

AGROSTEMIN[®]



Dr. Danilo Gajić



**INFLUENCE AND EFFECTS OF AGROSTEMIN® APPLICATION ON CHUCHU PLANT
UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF ORGANIC PLANT PRODUCTION**

(Sechium edule)



Location: Good Hope Village centre – Federal Region, Brazil
Place: Vida Verde Farm
Owner: Valdir Manoel de Oliveria
Time of implementation: May 2011

Testing methodology

Treatment with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] was carried out on one-off basis, foliar, with standard quantity of 30 g per hectare. Fifteen days following the transplanting the seedlings were sprayed entirely, both the leaves and stems.

The total surface area of 250 square meters was treated with 0.75 g of **AGROSTEMIN**[®], in other words: 16 plants – four rows with 4 plants in each row respectively. The control surface area was of the same size and with the same plant layout. Four plots were monitored with 16 treated plants and four plots with the same number (16) of untreated plants.

The first harvesting was on July 28, 2011. The total of 11 harvests was achieved, approximately one a week, the last being on September 20, 2011.

Weighing of differences in yield between the treated and untreated plants was carried out based on the number and mass of harvested fruits, individually per each picking and collectively at the end of the experiment.

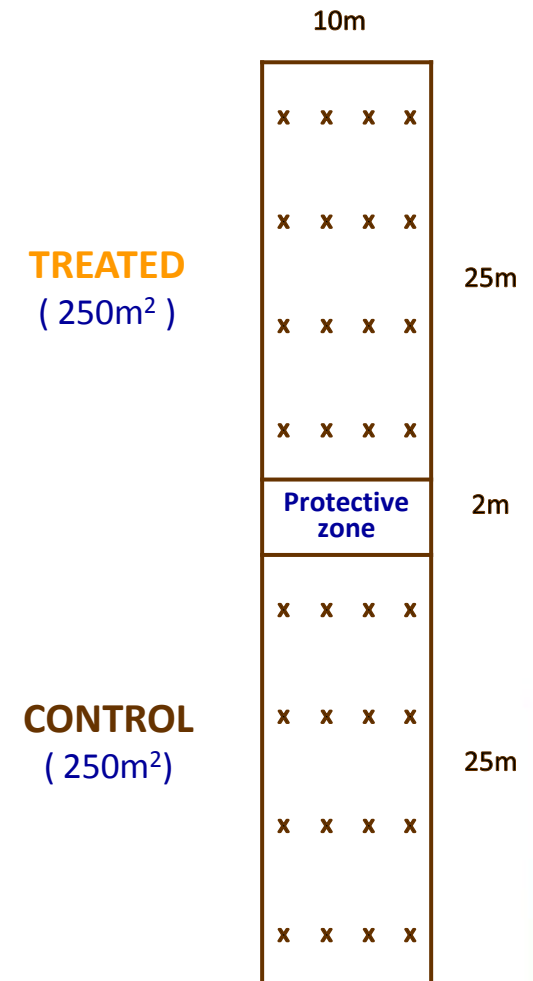
TESTING PLOT



PICKED FRUITS

Total number		Total mass (kg)	
CONTROL	AGROSTEMIN®	CONTROL	AGROSTEMIN®
121	220	45,20	65,60

Increase of picked fruits mass	kg	20,40
	%	45,13
Increase of number of fruits	kom.	99
	%	81,80

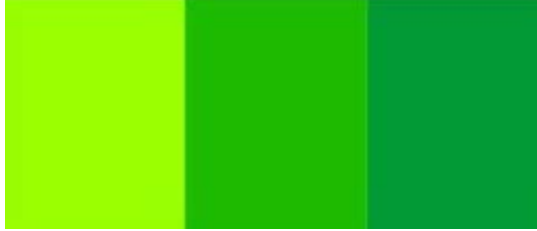


Important Note:

In principle, the plants treated with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] were more developed than those which were untreated.

In the course of harvesting, it was noticed that 7 out of 16 untreated tendrils of test plants stopped bearing fruits and showed a strong tendency of falling behind. At the same time, only 3 out of 16 tendrils of experimental plants which were treated with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] were falling behind and stopped bearing fruits during the experiment.

The occurrence can be ascribed to a long period of drought (from May to September) which affected this region and consequently the chuchu plants. This is why the mean yield of chuchu decreased for approx. 54% in comparison with the average yield from previous years. In any case, we can conclude that the treatment with **AGROSTEMIN**[®] made the plants better resistant to drought.



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