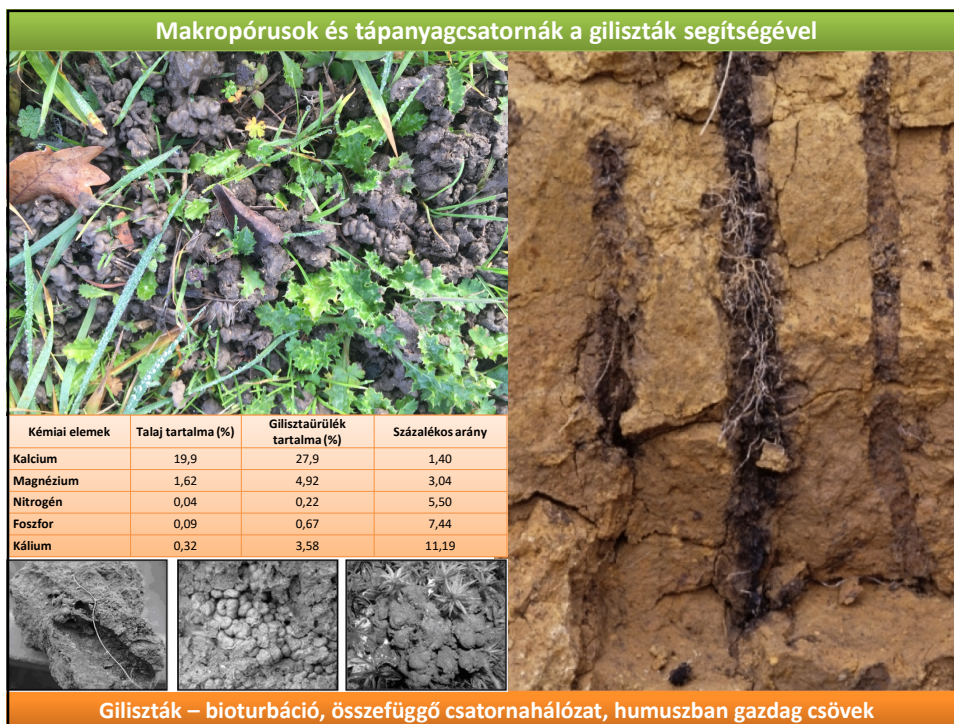
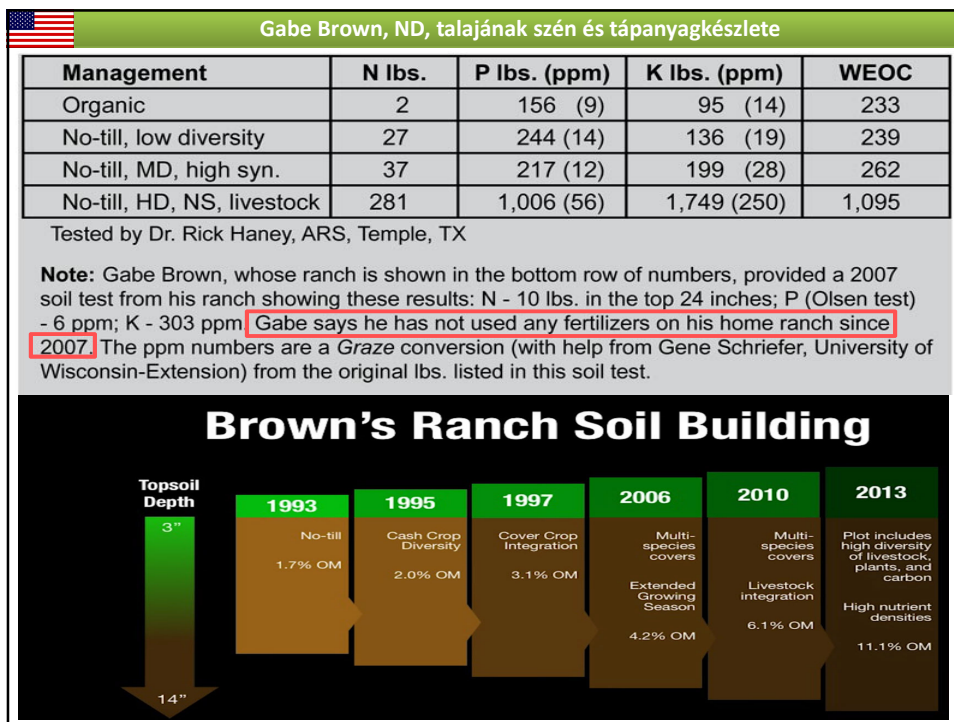


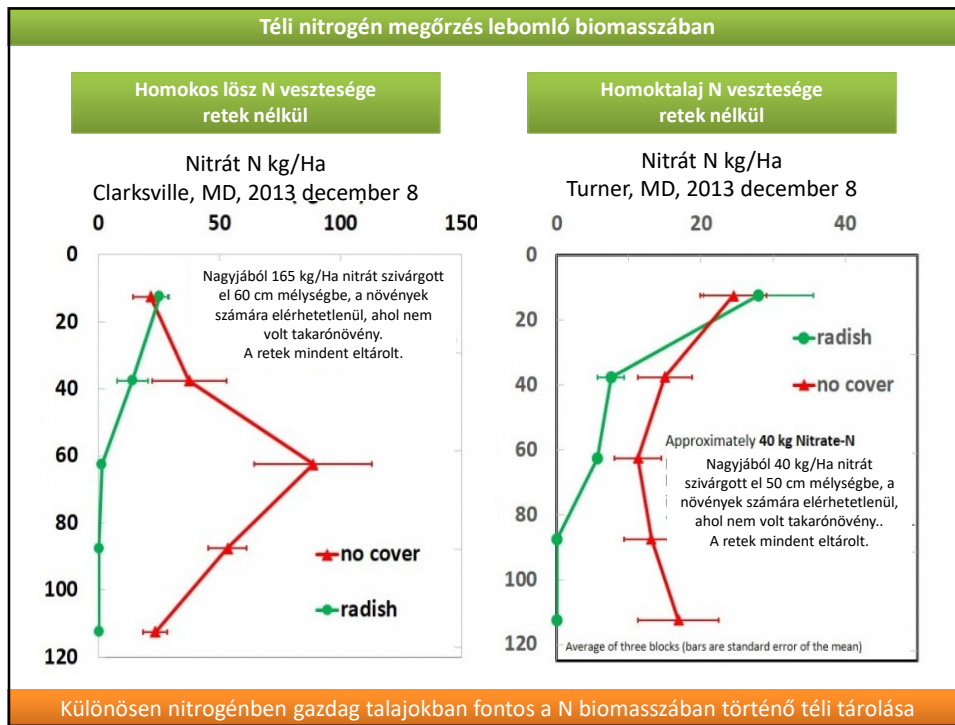
Talajélet tápanyagtartalma – 20 szarvasmarha a felszín alatt

| Mikroorganizmus | Példányszám/m ² | kg/Ha | N kg/Ha | C kg/ha |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Baktérium | 10 ¹³ -10 ¹⁴ | 400-5,000 | 40-500 | 120-1500 |
| Aktinobaktérium | 10 ¹² -10 ¹³ | 400-5,000 | 40-500 | 120-1500 |
| Gomba | 10 ¹⁰ -10 ¹¹ | 1,000-15,000 | 50-300 | 500-3000 |
| Alga | 10 ⁹ -10 ¹⁰ | 10-500 | NA | NA |
| Gerinctelen élőlény | Példányszám/m ² | Kg/Ha-1 | N kg/Ha | C kg/ha |
| Egysejtű | 10 ⁹ -10 ¹⁰ | 20-200 | NA | NA |
| Fonálféreg | 10 ⁶ -10 ⁷ | 10-150 | NA | NA |
| Atka | 10 ³ -10 ⁵ | 5-150 | NA | NA |
| Ugróvillás | 10 ³ -10 ⁵ | 5-150 | NA | NA |
| Giliszta | 10-10 ³ | 100-5,000 | NA | NA |
| Mások | 10 ² -10 ⁴ | 10-100 | NA | NA |

Miért kell műtrágyát szórni ilyen mennyiségű tápanyaguktár mellett?





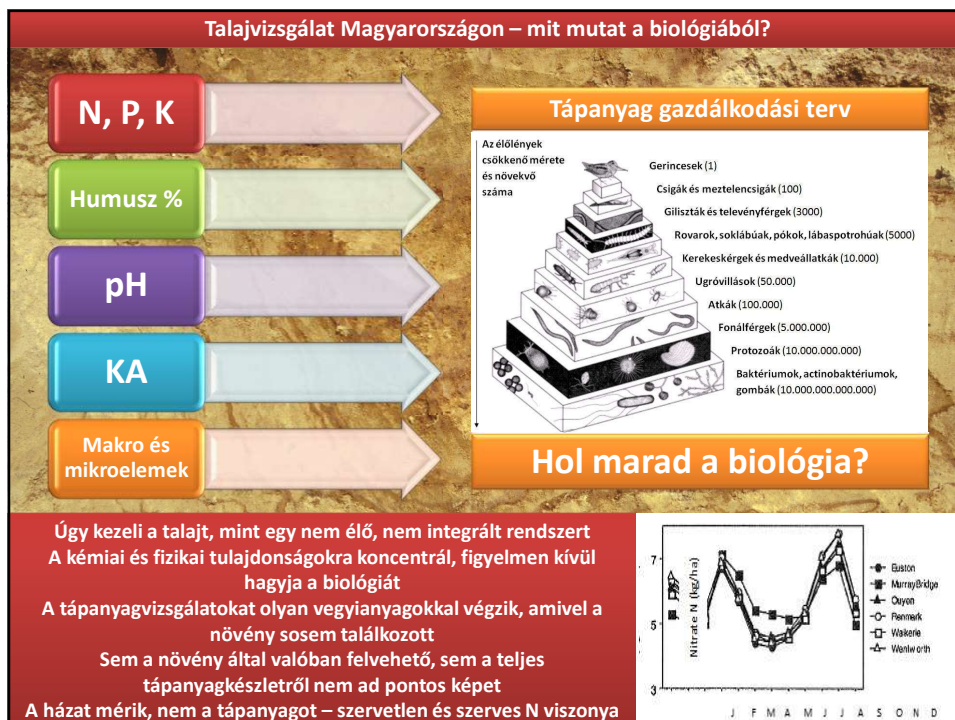
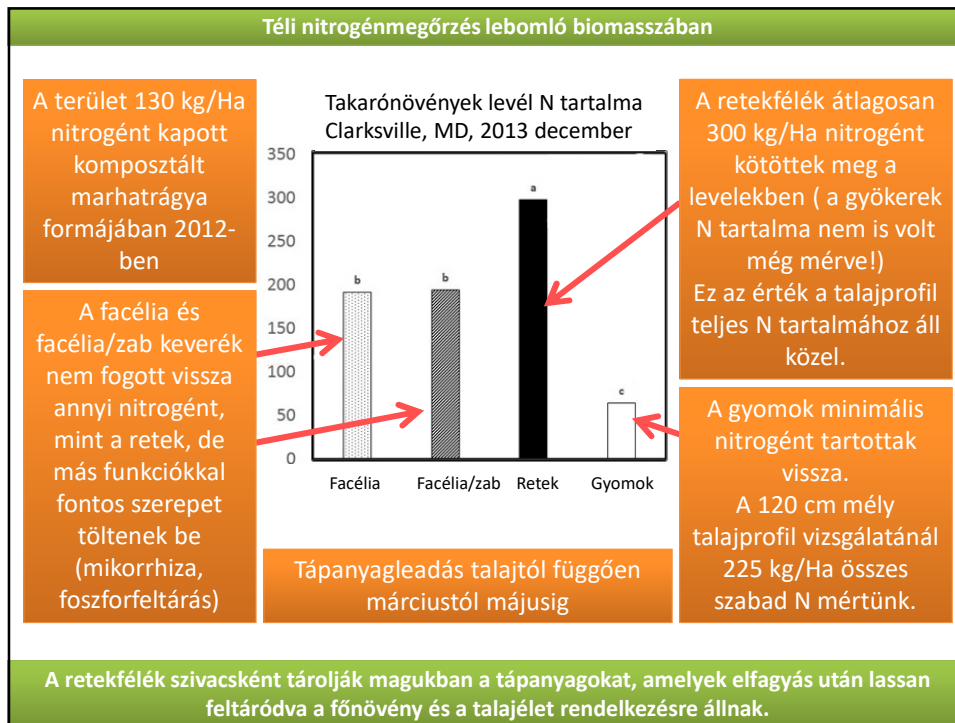


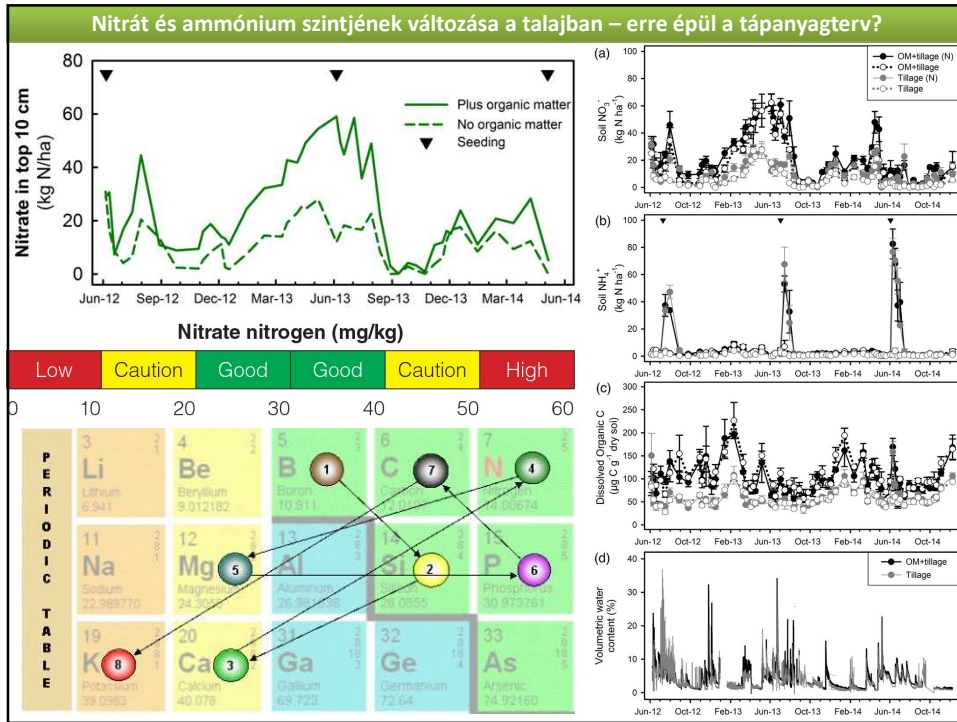
Tápanyagveszteség takarónövények nélkül

Table 21|2. Literature summary of percent reduction in nitrate N leaching losses due to winter cover crops (adapted in part from Meisinger et al., 1991).

| Reference | Location | Cover crop | Reduction in N leaching |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Jones, 1942 | Alabama | Oats | 81% |
| Jones, 1942 | Alabama | Hairy vetch | 6% |
| Chapman et al. 1949 | California | Mustard | 80% |
| Chapman et al. 1949 | California | Purple vetch | 30% |
| Martinez and Guirard, 1990 | France | Ryegrass | 63% |
| Staver and Brinsfield, 1990 | Maryland | Rye | 77% |
| Staver and Brinsfield, 1998 | Maryland | Rye | 80% |
| McCracken et al., 1994 | Kentucky | Rye | 94% |
| McCracken et al., 1994 | Kentucky | Hairy vetch | 48% |
| Wyland et al., 1996 | California | Rye | 65–70% |
| Brandi-Dohrn et al., 1997 | Oregon | Rye | 32–42% |
| Ritter et al., 1998 | Delaware | Rye | 30% |
| Rasse et al., 2000 | Michigan | Rye | 28–68% |
| Strock et al., 2004 | Minnesota | Rye | 13% |
| Kladivko et al., 2004 | Indiana | Winter wheat + less fertilizer | 61% |
| Kemper et al., 2007 | Iowa | Rye | 64% |

The Use of Cover Crops to Manage Soil | T.C. KaspaCr haanpdt eJr. W | A. Sutinhgoers

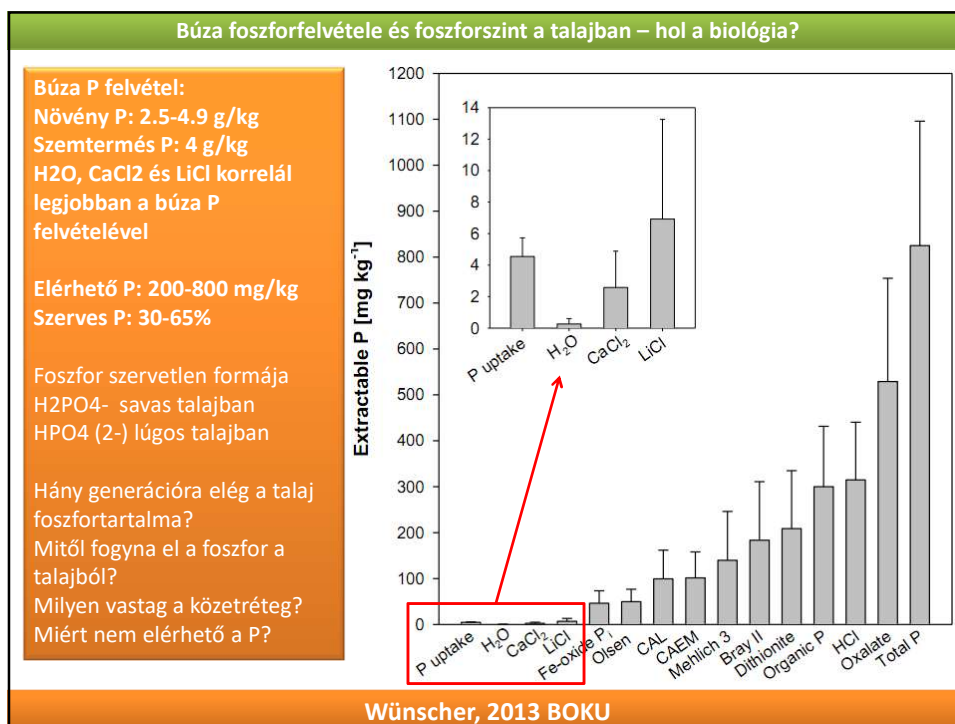




CaCO₃ és kicserélhető kalcium viszonya – erre épül a tápanyagterv?

| Minta jele | Mintavétel helye/helyrajzi szám | MEPAR Baktériaszám/KET | Terület ha | Mintavétel mélység cm | Laboratórium sorszáma | Vizsgálati eredmények | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | | pH(KCl) | pH(KCl) | Humusz | Azoty/teljes kőteljesítő szám, KA | Vízben oldható összes szén | Szén-sav-só mérték | Nitrát-nitrogén (KCl) | Foszfor-pentoxid (AL) | Kálium-oxid (AL) | Nátrium (AL) | Magnézium (KCl) | Szulfáttartalom (KCl) | Mangán (EDTA) | Cink (EDTA) | Réz (EDTA) |
| 1 | Kerekharaszt | - | - | 0-15 | 1115 | 6,36 | 4,93 | 2,58 | 42 | <0,02 | 0,0 | 9,43 | 65,5 | 178 | 54,5 | 502 | 7,80 | 428 | 1,03 | 9,58 |
| 2 | Kerekharaszt | - | - | 20-25 | 1116 | 6,43 | 5,02 | 2,65 | 44 | 0,03 | 0,0 | 9,88 | 50,4 | 185 | 51,4 | 503 | 36,4 | 442 | 0,803 | 7,14 |
| 3 | Kerekharaszt | - | - | 70 | 1117 | 6,89 | 6,28 | 1,09 | 44 | <0,02 | 0,0 | 3,36 | 28,7 | 117 | 82,3 | 492 | 13,0 | 335 | <0,5 | 3,57 |
| 4 | Kerekharaszt | - | - | 80 | 1118 | 8,32 | 7,13 | 0,81 | 47 | 0,03 | 12,0 | 3,21 | 16,4 | 172 | 102 | 365 | 18,0 | <5 | <0,5 | 2,14 |

| Paraméter | Érték |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Sugar % | 1,6 |
| pH | 6,3 |
| EC mS/cm | 12,6 |
| K - Potassium ppm | 2694 |
| Ca - Calcium ppm | 1250 |
| K / Ca | 5,0 |
| Mg - Magnesium ppm | 311 |
| Na - Sodium ppm | 245 |
| NH ₄ - Ammonium ppm | 361 |
| NO ₃ - Nitrate ppm | 306 |
| N in Nitrate ppm | 69 |
| N - Total Nitrogen ppm | 1191 |
| Cl - Chloride ppm | 1698 |
| S - Sulfur ppm | 383 |
| P - Phosphorous ppm | 357 |
| Si - Silica ppm | 14,36 |
| Fe - Iron ppm | 2,00 |
| Mn - Manganese ppm | 2,51 |
| Zn - Zinc ppm | 2,39 |
| B - Boron ppm | 1,47 |
| Cu - Copper ppm | 0,71 |
| Mo - Molybdenum ppm | 0,04 |
| Al - Aluminium ppm | 0,32 |



Tápanyagveszteség talaj pH függvényében

| Soil Acidity | Percent Utilized | | | Fertilizer Wasted | Cost of Fertilizer Wasted |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | Nitrogen | Phosphate | Potash | | |
| Extremely Acid 4.5pH | 30% | 23% | 33% | 75% | \$177.60/ac |
| Very Strong Acid 5.0pH | 53% | 34% | 52% | 54% | \$127.87/ac |
| Strong Acid 5.5pH | 77% | 48% | 77% | 33% | \$78.14/ac |
| Medium Acid 6.0pH | 89% | 52% | 100% | 20% | \$47.36/ac |
| Neutral 7.0pH | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | \$0/ac |

Table 21|1. Literature summary of percent reduction (–) or increase (+) in total P, soluble P concentration, or soluble P in runoff due to winter cover crops (adapted from Sharpley and Smith, 1991).

| Reference | Location | Cover crop | Change in total P losses in runoff | Change in soluble P concentration in runoff | Change in soluble P in runoff |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Angle et al. (1984) | Maryland | Barley | –92% | +460% | –13% |
| Langdale et al. (1985) | Georgia | Rye | –66% | +54% | +8% |
| Pesant et al. (1987) | Quebec | Alfalfa/timothy | –94% | –60% | –12% |
| Yoo et al. (1988) | Alabama | Wheat | –54% | 0% | –50% |

Takarónövény a foszfort is megtartja télen

Talaj tápanyagszolgáltató képességének mérése TMMG rendszerben Haney – Ward talajegészség teszt

- Solvita 1 nap CO2-C** →
- WEOC** • Mikrobák szénforrása →
- WEON** • Csak vízoldható szerves N →
- OC:ON** • Optimális 8:1-15:1 között →
- H3A** • NO3-N, NH4-N, PO4-P, Al, Fe, P, Ca, K →
- WEN** • Csak vízben oldható N →

Talajegészség szám 1-50

SOM a ház, ahol a mikrobák élnek, WEOC a táplálék
 A WEON a szerves N 88%-a 4147 talajminta alapján – fele N hiányzik a N mérlegből
 Magas OC:ON arány (>20:1) mutatja a N és P mineralizáció hiányát
 Csökkenő OC:ON mutatja a N és P mineralizáció növekedését, de függ a mikrobiológiai aktivitástól
 Talajegészség egyenlet: biológiai és kémiai tulajdonságok méréseit kombinálja, a takarónövények inputja is számolható belőle

Növények tápanyagfelvételének mérése a TMMG rendszerben – 1950-es évek óta ismert

| Mineral | Current level | Target Range |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Total Sugars | % 4.2 | 1 - 10 |
| pH | 6.6 | 6.5 - 7.5 |
| EC | mS/cm 17.3 | 1 - 10 |
| K - Potassium | ppm 7579 | 100 - 1000 |
| Ca - Calcium | ppm 992 | 100 - 1000 |
| K/Ca | 7.36 | 1 - 10 |
| Mg - Magnesium | ppm 264 | 100 - 1000 |
| Na - Sodium | ppm 7 | 1 - 10 |
| NH4 - Ammonium | ppm 154 | 1 - 10 |
| NO3 - Nitrate | ppm <20 | 1 - 10 |
| N in Nitrate | ppm <5 | 1 - 10 |
| N - Total Nitrogen | ppm 1640 | 100 - 1000 |
| Cl - Chloride | ppm 1884 | 1 - 10 |
| S - Sulfur | ppm 232 | 1 - 10 |
| P - Phosphorus | ppm 530 | 1 - 10 |
| Si - Silica | ppm 51.9 | 1 - 10 |
| Fe - Iron | ppm 1.78 | 1 - 10 |
| Mn - Manganese | ppm 4.96 | 1 - 10 |
| Zn - Zinc | ppm 2.10 | 1 - 10 |
| B - Boron | ppm 0.91 | 1 - 10 |
| Cu - Copper | ppm 0.67 | 1 - 10 |
| Mo - Molybdenum | ppm <0.05 | 1 - 10 |
| Al - Aluminium | ppm <0.50 | 1 - 10 |

Sap analysis target values: general solute levels, ppm

| SUBSTANCE | XYLEM LOW | XYLEM HIGH | PHLOEM LOW | PHLOEM HIGH | TOTAL LOW | TOTAL HIGH |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| SUGAR | 200 | 1000 | 140000 | 210000 | 140000 | 210000 |
| AMINO ACID | 70 | 80 | 300 | 550 | 370 | 630 |
| POTASSIUM | 200 | 800 | 2800 | 4400 | 3000 | 5200 |
| CALCIUM | 150 | 200 | 80 | 150 | 230 | 350 |
| MAGNESIUM | 30 | 200 | 100 | 400 | 130 | 600 |
| MANGANESE | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 4.1 |
| ZINC | 1.5 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 9.5 | 30 |
| COPPER | 0.1 | 2.5 | 1 | 5 | 1.1 | 7.5 |
| BORON | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 17 |
| NITRATE | 1500 | 2000 | — | — | 1500 | 2000 |
| AMMONIUM | 7 | 60 | 45 | 846 | 52 | 906 |

From Miranda et al. and references therein 2002

pH és EC mérése növény nedvből

| Növényi nedv pH | Tünetek |
|-----------------|---|
| 8 felett | 100% esélye a kártevőkárnak |
| 6,4 felett | Növekvő kártevőnyomás - - N, P, S hiány |
| 6,4 | Optimális tápanyag ellátottság |
| 6,4 alatt | Növekvő gombás fertőzési nyomás - Ca, Mg, K, Na hiány |
| 4,5 alatt | 100% esélye a gombakárnak |

| Brix level | EC | pH | Interpretation |
|------------|---------|---------|--|
| High | Optimum | Optimum | Good, balanced nutrient levels and microbial life. |
| Low | Low | Low | Missing ions, probably due to lack of microbial life. Carrier elements (N and P) may be lacking and also Na and K. Soil structure indicates the ratio of Ca to Mg. |
| Low | Low | High | Lack of carrier (N and P) elements possibly due to reduced microbial activity. Also phosphates, acetates and organic acids may be missing. |
| Low | High | Low | Incomplete complexing of ions probably due to reduced microbial activity or excess of acid producing elements sulphur or other metals. This also indicates lack of Ca, Mg, K and Na. |
| Low | High | High | Incomplete complexing of ions probably due to lack of microbial activity. Nitrate ions may be in excess levels while phosphates, sulphates and magnesium may be deficient. |

Source: Khan, 2009.

| EC, mS/cm | EC mérés értelmezés (1:2-es kivonatra vonatkozik) |
|-------------|---|
| 0,00 - 0,25 | nagyon alacsony, valószínűleg tápanyag hiányhoz vezet |
| 0,25 - 0,75 | palántanevelésre és só-érzékeny növények nevelésére alkalmas |
| 0,75 - 1,25 | a legtöbb zöldségnövény számára megfelelő tartomány |
| 1,25 - 1,75 | magas, vigorsökkenés különösen nagy melegben, barna levélszegély |
| 1,75 - 2,25 | nagyon magas, só kártétel, csökkenő vízfelvétel, barna levélszegély, bankadás |
| 2,25 | felett extrém magas, hervadás, azonnali talajátmosás szükséges |

Mikroelemek hatása a fertőzésekre és termésminőségre

Mobile minerals:
Deficiency appears first in older leaves

- Nitrogen (N)
- Potassium (K)
- Magnesium (Mg)
- Phosphorus (P)

Medium immobile minerals:

- Sulphur (S)
- Iron (Fe)
- Manganese (Mn)
- Zinc (Zn)
- Copper (Cu)
- Molybdenum (Mo)

Immobile minerals:
Deficiency appears first in young parts

- Calcium (Ca)
- Boron (B)

NovaCropControl Plant sap: Improved production and fruit quality

- Starting growth : Potassium in old leaves is higher than in young leaves. (Enough reserves in storage)

NovaCropControl Mildew and nutrition

Monitor silica levels to improve resistance against mildew.

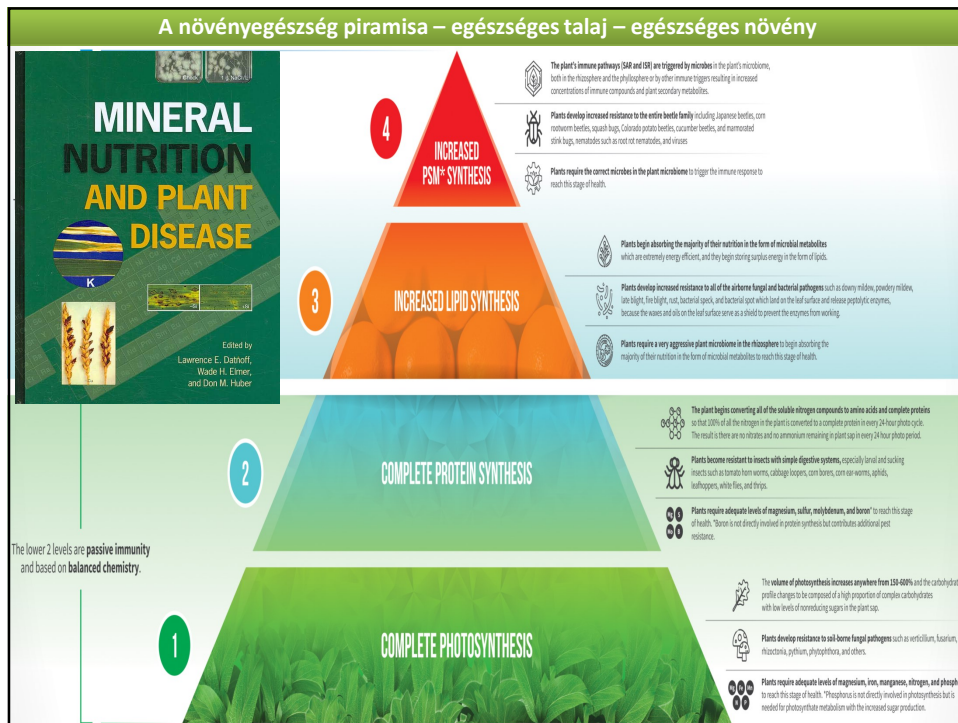
NovaCropControl Nitrogen management and aphids

- Example: organic sweet pepper glasshouse

Sap test:
 Total Nitrogen = 2500 ppm
 Nitrate = 1100 ppm -
 Converted N = 1400 ppm

Nitrate conversion: $1100 / 2500 = 44\%$ of N is Nitrate.
 Periods with 55% and more Nitrate → aphids

Solutions: decrease N, increase Mg, Mn, Fe, Zn
 Stimulate soil-life (innoculation)



Növény védelmi mechanizmusai – az elfogyasztott peszticidek 99%-a növényi eredetű

NATURAL PESTICIDES FOUND IN CABBAGE

CONTAINS: GLUCOSINOLATES (2-PROPENYL GLUCOSINOLATE (SINIGRIN), 3-METHYLTHIOPROPYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 3-METHYLSULFINYLPROPYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 3-BUTENYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 2-HYDROXY-3-BUTENYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 4-METHYLTHIOBUTYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 4-METHYLSULFINYLBUTYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 4-METHYLSULFONYLBUTYL GLUCOSINOLATE, BENZYL GLUCOSINOLATE, 2-PHENYLETHYL GLUCOSINOLATE, PROPYL GLUCOSINOLATE, BUTYL GLUCOSINOLATE); INDOLE GLUCOSINOLATES AND RELATED INDOLES: 3-INDOLYLMETHYL GLUCOSINOLATE (GLUCORASSICIN), 1-METHOXY-3-INDOLYLMETHYL GLUCOSINOLATE (NEOGLUCORASSICIN), INDOLE-3-CARBINOL, INDOLE-3-ACETONITRILE, BIS(β-INDOLYL)METHANE); ISOTHIOCYANATES AND GOITRIN: (ALLYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 3-METHYLTHIOPROPYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 3-METHYLSULFINYLPROPYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 3-BUTENYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 5-VINYLOXAZOLIDINE-2-THIONE (GOITRIN), 4-METHYLTHIOBUTYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 4-METHYLSULFINYLBUTYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 4-METHYLSULFONYLBUTYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, 4-PENTENYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, BENZYL ISOTHIOCYANATE, PHENYLETHYL ISOTHIOCYANATE); CYANIDES: 1-CYANO-2,3-EPIHIOPROPANE, 1-CYANO-3,4-EPIHIOBUTANE, 1-CYANO-3,4-EPIHIO-PENTANE, THIO-1-CYANO-2-HYDROXY-3,4-EPIHIOBUTANE, ERYTHRO-1-CYANO-2-HYDROXY-3,4-EPIHIOBUTANE, 2-PHENYLPROPIONITRILE, ALLYL CYANIDE, 1-CYANO-2-HYDROXY-3-BUTENE, 1-CYANO-3-METHYLSULFINYLPROPANE, 1-CYANO-4-METHYLSULFINYLBUTANE); TERPENES: MENTHOL, NEOMENTHOL, ISOMENTHOL, CARVONE

PHENOLS: (2-METHOXYPHENOL, 3-CAFFOYLQUINIC ACID (CHLOROGENIC ACID), 4-CAFFOYLQUINIC) 4-CAFFOYLQUINIC ACID, 5-CAFFOYLQUINIC ACID (NEOCHLOROGENIC ACID), 4-(P-COUMAROYL)QUINIC ACID, 5-(P-COUMAROYL)QUINIC ACID, 5-FERULOYLQUINIC ACID)

RED = CARCINOGENIC
ORANGE = MUTAGENIC/CLASTOGENIC

| Rodent carcinogen | Conc., ppm | Plant food |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|
| 5-/8-Methoxysporalen | 14 | Parsley |
| | 32 | Parsnip, cooked |
| | 0.8 | Celery |
| | 6.2 | Celery, new cultivar |
| p-Hydrazinobenzoate | 25 | Celery, stressed |
| | 11 | Mushrooms |
| | 42 | Mushrooms |
| Glutanyl p-hydrazinobenzoate | 35-590 | Cabbage |
| | 250-788 | Collard greens |
| | 12-66 | Cauliflower |
| | 110-1,560 | Brussels sprouts |
| | 16,000-72,000 | Mustard (brown) |
| d-Limonene | 4,500 | Horseradish |
| | 31 | Orange juice |
| | 40 | Mango |
| Estragole | 8,000 | Pepper, black |
| | 3,800 | Basil |
| Safrole | 3,000 | Fennel |
| | 3,000 | Nutmeg |
| Ethyl acrylate | 10,000 | Mace |
| | 100 | Pepper, black |
| | 0.07 | Pineapple |
| | 75 | Sesame seeds (heated oil) |
| | 1.3 | Cocoa |
| | 82 | Basil |
| | 230 | Jasmine tea |
| | 15 | Honey |
| | 100 | Coffee (roasted beans) |
| | 50-200 | Apple, carrot, celery, cherry, eggplant, endive, grapes, lettuce, pear, plum, potato |
| Chlorogenic acid† (caffeic acid) | >1,000 | Alibonthe, anise, basil, caraway, dill, marjoram, rosemary, sage, savory, tarragon, thyme |
| | 1,800 | Coffee (roasted beans) |
| | 50-500 | Apricot, cherry, peach, plum |
| Neochlorogenic acid† (caffeic acid) | 21,600 | Coffee (roasted beans) |
| | 50-500 | Apple, apricot, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cherry, kale, peach, pear, plum |
| | 11,600 | Coffee (roasted beans) |

Dietary pesticides (99.99% all natural)*
(carcinogens / mutagens / clastogens / coffee)

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