

paclobutrazol-treated plants, however, were the most uniform and exhibited the smallest differences between the longest and the shortest plants in each treatment.

The presence of the inflorescences did not affect root development.

Fruits ripened on the plants developed from adult transplants much earlier than on those from normal seedlings.

These results indicate that using adult transplants can be useful means for obtaining earlier tomato fruits.

CULTURAL MEASURES FOR GROWING PEPPER IN GREENHOUSES

Y. Zvieli et al.*

Observations on growing pepper in greenhouses with high staking and pruning were made at the Yair Experiment Station in the Arava. Several techniques of growing and staking were tested on 11 Dutch and Israeli cultivars. According to the results obtained, it is proposed to grow peppers by pruning to two branches, with fruits thinned to get an even spread on the plant, similar to the pattern in greenhouses in Europe.

This cultural practice was found suitable for several cultivars under the conditions of the Arava. The Dutch cultivar "Mazurka" and the new Israeli cultivar 11709 (bred by Dr. Chen Shifris at the Agricultural Research Organization) were outstanding in the quality of fruit and the large percentage of fruit fit for export.

* Agricultural Extension Bureau, Beer-Sheva.

TREATMENTS FOR EARLY MATURATION OF EXPORT PEACHES AND NECTARINES

A. Erez, Z. Yablovich, R. Korchinski*

The chilling requirement for dormancy breaking is a limiting factor in the production of early season fruit. To this end blooming and maturation were stimulated in various ways: by overhead

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sprinkling to support chilling accumulation in autumn, by induction of leaf abscission and treatment with dormancy breaking compounds, and later by coverage with suitable polyethylene sheets.

In a study at Givat Ada the cultivar April-Glo nectarine responded very well to the above mentioned treatments and the fruits were harvested at the end of March, when it is still possible to export peaches and nectarines.

Peach and nectarine grown in containers at Bet Dagan were treated by overhead sprinkling and with dormancy breaking compounds, and were transferred to glasshouses. Some cultivars sprouted earlier and in a more unified manner and they matured fruits significantly earlier than the control.

A COMBINED SYSTEM FOR EFFLUENT REUSE AND DISPOSAL UNDER SUBSURFACE DRIP IRRIGATION

From "The 6th International Conference of Irrigation Proceedings", Israel Agritech Spring 1993

G. Oron¹, Y. DeMalach², Z. Hoffman² & Y. Manor³

Drip irrigation and, in particular, subsurface systems, can be applied for domestic effluent disposal and reuse for irrigation of a large variety of crops. The hypothesis that minimal contamination is generated under drip irrigation with secondary effluent has been examined in on-going field experiments. The field scale tests are being conducted with the treated domestic wastewater of the city of Beer-Sheva, Israel. The results indicate that minimal soil and plant contamination was detected under drip irrigation and maximal under sprinkler irrigation.

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