

Pomen izbora sorte in gostote sajenja zgodnjega zelja pri zmanjševanju škodljivosti tobakovega resarja (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, Thysanoptera, Thripidae)

Stanislav TRDAN¹, Dragan ŽNIDARČIČ²

¹Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo, Katedra za entomologijo in fitopatologijo, Jamnikarjeva 101, SI-1111 Ljubljana

²Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za agronomijo, Katedra za vrtnarstvo, Jamnikarjeva 101, SI-1111 Ljubljana

V dveletnem (2000-2001) poskusu smo preučevali pomen dveh agrotehničnih ukrepov pri zmanjševanju škodljivosti tobakovega resarja (*Thrips tabaci*) v zgodnjem zelju. S skupinsko in individualno analizo variance smo ugotovili, da obstajajo med petimi sortami zgodnjega zelja in tremi gostotami sajenja statistično značilne razlike v povprečni masi, povprečni tržni (neto) masi (= povprečna masa – masa poškodovanih listov) in povprečnem indeksu poškodb na zunanjih listih v glavi. V sušnejšem letu 2001, ko je bila intenzivnost gnojenja manjša kot v letu 2002, so bili pridelki zelja manjši, število poškodovanih listov in odstotek njihove poškodovane površine (bronzasti mozolji) pa večja. Sorta 'Vestri', ki je imela v povprečju najtežjo in najbolj trdno glavo, se je pokazala kot najbolj odporna na napad vrste *Thrips tabaci*, sorta 'Parel', katere glava je bila najmanj trdna in med lažjimi med sortami v poskusu, pa je bila najbolj poškodovana od resarja. Pri največji gostoti sajenja (16,6 rastlin/m²) smo ugotovili najmanjšo povprečno maso glave/rastlino in najnižji indeks poškodb na listih, pri najmanjši gostoti sajenja (8,2 rastlini/m²) pa je bila povprečna masa glave/rastlino največja, povprečni indeks poškodb na listih pa največji. Glavnina gospodarsko pomembnih poškodb zaradi hranjenja tobakovega resarja na zunanjih listih glave je bila med 3. in 6. listom, čeprav smo poškodbe ugotovili do 15. zunanjega lista v glavi. S preračunom podatkov povprečne mase pridelka in indeksa poškodb na listih na površinsko enoto (m²) ugotavljamo, da po najvišjem povprečnem neto pridelku izstopata sorta 'Vestri' in gostota sajenja 30 x 40 cm (= 8,2 rastlini/m²), ki ju zato priporočamo za gojenje zgodnjega zelja na okolju prijazen način.

ABSTRACT

The role of cultivar choice and plant density of early cabbage on decreasing of onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, Thysanoptera, Thripidae) damage

In a two year experiment (2001-2002), we examined the role of two agrotechnical measures on onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) damage to early cabbage. With group and individual analysis of variance we concluded that there are statistically significant differences in average weight, average net weight (that equals average weight minus the weight of the damaged leaves) and average index of damage to the outer leaves of the heads between five varieties of early cabbage and three plant densities. In the drier year of 2001, when the intensity of fertilization was less than in 2002, the cabbage yield was smaller, but the number of damaged leaves and the percentage of the damaged area (rough bronze blisters) was larger. The 'Vestri' variety, which had on average the firmest and tightest head, showed itself to be the most resistant to a *Thrips tabaci* attack; the 'Parel' variety, which had the least firm head and was amongst the

lighter of the varieties used in the experiment, was the most damaged by the thrips. Where the plants were seeded most densely (16.6 plant/m²) we discovered the lightest on average weight of the head/plant and the lowest index of damage on the leaves. Where the plants were seeded least densely (8.2 plants/m²), the average weight of the head/plant was highest as was the average index for damaged leaves. The most of economically important damage due to the feeding of the onion thrips on the outer leaves was between the third and sixth leaf, although we did find damage to the fifteenth outer leaf. A calculation of the average weight of the yield and index of damage to the leaves in the area of one metre squared (m²) shows that the largest average net weight of yield comes from the 'Vestri' variety grown 30 x 40 cm apart (or a density of 8.2 plants/m²). As a result, we recommend the growth of early cabbage in this manner.