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Beretning nr. S 1782

Tyllose i væksthusagurk, en medvirkende årsag til for tidlig senescens

Tylose in cucumber plants as a contributory cause of too early senescense

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Resumé

Tyller (indposninger i ledningsvævet) dannes let i xylemet af agurkplanter og resulterer i for tidlig senescens og plantedødelighed.

Mængden af tyllose var korreleret med planternes alder. Den tiltog stærkt efter 17–19 ugers vækst fra udplantning med jævn stigning af fyldningsgraden i karrene hen til 31 uger ved kulturens afslutning. Calcium-tilskud i form af ugentlige vandinger med 0,1% $Ca(NO_3)_2$ mindskede tylledannelsen noget, sammenlignet med agurkrabat gødet med Hoechst blandingsgødning eller gødet sphagnum.

Behandling af agurkplanter ved at sprøjte dem op til 4 gange med cytokinin eller BA (N-6 -benzyladenin) syntes ikke at øge planternes levetid. Der var mod forventning en tendens til den modsatte virkning.

Nøgleord: Tyllose, xylem, calcium, cytokinin (BA).

Summary

Tylose formation occurs relatively frequently in the xylem of cucumber plants resulting in a too early senescense and plant mortality.

The amount of tylose was correlated with the age of the plants. It increased vigorously from 17 to 19 weeks after planting and gradually increased the filling of the vessels up to 31 weeks at the end of the crop.

A calcium supply in the shape of watering once a week with 0.1% $Ca(NO_3)_2$ had a greater effect on the reduction of tylose formation compared with a commercial fertilizer mixture or a fertilized sphagnum bed.

A spraying programme involving the application of BA (N-6-benzyladenine) did not seem to increase the longevity of the plants. Contrary to expectation there was a trend towards the opposite effect.

Key words: Tylose, xylem, calcium, cytokinin (BA).

Beretningen kan fås på Statens Planteavlskontor, Kongevejen 83, 2800 Lyngby, tlf. (02) 85 50 57.

Tidsskr. Planteavl 89 (1985), 196.