



XIV GREMPA, ATHENS, HELLAS 2008

XIV Meeting of the Mediterranean

Research Group for Almond and Pistachio

ACROPOL HOTEL, ATHENS, GREECE

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ORGANIZED BY

The Agricultural University of Athens Greece

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Dear colleagues

The organizing committee of the XIV GREMPA MEETING is very pleased to announce that the main arrangements for the organization are nearly completed. Over 120 scientists from 16 countries all over the world have already registered or declared that they will attend the Meeting, which will take place in Acropol Hotel Athens, Greece between 30 March - 4 April 2008.

Looking forward to welcome you in Athens
On behalf of the local organizing committee

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SOIL BORON IS HIGH IN MANY ORCHARDS AND ITS CONCENTRATION AFFECTS LEAF NECROSIS OF PISTACHIO (*Pistacia vera* L.)

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Excessive levels of Boron may cause yellowing, necrosis, and death of the leaf tissues which may occur along the margins of the leaves. Present study was carried out in order to study leaf necrosis of Pistachio. The studied cultivars include Ohadi and Badami. In each cultivar, necrotic and intact (normal) leaves of 7 Orchards located in different parts of Feizabad were gathered. Soil samples also were taken from around the Trees in different depth namely, 0-30, 30-60 and 60-90 cm. The results showed that there is direct relation between B enhancement and Leaf necrosis. Boron accumulates in the leaves as they age, so symptoms usually appear on older leaves first. Badami c.v showed necrosis at lower levels of B In comparison to Ohadi c.v. This cultivar is more sensitive to increments of B in soil, compared to cultivar badami. So, in regions with a high concentration of B in irrigation water and soil, cultivation of Badami is preferred to Ohadi cultivar. Increase in B toxicity, directly or indirectly causes disruption in metabolic processes and hence has influence on quality and quantity of Pistachio.

Keywords: Pistachio- leaf necrosis - B (Boron) - leaf, soil and water analyses