

Sorter af knoldselleri til økologisk dyrkning

Varieties of celeriac for organic growing

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Resumé

I 1988-90 blev 11 sorter af knoldselleri (*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Gaud) afprøvet i økologisk dyrkning. Sorternes egnethed til økologisk dyrkning blev vurderet ud fra udbytte, kvalitet, lagringsegenskaber, modtagelighed for sygdomme og skadedyr samt deres evne til at udnytte organisk gødning. Sorterne Snehvide, Ibis, Mentor og Monarch gav de største udbytter, og Mentor og Monarch havde flest fejlfrie knolde. Snehvide blev ved 2 bedømmelser vurderet som den mest modtagelige over for selleriblad-

pletsyge (*Septoria apiicola*). I 1990 var der 2 niveauer af organisk gødning i forsøget (hhv. 20 og 40 t/ha). Der var betydelig forskel i udnyttelsen af organisk gødning mellem sorterne. Mentor gav størst respons på udbyttetigning ved øget gødningstilførsel, men der var en vis virkning for alle sorter. Mentor og Monarch havde den bedste kvalitet efter opbevaring. Ud fra disse undersøgelser sammenholdt med øvrige danske og udenlandske sortsundersøgelser anbefales sorterne Mentor og Monarch til økologisk dyrkning.

Nøgleord: Knoldselleri, sorter, økologisk dyrkning, kvalitet, opbevaring, organisk gødning, selleribladpletsyge.

Summary

11 varieties of celeriac (*Apium graveolens* L. var. *rapaceum* (Mill.) Gaud) were compared in organic growing in the years 1988-90. The object of the experiments was to find the varieties most suitable for organic growing.

The varieties Snehvide, Ibis, Mentor, and Monarch gave the highest yields, and Mentor and Monarch had the best quality.

In 1988 the experiment was heavily infected with celery leaf spot (*Septoria apiicola*), and was not harvested. The only results from 1988 are the estimations of leaf spot infection. In 1989 there was no attack of celery leaf spot, but in 1990 a slight attack occurred and the degree of infection was estimated in all plots. Snehvide was the most susceptible variety both years, while the results of

the other varieties were uncertain.

In 1990 2 levels of organic fertilizer were supplied in the experiment (20 and 40 t/ha of farmyard manure), to estimate if there was a difference between varieties in utilization of nutrients from organic fertilizers. Mentor gave the highest yield increase by increasing fertilization from 20 to 40 t/ha of organic fertilizer (27 per cent higher average weight of roots), but there was some effect in all the varieties.

Mentor and Monarch had the best quality after storage, probably because they had a better quality before storage than the other varieties.

As a conclusion of these experiments the celeriac varieties Mentor and Monarch can be recommended for organic growing.

Key words: Celeriac, varieties, organic growing, quality, storage, organic fertilizer, celery leaf spot.