

## Cultivo de higo

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Once in a lifetime you will need a doctor, a lawyer, an architect, but every day, three times a day you will need a farmer. Rice (*Ficus carica* L; Morachea family) originated in the tropics of the Old World - Asia Minor and the Mediterranean (Figure 1). In the Mediterranean figs have been cultivated since 5000 BC Figure 1. Wild fig tree in central Iran (Shiraz). Click miniature to enlarge. On the West Coast, in an area that eventually became the state of California, Spanish Franciscan missionaries introduced a sortvar mission into the area, which in 1769 became a Mission of San Diego. Other varieties of figs have also been imported into the California area from Mediterranean countries, including Turkey.Because the pollination process in some imported figs required wasp figs (*Blastophaga psenes*), the lack of this nass led to the initial failure of fig cultivation on the West Coast. This obstacle was re-sealed by importing the fig axis. Fruits of these varieties of figs had open eyes or oyltolo (opening on top of the fruit) and often attacked insects and diseases. Scientists, including Ira J. Condit, William B. Storey and others working on genetic enhancement of figs have produced new varieties with eyes closed, varieties that do not require pollination. In addition, over the past 50 years, many fig varieties have been imported from the Old World. Currently, however, there are no fig breeding programs in the United States, and at least 60-100 named fig varieties, relatively few are grown in the southeastern United States.Adaptation figs adapted to the dry Mediterranean-type climate (Figure 2) such as California. The wet weather season in Florida is associated with increased pressure of insects and diseases, and rain can lead to fruit cracks. Rice varieties do not require more than 100 hours of temperature of 45oF or less during the rest season to promote the normal development of vegetative and reproductive shoots. As a result, fig trees get enough winter cooling in all but southern Florida. Completely inactive trees are resistant to temperatures of about 15oF-20oF (Figure 3). The preliminary impact of trees on low temperature conditions can increase their resistance to cold. Figure 2. Production of rain-irrigated fig trees (dry) in Shiraz, Iran. Click the thumbnail to enlarge. Figure 3. Fig tree in full hibernation. Click on the miniature Fig trees that are not acclimatized to the cold often suffer from low-temperature injuries in Florida and other parts of the southeastern United States. Fig trees grown in this region freeze completely for several years and therefore often have a habit of growing similar to bushes after they have grown from their roots. Tree Description Growth Habit is a fig tree decidistal tree that can reach 50 feet tall (Figure 4). However, in the southeastern United States, this tree rarely exceeds 25 feet due to occasional cold lesions in the trunk and branches. Most fig trees in the southeastern United States are shrubs with multiple branches. Fig wood is weak and decomposes quickly. Small branches tend to be richer in honey than wood branches. When the branches are cut or damaged, they produce copious amounts of milk latex, which can be an irritant for the skin. This latex contains a protein-degrading enzyme called ficin, which is similar to papain. Fig trees produce roots that can be very deep in well-drained soils. The lateral spread of the roots can be abundant. Figure 4. The habit of fig growth. Push the miniature to enlarge. These leaves are deeply lobed, with three to five lobes. The leaves contain trichom (pubescence), which is especially rough on the adaxial (upper) surface of the leaf. Leaf pubescence can also irritate the skin. The morphology of the leaf differs between varieties. Figure 5. Morphology of rice leaves: a) the upper side, b) the lower side and c) differences in leaf morphology between varieties. Click miniature to enlarge. Flower morphology Flowers are tiny, unisexual, with stamens or pestles, depending on the type of fig (figure 6). Flowers grow on the armpits of leaves. As a rule, fig varieties have only female flowers and do not require pollination (discussed below). Figure 6. Flower fig button. Push the miniature to enlarge. Nefer fertilized ovaries provide a resinous taste associated with figs. The fruit may have a closed or open ostelo (or eye) located on top of the fetus (Figure 7). Figure 7. Click miniature to enlarge. Fig caprices produce endurance (male) flowers and are useful only as a source of pollen. Smyrna fig trees produce only pistil (female) flowers and require Caprifig plants for pollination. San Pedro develops flowers with pistil and produces two types, one on leafless wood that does not require pollination and the other on new wood that requires pollination. The fig varieties recommended for Florida are common figs that are parrocarponic, fruits that develop without pollination. Smrma and San Pedro types will not produce fruit in Florida due to the lack of Caprices and pollination of wasp (*Blastophaga psenes*). Since common figs do not require the pollination of the wasp, the best varieties have closed ostelo to minimize rot, avoiding the appearance of insects or rainwater inside the fruit. Figure 8. Four types of figs: a) Kadritigi, b) Smyrna, c) St. Peter, and d) common. Click miniature to enlarge. Pic Cultivars Cultivar Choice there are many varieties of figs with different characteristics that are grown in Florida. The figs can have different shell colors, including black, purple, pink, yellow, green or greenish-yellow (Figure 14). Figure 9. The color of the fruit peel between different varieties of figs. Click miniature to enlarge. Characteristics that should be taken into account when choosing fig varieties include the following: Cold Tolerance Ability to produce fruit without pollination (partocarpa). Fruit with an eye or closed nesselco: A long peduling that allows the fetus to fall and release moisture; Green peel on fruit to minimize damage from birds. The characteristics of the Rice Cultivars below are a summary of the characteristics of fig varieties. Alternative names of varieties appear in brackets: Alma: High yields of this variety have been registered. Alma is moderately tolerant of cold and produces medium-sized fruits with brown shell and light bronze pulp. Ostiolo is average, the fruit has several seeds and is very sweet. Fruits begin to ripen from late July to August and are well fresh or processed. Black Spanish (Spanish black, California Brown Turkey, San Pedro): This variety produces medium, purple-brown fruits with red center. Black Spanish has an open ostiolo. Fruits ripen in June and August. Brown Turkey (Brown Turkish, Brunswick, Eastern Brown Turkey, Harrison, Lees Perpetual, Ramsey, Texas Everbearing): This variety is probably the most popular in the southeastern United States. A small amount of fruit (so-called breb fruit) matures in July, followed by harvest that will be ready in a month. The fruit is medium-sized, has a bronze peel and amber pulp. The fruit has a small and medium ostil and is well fresh or processed. Celeste (Blue Celeste, Heavenly and Small Brown Sugar): This variety is probably the second most common fig in the southeastern United States. Celeste is quite resistant to cold, and the fruit is small to medium sized and painted between purple bronze until light brown. This variety has closed ostelo and begins to mature in early July. Celeste fruits are good fresh or processed. Champagne (Golden Celeste): This variety, recently launched by Louisiana State University, produces medium-sized fruits with yellow peel, bronze pulp and indoor ostelo. The ripening of the fruit occurs in early July. Conadria (Genoa): This variety is characterized by an energetic tree that produces green and yellow fruits. The flesh of the fruit is pink to red and taste good. Ostikolo is small and dense. The ripening of the fruit occurs in June and again in August. The fruits of the Conadia variety are good fresh and excellent when dried. Green Ischia (Ischia Verde, Ischia Green, Ischia Verte and White Ischia): This variety produces small and medium green fruit with a strawberry center and a closed stykol. The fruits of Ischia Verde ripen between the end of July and the beginning of August. Hunting: This variety is very resistant to cold and produces a small pear-shaped fruit, purple brown with a long neck. Hunt has a closed eye, amber pulp and several seeds. The fruit matured in July. Jelly (Jelly, Mary Lane Seedless): This variety produces medium, medium-sized yellow figs with pure amber pulp and very little seeds. Jelly fruit is good for eating fresh and saving, although the skin is soft. Jelly fruits ripen between the end of July and August. Cadota (Florentine): This variety produces a medium and large yellow fruit with an open stelo, which is partially sealed with honey. The quality of the fruit decreases when the weather is very wet. Although Kadota rice can be eaten fresh, they are best suited for canned and other types of canned food. The fruit is ripening in July. LSU Gold: This variety was developed by Louisiana State University and produces large yellow fruits with pink and red flesh. LSU gold fruits should be harvested as soon as it is ripe, as this fruit has an open eye that can lead to the deterioration of the fruit. Maturation occurs from July to August. Good quality fruit There are fresh and canned. LSU Purple: This is another variety developed by Louisiana State University that produces small and medium purple figs, bright, amber to pink pulp, and with closed ostelo. The main harvest matures in August, although some fruits may ripen in autumn. The fruit is of good quality to eat fresh and canned. Magnolia (Braunschweig, Madonna): This variety is common in parts of the southeastern United States, but not in Florida. Magnolia has a cold resistance of up to 50oF, and often produces the largest fruit available. This fig is asymmetrical, bronze-colored and has an open ossthusus. Pulp amber in strawberries. Maturation takes place from mid-July to August. The fruit should be harvested as soon as possible, as it can crack and become acidic in wet conditions. This variety produces the most suitable fruit for canned produce. Mission: This fig is black and large, with reddish-pink flesh. Mission is a variety that produces fruit continuously from summer to winter. It's not cold enough to be grown in the southeastern United States.O'Rourke (Improved Celeste): Louisiana State University has also developed this variety that produces small and medium fruits, with a brown shell, with bronze pulp. O'Rourke's fruit wascolo is partially covered with a honey substance. The maturation of this fruit occurs in early July and has good quality to eat fresh and canned. Osborne is prolific (Arachipel, Hardy prolific, Neveralla, Osborne, Rust): This variety produces medium and large fruit, with reddish or brown skin and light pulp. Its taste is sweet and has little seeds. Osticolo is partially closed. They are reported better in colder climates in this variety. Fruit maturation occurs in August, and is best if consumed fresh. Pasquale (Natalino, Right): This variety produces sweet, small fruit, with purple peel and amber to pink pulp. Pasquale matures from late November to December and is often damaged by frost because it is not cold-resistant. This is not recommended for the southeastern United States. Tena: This variety produces medium and large fruits, with a greenish-yellow shell and strawberry pulp. The edge of this fruit is closed. Tena thrives in hot, dry climates. Tiger (Tiger, Giant Celeste): This new variety, released by Louisiana State University, produces a large fruit of color yellow pulp and has a partially closed snout. Fruits of this variety ripen in early July. Ventura (Verdal louange): This variety produces a large green fruit with a long neck. Pulp is intense red in color and has excellent taste. Fruits of this variety ripen from August to September. Fruits can be eaten fresh or canned. Ten varieties of figs (Alma, Black Spanish, Brown Turkey, Conadria, Celeste, Jelly, Osborne's prolific, Pasquale, Tena, and Ventura) were evaluated in court at the UF/IFAS North Florida Science and Education Center in Monticello, Florida Other varieties of figs not rated at the University of Florida include: Champagne, Green Ischia, Hunt, Cadot, LSU Gold, LSU Purple, Magnolia, O'Rourke Sleeping Fabric approximately 6 inches in length and less than 1 inch. The basal end of the felling should consist of a 2-year-old tree. Figure 10. The spread of tree figs. Press a miniature to enlarge. At least half the cutting length should be below ground level. Basal cutting ends should produce calluses within two to three weeks at 50oF-60oF. The effectiveness of rooting can be improved by taking basal contractions directly under the nodes and by rooting hormones. Leaf shoots require frequent irrigation or the use of a fog bed until the roots are fully functional. (For more information on building fog beds, readers refer to CIR417, installing fog generator equipment. Fig trees are rarely spread by grafting kidneys or patches, or other graft methods such as cane grafts, sides, crowns or crevices. Root cherries can be moved to the field after the formation of sufficient roots. Newly installed trees should be watered every day or every other day. The location of fig trees works best in places with full sun during the day (Figure 11). Fig trees often leave vegetation under the shade, which competes with them under the top of the tree. These trees should not be limited to a small area. The trunk and main branches, if not under the shadow, may experience solar scalding, which can be minimized by the use of white latex paint. The root system of fig trees can go far beyond the canopy (Figure 11). A planting place for growing a fig tree with full sun. Click a miniature to enlarge. Plants produced in containers can be planted at any time of the year as long as they are irrigated. The 10-16ft (3m-5 m) distance between plants and 1-20 feet (4 m-6 m) between rows is used in gardens, and similar intervals should be maintained for yard trees (Figure 11). Irrigation is necessary for fig trees during the first year of creation. Figs should receive 10 gallons per application at least three times a week during this period. After a year of establishment, irrigation is not mandatory, except for a prolonged drought. If the drought persists for more than a few weeks, irrigation of 20 to 50 gallons per tree can be applied to mature fig trees. Trees with drought stress are more susceptible to nematodes and do not produce good fruits. Learning and pruning trees tends to be a shrub growth habit, with many suckers emerging from the root and crown area. For commercial production, fig trees are sometimes trimmed to have a central leader or a modified central leader, but this activity is usually useless because these trees often rebe back because of the cold and grow in the form of shrubs (Figure 12). The cold-damaged branches should be removed after the onset of regrowth (see the next section). Figure 12. Multi-stage tutoring system. Click the miniature to enlarge. For later pruning varieties, pruning can lead to a significant decrease in yields next year. Warning: heavy pruning in winter can eliminate the entire crop next year. Cold fig tree injuries often suffer from cold injuries in the southeastern United States. Brown Turkey and Celeste are common varieties that have been registered as colder tolerant than many other fig varieties. Cultural practices should be avoided, which contribute to the wave of growth at the end of summer (the use of fertilizers and irrigation), as the delicate tissue will freeze and die when exposed to temperatures just below zero. Fig trees in Florida are often not caused by cold in the fall before the onset of winter cold. When they pass through the cold air conditioning stage, completely inactive trees can withstand temperatures from 15oF to 20oF without suffering from serious damage. Flash more susceptible than wood at temperatures below freezing point. As mentioned above, most fig trees in the southeastern United States adopt shrub as a habit of growth rather than a typical tree-like growth habit, due to cold lesions on the trunk and major support branches. Fertilization There is little information about the fertility needs of figs. However, the general consensus is that fig trees tend to require a little fertilization. Excessive fertilization can contribute to excessive autonomic growth and low productivity. It is advisable to apply fertilizers when the total amount of vegetative growth is less than one foot in length. For young trees, 1/2 pound 10-10-10 micronutrients can be applied three to five times during the current season, starting from late winter (February to March) and ending around August 1. For large trees it is recommended to use 2-4 pounds 10-10-10 with trace elements three to five times during the season (February to August). Pests fig trees are a moderately sustainable crop, but are susceptible to animal pests and diseases (Figure 13). The roots of fig trees are food preferred by birds, moles, rabbits and squirrels, which also feed on fruit. The root node of nematodes can also be a limitation for fig trees planted in sandy soils, but they are usually not a problem in fertile or frank soils. Organic amendments or mulch reduce the damage to nematodes. Some insects and diseases can attack figs if the variety is open. Figure 13. Rice is damaged by birds or insects. The most common fatty disease in the southeastern United States is fig rust (*Cerotelium fic*) (Figure 14). Rust in figs turns brown leaves, can cause defoliation and premature maturation of the fetus, and reduces tolerance to cold. This disease can be controlled by the lycocard use of Bordeaux 5-5-50 (copper sulfate, lime and water) performed every two to three weeks during the season, from April to November. Figure 14. Rice rust on the leaves. Push a miniature to enlarge. Other fig diseases include Botrytis cinerea (fungus) and fungal spot Cercospora (Cercospora fici), which causes the tips of branches to blacken and die. The disease of yarn (Pellicularia koleorga) leads to necrosis in stems and tangled foliage. Botriosperium doide (fungus) causes necrosis of leaves and stems. Rhyzopus stolonifer (tisonne) leads to the fact that the fruit falls into varieties with open eyes. Fusarium spp. and Aspergillus Niger are que atacan la fruta madura. Aunque muchas enfermedades atacan a los higos, la mayor'a de est'n plantas se cultivan en jardines privados y no reciben aplicaciones foliares de pesticidas. Las Plagas de insectos m's comunes son la cochinilla, el barrenador de higos de tres l'neas, y las hormigas. La aplicacion de insecticida rara vez se justifica. Pongase en contacto con su agente de extens'ien local de UF/HTTP://SFYL.IFAS.UFL.EDU/FIND-YOUR-LOCAL-OFFICE/ para obtener recomendaciones sobre aplicaciones foliares. Links Duyar, E. 1998. The impact of environmental changes on fig plantations in the Big Menderes Basin (Meander). Acta Hort. 480: 311-315.Eisen, G. 1901. Rice: its history, culture and treatment. Bulletin Number 9, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Pomology, Washington, USA. Erez, A. and J. Shulman. 1982. 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