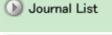
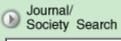


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Influences of Harvesting Time and Plucking Position of the Second Crop on New Shoot Growth and Yield of the First Crop of the Next Year for the Tea (Camellia sinensis L.)

Takayuki NAKANO and Masaaki OHOBA

1) Shizuoka Tea Exp. 2) Shizuoka Tea Exp. [Published: 1998/09/05] [Released: 2008/02/14]

Abstract:

Because the trading price of low-grade tea has been sluggish, tea cultivation techniques must be aimed to increase the yield and quality primarily of the first crop, which is material of high-grade tea. In this study, the influences of the harvesting method of the second crop on the first crop in the next year were investigated in a tea field where a third crop was not harvesting method of the second crop on the first crop in the next year were investigated in a tea field where a third crop was not harvested. The early harvest of the second crop of tea decreased the number of new shoots in the first crop of the next year. Plucking at a higher position for the second crop induced a decrease in the number of new shoots and delay of new shoot growth in the first crop of the next year. So, early harvesting and plucking at a higher position for the second crop caused a decrease in the yield of the first crop in the next year. A combination of early harvesting and plucking at a higher position induced an increase in sucker shoots and flower buds in the autumn season. In tea fields where a third crop was not harvested, a lower number of new shoots would be one of the main reasons resulting in lower yield of the first crop in the next year. Thus, a late harvest and plucking at a lower position for the second crop should be necessary to ensure a sufficient number of new shoots in the first crop of the next year. A high number of new shoots will induce a high yield for the first crop.

Keywords:

Camellia sinensis L., Number of new shoots, Plucking, Skiffing, Tea plants, Yield

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