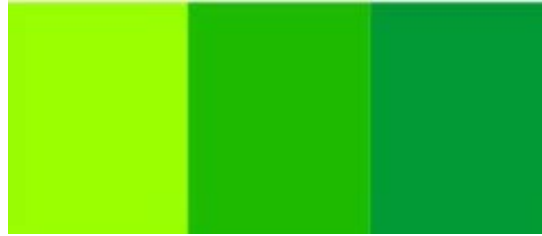
The first harvesting was done on December 31, 2011, 66 days after transplanting of seedlings.

There were eight harvests in total, and the last one was on May 22, 2012.

One-off treatment with the dose of 300 g/ha (**Variant T1**) resulted in the yield which was **29% higher** than the yield on the control plot.

Two treatments (**Variant T2**), 300 g/ha for the first time and 150 g/ha for the second time, resulted in the yield which was **26.40% higher** than the yield on the control plot.

Two treatments (**Variant T3**), 300 g/ha both the first and second time, resulted in the yield which was **11.25% higher** than the yield on the control plot.



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