

(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

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($I_3=$ $I_2=$ $I_1=$)
 $T_1=$ ($N_3=$ $N_2=$ $N_1=$)
($T_3=$ $T_2=$)
(/)
/ I_3N_3 /
(T_3) I_2N_2

Matricaria chamomilla L.

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(Meawad *et al.*, 1984)

(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

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(Hornok, 1992)

(Yanive and Palevitch, 1982)

(Kerekes, 1962)

(Hornok, 1992)

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(Clarck and Menary, 1980)

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(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

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(Baranauskein *et al.*, 2003)

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(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

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(Bodegold)

I₂= I₁=)

(Hornok, 1992)

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N₃= N₂= N₁=)
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Table 1. Analysis of variance of effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on different traits of German chamomile

S.O.V.	Mean squares						
	df	Plant height	Flower number per plant	Dry Flower yield	Essence percentage	Essence yield	
Replication (R)	2	145.127*	6.333 ^{ns}	1330.701 ^{ns}	0.053 ^{ns}	0.406*	
Irrigation (I)	2	801.022**	306.704**	50899.984**	0.797**	19.213**	
Error _a (E _a)	a	14.752	1.593	377.694	0.032	0.029	
Nitrogen (N)	2	1931.177**	21.37**	4904.463**	0.121**	2.839**	
I * N	×	4	104.455**	9.907**	2438.776**	0.064**	1.265**
Nitrogen Splitting (T)	2	1.048 ^{ns}	42.815**	4453.415**	0.005 ^{ns}	0.964**	
I * T	×	4	0.988 ^{ns}	10.519*	607.274 ^{ns}	0.006 ^{ns}	0.116 ^{ns}
N * T	×	4	3.453 ^{ns}	3.13 ^{ns}	206.075 ^{ns}	0.009 ^{ns}	0.038 ^{ns}
I * N * T	×	8	3.459 ^{ns}	1.778 ^{ns}	50.693 ^{ns}	0.003 ^{ns}	0.012 ^{ns}
E _b	b	48	10.753	2.978	632.126	0.012	0.011
CV%	(%)		5.87	15.90	7.46	14.53	12.64

*and **: Significant at 5% and 1% Probability levels, respectively.

ns: Non-significant.

ns

Table 2. Mean comparisons of irrigation intervals × nitrogen rate for some traits in German chamomile.

Treatment	Plant height at flowering (cm)	Flower number per plant	Dry flower yield (kg/ha)	Essence (%)	Essence yield (l/ha)
(I ₁ N ₁)	54.5ab	8.3d	321.5b	0.65b	2.11e
(I ₁ N ₂)	64.0a	10.8c	378.8a	0.90a	3.43b
(I ₁ N ₃)	64.5a	12.2bc	374.9a	0.85a	3.18c
(I ₂ N ₁)	42.4c	13.5ab	356.3a	0.84a	3.00d
(I ₂ N ₂)	63.7a	15.0a	370.1a	0.98a	3.62a
(I ₂ N ₃)	63.5a	14.8a	369.9a	0.87a	3.23c
(I ₃ N ₁)	41.5c	7.8d	286.3c	0.60bc	1.73f
(I ₃ N ₂)	54.5b	7.7d	287.0c	0.60bc	1.73f
(I ₃ N ₃)	54.5b	7.7d	287.6c	0.48c	1.56g

Means, in each column, followed by similar letter(s) are not significantly different at the 1% probability level-using Duncan's Multiple Range Test..

I=Irrigation interval =I
 N=Nitrogen fertilizer rate =N

(*Tanacetum parthenium*)

I₂N₁

() % I₁N₃

(Hassani Malayeri *et al.*, 2004)

(Letchamo, 1993)

(Hsiao, 1973)

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(Ram *et al.*, 1995)

(Mishra and Srivastava, 2000)

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()

)

(

×

×

(Meawad *et al.*, 1984)

.()

$I_3N_3 \quad I_3N_2 \quad I_3N_1 \quad I_1N_1$

)

(

%

.()

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$I_2N_3 \quad I_2N_2$

(I_2T_3)

%)

I_2T_2

/

(

I_2T_2

I_2N_1

(

)

.()

(

)

/

(I_2T_2)

I_2N_1

.(

)

%

I_1N_3

($N_3 \quad N_2$)

)

% /

.()

N_2

I_2

$N_3 \quad N_2$

.(Hsiao, 1973)

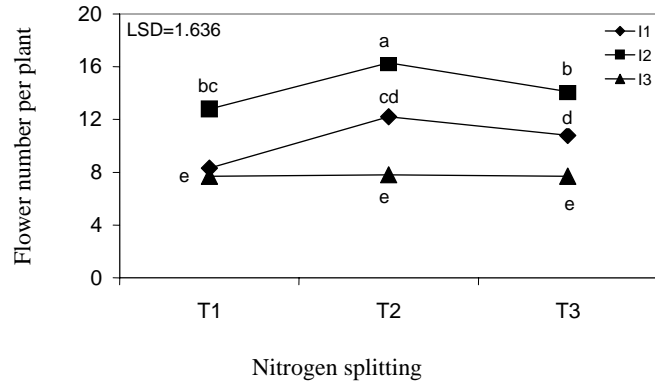


Fig. 1. Effect of irrigation intervals and nitrogen splitting on flower number per plant

(*Tanacetum parthenium*)

(Hassani Malayeri *et al.*, 2004)

(Letchamo, 1993)

(Ram *et al.*, 1995)

(Mishra and Srivastava, 2000)

()

(N_3 N_2)

% / ×

() ×

I_3N_2 I_3N_1 I_1N_1 .(

N_2 I_3N_3

I_2

N_3 N_2 ()

% () : ()
 (I₂T₃) ()
 I₂T₂ /)
 I₂T₂ ()
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 Meawad *et al.*,)
 (1984
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 (I₂T₂)

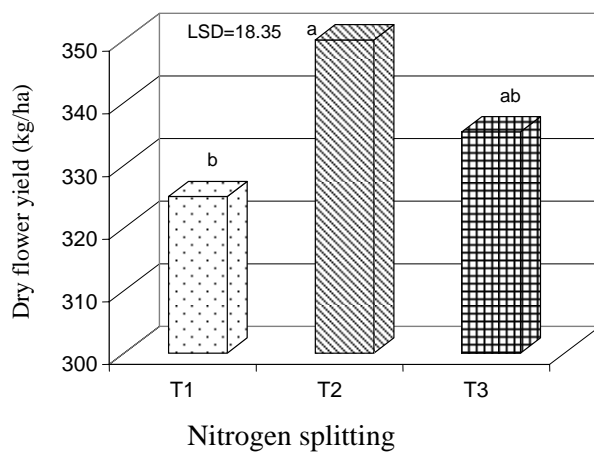


Fig. 2. Effect of nitrogen splitting on yeild of dry flower.

%
 ()
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) ()
 /) ()
 (% /)
 ()
 I₁N₁ ()
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$$\% \text{ FC} = \frac{\text{FC}}{N_1} \quad (1)$$

$$\% \text{ FC} = \left(\frac{\text{FC}}{N_1} \right) \quad (2)$$

(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

$$\left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \quad (3)$$

(Hopkins, 1995)

$$\left(\frac{N_3}{N_2} \right) \quad (4)$$

(Letchamo, 1993)

$$\left(\frac{N_2}{N_1} \right)$$

×

$$I_1N_2 = I_2N_3 \quad I_2N_2 \quad (5)$$

$$\left(\frac{I_2N_3}{I_2N_2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{I_2N_3}{I_2N_2} \right)$$

(Hopkins, 1995)

/

ATP

(Rao *et al.*, 1987)

/

(Hopkins, 1995)

I_3N_3 /
 I_2N_2 /
 I_2N_2 /
 I_1N_2 /
 .()

/ /
 .()

$(I_1N_3 \ I_1N_2 \ I_1N_1)$
 .()

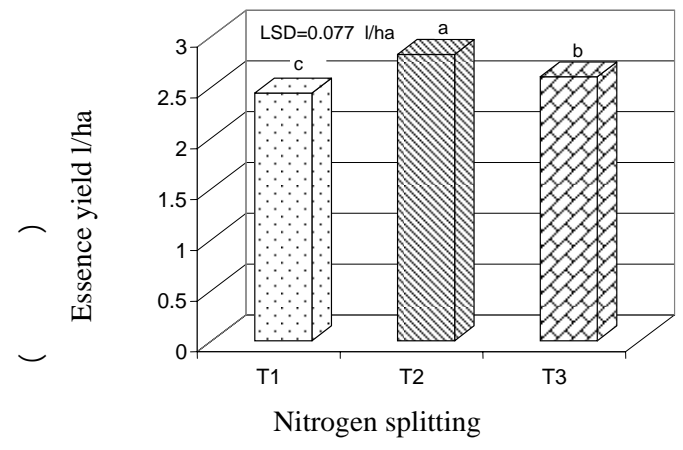


Fig. 3. Effect of nitrogen splitting on essence yield

I_2N_2 / /
 $I_2N_3 \ I_1N_2$ / /
 I_2N_2 / / /
 $I_1N_1 \ I_2N_1 \ I_1N_3$ / / /
 $I_2N_2 \ I_1N_1$

"... "

(T₂)

(Ram *et al.*, 1995, Solinas *et al.*, 1996 and Zehtab
.Salmasi *et al.*, 2000)
(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

(T₃)

(T₁)

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Charles)

.(*et al.*, 1993

I₂N₃ I₂N₂ I₂N₁

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/ I₃N₃ /
I₂N₂

.(Charles *et al.*, 1993)

Omidbaigi *et al.*,)

.(2003

(/)

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(I₃N₃)

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.(Abou-Zeid and El-Sherbeeny, 1974 and Moore, 1974)

$$\frac{(\text{mg})}{\text{g}} \times \text{g} = \text{mg} \quad (\text{Emongor } et \text{ al., 2006})$$

$$\frac{(\text{mg})}{\text{g}} \times \text{g} = \text{mg} \quad (\text{Franz, 1981})$$

$$\frac{(\text{mg})}{\text{g}} \times \text{g} = \text{mg} \quad (\text{Diatloff, 1990}) \quad (\text{Meawad } et \text{ al., 1984})$$

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Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Mirshekari, B., S. Darbandi, and L. Ejlali. 2007. Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.). Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences. 9 (2):142-156

In order to determine the best irrigation interval, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.), a field experiment was conducted in the Experimental Field of the Islamic Azad University of Tabriz, in 2006-2007 cropping season. The experiment was established as a randomized complete blocks design using a split plot factorial arrangement and three factors including irrigation intervals ($I_1=6$; $I_2=12$, $I_3=18$ days) in main plots, and factorial combination of nitrogen (urea) rate ($N_1=50$; $N_2=100$, $N_3=150$ kg ha⁻¹) and nitrogen splitting ($T_1= 100\%$ at planting time; $T_2= 50\%:50\%$ at planting and stem elongation stages, $T_3= 25\%:50\%:25\%$ at planting, stem elongation and early flowering stages, respectively) in subplots. Results revealed that application of 100 kg ha⁻¹ and increasing irrigation intervals from 6 to 12 days had positive effect on flower number per plant. The highest dry flower yield (378.8 kg ha⁻¹) belonged to I_1N_2 . Application of nitrogen fertilizer at T_2 increased dry flower yield up to 350.5 kg ha⁻¹, in comparison with T_1 and T_3 , respectively. Flower essence content was not affected by nitrogen fertilizer splitting; however, it was affected by two other factors. Essence yield ranged from 1.56 l ha⁻¹ in I_3N_3 up to 3.63 l ha⁻¹ in I_2N_2 . Nitrogen fertilizer application at T_1 and T_3 , both caused a significant reduction on flower essence.

Key words: German chamomile, Irrigation intervals, *Matricaria chamomilla* L., Nitrogen rate, Nitrogen splitting

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