

(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

**Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)**

(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

( $T_3 =$  ) (  $I_3 = I_2 = I_1 =$  ) (  $N_3 = N_2 = N_1 =$  )

( $T_3 =$  ) (  $T_2 =$  )

(  $I_3 N_3$  ) / (  $I_2 N_2$  )

( $T_3 =$  ) (  $I_3 N_3$  ) / (  $I_2 N_2$  )

*Matricaria chamomilla* L.

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(Meawad *et al.*, 1984)

(*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

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(Hornok, 1992)

(Yanive and Palevitch, 1982)

(Kerekes, 1962)

(Hornok, 1992)

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(Clarck and Menary, 1980)

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(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

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(Baranauskein *et al.*, 2003)

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(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

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1- *Artemisia absinthium* L.

2- *Mentha piperita* L.

3- *Thymus vulgaris*

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/ / =EC / / =pH

(Bodegold)

$I_2 = I_1 = )$

(  $I_3 =$

(Hornok, 1992)

(  $N_3 = N_2 = N_1 = )$

$T_1 =$

$T_2 =$

( $T_3 =$

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Table 1. Analysis of variance of effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on different traits of German chamomile

| S.O.V.                               | Mean squares |                     |                         |                        |                     |                     |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                                      | df           | Plant height        | Flower number per plant | Dry Flower yield       | Essence percentage  | Essence yield       |
| Replication (R)                      | 2            | 145.127*            | 6.333 <sup>ns</sup>     | 1330.701 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.053 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.406*              |
| Irrigation (I)                       | 2            | 801.022**           | 306.704**               | 50899.984**            | 0.797**             | 19.213**            |
| Error <sub>a</sub> (E <sub>a</sub> ) | 4            | 14.752              | 1.593                   | 377.694                | 0.032               | 0.029               |
| Nitrogen (N)                         | 2            | 1931.177**          | 21.37**                 | 4904.463**             | 0.121**             | 2.839**             |
| I * N                                | 4            | 104.455**           | 9.907**                 | 2438.776**             | 0.064**             | 1.265**             |
| Nitrogen Splitting (T)               | 2            | 1.048 <sup>ns</sup> | 42.815**                | 4453.415**             | 0.005 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.964**             |
| I * T                                | 4            | 0.988 <sup>ns</sup> | 10.519*                 | 607.274 <sup>ns</sup>  | 0.006 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.116 <sup>ns</sup> |
| N * T                                | 4            | 3.453 <sup>ns</sup> | 3.13 <sup>ns</sup>      | 206.075 <sup>ns</sup>  | 0.009 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.038 <sup>ns</sup> |
| I * N * T                            | 8            | 3.459 <sup>ns</sup> | 1.778 <sup>ns</sup>     | 50.693 <sup>ns</sup>   | 0.003 <sup>ns</sup> | 0.012 <sup>ns</sup> |
| E <sub>b</sub>                       | 48           | 10.753              | 2.978                   | 632.126                | 0.012               | 0.011               |
| CV%                                  | (%)          | 5.87                | 15.90                   | 7.46                   | 14.53               | 12.64               |

\*and \*\*: Significant at 5% and 1% Probability levels, respectively.

ns: Non-significant.

Table 2. Mean comparisons of irrigation intervals  $\times$  nitrogen rate for some traits in German chamomile.

| Treatment                        | Plant height at flowering<br>(cm) | Flower<br>number<br>per plant | Dry flower<br>yield<br>(kg/ha) | Essence<br>(%) | Essence<br>yield<br>(l/ha) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| (I <sub>1</sub> N <sub>1</sub> ) | 54.5ab                            | 8.3d                          | 321.5b                         | 0.65b          | 2.11e                      |
| (I <sub>1</sub> N <sub>2</sub> ) | 64.0a                             | 10.8c                         | 378.8a                         | 0.90a          | 3.43b                      |
| (I <sub>1</sub> N <sub>3</sub> ) | 64.5a                             | 12.2bc                        | 374.9a                         | 0.85a          | 3.18c                      |
| (I <sub>2</sub> N <sub>1</sub> ) | 42.4c                             | 13.5ab                        | 356.3a                         | 0.84a          | 3.00d                      |
| (I <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> ) | 63.7a                             | 15.0a                         | 370.1a                         | 0.98a          | 3.62a                      |
| (I <sub>2</sub> N <sub>3</sub> ) | 63.5a                             | 14.8a                         | 369.9a                         | 0.87a          | 3.23c                      |
| (I <sub>3</sub> N <sub>1</sub> ) | 41.5c                             | 7.8d                          | 286.3c                         | 0.60bc         | 1.73f                      |
| (I <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub> ) | 54.5b                             | 7.7d                          | 287.0c                         | 0.60bc         | 1.73f                      |
| (I <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> ) | 54.5b                             | 7.7d                          | 287.6c                         | 0.48c          | 1.56g                      |

Means, in each column, followed by similar letter(s) are not significantly different at the 1% probability level-using Duncan's Multiple Range Test..

I=Irrigation interval

=I

N=Nitrogen fertilizer rate

=N

(*Tanacetum parthenium*)

I<sub>2</sub>N<sub>1</sub>

( ) %

I<sub>1</sub>N<sub>3</sub>

(Hassani Malayeri *et al.*, 2004)

(Letchamo, 1993)

(Hsiao, 1973)

" "

(Ram *et al.*, 1995)

(Mishra and Srivastava, 2000)

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( )

( )

)

(

×

×

(Meawad *et al.*, 1984)

( )

$I_3N_3 \quad I_3N_2 \quad I_3N_1 \quad I_1N_1$

)

(

%

( )

:

$I_2N_3 \quad I_2N_2$

$(I_2T_3)$

% )

$I_2T_2$

/

(

$I_2T_2$

$I_2N_1$

(

)

( )

(

)

/

$(I_2T_2)$

$I_2N_1$

(

)

%

$I_1N_3$

$(N_3 \quad N_2)$

)

% /

( )

$N_2$

$I_2$

$N_3 \quad N_2$

(Hsiao, 1973)

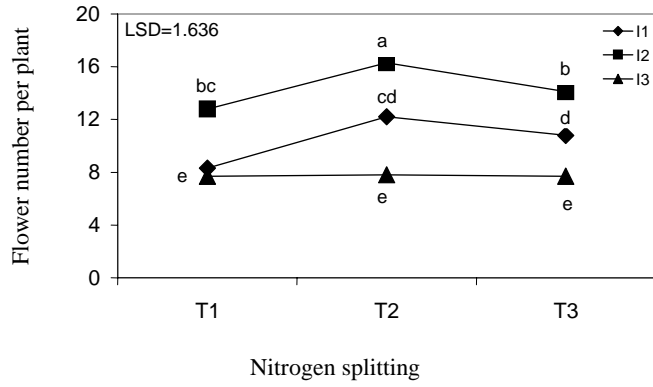


Fig. 1. Effect of irrigation intervals and nitrogen splitting on flower number per plant

(*Tanacetum parthenium*)

(Hassani Malayeri *et al.*, 2004)

(Letchamo, 1993)

(Ram *et al.*, 1995)

(Mishra and Srivastava, 2000)

( )

( $N_3$   $N_2$  )

% / ×

( ) ×

$I_3N_2$   $I_3N_1$   $I_1N_1$  .(

$N_2$   $I_2$   $I_3N_3$

$N_3$   $N_2$  ( )

% ( ) : ( )  
 (I<sub>2</sub>T<sub>3</sub>) ( )  
 I<sub>2</sub>T<sub>2</sub> / )  
 I<sub>2</sub>T<sub>2</sub> ( )  
 ( )  
 Meawad *et al.*, )  
 (1984

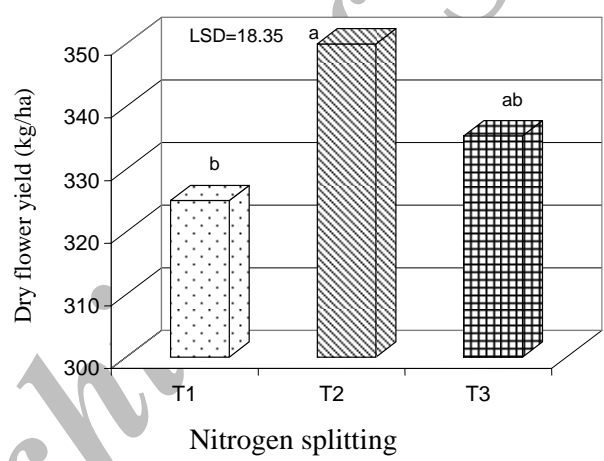


Fig. 2. Effect of nitrogen splitting on yield of dry flower.

%  
 ( )  
 -  
 ) ( )  
 / ) ( )  
 ( )  
 (% / )  
 ( )  
 I<sub>1</sub>N<sub>1</sub> ( )  
 /



$$\% \text{ FC} = \frac{N_1}{\text{FC}} \quad (1)$$

$$\% \text{ FC} = \left( \frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) \quad (2)$$

(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

$$\left( \frac{N_2}{N_1} \right) = \frac{N_3}{N_2} \quad (3)$$

(Hopkins, 1995)

$$\left( \frac{N_3}{N_2} \right) = \left( \frac{N_4}{N_3} \right) \quad (4)$$

(Letchamo, 1993)

$$\left( \frac{N_4}{N_3} \right) = \left( \frac{N_5}{N_4} \right) \quad (5)$$

×

$$I_1 N_2 = \frac{I_2 N_3}{I_2 N_2} \quad (6)$$

$$\left( \frac{I_2 N_3}{I_2 N_2} \right) = \left( \frac{I_3 N_4}{I_3 N_3} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$\left( \frac{I_3 N_4}{I_3 N_3} \right) = \left( \frac{I_4 N_5}{I_4 N_4} \right) \quad (8)$$

(Hopkins, 1995)

/

ATP

(Rao *et al.*, 1987)

/

(Hopkins, 1995)

$I_3N_3$  /  
 $I_2N_2$  /  
 $I_2N_2$   
 $I_1N_2$   
 .( )

/ /  
 .( )

$(I_1N_3 \ I_1N_2 \ I_1N_1)$   
 .( )

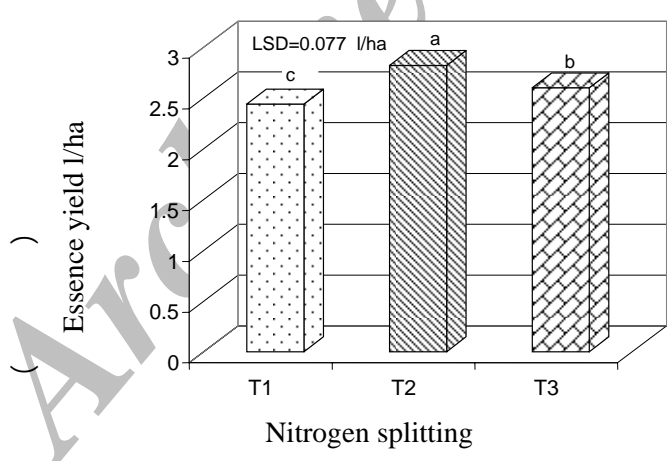


Fig. 3. Effect of nitrogen splitting on essence yield

$I_2N_2$  / /  $I_2N_3 \ I_1N_2$   
 $I_2N_2$   $I_1N_1$   $I_2N_1$   $I_1N_3$   
 .( ) / / /  
 $I_2N_2$   $I_1N_1$

(T<sub>2</sub>)

(Ram *et al.*, 1995, Solinas *et al.*, 1996 and Zehtab

.Salmasi *et al.*, 2000)

(T<sub>3</sub>)

(T<sub>1</sub>)

(Pirzad *et al.*, 2006)

( )

Charles )

(*et al.*, 1993

I<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub> I<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> I<sub>2</sub>N<sub>1</sub>

( )

/ I<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> /

I<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>

(Charles *et al.*, 1993)

Omidbaigi *et al.*, )

(2003

( / )

/

(I<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>)

( )

(Abou-Zeid and El-Sherbeeny, 1974 and Moore, 1974)

( )  
 × (Emongor *et al.*, 2006)  
 /  
 ) / /  
 / / ( )  
 .( ) - ( )

(Franz, 1981)

(Diatloff, 1990)

(Meawad *et al.*, 1984)

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# Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.)

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## ABSTRACT

Mirshekari, B., S. Darbandi, and L. Ejlali. 2007. Effect of irrigation intervals, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.). Iranian Journal of Crop Sciences. 9 (2):142-156

In order to determine the best irrigation interval, nitrogen rate and nitrogen splitting on essence of German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.), a field experiment was conducted in the Experimental Field of the Islamic Azad University of Tabriz, in 2006-2007 cropping season. The experiment was established as a randomized complete blocks design using a split plot factorial arrangement and three factors including irrigation intervals ( $I_1=6$ ;  $I_2=12$ ,  $I_3=18$  days) in main plots, and factorial combination of nitrogen (urea) rate ( $N_1=50$ ;  $N_2=100$ ,  $N_3=150$  kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and nitrogen splitting ( $T_1= 100\%$  at planting time;  $T_2= 50\%:50\%$  at planting and stem elongation stages,  $T_3= 25\%:50\%:25\%$  at planting, stem elongation and early flowering stages, respectively) in subplots. Results revealed that application of 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and increasing irrigation intervals from 6 to 12 days had positive effect on flower number per plant. The highest dry flower yield (378.8 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) belonged to  $I_1N_2$ . Application of nitrogen fertilizer at  $T_2$  increased dry flower yield up to 350.5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, in comparison with  $T_1$  and  $T_3$ , respectively. Flower essence content was not affected by nitrogen fertilizer splitting; however, it was affected by two other factors. Essence yield ranged from 1.56 l ha<sup>-1</sup> in  $I_3N_3$  up to 3.63 l ha<sup>-1</sup> in  $I_2N_2$ . Nitrogen fertilizer application at  $T_1$  and  $T_3$ , both caused a significant reduction on flower essence.

**Key words:** German chamomile, Irrigation intervals, *Matricaria chamomilla* L., Nitrogen rate, Nitrogen splitting

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