



Application of bio-fertilizer in cauliflower production



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This research was focused on determining the effect of the bio fertilizer Slavol on the microbial activity in the rhizosphere during the open field cultivation of cauliflower and its effect on the important economic properties of the crop (yield and quality), for three years -2011, 2012, 2013, in order to determine the possibility and justification for intensive use of bio-fertilizers in vegetable production. The results show that the application of the bio-fertilizer Slavol, the method of its application, as well as the year of production bring about statistically significant differences between variants in terms of their key economic characteristics - biometric characteristics (curd height, width, index and curd weight, weight of whole plant and yield) of cauliflower, the total number of bacteria and the number of examined physiological groups of microorganisms in the rhizosphere (amylolytic bacteria 10-4. nitrogen-fixing bacteria 10-4, cellulolytic bacteria 10-4, actinomycetes 10-4, yeasts 10-4, nitrifying bacteria 10-4, denitrifying bacteria 10-5, molds 10-3), as well as on its chemical composition.





