

		(2006 / 2005 2005 / 2004)			
(% 50) (TR)	(R)	(T)		
	100			-	-
	(C			pH (Total soluble solids = TSS)	
	100				
856.01	946.965	882.17	1032.157	100	633.135 727.618
		. ³	565.73 686.157	100	³
	TSS				TSS
	TSS		% 14.717	% 13.37	% 15.492
				TSS % 17.133	
	C		pH		
	C	4.818		5.14	pH
	pH		100 / 1.542		100 / 2.933
	C	(TR)	4.912		5.063
		100 / 0.99		100 / 2.102	

53977 2005
) 306377
 .(2005
Vitis vinifera L. ,
Vitis vinifera L. , cv.
 cv. Al – Baladi
 Al – Hulwani

2008/6/23 2008/2/24

(2004) Song *et al.*

(1996) Ferrini *et al.*

Monteiro and Lopes

(2003) Ingels *et al.*

(2007)

(1998)

pH

()

(1989)

()

(Faria *et al.*, 2004)

/2004)

(2006 / 2005 2005

(Sicher *et al.*, 1995)

Vitis vinifera L. , cv. Al – Baladi

Vitis vinifera L. , cv. Al – Hulwani

41B

11

4.45 X 4.45

5

)

(2000

()

(2005) Ingels *et al.*

pH

()

(Faria *et al.*, 2004)

(1)

: (1)

PPM	PPM	PPM	%	%	EC	pH	%	%	%
0.13	700	32	2	21.7	193	7.89	32.5	15	52.5

/ () 24
 : 100 - 1 3 X 4 12)
 : 100 - 2 (Completely Randomized Design CRD)
 : (% 50 TR)
 Texture Analyser : - 3 : -
 ()
 / 400
 (2000) / 35
 (Lee and Bourne, 1980; Rolle *et al.*, 2006) () : -
 (2000) / 100
 - 4
 Refractometer : (TSS)
 ()
 - 5 2)
 (7
 ()
 pH - meter : pH - 5
 14

(TR T)		pH – meter	
727.618	100	:C	pH - 6
986.948	843.698		(A.O.A.C., 1990)
	1032.157		
	TR R T	(CRD)	
	(Ferrini <i>et al.</i> , 1996)		
		(Least Significant Difference = L.S.D)	
		(2004) %5	
100	801.102	882.17	.ANOVA
633.135			
100			
	648.478		
	(Faria <i>et al.</i> , 2004)	-	
			(Fatahi <i>et al.</i> , 2004)
	(Jain, 2002) (Growth Correlations)		
)		
	(1989		
)	()	
	(:(2)	
			: (2)
			100
			100
	(Mpelasoka <i>et al.</i> , 2003)	633.135c	727.618 c Control
		882.17 a	1032.157 a T
		801.102 b	843.698 b R
		648.478 c	986.948 a TR
	Roby <i>et al.</i> , (2004) McCarthy (1997)	5.72	3.78 C.V. %
		79.935	64.017 L.S.D. 5%
	(2004)		
		(P< 0.05)	LSD

pH

.(3)

.(Davies and Zhang, 1991)

: (3)

(Tartrate Malate)

100

³

100

)

565.73c 686.157d Control

(

856.01 a 946.965 a T

(

711.278 b 753.823 c R

)

588.248 c 919.832 b TR

: (

2 1.44 C.V. %

$$\Psi_w = \Psi_p + \Psi_s$$

25.679 22.471 L.S.D. 5%

:

.() - Ψ_w

.(P<0.05) LSD

.() - Ψ_p

.() - Ψ_s

()

686.157 100

³ 919.823 753.823 946.965 ³

(Mpelasoka *et al.*, 2003)

TR R T

(Bugg, 1995)

(Keller, 2005)

.()

(Colapietra, 2000)

()

100 ³ 856.01

(hormonlike)

³ 711.278

³ 565.73

100

(Sato and Yamada, 2003)

(Marschner, 1997)

(Rolle *et al.*, 2006)

(Demirsoy and Demirsoy, 2004)

) pH

-

² /

-

(

.(4)

(** 0.996 - = R)

: (4)

.(NS 0.469 - = R)

(Barbeau *et al.*,2004)

(² /)

521.822 a	467.95a	Control
302.787 c	266.93 d	T
392.505 b	393.05 b	R
512.797 a	311.283 c	TR
3.27	3.24	C.V. %
26.679	21.998	L.S.D. 5%

** 0.994 - = R

** 0.984 - = R)

(

)

.(

(Ruiz *et al.*, 2004)

.(P< 0.05)

LSD

(Chang and Kliever, 1991)

(2000)

266.93

² / 467.95

² / 311.283 393.05

)

(Devlin and Witham, 2001)

(

² / 521.822

² / 392.505 302.787

(

)

(Pectolytic enzymes)

(Lee and Bourne, 1980)

(1998)

(** 0.995 - = R)

(NS 0.543 - = R)

(1998)

)

(Monteiro and Lopes, 2007)

(TSS)

)

(5)

(Devlin and Witham, 2001) (Borate complex)

)

:(5)

) (1999

1989

(1999

- 1 -

(%)

- 1 -

- 6 -

14.717 c	13.37d	Control
16.783 b	15.492 a	T
17.133 a	14.342 c	R
16.883 ab	15.17 b	TR
1.1	0.53	C.V. %
0.34	0.148	L.S.D. 5%

(P<0.05)

LSD

()

(Lang, 1983)

% 13.37 TSS

% 15.17 14.342 15.492

(Krauss and Johnston,

(1989

)

2002)

)

(

pH

% 16.883 17.133 16.783 TSS

TR R T

pH (2000) Ruhl

% 14.711

(1998

)

(Song *et al.*, 2004) (Ferrini *et al.*, 1996)

(Morris *et al.*, ATPase (Davies *et al.*, 2006) (1983)
 Potassium pH Bitartarate
 (Candolfi – Vasconcelos *et al.*, 1997)
 pH

pH pH
 pH

100 / 2.32
 100 / 4 (1998)
 (1999)

.(6)
 : (6)
 pH

pH		
4.912 bc	4.818 d	Control
4.968 b	5.14 a	T
5.063 a	4.91 c	R
4.962 bc	5.06 b	TR
0.62	0.44	C.V. %
0.0584	0.0416	L.S.D. 5%

C
 .(7)
 : (7)
 C

C		
0.99 d	1.542 c	Control
1.657 c	2.933 a	T
1.922 b	2.375 b	R
2.102 a	2.458 b	TR
4.67	3.39	C.V. %
0.148	0.149	L.S.D. 5%

.(P<0.05) LSD
 4.818 pH
 TR R T 5.06 4.91 5.14

.(P<0.05) LSD

pH

5.063 pH
 4.912
 (Ingels *et al.*, 2003)
 pH
 C ()

100 / 1.542
 .(Wermelinger, 1991) 100 / 2.458 2.375 2.933
 (Koo, 1985)
 (1998) C

 C
 .(Adetunji and Okeleye, 2001) 100 / 2.102 1.922 1.657
 TR R T
 . 100 / 0.99

 C
 2.32 (1998)
 (Organic farming) . 100 / 4 (1999) 100 /

 C
) C
 (Rao and Li, 2003)

360	2000	1999
2004	306	2004
2000	173	26
233	2000	1998
1989		(+)
		512
		1998
	399	
	2000	432
		1998
	335	-
2005		.27 - 26 46
		1999

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The Effect of Green Manuring on Some Qualitative Characteristics of Berries of Al-Baladi and Al-Hulwani Grapevine Cultivars

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ABSTRACT

Research trials were carried out in two successive seasons (2004 / 2005, 2005 / 2006) on the vines of two local cultivars (Al-Baladi and Al-Hulwani) to study the influence of green manuring with Berseem (T), Rye (R) and their mixture (TR) (1:1), in addition to control, on some berry qualitative characteristics (100 berry weight and size, berry firmness, total soluble solids content (TSS), must pH and must vitamin C content).

The used treatments caused a significant increase in berry weight and size in comparison with control, especially when berseem was used, which led to 100 berry weight of Al-Baladi and Al-Hulwani cultivars of about 1032.157, 882.17g, respectively, but they were 727.618, 633.157g, respectively in their controls, and 100 berry size was about 946.965, 865.01 cm³ under berseem influence in Al-Baladi and Al-Hulwani cultivars, respectively, where 100 berry size was 686.157, 565.73 cm³ in the controls of the two mentioned cultivars, respectively.

Results showed also a significant increase in (TSS) content in must of the two cultivars when compared with controls, TSS content increased significantly from 13.37 % in Al-Baladi control to 15.492 % when berseem was used, and increased from 14.717 % in the control of Al-Hulwani cultivar to 17.133 % under the effect of rye treatment. Also must pH increased significantly from 4.818 in Al-Baladi control to 5.14 when berseem was used, and from 4.912 in Al-Hulwani control to 5.063 under the influence of rye treatment. It was found that the best treatment affecting vitamin C content in the must of Al-Baladi cultivar was berseem which raised vitamin C content from 1.542 mg / 100g to 2.933 mg / 100g, but the green mixture raised vitamin C content in Al-Hulwani cultivar from 0.99 mg / 100g to 2.102 mg / 100g. Also, it was found that all the treatments caused a significant reduction in berry firmness in comparison with controls of the used cultivars.

It could be concluded that green manures could be used in vineyards, for their positive impacts on both soil and crop.

KEYWORDS: Grapevine, Al-Baladi cultivar, Al-Hulwani cultivar, Green manuring, Rye, Berry quality, Berry firmness, Vitamin C.

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