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درس علوم باغبانی

گیاهان زینتی

ج) گلکاری

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انتشار	ترجمه	نوشته	عنوان
گلبن	---	قاسمی، کافی	گلکاری، علمی عملی
روزبهان	---	خلیقی	گلکاری
Prentice Hall	----	Dole & Wilkins	Floriculture Principle and Species

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مقدمه:

هدف تولید گلها: تولید بذر و بقای گیاه ✓

استفاده انسان از گل برای تامین حس زیبایی دوستی ✓

گلها و گیاهان هوای آزاد ✓

1. گیاهان علفی:

(a) گلهای یکساله: لادن، جعفری

2. گلهای دوساله و چند ساله: داوودی، تاج الملوک

3. گلهای پیازدار (سوخوار): نرگس، گلابیول، زنبق، کوبک

گل‌های یک‌ساله

و دوساله



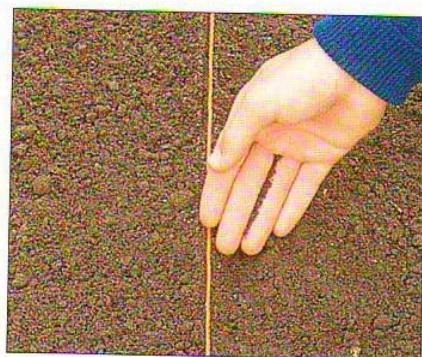
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SOWING IN DRILLS

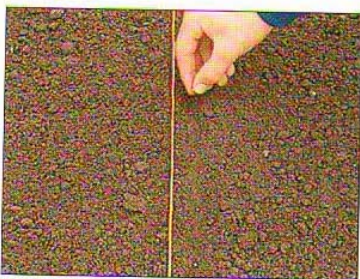


1 Using a line of string as a guide, make a furrow about 2.5cm (1in) deep with a hoe.



2 Holding the seeds in one hand, pick up several at a time and scatter them evenly along the drill.

ALTERNATIVE STEP



If the seeds are pelleted, place them individually in the base of the drill.



3 Rake the soil back over the drill without dislodging the seeds. After labelling the row, water the soil using a fine rose.

نحوه کاشت مستقیم بذر گلها

در هوای آزاد (ردیفی):

۱- ریسمان کشی برای ایجاد

یک شیار با عمق حدود

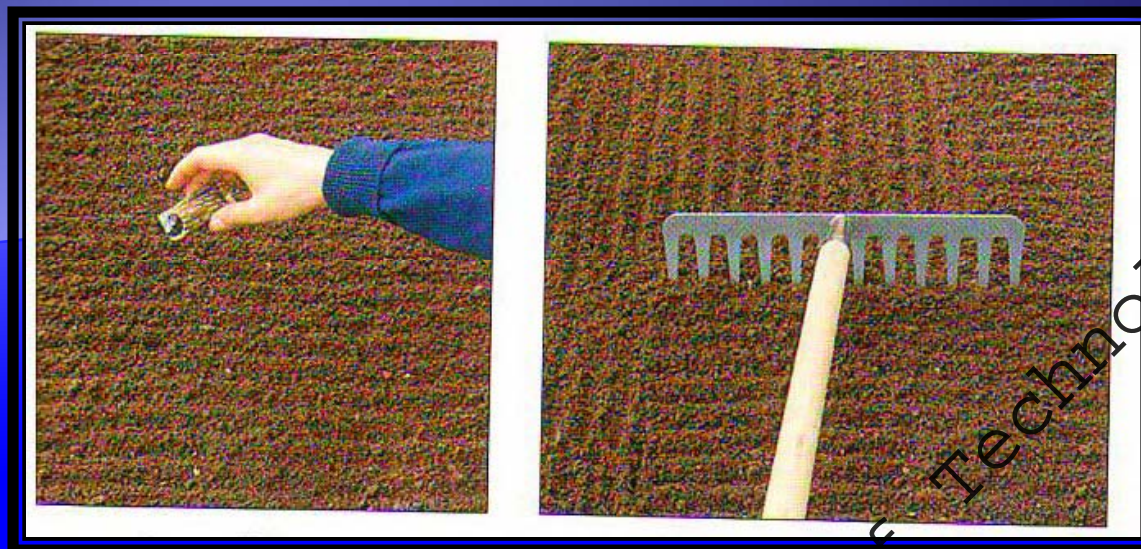
۲/۵ سانتی متر

۲- قرار دادن بذرها در داخل

شیار

۳- پوشاندن روی بذرها با

خاک مناسب



نحوه کاشت مستقیم بذر گلها در هوای آزاد (پاشش سطحی):

۱- به کمک یک شن کش در سطح خاک شیارهای کم عمق ایجاد می شود

۲- بذرها در سطح خاک به صورت یک نواخت پاشیده می شود

۳- به آرامی سطح بذرها با یک شن کش پوشانده می شود

Floriculture

SOWING IN A TRAY

- 1 Fill the seed tray with a standard seed compost and level with a presser board to 1cm (1/2in) below the rim.
- 2 Using a V-shaped piece of paper, sprinkle the seeds thinly over the compost surface, to achieve an even covering.
- 4 Place a piece of glass or clear plastic sheeting over the tray to maintain even humidity.
- 5 Shade the tray with netting if the tray is in direct sunlight. Remove both glass and netting as soon as germination starts.



نحوه کاشت بذر به منظور
تولید نشاء



انتقال دانهاى ها به ظرف نشاء

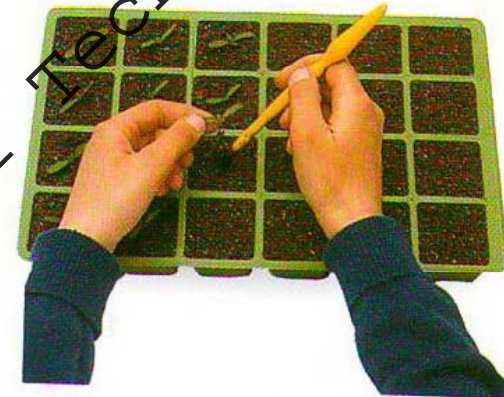
PRICKING OUT INTO MODULES



1 When the seedlings (here Tagetes) are large enough to handle, tap the tray on a hard surface to loosen the compost.



2 Carefully separate the seedlings, handling them by their seed leaves. Keep plenty of compost around the roots.



3 Transplant each seedling into a separate cell of a module tray. Firm the soil around each one with fingers or a dibber, and water.

HARDENING OFF



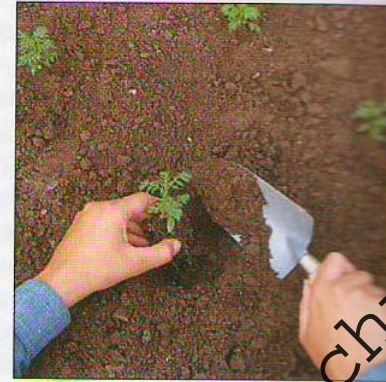
TUNNEL CLOCHE

Place half-hardy annuals (here Tagetes) in a tunnel cloche. Lift the sides for ventilation.



COLD FRAME

Seedlings may also be placed in a cold frame left open for progressively longer intervals.



2 Place each plant in the hole large enough to take its root ball, ensuring that the plant is at the same level as it was in its container.



3 Return the soil around the roots and gently firm so that there are no air pockets. Water the area.

مقاوم سازی
انتقال و کاشت

نشاء

PLANTING OUT INTO OPEN GROUND



1 Break the pack apart and carefully remove each seedling (here Tagetes) with its root ball intact.



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HOW TO BUY PLANTS

PLANTING PLANTS

PETUNIAS

Compact, vigorous growth

POOR EXAMPLE

Leggy, bare stems

Dead leaves

POT-GROWN ANNUALS

GOOD EXAMPLE

Bushy, sturdy growth

Healthy buds developing

Moist compost

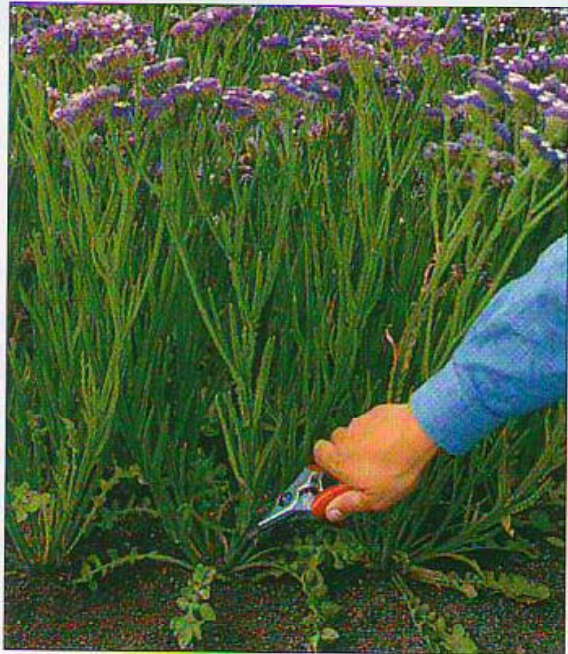
POOR EXAMPLE

Yellowing, discoloured leaves

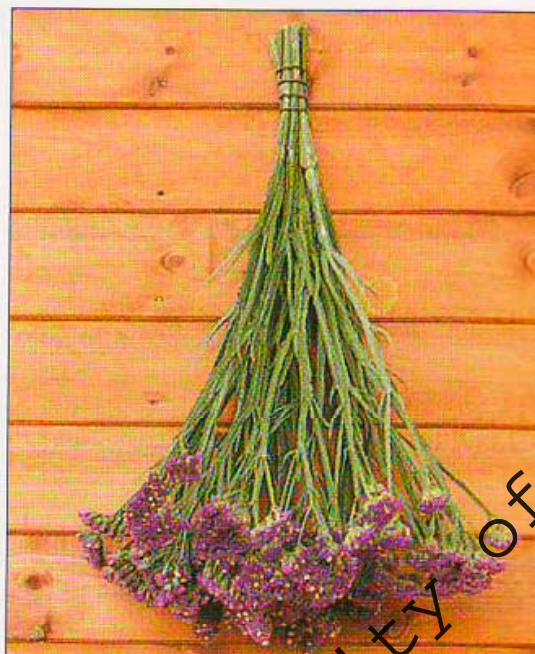
BUSY LIZZIE (IMPATIENS CV)

انتخاب نشاء و گیاه سالم
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1 Cut flowers for drying (here *statice*, *Limonium sinuatum*) as the heads start to open. The best time of day to do this is when the weather is cool, in early morning or in the evening.



2 Many everlasting flowers may be dried upside-down in bunches fastened with soft string or raffia. Once they have dried, any excess stem may be cut off to suit the flower arrangement.

نحو خشک کردن گلها

گل‌های چندساله



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انتخاب گیاهان چند ساله



HOW TO PLANT A CONTAINER-GROWN PERENNIAL



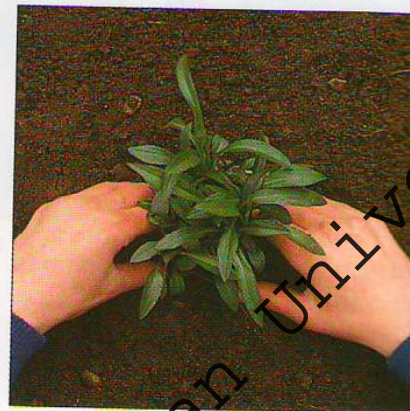
1 In a prepared bed, dig a hole 1½ times wider and deeper than the plant's root ball.



2 Soak the compost in the pot before sliding out the plant (here an Aster).



3 Gently scrape off the top 3cm (1½in) of compost to remove weeds and weed seeds. Carefully tease out the roots around the sides and base of the root ball.



4 Check that the plant crown is at the correct depth when planted and fill in around the root ball. Firm in around the plant and water thoroughly.

کاشت گیاهان چندساله

Planting depths



GROUND-LEVEL PLANTING

The majority of perennials should be planted so that the crown of the plant is level with the surrounding soil.

RAISED PLANTING

Set plants that are prone to rot at the base, and variegated plants that tend to revert, with their crowns slightly above the ground.

SHALLOW PLANTING

Plant perennials that require a moist environment with their crowns about 2.5cm (1in) below ground level.

DEEP PLANTING

Plant perennials with tuberous root systems so that their crowns are about 10cm (4in) below the soil surface.

While most perennials are best planted out at the same soil level as they were in their pots, a number grow better if planted higher or deeper, depending on their individual requirements. Some prefer a raised, well-drained site while others thrive in deeper, moist conditions.

کاشت گیاهان چندساله

به صورت مخلوط

در گلدان های

فلاورباکسها



HOW TO THIN AND STOP PERENNIALS



THINNING

Thin young shoots (here of a phlox) when no more than a third of their final height. Remove about 1 shoot in 3 by cutting or pinching out weaker shoots at the base.



STOPPING

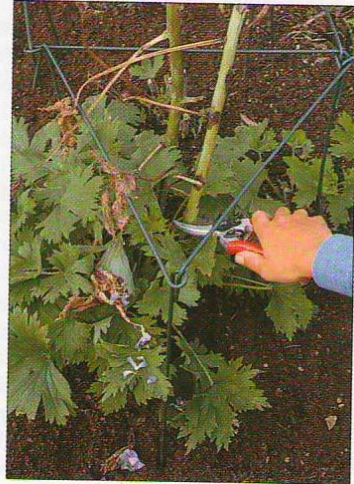
When the shoots (here of an Aster) are one third of their final height, "stop" them by pinching out the top 2.5-5cm (1-2in) to promote bushier growth.

تنک کردن و

پرپشت کردن گیاهان

چندساله

CUTTING BACK TO EXTEND FLOWERING



DELPHINIUM

After flowering, when new basal shoots are visible, cut back old stems to ground level.



PHLOX

Cut back the central part of the flowerhead as the blooms fade to encourage the sideshoots to flower.

CUTTING DOWN IN THE AUTUMN



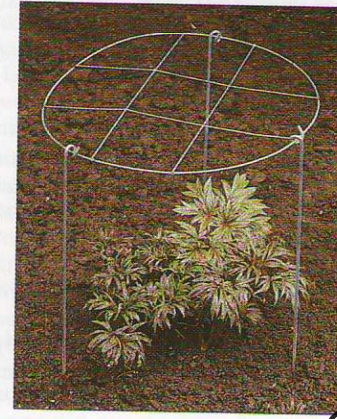
In autumn or early winter, cut dead stems (here of Rudbeckia) to ground level, or to just above new growth.

حذف گلهای خشک شده

کفبری پایزه

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روش های مختلف قیم زنی گیاهان چندساله



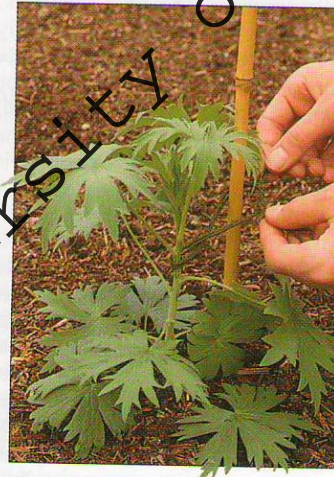
RING STAKE

Stake low, clump-forming plants (here peony) early in the season. Raise the stake as the plant grows.



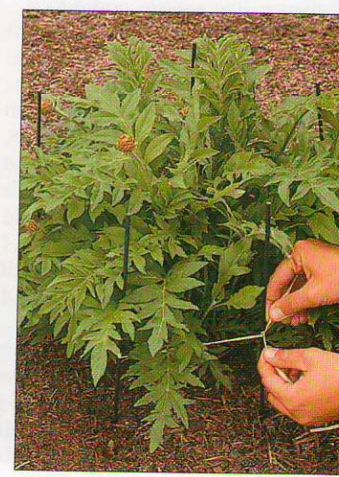
LINK STAKES

For taller plants such as this Aster push link stakes deep into the soil, then raise them as the plant grows



SINGLE CANE

Stake single-stemmed plants (here delphinium) when 20–25cm (8–10in) high. Tie in the stem loosely.



RING OF CANES

Encircle weak-stemmed plants (here Centaurea) with twine, looped around split canes to secure it.

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s in containers



1 In early spring or autumn, rejuvenate perennials in containers by thinning out plants and renewing the compost.



2 Lift out the plants, separating them carefully, and shake the old compost from their roots. Discard half of the old compost.

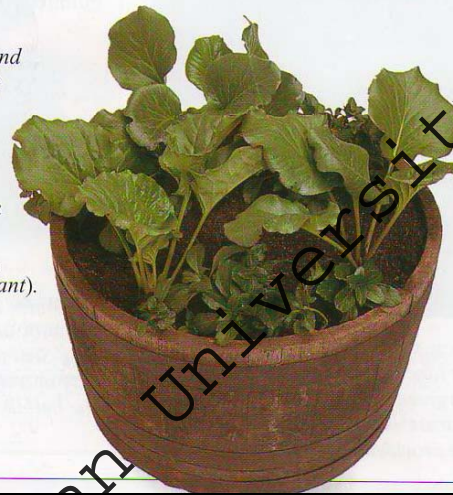


3 Refill with fresh compost, mixed with slow-release fertilizer, to within 10cm (4in) of the rim. Divide overgrown plants.



4 Plant up the container, fill in with more fresh compost to which slow-release fertilizer has been added, and firm in well.

5 Finally, top-dress and water well until the compost is thoroughly wet and water runs through the drainage holes at the base. The plants grown here are a *Bergenia* cultivar, *Pachysandra terminalis*, and a *hosta* (now dormant).



بازجوان سازی گیاهان
چندساله داخل گلدان

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ازدیاد گیاهان چندساله
بوسیله روش تقسیم
بوته

HOW TO PROPAGATE PERENNIALS BY DIVISION

1 Lift the plant to be divided, taking care to insert the fork far enough away from the plant so that the roots are not damaged. Shake off surplus soil. The plant shown here is a Helianthus.



2 Separate plants with a woody centre by chopping through the crown with a spade.



3 Divide the plant into smaller pieces by hand, retaining only healthy, vigorous sections, each with several new shoots.

4 Cut back the old top-growth and replant the divided sections to the same depth as before. Firm in and water thoroughly.

ALTERNATIVE METHOD



Divide fibrous-rooted, herbaceous plants (here Hemerocallis) using 2 forks back-to-back.

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Division of rhizomatous plants

Divide plants with thick rhizomes, such as *Bergenia* and rhizomatous irises, by splitting the clump into pieces by hand, then cutting the rhizomes into sections, each with one or more buds (see right). Bamboos have tough rootstocks that either form dense clumps with short rhizomes or have long, spreading rhizomes; divide the former with a spade or use two back-to-back forks; use secateurs to cut the latter into sections, each of which should have three nodes or joints (see also BAMBOOS, p.96).



1 Lift the plant to be divided (here an iris), inserting the fork well away from the rhizomes to avoid damaging them.



2 Shake the clump to remove any loose soil. Using your hands or a hand fork, split the clump into manageable pieces.

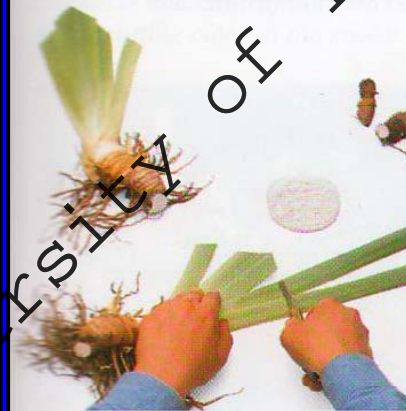


3 Discard any old rhizomes, then detach the new, young rhizomes from the clump and neatly trim off their ends.

ازدیاد گیاهان ریزوم دار

چند ساله بوسیله

روش تقسیم بوته



4 Dust the cut areas with fungicide. Trim long roots by one third. For irises, shorten the leaves to about 15cm (6in) long, to prevent wind rock.



5 Plant the rhizomes about 12cm (5in) apart. The rhizomes should be half buried, with their leaves and buds upright. Firm in well and water.

گل‌های پیاز دار



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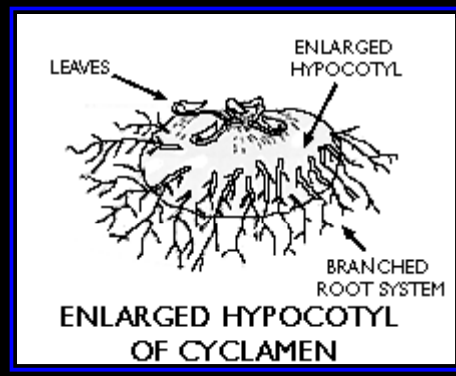
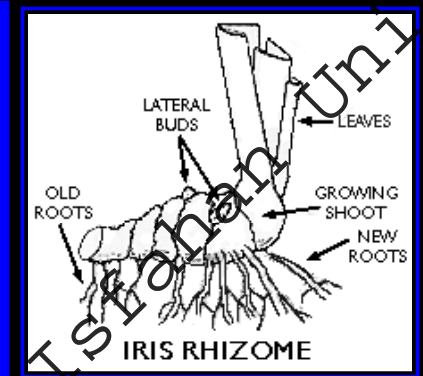
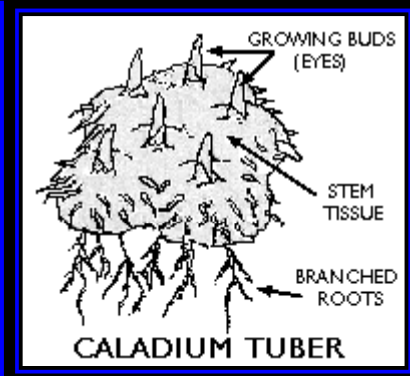
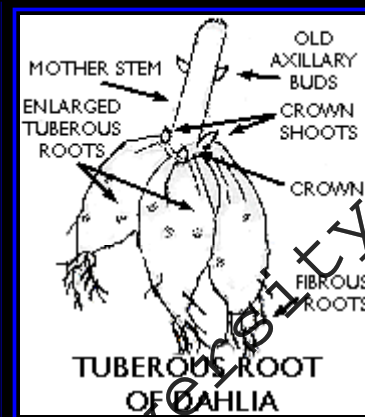
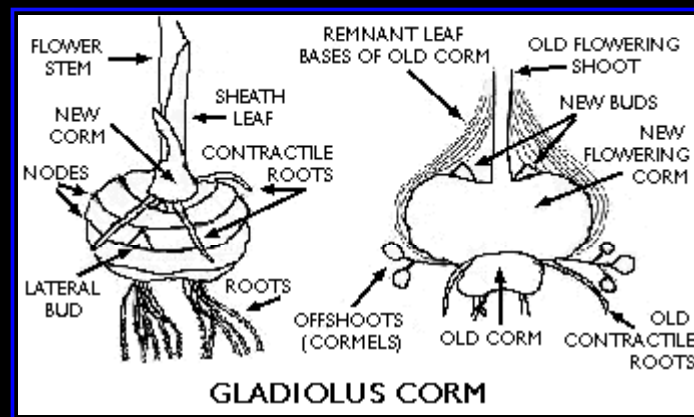
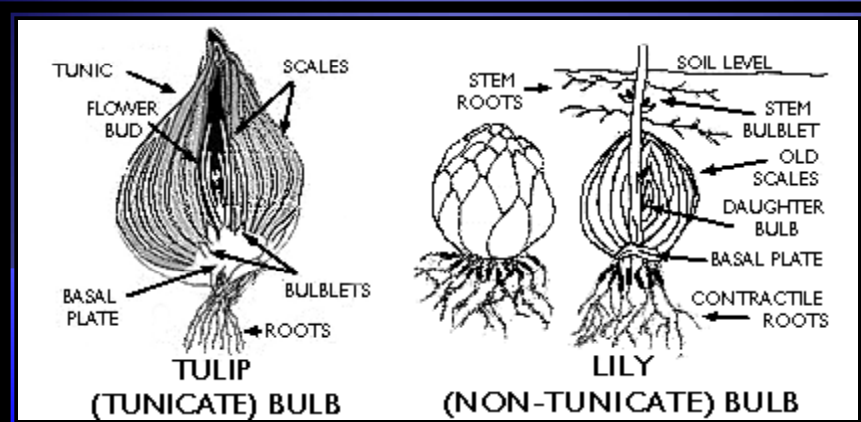
قسمت های مختلف
گیاهان پیازدار
(سوخوار)



Floriculture

قسمت های مختلف
گیاهان پیازدار
(سوخوار)


<http://www.hort.cornell.edu/departament/faculty/wmiller/bulb/type.html>




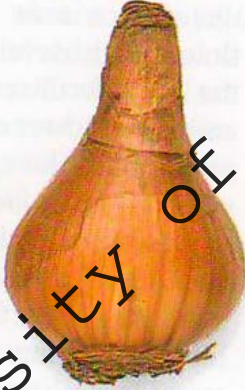
خرید یک پیاز سالم


HOW TO SELECT BULBS

GOOD EXAMPLES


TULIP



HYACINTH



DAFFODIL (SINGLE-NOSED)


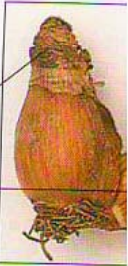
DAFFODIL (TWIN-NOSED)


POOR EXAMPLES

Split tunic

Signs of disease

Diseased tissue
Damaged outer scales


No tunic
Deterioration of bulb tissue


Soft nose
Offset too small to flower




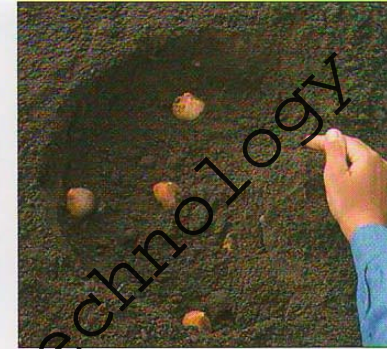
کاشت پیازها در هوای

آزاد

PLANTING BULBS IN THE OPEN



1 Dig out a large hole in well-prepared ground and plant the bulbs (here tulips), with growing points uppermost, at least twice their own depth and width apart.

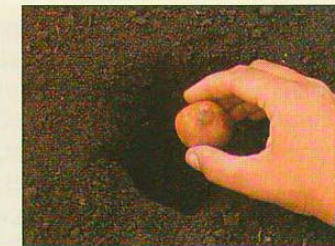


2 For a natural effect, space the bulbs randomly. Once they are in position, gently draw the soil over them with your hand to avoid displacing or damaging them.



3 Tamp down the soil over the planted area with the back of a rake. Avoid treading on the soil surface, as this might damage the growing points.

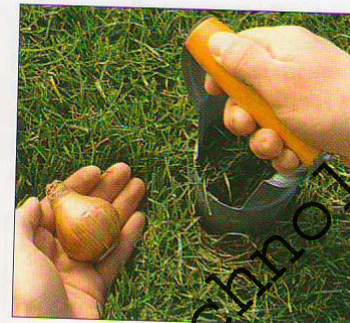
PLANTING BULBS SINGLY



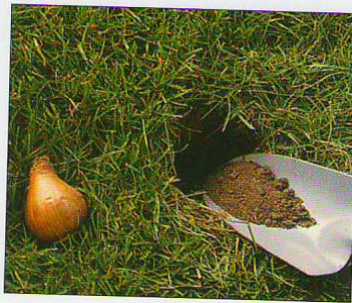
Plant each bulb in a separate hole at the appropriate depth. Draw back the prepared soil with a trowel and firm it down gently afterwards.

PLANTING LARGE BULBS IN GRASS

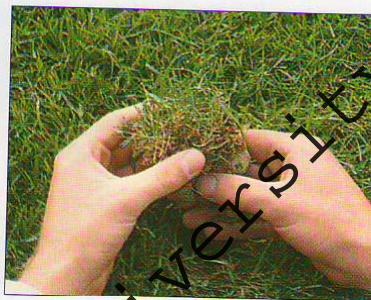
1 Clean the bulbs (here daffodils), removing any loose, outer coatings and old roots. Scatter the bulbs randomly over the planting area, then make sure that they are at least their own width apart.



2 Make a hole for each bulb, using a long- or short-handled bulb planter to remove a core of turf and soil to a depth of about 10–15cm (4–6in).



3 Place a balanced fertilizer, mixed with a little of the soil from the core, into each hole and put in a bulb, making sure that the growing point is uppermost.



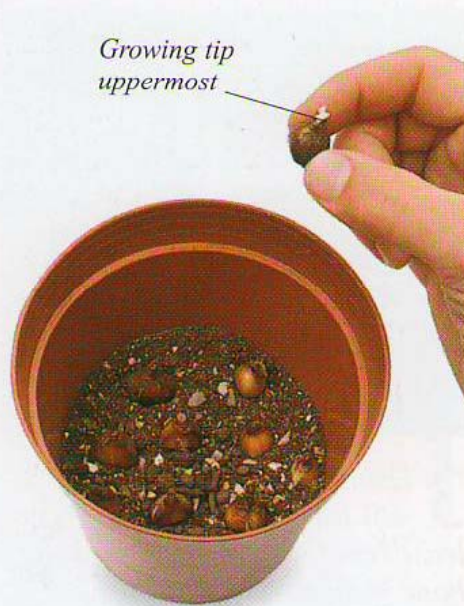
4 Break up the underside of the core over the bulb, so that it is completely covered with loose soil. Then replace the remains of the core on top of it.



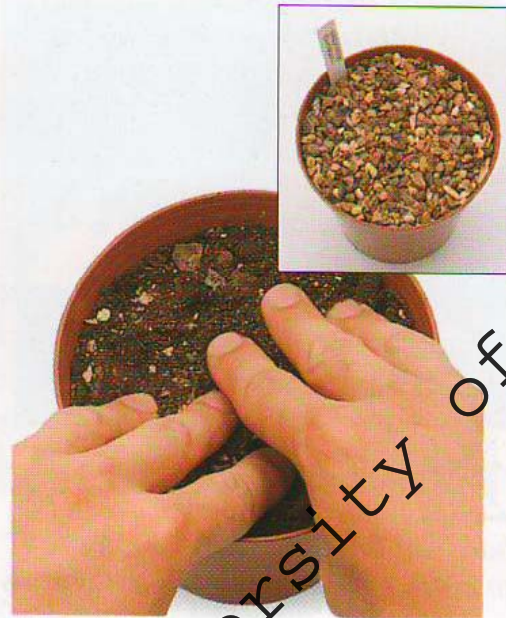
5 Replace the lid of turf, and firm it in gently, taking care not to damage the growing point of the bulb. Fill in any gaps in the turf with more soil.

کاشت پیازها در چمن

HOW TO PLANT BULBS IN POTS

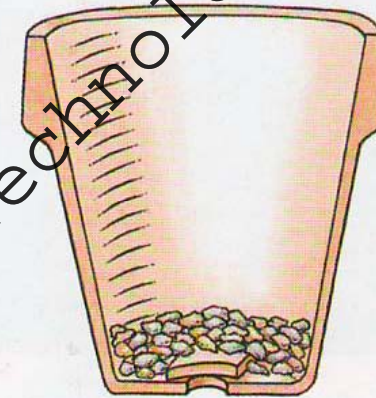


1 Plant the bulbs (here daffodils) at twice their own depth, and one bulb's width apart.



2 Cover the bulbs with compost to 1cm (1/2in) below the rim. Top-dress with grit (see inset), and label.

PREPARING CLAY POTS



Before planting bulbs in a clay pot, place a single crock – or several, according to the drainage requirements of the plant – over the drainage hole in the base before adding compost.

کاشت پیازها در گلدان



Growing hyacinths in water

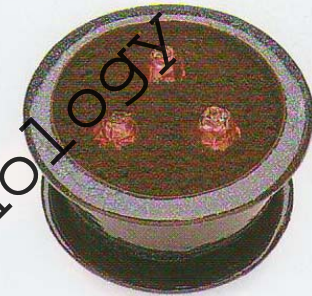
Hyacinth bulbs may be forced in water, in special glasses designed to hold one bulb with its base just at water level. Place a bulb in its glass in a cool room away from sunlight and keep the water level topped up to just below the base of the bulb. It rapidly produces roots which grow down into the water.

Wait until the flower buds begin to show colour before moving the rooted hyacinth into a warm, brightly lit room. The flowering shoots then develop and produce blooms. After flowering, discard the exhausted bulb since it is unlikely to provide a good display the following year.



Fill the glass with water up to the "neck" and place the bulb in the top so it sits just above the water. Leave in a cool place. As the roots grow, keep the water topped up.

FORCING HYACINTHS IN A CONTAINER



1 Place some moist bulb fibre in the bottom of a container. Position the bulbs and fill in with more fibre, leaving the bulb crowns just visible at the surface. Leave them in a cool, dark place.



2 When the flower spikes are visible between the pale leaves, bring the container into bright, indirect light.

پیش رس کردن

گل‌های پیازی

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