

Utječu li praksa navodnjavanja i svrdlaš (*Rhynchites cribripennis* Desbrocher 1869.) na indeks zrelosti Coratine?

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Sažetak

Maslina (*Olea europaea* L.) je mediteranska voćna kultura koja zahtjeva navodnjavanje kako bi se postigao optimalni prinos i kvaliteta. Maslinin svrdlaš *Rhynchites cribripennis* Desbrocher 1869, je štetnik koji izgriza plod. Bitan čimbenik pri berbi je stupanj zrelosti ploda. Cilj rada je utvrditi kako različita praksa, kroz količinu i učestalost obroka navodnjavanja, uz prisutnost svrdlaša, utječe na indeks zrelosti masline, sorte Coratina. Istraživanje je provedeno kroz projekt „Smart Agriculture Network“ (KK.01.2.1.01.0100) na 24 stabla na dvije lokacije u Zadarskoj županiji: Žman (Dugi otok) i Novigrad. Navodnjavanje je provedeno sustavom kap na kap sa četiri varijante u tri ponavljanja: K(0%) bez navodnjavanja, T1(PP) proizvođač određivao obroke prema iskustvu, T2(SAN) obroci određivani obzirom na evapotranspiraciju i fenofazu razvoja, s do 80% poljskog kapaciteta tla i T3(100%) dodavanje vode do 100% od izračunate evapotranspiracije. Analizom tla određen je poljski kapacitet, a evapotranspiracija je očitavana s meteopostaje Pinova™. Berbe su obavljene u listopadu 2020. i 2021. Za određivanje štete od svrdlaša te indeksa zrelosti ubrano je 100 plodova po uzorku. Obradom podataka jednosmjernom analizom varijance (ANOVA) i povratnim testom (Tukey), utvrđen je utjecaj praksi navodnjavanja na indeks zrelosti ploda masline po tretmanima, godinama i lokacijama, jednostruko i u međuovisnosti. Nije ustanovljen utjecaj između prisutnosti svrdlaša i indeksa zrelosti.

Ključne riječi: indeks zrelosti, maslinin svrdlaš, navodnjavanje, SAN, Zadarska županija

Do irrigation practices and the weevil (*Rhynchites cribripennis* Desbrocher 1869) effect on the maturity index of Coratina?

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Summary

Olive (*Olea europaea* L.) is a Mediterranean fruit crop that requires irrigation to achieve optimal yield and quality. The olive weevil *Rhynchites cribripennis* Desbrocher 1869, is a pest that bites the fruit. An important factor in harvesting is the stage of fruit maturity. The aim of this paper is to determine how different practices, through the amount and frequency of irrigation, with presence of weevil, affect the maturity index of olives, cultivar Coratina. The research was conducted through the project “Smart Agriculture Network” (KK.01.2.1.01.0100) on 24 trees at two locations in Zadar County: Žman (Dugi otok) and Novigrad. Irrigation was carried out with a drip system with four variants in three replications: K (0%) without irrigation, T1 (PP) producer determined irrigation, according to experience, T2 (SAN) irrigation determined according to evapotranspiration and phenophase of development, with up to 80% of field capacity and T3 (100%) added 100% water of the calculated evapotranspiration. Soil analysis determined the field capacity, and evapotranspiration was observed from the Pinova™ meteorological station. Harvests was done in October 2020. and 2021. To determine the damage from weevil and the maturity index 100 fruits were harvested per sample. By processing the data with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and return test (Tukey), the effect of irrigation practices on the olive fruit maturity index by treatments, years and locations, single and interdependent, was determined. No effect was found between the presence of weevil and the maturity index.

Key words: irrigation, maturity index, olive weevil, SAN, Zadar County