

CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTION OF HUNGARIAN CHILI PEPPERS FOR THE EFFECT OF RIOLITUFA AND POULTRY

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There are many varieties of chilli pepper that have different degrees of spiciness. Their common feature is that they have a beneficial effect on their health with their high vitamin C content, and that they have an unique alkaloid called capsaicin to promote digestion and act as a strong antioxidant in the body. Due to its versatile use, it cultivates this plant in almost every part of the world, making it a popular herb in Hungary (FEHÉR, 2002).

The most favorable for the cultivation of chilli is the rich soil that is rich in humus. In order to achieve a high yield average, it is worthwhile to use nutrient supply.

The general characteristic of riolite tuff is that by improving the physical and chemical state of the soil, it makes it suitable for increasing the quantity and quality of the crop, and the poultry manure acts as a fertilizer for the soil structure, providing a nutrient-rich soil for chilli cultivation (HELYES, 2007, KÁDÁR, 2013, TAKÁCSNÉ, 2014).

In this publication we examined the yields of 3 domestic hot peppers (Macska piros, Macska sárga, Kalocsai alacsony cseresznye). 2 treatments (1 st. Poultry manure, 2 rhyolite tuff) were tested. The 3 parcels were the control. 3 repetitions per treatment were applied. 10-10 plants per chili pepper variety were in a parcel.

According to our results, the three Hungarian chilli pepper cultivars yielded more fruits in the parcels treated with poultry manure and rhyolite, matured larger berries, and the number of berries per stem was also higher than the paprika plants grown on control plots not receiving nutrient supply.

Keywords: chili pepper, yield, rhyolite, poultry manure.

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