

14<sup>th</sup> International Conference on

# Agriculture & Horticulture

August 15-16, 2019 | Rome, Italy

## Impact of some biofertilizers and olive pomace as soil amendments on *Meloidogyne incognita* , growth and chemical analysis of jasmine in Egypt

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Seven organic treatments manufactured of various substances viz., Nile compost (NC) , Town refuses compost (TRC) , Market residues compost (MRC) , Agro - compost 1% N (AC 1% N) , Agro - compost 3% N (AC 3% N) , Nile fertile (NF) and Olive pomace compost (OPC) as soil amendments were evaluated under field conditions as soil treatment for managing the root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* populations either in the soil or in roots as compared to untreated plants throughout two successive seasons. Significant differences in the nematode populations were found within and between treatments. The percentage efficacy of such treatments in reducing the nematode populations in both soil and roots, the high rate of NC product & the recommended rate of MRC product in two months , one month at using each of the low rate and the recommended rate of NC , TRC, AC 3% N as well as one month at using each of the high rate of MRC and AC 3% N the lower rate (4 kg / tree) of AC 1% N has surpassed the others . As for plant growth, all the tested treatments caused increases in plant height , stem diameter , flower yield , weight of 100 flowers , concrete recovery of flowers % , some oil characters i.e. refractive index at 20°C , specific gravity at 15°C , acid and ester numbers as well as chemical composition of jasmine leaves and flowers i.e. their contents of N , P , K , total chlorophylls , total carbohydrates and crude protein % as compared with control plants. Generally, there were positive relationship between doses of all treatments and reduction in the nematode populations and increases in all the previous mentioned of jasmine growth parameters.

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