Fidanlık

ANAÇLIK VE KALEM DAMIZLIK PARSELLERİNİN PLANLANMASI
(3 Nolu Damızlık Parsel Kurulumu)

1. Yeri Seçimi
    a) İklim
    b) Su
    c) Toprak
2. Anaçlar:
    a) Generatif yöntemlerle çoğaltılan anaçlar:
        1. Çöğür anaçlar: Yabani tür veya alt türlerin tohumlarından elde edilir.
        2. Yoz anaçlar: Kültür çeşitlerinin tohumlarından elde edilir.
    b) Vegetatif yöntemlerle çoğaltılan anaçlar:
        1. Klon anaçlar: Çelik, daldırma gibi vegetatif yöntemlerle elde edilir.
3. Dikim Planlaması:
    a) Dikim sistemleri:
    b) Dikim sıklığı:
        1. Kare ve dikdörtgen dikim için fidan sayısı = Dikim alanı / sıra üzeri mesafesi(m) x sıra arası mesafesi(m)
        2. Üçgen dikim için fidan sayısı = Dikim alanı x 2 / sıra üzeri mesafesi(m)x sıra arası mesafesi(m)
    c) Dikim Zamanı:
    d) Alet ve ekipmanlar

3 Nolu Damızlık Parsele

1. Fidanlıklardaki Sabit Tesisler

Bir fidanlıkta bulunması gereken sabit tesisleri :

1. Anaç yetiştirme parselleri
   a) Generatif (tohum) anaç yetiştirme parselleri (tohum tavaları)
   b) Vegetatif (klon) anaç yetiştirme parselleri
2. Damızlık parselleri
   a) Tohum anaçları damızlık parselleri
   b) Aşı kalemi damızlık parselleri
3. Aşı fidan parselleri
4. Fidan hendekleme yeri
5. Gübrelik
6. Yollar, su kanalları ve drenaj hendekleri
7. Su kuyusu ve havuzu
8. Alet ve makine parkı
9. Aşı çimlendirme odaları
10. İşletme binası
11. Lojmanlar
12. İşçi sosyal tesisleri (mutfak, banyo vb.)
13. Depo ve ambarlar
14. Lokal ve misafirhaneler

2. Arazinin Hazırlanması:

3. Toprak Tesviyesi ve Drenaj:

4. Dikim Yerlerinin İşaretlenmesi:

5. Dikim Çukurlarının Hazırlanması:

3 Nolu Damızlık Parsele Fidan Dikimi

1. Anaç hazırlama:
    a) Generatif yolla üretme:
        1. Tohum: Katlama, çimlendirme
    b) Vegetatif yolla üretme:
        1. Çelikle çoğaltma:
            a) Yeşil çelik,
            b) Yarı odun çeliği
            c) Odun çeliği
        2. Daldırmayla çoğaltma
        3. Aşıyla çoğaltma
            a) Kalem aşısı (açıkta, masabaşı)
            b) Göz aşısı

1. **Açık Köklü Fidan Üretimi**
2. **Tüplü Fidan Üretimi**

VEGETATİF ÇOĞALTMA

ÇELİKLE ÇOĞALTMA

Plants propagated by cutting


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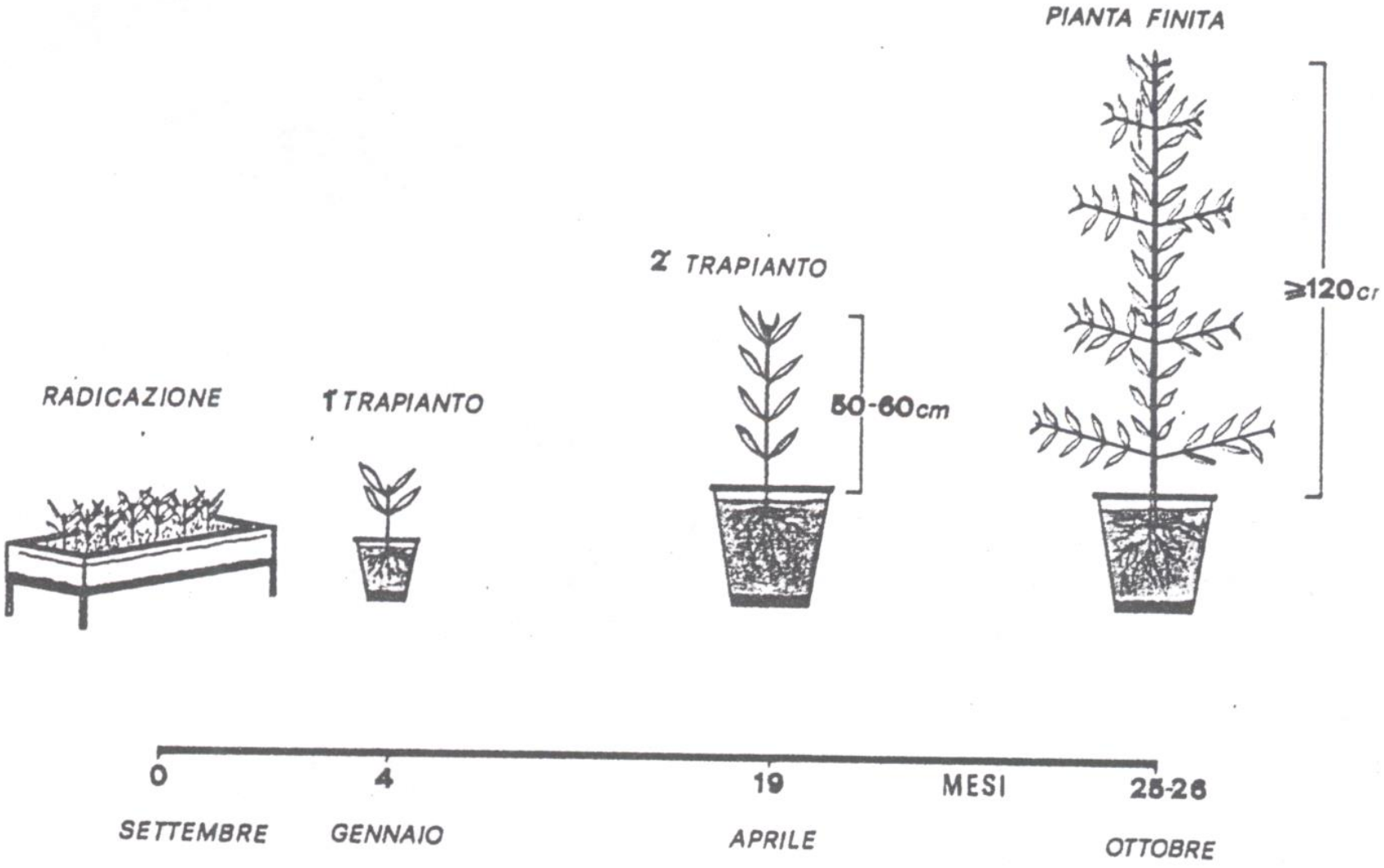
S3 2 .01

Production cycle of trees by cutting



Choice of the suitable propagating material

A plant propagated by grafting is characterised by:

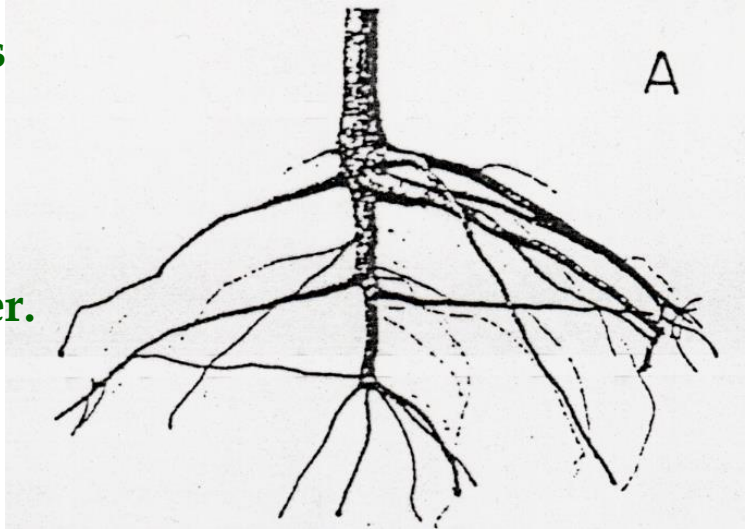
A tap root system which deepens in the soil

-Better anchorage to the soil

-In the first years of planting, it better explores and exploits the soil water resource

-It is less sensitive to water stress

-It forms ovular masses at the plant base sooner.



GENERATİF ÇOĞALTMA

TOHUMDAN ANAÇ ÜRETİMİ

TOHUM ANAÇ ÜRETİMİ

TOHUMLUK DAMIZLIK

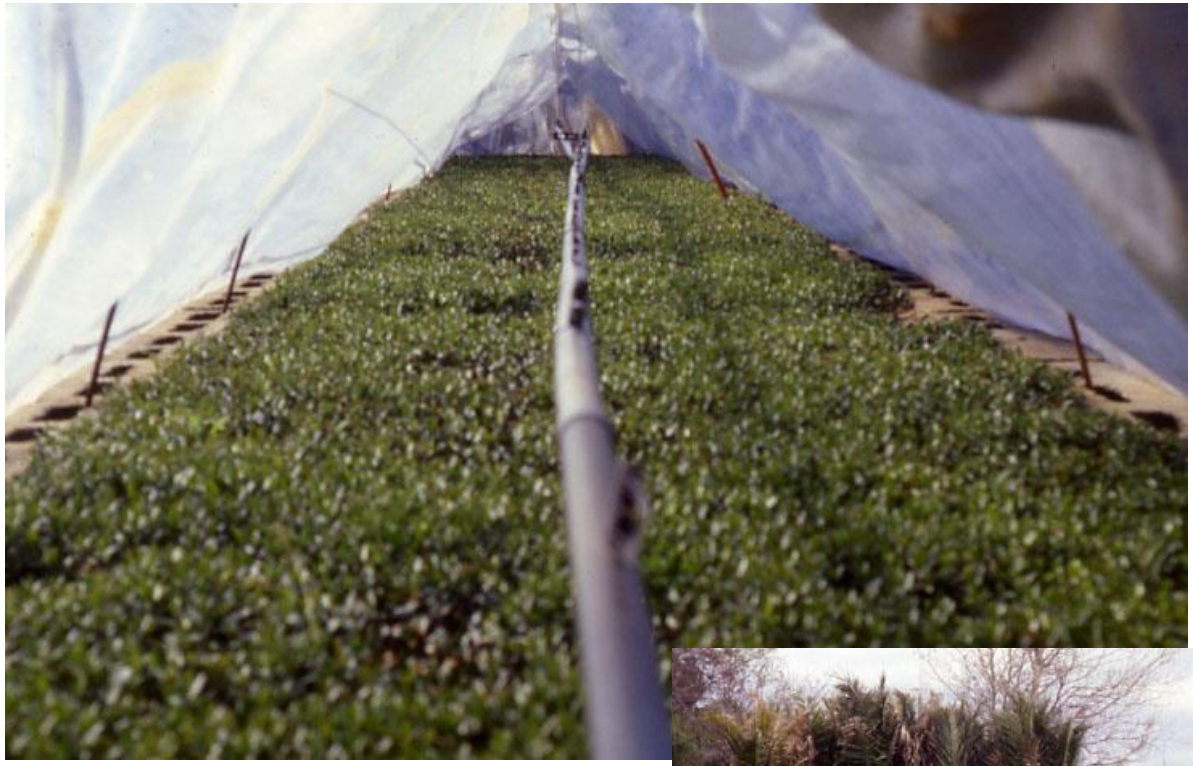
ÇÖĞÜR

YOZ

ÇEKİRDEK ÇIKARTMA

ÇEKİRDEK ÇIKARTMA

TOHUM ANAÇ ÜRETİMİ

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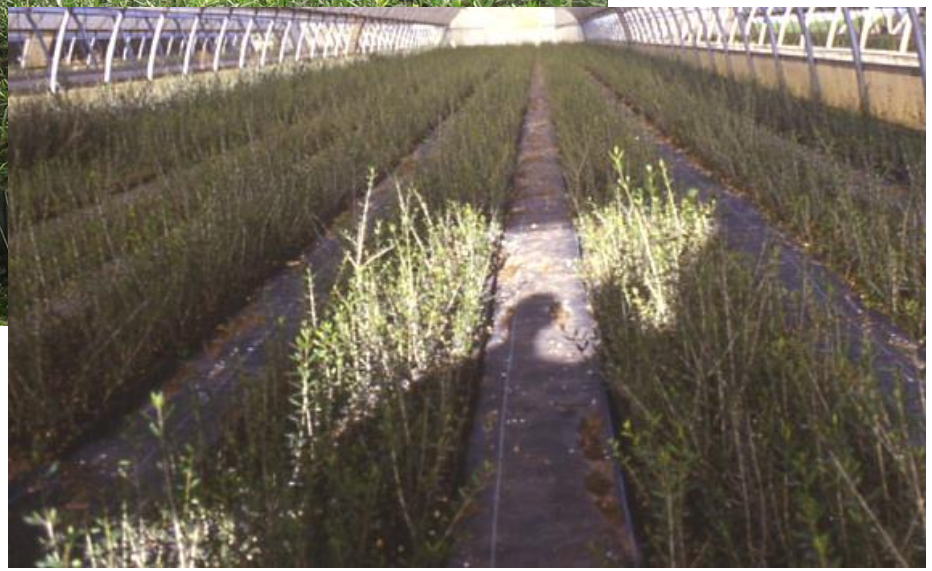

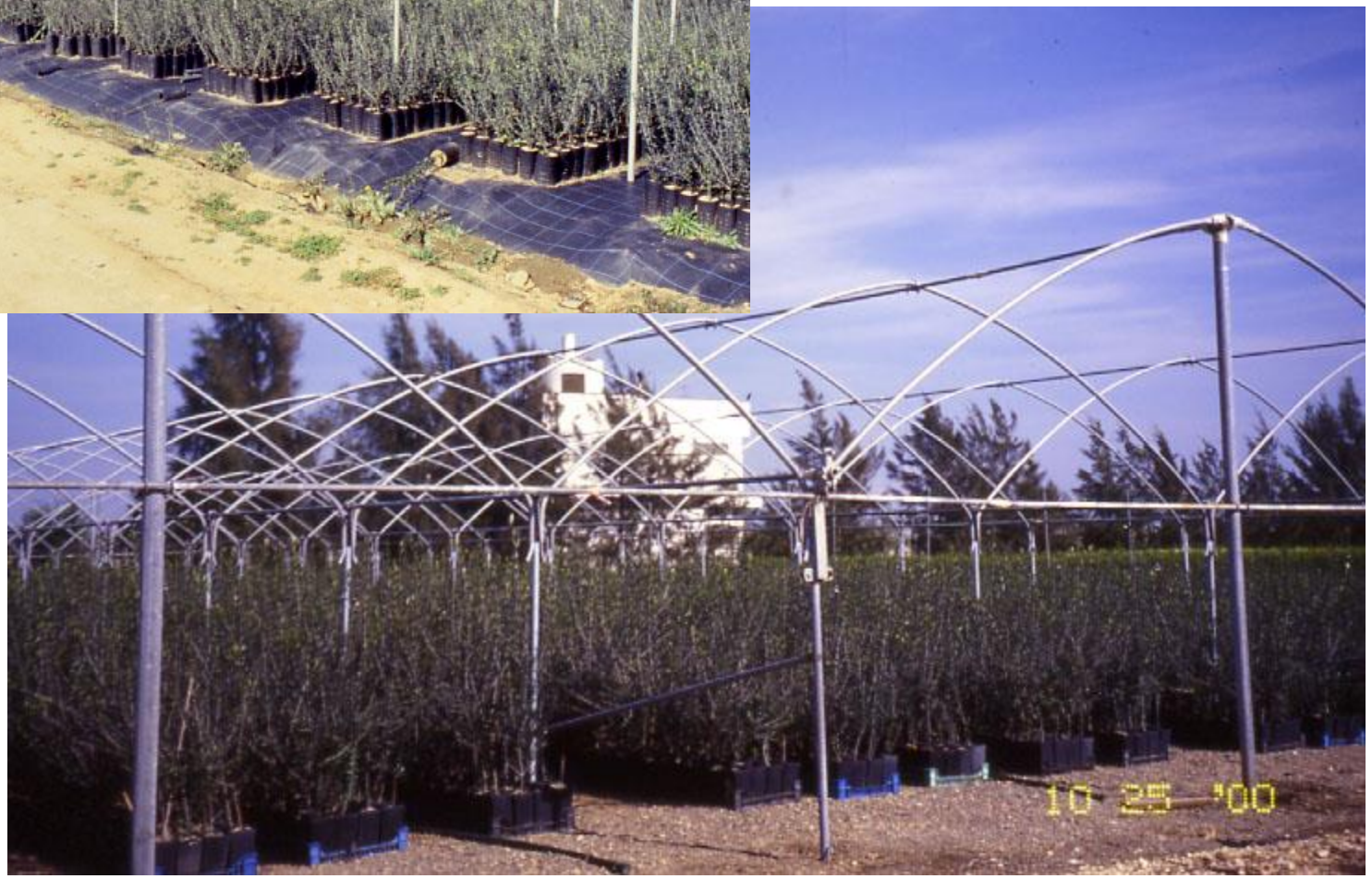
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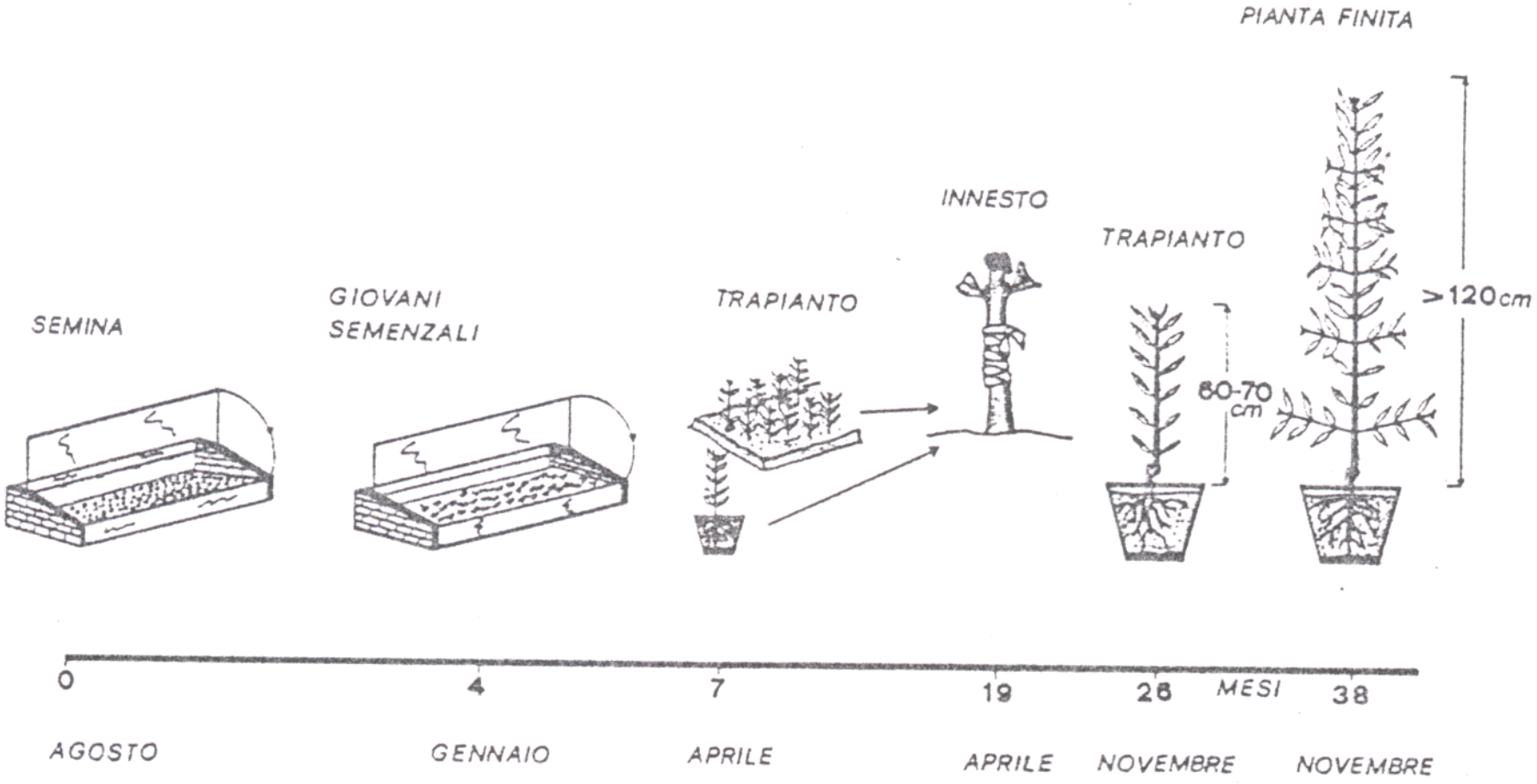
VEGETATİF ÇOĞALTMA

AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

Production cycle of trees by grafting



AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

ANAÇ ÜRETİMİ

AŞI İÇİN DAMIZLIK

AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

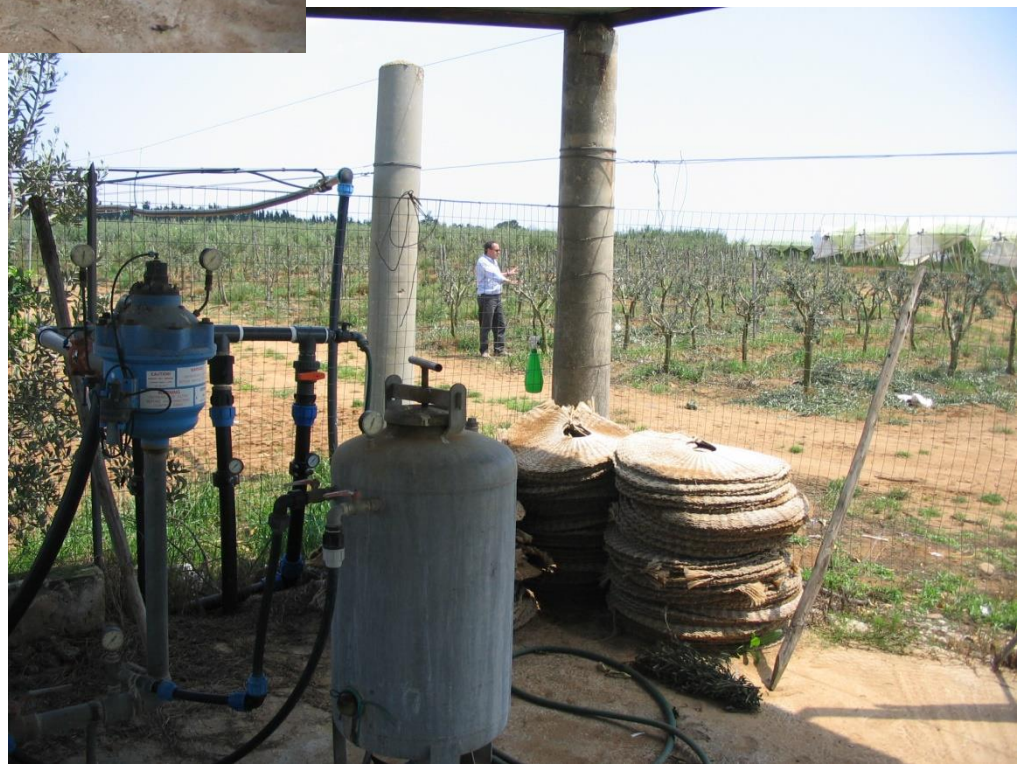
AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

DAMIZLIK

AŞIYLA ÇOĞALTMA

DAMIZLIK



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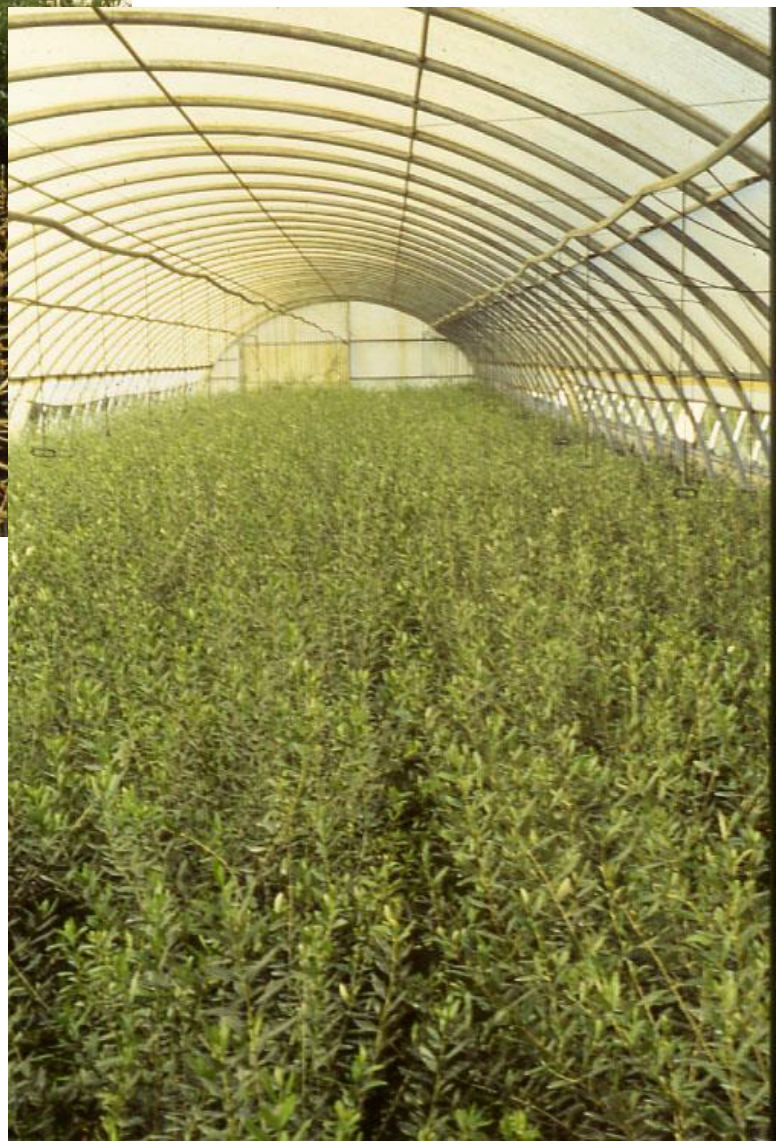

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MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE E FORESTALI
Servizio Nazionale di Certificazione Volontaria

REGIONE PUGLIA - Servizio Fitosanitario Regionale
Osservatorio per le Malattie delle Piante - BARI
Piantone di olivo innestato Portinnesto: **OLIVASTRO**

Cv LECCINO (selez. IAM-UBA/Oer-47)

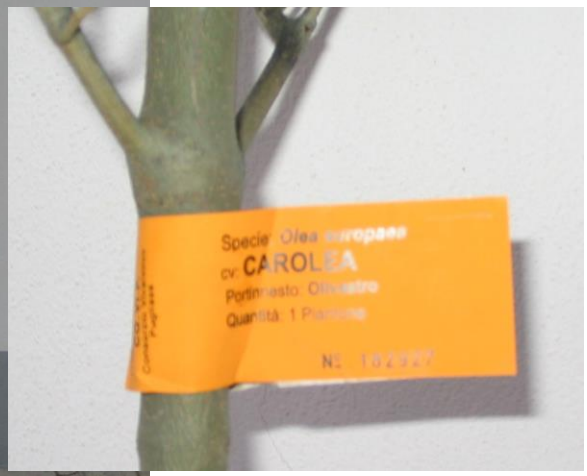
Categoria: **CERTIFICATO** Stato sanitario **VIRUS ESENTE**

QUALITÀ CE - ITALIA

Cod. Prod.: **02506990726**
Cod. Fornitore: **BA 0002 / FRU**

Olea europaea

Serie **VE/ 05** **Nº 098089**


Specie: Olea europaea
cv: CAROLEA
Portinnesto: Olivastro
Quantità: 1 Pianta
N.: 102927


MINISTERO DELLE POLITICHE AGRICOLE
Servizio Nazionale di Certificazion
REGIONE PUGLIA - Servizio Fitosanitario R
Osservatorio per le Malattie delle Piante - BAR
Piantone di olivo innestato Portinnesto: OLIVA
Cv PICHOLINE (selez. IAM-UBA/Oer-17)
Categoria: CERTIFICATO Stato sanitario

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Bare roots certified plants processed to export to Australia


CORATINA
18 mesi innesto
TESTIMONE NON TRATTATO
10 mesi dal trapianto
CORATINA
18 mesi d'innesto
AEGIS
1 applicazione 8 gr.
10 mesi dal trapianto
CORATINA
18 mesi innesto
AEGIS
1 Applicazione 16 gr
10 mesi dal trapianto

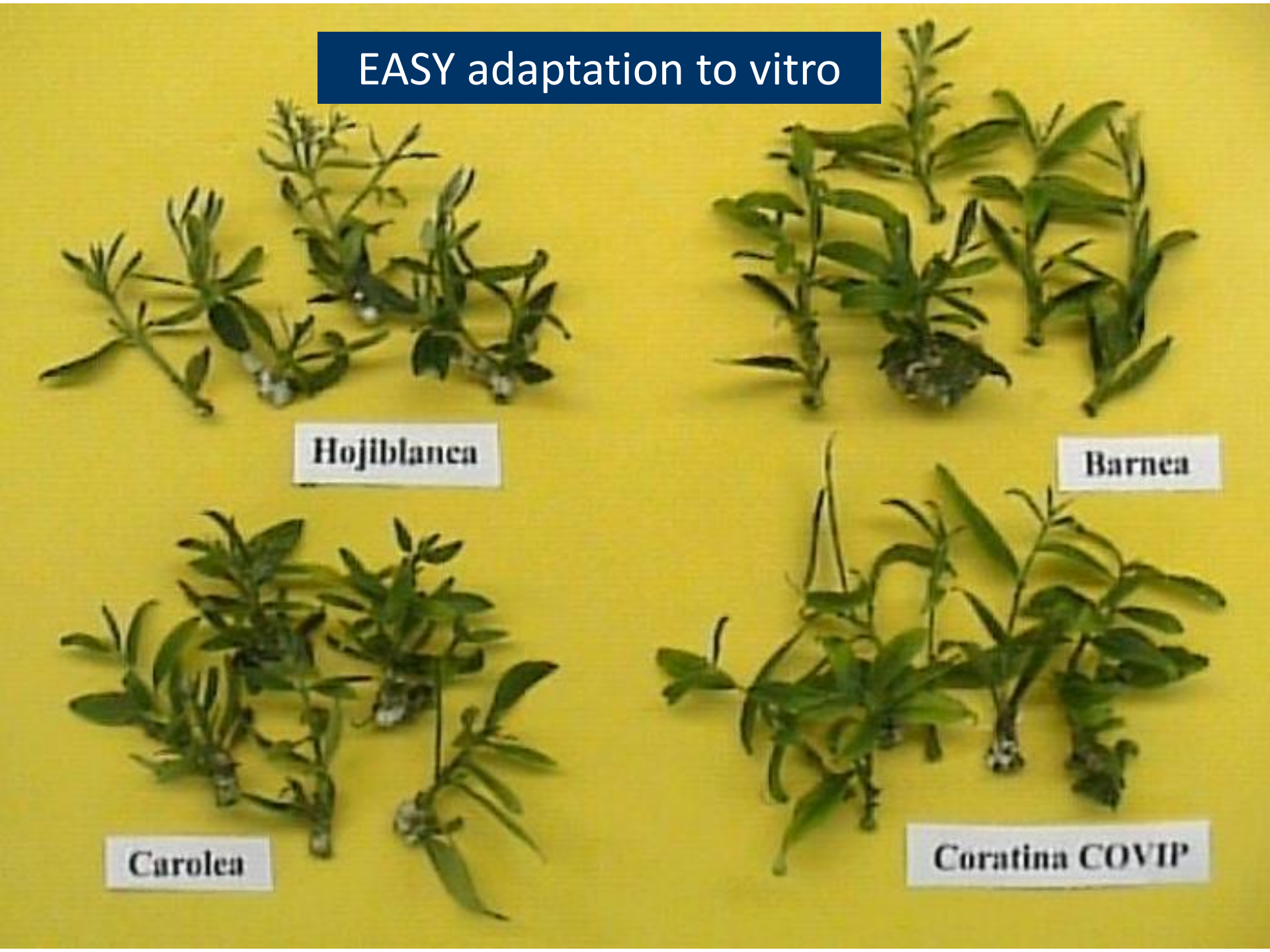

CORATINA
18 mesi innesto
TESTIMONE NON TRATTATO
CORATINA
18 mesi d'innesto
AEGIS
CORATINA
18 mesi innesto
AEGIS

“In Vitro” Propagation of TREES

Micropropagation
is the key to:

- rapid propagation on a mass scale in limited spaces
- production of healthy and genetically uniform plants
- propagation of genotypes difficult to multiplicate by cutting
- production independent from the seasonal events

EASY adaptation to vitro



EASY adaptation to vitro

Correggiolo

Difficult adaptation to vitro

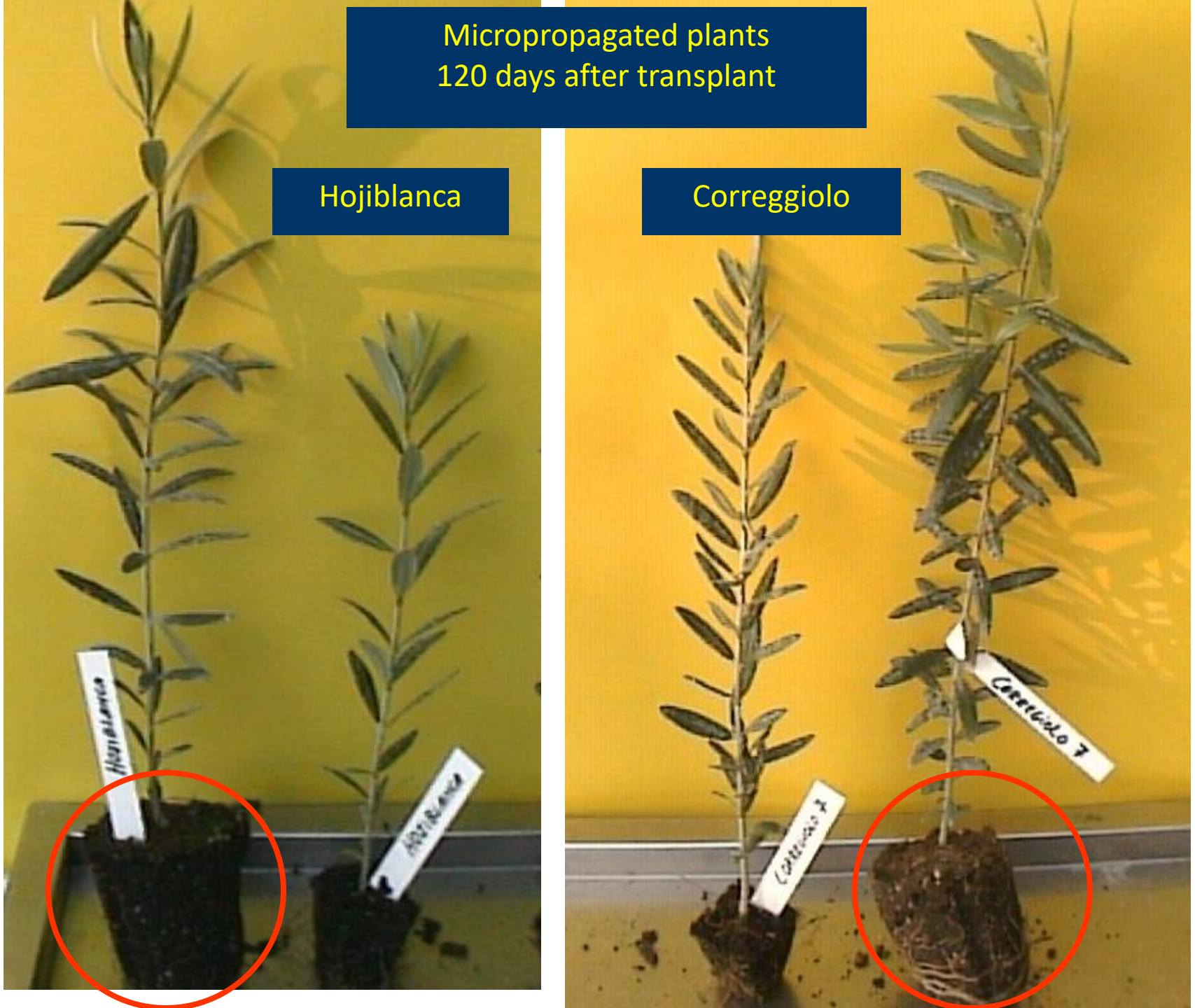
Picholine

Difficult adaptation to vitro

Leccino

Advantages of olive micropropagation

- Rooting phase in sterile rockwool can be used to export to countries with severe phytosanitary laws


Micropropagated plants
120 days after transplant
Hojiblanca
Correggiolo

Section 2: Trunk
Temporary Branches

Objective: Develop adequate trunk caliper so the tree can stand on its own without a nursery stake.

Problem: Early removal of lateral branches from the lower trunk (4 to 5 feet high) on young trees slows trunk caliper growth (Fig. 20). The combination of staking from a young age and early removal of temporary branches often creates a trunk with little or no taper and a tree that cannot stand on its own (Fig. 21). These practices lead to over-staking in the landscape and trunk breakage at the stake tie. Trees with no taper are difficult to transport and manage in the nursery and in the landscape. Roots, trunk, and crown grow slower if temporary branches are removed too early in the production process.

Practice: Keeping temporary lateral branches along the trunk of young trees allows trees to grow faster (Fig. 22). The length of temporary branches will vary according to your objectives. Longer temporary branches result in more caliper. In some circumstances, it may be desirable to head temporary branches in order to push more growth into the central leader. However, early removal of temporary branches can result in a tall and lanky tree. Headed temporary branches on trees sold to other nurseries as liner stock should not be considered downgrading factors.

Figure 20. Good taper and caliper developed because of the many temporary branches along the trunk (left). Removing temporary branches too soon results in poor trunk taper, a weak tree, and less total growth (right).

Figure 21. Trees in the nursery are staked to form a straight trunk. This presents a problem only when low lateral branches are removed too soon from the trunk (left). When trunks are about the same diameter at the base as they are just below the crown, they lack trunk taper. This results in a weak tree unable to hold itself up (right).

The largest-diameter temporary branches should be removed at each pruning in order to keep trunk wounds small. Temporary branches do not have to be removed when trees are sold to another nursery for shifting stock, though it is important to communicate this to your customers so they know what they will be receiving from you. Temporary branches should typically be removed 6 to 12 months before sale to the end user. Temporary branches are most important for encouraging caliper growth in young trees (#15 container and smaller, Fig. 23 left). They can be removed from older trees (Fig. 23, right).

Figure 22. Leaving temporary branches along the lower trunk increases growth of the entire tree (left). The lower trunk will become thicker and roots will be stronger, allowing the tree to hold itself erect. Removing temporary branches too soon weakens the trunk and slows growth (right). In most circumstances, no more than 40% of the lower trunk should be cleared of temporary branches.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