

## Bölüm 14

# SEBZELERDE AŞILI FİDE KULLANIMI

Hakan AKTAŞ<sup>1</sup>

### AŞILI SEBZE FİDESİNİN TARİHİ VE AMACI

Aşılama iki bitkinin (anaç ve kalem) bir araya getirilerek tek bir bitki gibi yetiştirilme tekniğidir. Sebzelerde aşılama Kore'de 17. yy da başlamış, <sup>[36]</sup> daha sonra 20 yy. da toprak kökenli patojenlere karşı yapılmıştır <sup>[38]</sup>. Ticari olarak kullanım ise 1930 yılında Japonya'da su kabağı üzerine karpuz aşılanmasıyla başlamıştır. *Solanaceae* grubu içerisinde ise ilk aşılama 1950'li yıllarda *Solanum melongona* türünün *Solanum integrifolium* üzerine aşılanması ile başlamıştır <sup>[44]</sup>. Son yıllarda ise; sebzelerde aşılama, genellikle toprak kökenli hastalık etmenlerine dayanıklılığı sağlamak için yapılmaya başlamıştır <sup>[1], [4], [7], [50], [51], [30], [23], [55], [58], [2], [54]</sup>. Daha sonra ise aşılama düşük toprak sıcaklığı, kuraklık, tuzluluk gibi abiyotik stres koşullarına karşı kullanılmaya başlanmıştır <sup>[57], [19], [18], [52], [61], [46]</sup>.

Genel olarak bakıldığından ise abiotik ve biotik stres yanında verim ve kalite artısını sağlamak hedefli olarak da kullanılmaktadır <sup>[28], [3], [43], [10], [62], [19], [37], [56], [55]</sup>.

Aşılama bazı araştırmalarda ise kullanılan aşı yönteminin meyvede kalite kriterleri olan; pH, tat, şeker içeriği, renk, karotenoid içeriği ve tekstür gibi faktörler üzerine önemli etkileri olduğu yönündedir <sup>[12]</sup>. Ülkemizde aşılama tarihi çok eski olmayıp, karpuz/kabak aşılanması ile başlamıştır. Ancak son yıllarda hızlı bir artış göstermiştir (Çizelge 1).

Ayrıca aşılama *Fusarium spp.* ve nematod gibi patojenlerle mücadele edilmesi, toprak sıcaklığının düşük ve düşük hava sıcaklığına tolerens sağlaması, toprak tuzluluğu ve yüksek nem gibi abiyotik stres faktörlerine toleranslı olması nedeniyle bitkilerin topraktan suyu ve besin maddelerini daha iyi alımını ve kullanımını sağlayabilmektedir <sup>[29], [49], [62] [37], [14], [42]</sup>.

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