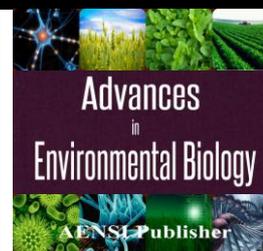




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The Effects of Producing Soil and Amount of Left Overs in Tomato Operation in North Part of Ahvaz County

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ABSTRACT

In order to estimate the effect of producing soil and amount of leftovers in tomato operation in north part of Ahvaz county a was operated examination from the type of plots in format of completely random blocks in 3 repeating, examination treatments of producing soil as a main factor in four levels 1 – traditional soil producing 2 - band producing soil 3 – low producing soil 4 - without producing soil and amount of leftovers as a miner factor in four levels: 1 – without amount of leftovers 30 percent and 60 percent and 90 percent, cover was by the amount of leftovers. Treatment of producing soil contain 1 - traditional soil producing (producing soil with plow winch + external disk) 2 - band producing soil (using chisel plow) 3 – low producing soil (composite soil producing contain one machine appointed to chisel + disk + roller and with one movement) 4 - without producing soil. The results of analysis of variance data showed that the effects of soil producing and amount of leftovers in tomato operation in level of 1 percent was meaningful but the interaction of soil producing and amount of leftovers in tomato operation was not meaningful, the average comparison showed that soil producing especially soil producing of protective cause to tomato operation in ratio with without soil producing. So the results showed that the highest amount of the tomato operation was obtained with average of 142/2 tons per hectare in low soil producing treatment and the lowest was obtained with average of 86/14 tons per hectare in without soil producing treatment.

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INTRODUCTION

Initial soil producing is one of the energy full operations in agriculture that was assigned almost 50 percent of whole energy to itself. Due to the energy crisis in present age and attention to increasing the efficiency of using the energy in whole parts of production using of the soil producing methods are in the investment priority in the world [1] with comparing the effects of soil producing in visage wheat in rocky ground of tropical part showed that the methods of soil producing in operation of the seed and other farming adjectives except the high of shrub and removal index had meaningful differences [2]. With investigate the effects of different methods of soil producing in oil rape seed operation understood that seed operation in slender plow treatment with average of 1191 kilogram per hectare was the highest and in without soil producing treatment and without spray with 1008 kilogram per hectare was the lowest [3]. Effects of different methods of soil producing in operation and elements of seed operation of wheat, checking and results of this examination showed that plow winch with deep of 25 to 30 cm with average of seed operation 5.34 kilograms per hectare and without soil producing treatment with average of seed operation 2903 kilograms per hectare ordinal was the highest and the lowest operation of seed [4]. And the lowest were also obtained with the value of 8/33 in soil producing treatments of 200 kilo grams per hectare with soil producing with 200 grams per hectare that at the level they showed one percentage significant difference although in analysis of variance table, the interaction effects of soil producing in Bio fertilizer was not significant for this trait. Regardless the individual done invests in the zone of soil producing methods on the operation of different product, this survey were operated in this zone. In order to that this survey was took place in AHVAZ city, farming the tomato was farmed as second farming product. And also farmers did not have enough recognition of the soil producing methods, and they had destroyed the leftovers planets with burning them already. And in the other side the farming lands are going to be disappeared, executing a method in order to effects of protective soil producing and amount of leftovers on the tomato

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operation due to the best soil producing method with attention to the zone context to the farmers seems to be important [5].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of tillage methods on soil properties and the amount of remaining tasks of tomato farms in the northern city of Ahvaz. This experiment was implemented in an area of 1000 square meters split plot in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Plots were with an area of 45 square meters in size 15×3 meters. Each plot consisted of four rows with a row spacing of 50 cm. The distance between the main plots in each replicate 5/0 m and 2 m intervals between repetitions were considered. Treatments of experiment included tillage as the main factor at four levels: 1 - conventional tillage 2 - Tillage bar 3 - reduced tillage 4 - no tillage, and the amount of remaining tasks as a subplot in four levels: no remaining tasks, 30 percent, 60 percent and 90 percent coverage by the remaining tasks.

Tillage treatments included 1 - conventional tillage (tillage plow + disc level) 2 - strip tillage (chisel plow use) 3 - reduced tillage (chisel + disk Soil kneading complex including a device with a roller + move) 4 - no tillage [6].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effect of soil producing on the numbers of auxiliary scions was not meaningful but effect of the amount of leftovers on the numbers of auxiliary scions at possible level of 1 percent was meaningful. The interaction of soil producing and amount of leftovers, due to the comparison of averages between different methods of soil producing at sight of numbers of auxiliary scions the difference was not meaningful, and this lack of difference perchance we can allocate to the influence from the genetic specifications of the number that influence less in the examination treatments (figure 1). Effects of soil producing on the numbers of auxiliary scions was not meaningful, results showed that without the leftovers with average of 9/6 auxiliary scions was lowest and with 90 percent of leftovers with average of 10/8 auxiliary scions had the highest amount of auxiliary scions among the shrubs, between 60 percent and 90 percent of leftovers and also 60 percent of leftovers the difference was meaningful (figure 2).

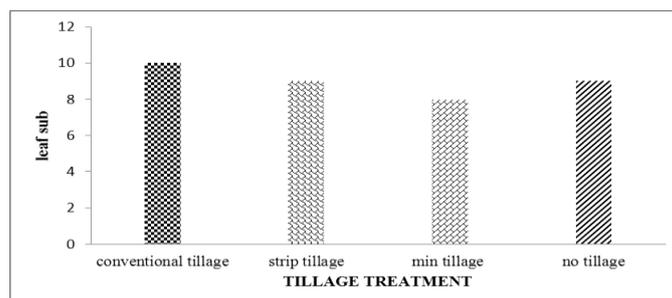


Fig. 1: The effect of soil producing methods on the number of sub leaf.

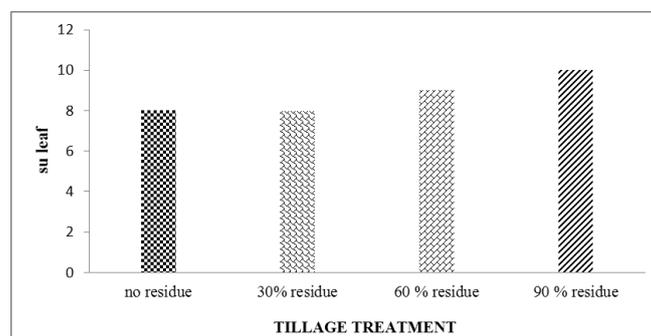


Fig. 2: The effect of the cover of leftovers percentage on the number of sub leaf.

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