Field Evaluation of Vermicompost Rates and Cutting Stems in Ampelo Garlic (Allium ampeloprasum L.) Cultivar in Sonora, Mexico, Poster Board #077

Tuesday, August 3, 2010
Springs F & G

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The garlic is a very important herb in the world wide because its consumption as spice and medicinal properties. In this experiment were evaluated two rates of liquid vermicompost and cutting some stems of 'Ampelo' garlic cultivar plants in order to improve garlic bulb diameter and yielding. Liquid vermicompost applications were scheduled considering intervals of twenty days and garlic stem suppression practice was made up at 6 inches (15 cm) tall. A population of 50,000 plants per ha was considered when sowing five cloves per lineal meter. This experiment was carried out in the Agriculture and Livestock Experimental Station of the University of Sonora at Hermosillo, Mexico. A completely factorial randomized experimental design was used in this experiment. The treatments were: 1) Control (no cutting stem), 2) Liquid vermicompost (200 l/ha) (no cutting stem), 3) Liquid vermicompost (200 l/ha) (cutting stem), 4) Control (cutting stem), 5) Liquid vermicompost (400 l/ha) (no cutting stem), 6) Liquid vermicompost (400 l/ha) (cutting stem). The best results of 'Ampelo' garlic cultivar were observed on treatment sixth yielding up to 17.5 ton/ha and recording a bulb diameter average of 78.2 mm followed by treatment fourth reaching a yielding of 17.2 ton/ha and recording a bulb diameter average of 75.2 mm. The third treatment recorded a yielding of 16.4 ton/ha reaching a bulb diameter average of 74.5 mm. According to the recorded results, the rate of 400 l/ha of liquid vermicompost and cutting garlic plant stems at 6 inches (15 cm) tall, improved yielding and bulb diameter on 'Ampelo' garlic cultivar.

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