







CUBRANT HARVESTER
JOONAS

A photograph of several Golden currant bushes in a field. The bushes are covered in small, bright yellow-green fruits. A wooden stake with two horizontal rungs is positioned in the center of the frame, supporting one of the bushes. In the background, a chain-link fence runs across the scene, and beyond that, a field of brown soil is visible under a clear sky. The ground in the foreground is dark brown and appears to be recently tilled or planted.

Golden currant

Raspberry cultivation

Significance of cultivation

Excellent fruits for direct consumption

Top-quality fruits for production of syrups, juices, jams, and fruit salads

Requirements on environment

Soil: Rich in nutrients and humus, loamy to loamy-sandy, slightly acidic, pH 5.6-6.5

Intolerant to heavy, clay, water-logged soil

Annual precipitation: 700 mm, sunny locations

High requirements on organic matter in soil

Cultivation technologies

Strip plantings with supports

Planting spacing in relation to mechanization,
special mechanization: 2.0-2.5 m row spacing,
common mechanization: 3.0-3.5 m

Natural, strip, freely growing planting of erect
varieties without support

Simple wire support; wires are stretched along
poles at 1.0-1.2 m, 4-6 m apart; shoots are tied
along, fruits mature better, and harvest is easier

Double wire support: Two wires are installed at
1.0-1.2 m, 0.4 m apart to outline space for the
growth, and to tie the shoots

growth, and to tie the shoots

Two-year method: Spacing 2.0-0.35 m, land is divided into 2 sections, one section produces fruits; all shoots are cut in the autumn, harvest in the upcoming year

Planting and treatment

Plant in the autumn; optimum planting: from soil to soil, deeper planting, reduce above-ground part to 0.15 m

First year: Soil disintegration, irrigation, soil mulching (reduces vapour, provides humus), nutrition for older plantings

5-10 mowing sessions per growing season in the grassed inter-rows

After harvest, remove unproductive, weak shoots growing in the inter-rows

Supply most water during growing, blooming, emergence and maturing of fruits, lack of irrigation reduces yield to a half

Fertilize with organic manure every 3 years; 3 doses of nitrogen fertilizers: early in spring, mid-May and after harvest

Harvest

Technological maturity, manual picking, early morning, twice a week for 4 weeks

Yield: 7-9 tons per ha







Blackberry cultivation

Significance of cultivation

Excellent fruit for direct consumption, processing industry and pharmaceutical industry

Requirements on environment

No special requirements on soil and environment

Prefers neutral to slightly alkali soil

Airy, sunny locations

Cultivation technologies

Strip plantings with supports

Planting and treatment

Soil treatment, planting and planting time is similar to raspberries

Support is a must, poles 4-6 m apart, 3 wires at 0.6, 1.2 and 1.8 m, shoots are either intertwined or tied, annual shoot length: 3-5 m, fruit production on last year shoots

Doses, time and dates of fertilization and additional fertilization are similar to raspberries

Harvest

4 week in Aug/Sep for one-off fruiting blackberry

Less-prone to over-ripening, once a week is enough

Yield: 9-15 tons per ha





Strawberry cultivation

Significance of cultivation

First fruit in the spring for direct consumption

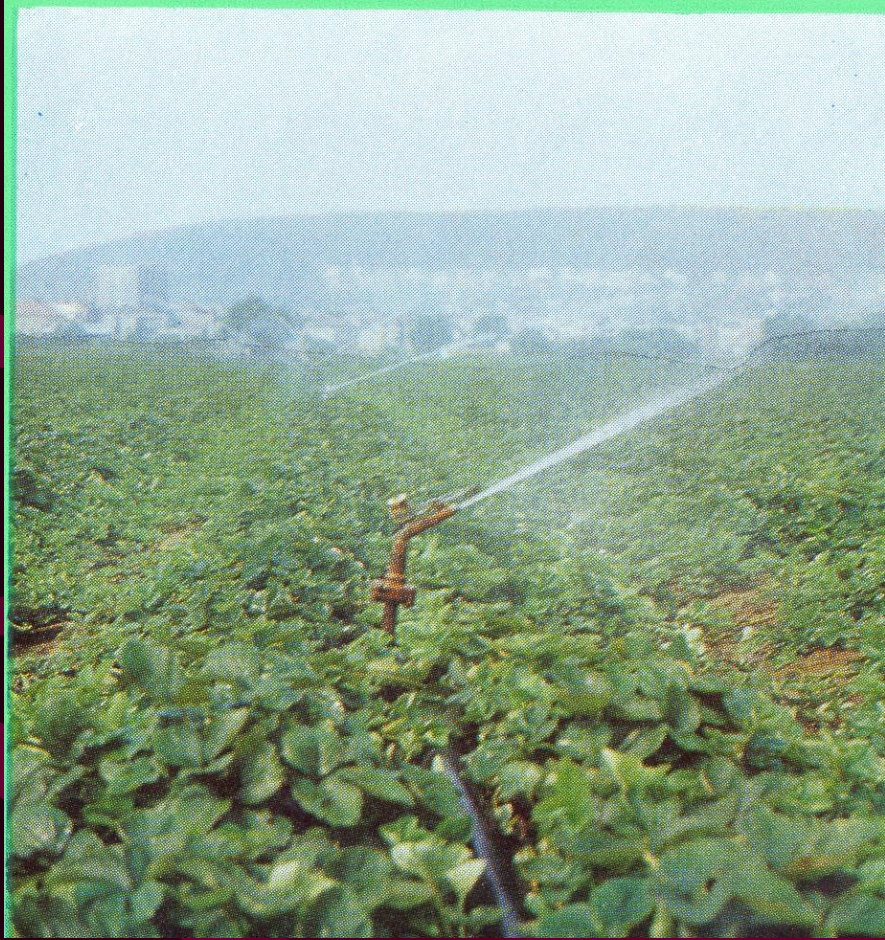
Commodity for cooling and processing industry

Source of vit. C and other substances

Valued for specific aromas and flavour

Celkový pohled na plantáž v květu





Requirements on environment

Adaptable to various climates and soils

Tolerates up to 500 m altitudes

Benefits from average temperature of 6-10 °C and annual precipitation 600-700 mm, evenly distributed

Heat-retaining soil, rich in humus, pH 5.5-6.5

Cultivation technologies

One-row plantings with 0.9 x 0.3-0.4 m spacing
(mechanization)

Dense rows: Plants form a compact row of new plants from their own stolons; good for thin-foliage varieties, weed-free land

Two-row plantings, warm and sunny regions, triangle-shaped plantings

Ridge-style growth, water-logged soil

Bed-style growth, similar to strip planting, strip width: 0.8-1.2 m

Non-woven fabrics: Accelerates growth and ripening, eliminates night temperature drops; fabrics layed in spring, removed at the onset of blooming

Conventional multi-year crop (at least 3 years), savings of planting material, high yield, production of fruits of worse quality

Two-year old crop, more expenditure for planting, more fruits of excellent quality

One-year old crop, planted every year, lots of seedlings, excellent fruits quality

Planting and treatment

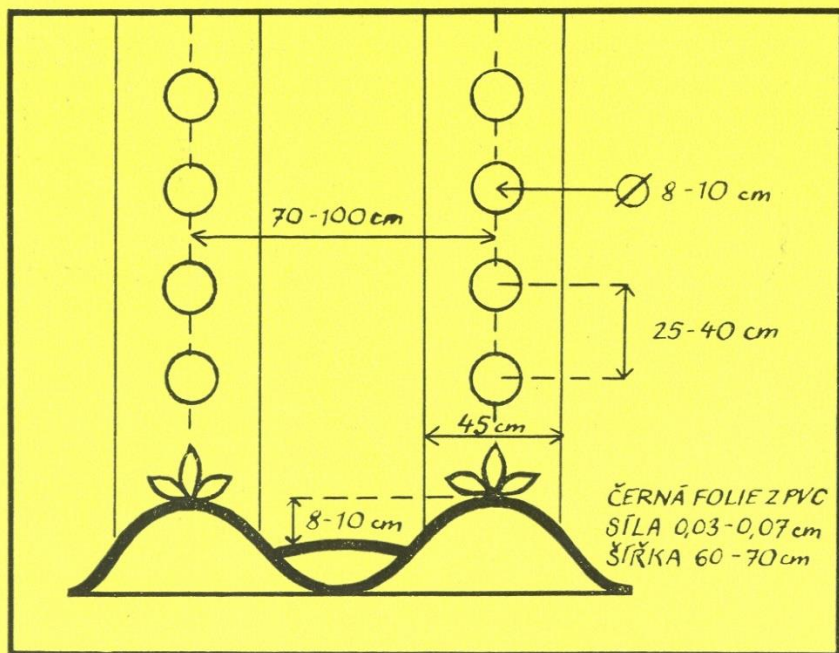
Preceding crop is important especially for early and summer plantings (early root and tuber crops, legumes)

Apply industrial fertilizers and herbicides before planting

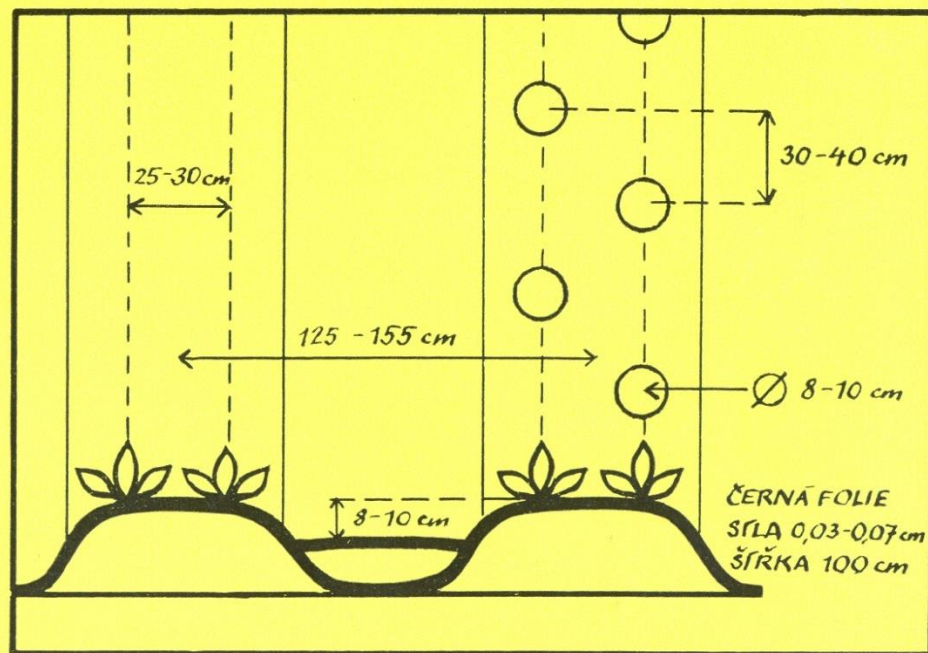
Soak seedlings before planting: 0.3 % Previcur, 0.1 % Fundazol

Irrigate right after planting - 95 % of planting is successful

JEDNOŘÁDEK



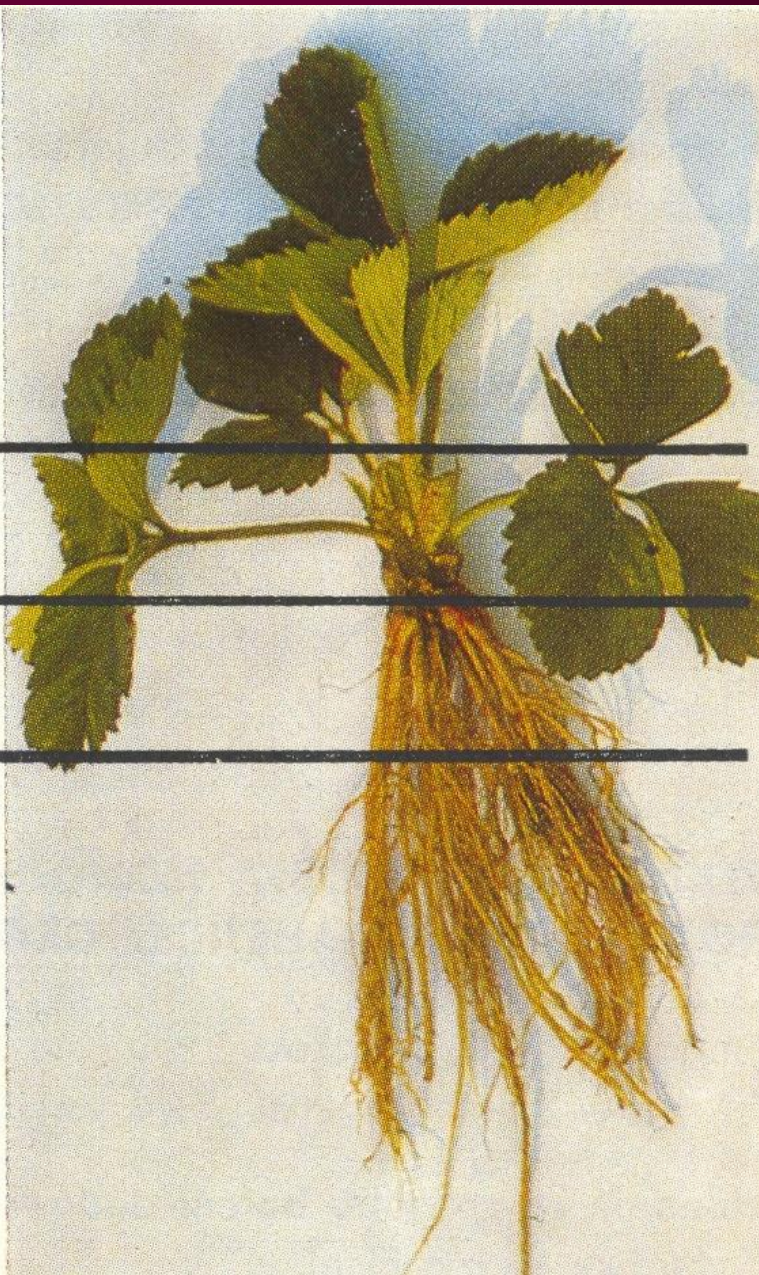
DVOUŘÁDEK



příliš hluboko

správně

příliš mělko



Frigo plants, selection of varieties according to type of cultivation

Remove dry leaves in spring before sprouting, apply fertilizers (calcium nitrate: 1.5-2 q.ha-1)

Fertilization of young plantings – pure nutrients 40 kg N, 50 kg P, 80 kg K

Fertilization of productive plantings: 100 kg N, 70 kg P, 170 kg K (dosing: 1/2 in early spring, 1/4 before blooming, 1/4 after harvest)

Protection against fungi diseases

Harvest

Manual picking, even rotten fruits in rainy weather

Chipwood baskets, twice a week

Yield: 9-15 tons per ha



Ostara



Senga Sengana



