Abstract

was performed. Main areas of irrigated land include: (60, 40 and 20% of field capacity) and the minor amendments included: control (no fertilizer) = T1, manure (20 t ha) = T2, compost (10 t ha) = T3, nitrogen and phosphorus (each 100 kg per hectare) = T4, 2/1 Animal 2/1 N and P = T5 and 2/1 Compost 2/1 N and P = T6) was considered . Analysis of variance showed that the effect of water stress and fertilizer treatments on plant height, stem diameter, yield components (number of umbels, number of seeds per umbel, number of seeds per plant, seed weight and biological yield), oil percentage, oil yield There was much means essential components of ¬.The highest value was accounted for by agriculture. Between treatments, ¬ manure application data associated with the highest plant height, stem diameter and yield components were accounted for. The highest essential oil content and oil yield was obtained from the treated manure as fertilizer, compost fertilizer treatments produced the highest Kvmyn aldehyde. Analysis of variance showed that the interaction effect of fertilizer and water stress on plant height, umbels, number of seeds per plant, seed weight, oil percentage and essential oil components were highly significant in ¬. Maximum plant height, stem diameter and yield components of drought treatment was 60% of field capacity and manure. The highest essential oil content of 40% field capacity and the interaction between water stress treatments ¬ manure is obtained. Kvmyn aldehyde 60 percent of maximum capacity and crop water stress treatments were compost fertilizer. 60% of the total stress field capacity and organic fertilizers combined with chemical fertilizers on yield and quality cumin greatly raised

Key words: Biological yield, Composting, Dehydration and essential oil yield

University of Zabol
Graduate school
Faculty of Agriculture

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc
Horticultural Science-Medicinal Plant

Title:

Effects of manures and chemical fertilizers and their interaction on qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cumin *(Cuminum cyminum)* under drought stress

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June 2013