AGROSTEMIN

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EFFECTS OF AGROSTEMIN® APPLICATION ON POTATO YIELD

(Solanum tuberosum)

The experiment was conducted in the region Lapa of the State of Parana, Brazil, in February 2012 .

AGATA variety was used.

The experiment was set within the existing field, where one row was taken for each variant. Three variants of **AGROSTEMIN** (**T1, T2, T3**) were introduced, plus control (**C**), as the fourth one.

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

Variants of experiment

T1 : **AGROSTEMIN®** 30g/ha by spraying seed material lain into the furrows +
+ the usual quantity of fertilizer

T2 : **AGROSTEMIN®** 30g/ha by spraying seed material lain down into the furrow +
+ 30g/ha foliary, before blossoming + the usual quantity of fertilizer

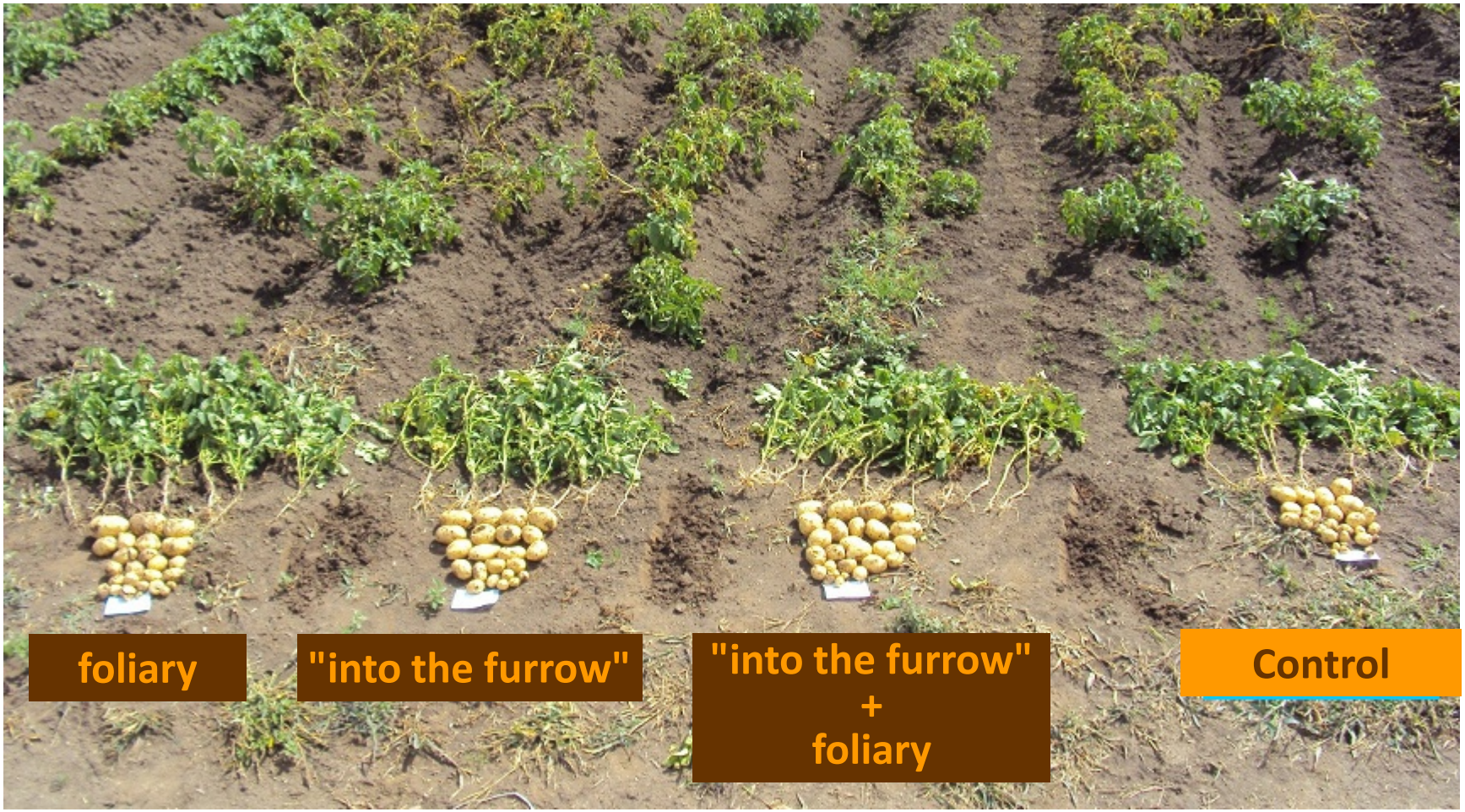
T3 : **AGROSTEMIN®** 30g/ha foliary, before blossoming + the usual quantity of fertilizer

C : **Control** – without **AGROSTEMIN®**, only fertilizer in the same quantity as in **T1, T2, T3**

Sampling

Control measuring and the analysis of the results per variants were executed immediately before harvesting the tubers from the entire plot, or 8 to 10 days earlier. Control–test sample was formed from four vines (shrubs/bushes), one for each variant. The final evaluation and complete results at the level of all four variants have never been made considering that there were ample precipitation on the very day when the tubers were harvested.

Sampling before the start of the harvest of potato



Rate of return per vine

RESULT

Variant	Treated	Number per vine:			Mass (kg)	Increase in yield
		stalks	tubers	rejected		
T1	"into the furrow"	7	22	0	1,865	52.2 %
T2	"into the furrow" + foliary	12	26	0	1,945	58.8 %
T3	foliary	7	25	1	1,885	53.9 %
C	Control	7	25	2	1,225	/

CONCLUSION

In all variants where AGROSTEMIN® (T1, T2 i T3) was applied considerable increase of yield (**52%** and **58%**) was established in comparison with the yield of the control variant.

Variant T2, which was treated twice (30 g/ha by spraying “into the furrows” and 30 g/ha by spraying the leaves – foliary) resulted as superior in every respect; the total number of stalks per a vine was 71 % higher; the number of tubers per a vine was 4% higher, and the mass of the total yield obtained was **58% higher** in comparison with the control variant (**C**).

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