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Short-term Salt-shock Effects on Tomato Fruit Quality, Yield, and Vegetative Prediction of Subsequent Fruit Quality

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Additional index words. *Lycopersicon esculentum*, citrate, fruit, greenhouse, hydroponics, malate, nutrient film technique, plant nutrition, salt-stress, water relations

Abstract. Commercial recommendations exist for using short-term salt-shocks on tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.) to improve fruit quality. Six experiments were conducted to 1) assess the influence of nutrient concentration and short-term salt-shocks on fruit quality and yield and 2) identify a vegetative predictor of subsequent fruit quality. The first objective was addressed in three nutrient film technique (NFT) experiments (Expts. 1-3). Four treatments were applied: two maintained constant at two baseline concentrations (0.25X and 1X-commercial level) and two provided salt-shock periods of 30 min, twice daily. There were no effects of baseline concentration or salt-shocks on total number and weight of marketable fruit. Fruit quality was better at the 1X baseline concentration as observed by higher titratable acidity (Expt. 2), higher percent dry matter (Expts. 2 and 3), higher soluble solids concentration (Expt. 2), and lower pH (Expts. 2 and 3), however, weight per marketable fruit was lower (Expt. 2). Salt-shocks had little effect on fruit quality, refuting its commercial potential. Salt-shocks decreased fruit pH (Expts. 1 and 3). However, titratable acidity increased at the 0.25X level and decreased at the 1X level (Expt. 3). In Expt. 2, but not in Expt. 3, citrate concentration in the fifth leaf from the apex of young vegetative plants was correlated with subsequent fruit quality. Three additional experiments in static hydroponics with vegetative plants showed no significant differences in leaf citrate levels due to a single, short-term salt-shock. Thus, citrate is not a good predictor of fruit quality.

Plants and other organisms adapt to reduced water availability, caused by salinity, drought, and extreme temperatures, through osmoregulation. Various C compounds (soluble carbohydrates, organic acids, polyols), nitrogenous compounds (amino acids, tertiary nitrogenous compounds), and inorganic ions accumulate under stress conditions (Rains and Valentine, 1980). Increases in some of these compounds, such as sugars and organic acids, improve tomato fruit quality (Davies and Hobson, 1981).

Increased fertilizer or nonfertilizer salt concentrations in the root media for extended periods has been reported to improve tomato fruit quality in field culture (Mitchell et al., 1991; Mizrahi and Pasternak, 1985), sand culture (Mizrahi et al., 1988), static hydroponics (Mizrahi, 1982; Mizrahi et al., 1986), and NFT (Gough and Hobson, 1990; Massey et al., 1984). Although salt-stress has been shown to improve fruit quality, yield is often reduced (Adams and Ho, 1989; Mizrahi and Pasternak, 1985; Massey et al., 1984). To minimize this problem, hydroponic growers are sometimes advised to vary salt levels with developmental stages. A technical bulletin (ICI Midox, n.d.) recommends increasing the electrical conductivity (EC) of the nutrient solution from 1.5 to 2.0 mS·cm⁻¹ to 3 to 5 mS·cm⁻¹, in 0.5

mS·cm⁻¹ weekly increments until 2 weeks after the first harvest. The solution concentration is then lowered immediately and maintained at initial concentration. Massey et al. (1984) observed less yield decrease due to high salt level when the EC was allowed to decline from the high EC level to 2 mS·cm⁻¹ after the eighth harvest.

Another method suggested to increase fruit quality without decreasing yield is to use daily high salt pulses (Cooper, 1985). For the purposes of our paper, a pulse is a short-term (30 min) increase in the osmotic concentration of the root bathing solution. One commercial NFT system uses 30 min pulses 3 times daily (Cooper, 1985; Edwards, 1985). The effects of daily day-night shifts in EC on plant growth (Bruggink et al., 1987), yield, fruit quality, and Ca²⁺ accumulation (Adams and Ho, 1989) have been described. Adams and Ho (1989) observed that fluctuating the salinity from 8 mS·cm⁻¹ during the day to 3 mS·cm⁻¹ at night gave no yield advantage over maintaining the salinity constant at 5.5 mS·cm⁻¹ (the mean of 3 and 8 mS·cm⁻¹). However, the effects of short-term (30 min) salt-shocks on tomato fruit quality and yield have not been documented in the scientific literature.

A major difficulty in conducting tomato fruit quality studies is that it takes ≈3 months from seeding until the first fruit begins to ripen. Since some of the same compounds (organic acids and sugars) that contribute to fruit quality are osmolytes in both fruit and leaves (Davies and Hobson, 1981; Rains and Valentine, 1980), it follows that these same chemicals might be used as vegetative predictors of subsequent fruit quality. If a vegetative predictor for the subsequent fruit quality could be identified, many hypotheses could be rapidly tested and the production systems improved.

Summarized in this paper are our findings on the effects of repeated short-term salt-shocks at two baseline nutrient concen-

Received for publication 12 Dec. 1991. Accepted for publication 29 July 1992. This research was funded in part by the North Carolina Agr. Res. Serv. (NCARS), Raleigh, NC 27695-7643. Use of trade names in this publication does not imply endorsement by the NCARS of products named nor criticism of similar ones not mentioned. Assistance of R.F. McFeeters, D.M. Pharr, W.A. Jackson, and N.C. Mingis is gratefully appreciated. From a thesis submitted by C.E.N. in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the PhD degree. The cost of publishing this paper was defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Under postal regulations, this paper therefore must be hereby marked *advertisement* solely to indicate this fact.

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Abbreviations: DAS, days after seeding; EC, electrical conductivity; NFT, nutrient film technique; SSC, soluble solids concentration.

trations on fruit quality and yield. Also, the feasibility of using several possible vegetative predictors for subsequent tomato fruit quality is investigated.

Materials and Methods

General. Tomato ('Laura') seeds were sown in steam pasteurized quartz sand in a greenhouse. Following germination, plants were irrigated with a solution containing 0.5X macronutrient and 1X micronutrient concentrations of the specific hydroponic solution described in each experiment. Plants were removed from the sand and roots were washed in tap water before being placed in hydroponics. All experiments were conducted in a glass greenhouse. The heating system was set to activate at 18C at night, and cooling was started at 24C during the day. Six experiments were conducted. Three were conducted through fruiting in an NFT system and three were conducted with vegetative plants in a static hydroponic system.

NFT system for Expts. 1-3. Nutrient solutions were circulated from holding tanks with a submersible pump (NK-1, The Little Giant Pump Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.) through wooden troughs lined with a coextruded, white on black, 0.1-mm polyethylene copolymer, layflat tubes (Hydro-gardens, Colorado Springs, Colo.). Each trough was 24 × 155 cm and contained two tomato plants spaced 61 cm apart in the trough with 41 cm between trough centers. A single guard row was placed at the same spacing, parallel to the troughs, at each end of the greenhouse bench. In Expts. 2 and 3, two additional plants were evenly spaced between the two plants in each trough. The inner plants were later removed for vegetative analysis. Each trough was sloped at 18.5:1 for drainage. After flowing down the trough, solutions returned to their respective holding tanks.

Solutions in all treatments were circulated intermittently (10 min on : 10 min off). Pulse treatments were applied at 0900 and 1400 HR for 30 min. The system was controlled by a mechanical timing apparatus.

Solution pH and EC were monitored daily. The pH was adjusted with 0.5 N NaOH or 0.5 N H₂SO₄ to 5.8 ± 0.2 for all solutions. The EC was adjusted by nutrient addition or water dilution when solutions reached ±25% of the initial concentration. Solution levels were controlled with a float valve connected to the water supply. All tanks were emptied and replaced with new solutions every 2 weeks.

Pulsing—1X and 4X solution; fruit analyzed (Expt. 1). Seeds were sown on 2 Feb. 1989. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 8 days after seeding (DAS). Seedlings were

transferred to the NFT system 45 DAS. Once placed in the NFT system, plants were allowed to acclimate to their respective nutrient solutions before high EC pulses began 54 DAS. There were two treatments with a baseline concentration of 0.25X and two with a baseline concentration of 1X. One treatment from each baseline group was pulsed at a concentration 4 times the baseline (i.e., 1X for the 0.25X baseline and 4X for the 1X baseline). The 1X solution for this study was based on a commercial NFT solution for growing tomatoes (Hall and Wilson, 1986). The macronutrient and Cl⁻ concentrations (millimolars) in the 1X solution were 13 NO₃⁻, 2 NH₄⁺, 1.5 H₂PO₄⁻, 7.7 K⁺, 4 Ca²⁺, 2 Mg²⁺, 2 SO₄²⁻, and 3.2 Cl⁻. Macronutrient and Cl⁻ ratios were adjusted proportionally in other solution concentrations. Micronutrient concentrations (micromolars), except Cl⁻, were 107 Fe³⁺, 32 BO₃³⁻, 18 Mn²⁺, 1.6 Cu²⁺, 1.5 Zn²⁺, and 0.6 MoO₄²⁻ in all solutions. Each plant was pollinated mechanically and fruit were harvested daily at incipient red. A structural failure of the overhead wire supports occurred 119 DAS resulting in the loss of several plants. The experiment was terminated at this point, and data were collected only from the first fruit cluster.

Pulsing—1X and 4X solution; Ca-enriched; fruit and leaves analyzed (Expt. 2). Seeds were sown on 16 Aug. 1989. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 14 DAS. Seedlings were transferred to the NFT system 50 DAS. High EC pulses began 57 DAS. The solutions and treatments for this study were the same as Expt. 1 except for the following changes: Ca²⁺ was increased in the 1X solution to 5 mM and Cl⁻ to 5.2 mM (Ca²⁺ and Cl⁻ were changed proportionally in the other treatment solutions); Mn²⁺ was decreased in all solutions to 9.1 μM and Zn²⁺ to 0.8 μM. These modifications were made to correct a Ca²⁺ deficiency and an antagonism of Fe³⁺ uptake by Mn²⁺ and Zn²⁺ observed in all treatments of Expt. 1.

The two plants in the center of each NFT trough were harvested for vegetative tissue analysis 71 DAS at 1000 HR. All remaining plants were topped just above the fifth cluster, 113 DAS. The plants were pollinated mechanically and fruit were harvested daily at incipient red until termination of the experiment 176 DAS.

Pulsing—1.5X and 6X solution; fruit and leaves analyzed (Expt. 3). Seeds were sown on 15 Feb. 1991. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 21 DAS. Seedlings were transferred to the NFT system 50 DAS. High EC pulses began 62 DAS. Treatments consisted of the same baseline concentrations as Expts. 1 and 2, but the pulses were increased to 1.5X and 6X, respectively. The 1X solution in this study was the same as Expt. 2, except Mn²⁺ was further decreased to 7.3 μM to reduce the antagonism with Fe³⁺ uptake.

The two plants in the center of each NFT trough were harvested for vegetative tissue analysis 76 DAS at 1000 HR. All plants were topped just above the fifth cluster, 102 DAS. Fruit harvest proceeded as in Expt. 2 until termination of the experiment 151 DAS.

Static hydroponic system for Expts. 4-6. Plants with two true leaves were transferred to 42-liter fiberglass tanks containing 1X solution as used in Expt. 3. The baseline concentration for all the vegetative experiments was 1X. The top dimensions of each tank were 45 × 64 cm. Each tank contained 35 plants distributed evenly in a 5 × 7 arrangement. Two aerators per tank provided mixing and root-gas exchange. Nutrient solutions were changed every 2 weeks. Treatments were applied by lifting the lid of each tank, allowing the roots to drain for ≈1 min, and transferring the lid to a tank containing an increased EC

Table 1. Mean pH, titratable acidity, percent dry matter, SSC, and weight per marketable fruit for first cluster fruit of Expt. 1.^z

Pulsing	pH	Titratable acidity (meq·100 ml ⁻¹)	
		baseline	nutrient concn
No pulse	4.21	7.31	7.58
Pulse*	4.18	7.42	7.27
Significance ^w	0.03	0.04	0.01

^zMeans for pH averaged over baseline nutrient concentrations.

^yThe 1X nutrient solution was based on commercial recommendations.

^xPulse treatment is an increase of four times the baseline nutrient concentration, twice daily for 30 min.

^wp values of F test; H₀: Equal means.

Table 2. Mean pH, titratable acidity, percent dry matter, SSC, and weight per marketable fruit for fruit of Expts. 2 and 3.^z

Baseline nutrient concn	pH	Titratable acidity (meq·100 ml ⁻¹)	Dry matter (%)	SSC (%)	Wt per marketable fruit (g)
<i>Expt. 2</i>					
0.25X	4.17	6.94	5.27	3.8	189
1X ^y	4.13	7.85	5.54	4.0	174
Significance ^x	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05
<i>Expt. 3</i>					
0.25X	4.15	6.87	5.67	3.9	184
1X	4.13	7.01	5.94	4.0	180
Significance ^x	0.03	0.33	0.04	0.11	0.66

^zMeans averaged over pulse and no pulse treatments for each baseline nutrient concentration.

^yThe 1X nutrient solution is based on commercial recommendations.

^xp values of F test; H₀: Equal means.

solution according to each experimental plan. This process was reversed at the end of a pulse.

4X solution—30 min pulse and step; leaves analyzed (Expt. 4). Seeds were sown on 15 July 1990. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 10 DAS. Seedlings were transferred to the hydroponic system 20 DAS. One group of plants remained in the 1X baseline concentration solution (control), a second group was transferred to 4X solution for 30 min and returned to the 1X solution (pulse), and a third group was transferred to 4X solution for the remainder of the experiment (step). The transfers took place 44 DAS at 1130 HR. Vegetative tissue was sampled at 0, 0.5, 1, 3, 6, 24, 72, and 144 h after the beginning of treatments.

6X solution—4 h pulse and step; leaves analyzed (Expt. 5). Seeds were sown on 22 Sept. 1990. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 16 DAS. Seedlings were transferred to the hydroponic system 25 DAS. Treatments were the same as Expt. 4 except the pulse-treated plants were transferred to 6X solution for 4 h and returned to the 1X solution, and the step-treated plants were transferred to 6X solution for the remainder of the experiment. The transfers were accomplished 53 DAS at 1000 HR. Vegetative tissue was sampled 0, 4, 28, 76, and 148 h after the beginning of treatments.

6X solution—4 h pulse; leaves analyzed (Expt. 6). Seeds were sown on 17 Nov. 1990. Seedlings were irrigated with 0.5X solution beginning 11 DAS. Seedlings were transferred to the hydroponic system 17 DAS. One group remained in the 1X baseline concentration solution (control) and another was transferred to 6X solution for 4 h and returned (pulse). The transfer took place 47 DAS at 0800 HR. Vegetative tissue was sampled 0, 3, 6, 9, and 24 h after the beginning of treatments.

Vegetative tissue sampling and chemical analysis. The fifth leaf (blade and petiole) from the apex was selected, composited with similar leaves from other plants(s) in the plot, and weighed. The remainder of the plant was discarded. Leaves were frozen at -80C and freeze-dried for analysis. Dried samples were weighed and ground in a stainless steel Wiley mill to a particle size ≤1 mm (20 mesh screen).

Dried tissue was extracted three times in 80% (v/v) aqueous ethanol at 80C. An aliquot of supernatant was dried in vacuo at 40C and resolubilized in water. Fructose in the extracts was reduced with NaBH₄, because fructose and malate have similar elution times. A 200-μl aliquot of the extract was incubated for 2 h at 40C with 100 μl of 1.6 N NaBH₄ in 0.25 N NaOH. Following incubation, 25 μl of 7 N H₂SO₄ was slowly added

to decompose the remaining NaBH₄. Following evolution of H₂ gas, samples were centrifuged and frozen for later analysis of organic acids.

The HPLC system for organic acid analysis included either a Waters 6000 or 510 pump (Millipore, Waters Chromatography Division, Milford, Mass.) that delivered the elution solvent, 0.01 N H₂SO₄, at a rate of 0.8 ml·min⁻¹. An HPX-87H column (Bio Rad Laboratories, Richmond, Calif.) was maintained at 65C and preceded by a microguard cation exchange guard column. Either Waters 401 or 410 refractive index detectors were used. A C-R3A integrator (Shimadzu Corporation, Analytical Instruments Plant, Kyoto, Japan) recorded retention times and peak heights. Sample size was 10 μl. Organic acids were identified and quantified through comparison with known standards.

Fruit tissue sampling and chemical analysis. All fruit were weighed and examined for defects following harvest at incipient red. Marketable fruit from the first, third, and fifth clusters were ripened for 7 days at 21C. Only first cluster fruit was available in Expt. 1. The ripe fruit were then cut longitudinally in quarters, and two opposite quarters were freeze-dried for percent dry matter determination. The two remaining quarters were frozen and later analyzed for pH, titratable acidity, and soluble solids concentration (SSC). The thawed fruit was pureed and the pulp removed by straining and centrifugation to obtain a clear liquid. The pH was measured on a 10-ml aliquot. This sample was then titrated to pH 8.2 with 0.1 N NaOH. SSC was determined with a temperature compensated, hand-held refractometer (American Optical Corp., Keene, N.H.).

Design of experiment and statistical analysis. In Expts. 1–3, each trough* was considered an experimental unit. Treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block with three replications. Yield, fruit quality, and vegetative tissue were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) as an A × B factorial with baseline nutrient concentration and no pulse vs. pulse application as factors. Regression models were fitted using a step-wise regression procedure (SAS Institute, Cary, N.C.).

In Expts. 4–6, each hydroponic tank was considered an experimental unit. Treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block with four replications. Vegetative tissue analysis results were subjected to ANOVA.

Results and Discussion

Pulsing with a high EC solution significantly decreased fruit pH in Expt. 1 (Table 1). The only effect of baseline concentration on fruit quality was a significant baseline vs. pulse inter-

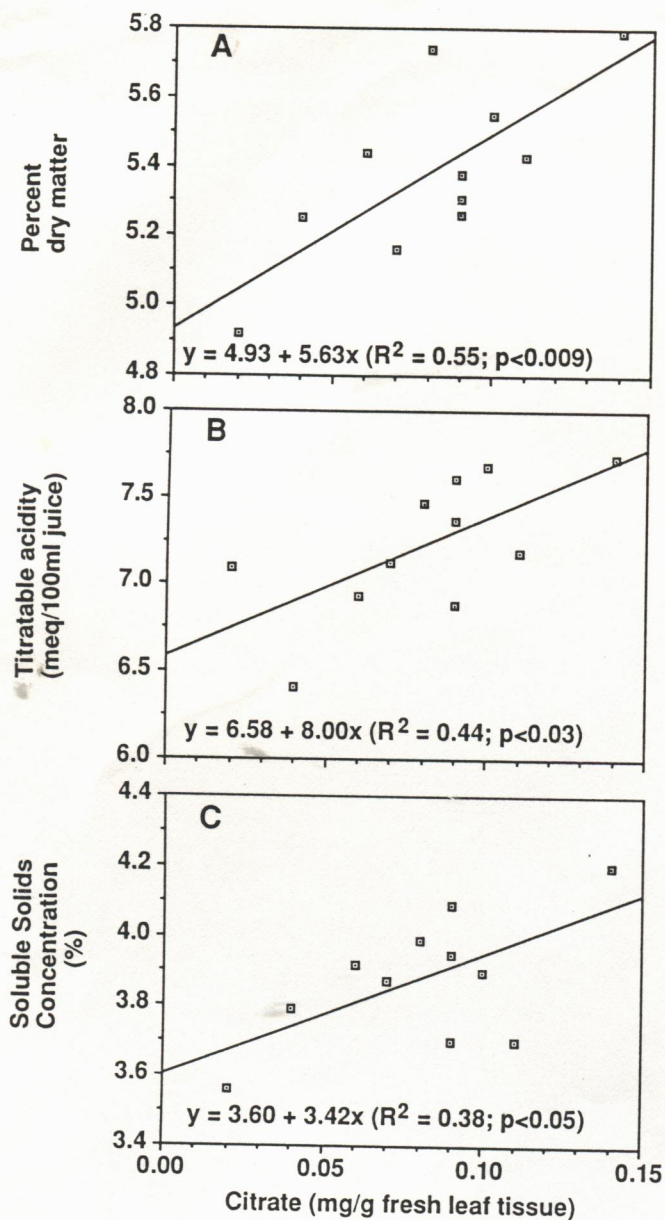


Fig. 1. Tomato fruit percent dry matter (A), titratable acidity (B), and SSC (C) vs. citrate on a fresh weight basis in the fifth leaf from the apex of tomato plants before fruit formation (71 days after seeding) in Expt. 2.

action with respect to titratable acidity ($P < 0.002$). Titratable acidity increased with pulsing at the 0.25X level and decreased with pulsing at the 1X level. Low pH and high titratable acidity are associated with high fruit quality (Davies and Hobson, 1981). There were no significant differences in SSC (3.5%), percent dry matter (5.0%), or weight per marketable fruit (185 and 191 g for control and pulsed, respectively).

In Expt. 2, pulsing had no effect on any measured characteristics and, thus, data were averaged accordingly. Titratable acidity, SSC, and percent dry matter were higher and pH was lower at 1X baseline concentration, as compared to 0.25X baseline concentration (Table 2). Although these improvements in fruit quality occurred at the higher baseline concentration, weight per marketable fruit decreased. Incidence of BER was 0.4 vs. 1.2 fruit per plant at 0.25X vs. 1X baseline concentration ($P < 0.04$). However, there were no significant differences in mar-

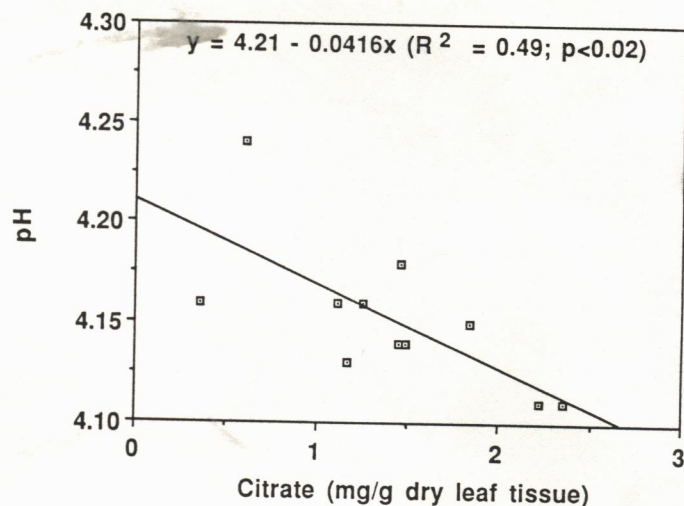


Fig. 2. Tomato fruit pH vs. citrate on a dry weight basis in the fifth leaf from the apex of tomato plants before fruit formation (71 days after seeding) in Expt. 2.

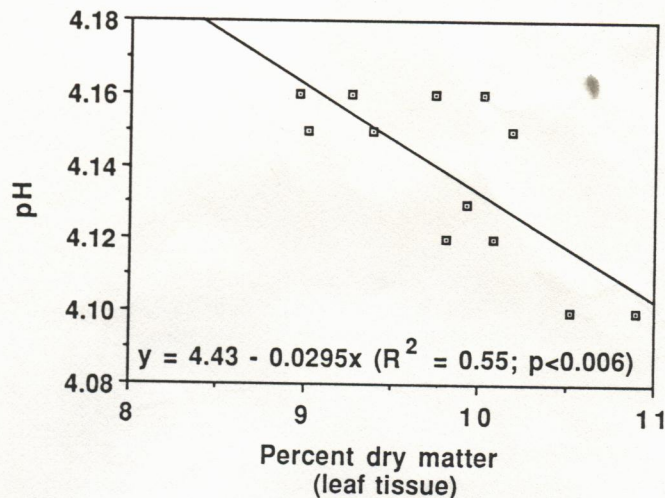


Fig. 3. Tomato fruit pH vs. percent dry matter in the fifth leaf from the apex of tomato plants before fruit formation (76 days after seeding) in Expt. 3.

ketable yield and number of marketable fruit due to baseline concentration.

In Expt. 3, fruit pH was lower and percent dry matter higher at the higher baseline concentration (Table 2); however, there were no significant differences in titratable acidity, SSC, or weight per marketable fruit. Pulsing at six times the baseline concentration resulted in a decrease in fruit pH from 4.15 to 4.12 ($P < 0.01$); yet, there were no significant differences in titratable acidity, SSC, percent dry matter, or weight of marketable fruit. There were also no significant differences in marketable yield, number of marketable fruit, or incidence of blossom-end rot due to either pulsing or baseline concentration.

Although pulsing caused some changes in fruit quality, these changes were not consistent over all experiments. Lower fruit pH (Expts. 1 and 3) was the only improvement in fruit quality observed at both baseline concentrations. Although titratable acidity increased with pulsing at the 0.25X level, the titratable acidity decrease at the 1X level lowered fruit quality (Expt. 1). The small improvements in fruit quality were not accompanied

by any yield changes. Since there was no consistent trend, short-term salt-shocks, as applied in these studies, cannot be recommended as a commercial method to improve fruit quality.

The fruit quality improvements (lower pH, higher titratable acidity, higher percent dry matter, and higher SSC) with the higher EC baseline concentration observed in Expts. 2 and 3 support previous reports (Gough and Hobson, 1990; Massey, et al., 1984). Adams and Ho (1989) observed a reduction in weight per fruit as in Expt. 2. However, total number and marketable yield were not significantly affected in either Expts. 2 or 3. Massey et al. (1984) found no decline in yield with an increasing EC up to $4 \text{ mS}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$. The EC of the 0.25X and 1X solutions were ≈ 0.8 and $2.8 \text{ mS}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$, respectively. Our data support the commercial use of long-term increases in the EC of nutrient solutions to improve tomato fruit quality. Subsequent research should refine nutrient concentrations, rates of nutrient concentration change, duration of increased nutrient concentration, and physiological age of plants when long-term increases in the EC of the nutrient solution occur.

In Expt. 2, percent dry matter, titratable acidity, SSC, and pH in fruit were regressed against citrate, malate, glucose, fructose, sucrose, and percent dry matter in the leaves before fruiting. Percent dry matter, titratable acidity, and SSC in the fruit were positively correlated with the citrate concentration of the fifth leaf on a fresh weight basis in vegetative tomato plants 71 DAS (Fig. 1). Fruit pH was negatively correlated with leaf citrate concentration on a dry weight basis (Fig. 2). Using these relationships, several vegetative studies could be conducted in the same time as one complete fruiting study. The significant predictive relationships in Expt. 2 were explored in three experiments where leaves were analyzed (Expts. 4-6).

In Expt. 4, no changes in leaf citrate, either on a fresh or dry weight basis, were observed as a result of the 4X pulse or the 4X step treatments. In Expt. 5, the pulse concentration and duration were increased to 6X and 4 h, respectively, to increase the salt-stress level; but no changes in leaf citrate were observed as a result of the pulse or step treatments. However, leaf citrate levels decreased in the afternoon in all treatments while malate increased. Apparently, malate and citrate in tomato leaves fluctuate diurnally, as was later verified (Niedziela, 1992). As a result, citrate was difficult to detect in the afternoon. Expt. 6 was conducted to determine if any differences in leaf citrate levels could be detected in the morning (0800 HR) following a pulse, when leaf citrate levels would be expected to be high, but no significant differences in leaf citrate due to the pulse were observed. From these data, we concluded that tomato leaf citrate is not a good predictor of subsequent fruit quality.

In Expt. 3, fruit pH was negatively correlated with the percent dry matter of the fifth leaf in vegetative plants 76 DAS (Fig. 3). There were no significant relationships between the other fruit quality characteristics and either organic acids or percent dry matter in the fifth leaf. Although the percent dry matter in the fifth leaf was correlated with the subsequent fruit quality,

the dry matter content can change diurnally due to such physiological processes as starch accumulation and degradation. As noted, tomato leaf citrate levels also change diurnally. Before conducting further predictive studies on vegetative tomato plants with the goal of improved fruit quality, a more stable predictor needs to be identified.

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Comparison of Plant Establishment Method, Transplant, or Direct Seeding on Growth and Yield of Bell Pepper

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Additional index words. *Capsicum annuum*, allometry, irrigation, priming, root growth, shoot growth

Abstract. Transplants produced with overhead or subirrigation and plants from direct seeding using primed or nontreated 'Jupiter' bell pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) seeds were evaluated for growth and yield in the field for 3 years. Early in development, overhead-irrigated (OI) transplants had more basal root elongation than subirrigated (SI) transplants; however, root growth differences caused by irrigation systems in the greenhouse were minimized during late ontogeny in the field. Basal, lateral, and taproot dry weights accounted for 81%, 15%, and 4% of the total for transplants and 25%, 57%, and 18% of the total for direct-seeded plants. Direct-seeded plants maintained a more-balanced root, stem, leaf, and fruit dry matter partitioning than transplants, which allocated more dry weight (per unit of root growth) to stems, leaves, and fruits. Over all seasons, transplants exhibited significantly higher and earlier yields than direct-seeded pepper plants, and total yields were similar between SI and OI transplants and between primed and nontreated seeds.

Bell pepper is established in the field by direct seeding or from containerized transplants generally grown in multicellular trays in greenhouses. Direct seeding can result in slow, variable, and reduced plant stands when extreme high or low temperatures, water stress, heavy rains, or the presence of soil-borne pests and diseases occur at the time of seeding (Heydecker and Coolbear, 1977). Plants established by transplanting are more uniform, can tolerate or escape early environmental/biological stresses, and can achieve earlier maturity than direct-seeded plants (Liptay et al., 1982). The choice of a planting system depends on the economics of plant establishment, plant performance after establishment, and the value of the subsequent yield.

Direct-seeded plants develop a strong taproot (Weaver and Bruner, 1927), while transplants may develop a distinctive root system caused by the early modification of the taproot in the containers (McKee, 1981) and the subsequent development of lateral and basal roots (Leskovar et al., 1989; Stoffella et al., 1988). Early root morphology and development may ultimately affect shoot and fruit development and consequently crop production (Thomas et al., 1982). Containerized pepper transplants grown with polyethylene mulch and sprinkler irrigation exhibited a more-uniform root growth and had more dry matter partitioned to fruits than direct-seeded plants (Leskovar et al., 1990a).

The objective of this study was to investigate how methods of plant establishment, using either transplants produced with overhead and subirrigation systems or direct seeding using primed and nontreated seeds, influences early growth and yield of bell peppers.

Materials and Methods

Plant material. 'Jupiter' pepper transplants grown with overhead- and subirrigation and primed and nontreated seeds were planted in the field in Spring 1988, 1989, and 1990. Before

sowing in trays, pepper seeds were treated for seed-borne diseases by immersion in water at 52C for 20 min (Shoemaker and Echandi, 1976), followed by a surface disinfection with NaOCl at 1% for 10 min and rinsing three times with deionized water. Priming was performed by placing the seeds in darkness in an aerated solution of polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 6000) at 0.6 MPa for 4 days at 25C (Cantliffe and Watkins, 1983). After priming, seeds were washed with running water, surface dried, and dried back to the original 6% seed moisture.

Transplant production. Overhead-irrigated transplants were grown in plastic greenhouses at Speedling, in Sun City, Fla. Speedling polystyrene trays with 200 inverted pyramid cells of 2.5 × 7.2 (square side length × depth; 18 cm³ volume) were used. Seeds were sown in a 2 peat : 1 vermiculite : 1 perlite mix (by volume) on several dates (Table 1). Trays were held in germination chambers at 25C and 100% relative humidity (RH) for 3 days, then placed in greenhouses where they remained until transplanting. After seedling emergence, transplants were watered daily or five times a week by overhead irrigation. During each irrigation, a soluble fertilizer was applied to provide a concentration of 50, 12, and 40 mg N, P, and K/liter, respectively. Fertilizer and water were withheld during the last 3 days before field transplanting (for acclimation). The greenhouse was held at 24/14C maximum/minimum.

Table 1. Seeding, planting, and harvesting dates of bell pepper plants established by transplanting or direct seeding.

Year	Transplanting			Direct seeding	
	Seeded	Planted	Fruit harvested (DAT)	Seeded	Fruit Harvested (DAS)
1988	1 Mar.	10 Apr.	72, 86, and 98	10 Apr.	98 and 111
1989	15 Feb.	29 Mar.	78, 93, and 98	20 Mar.	102 and 107
	1 Mar.	10 Apr.	98 and 113	24 Mar.	109 and 121
1990	20 Feb.	10 Apr.	78, 93, and 110	22 Mar.	108 and 118
	27 Feb.	19 Apr.	68, 80, and 90	30 Mar.	110

Received for publication 24 Oct. 1991. Accepted for publication 17 June 1992. Univ. of Florida Journal Series no. R-01569. We thank Speedling Inc., for support of this research. The cost of publishing this paper was defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Under postal regulations, this paper therefore must be hereby marked *advertisement* solely to indicate this fact.

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Abbreviations: DAP, days after planting; DAS, days after seeding; LDW, leaf dry weight; OI, overhead-irrigated; RDW, root dry weight; RGR, relative growth rate; SI, subsurface-irrigated; STDW, stem dry weight.