



**Development for quality, high yield production
and labor-saving culture of leaf perilla
around Nakdong River**

1999

: 1. 10

2. 1

1999. 10. 31.

:

: ()

:



•

•

, varnish,

, ,

가

가

Perilla keton(C₁₀H₁₄O₂)

가

가 .

,

C

B₂

K

Ca

, 가

가

가

가

가

가

가
가

가 1996

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2

가

(1995 12 3)

가

가

(

: Deltamethrin,

Primiphos-methyl, Cypermethrin, Aal- phamethrin ,

: Phosphamidon,

Primicarb, Acephate, Dichlorvos ,

: Esfenvalerate, Hydrocarbon, Dichloro-

propene-dichloropropane, Ethylen dibromide)

Agent

BT (*Bacillus Thurinensis*) 가 ,

가 .

Crotalaria, Guinea grass,

Asparagus, Marigold, Pangola grass

Toxin 가

Biological

control agent 가 , 가

가

1. ,

2.

3.

4.

1

(1997)

, 2 (1998)

homo

3 (1999)

homo

5.

6.

1.

가. , 가

가

가

6k g/ 10a

9k g/ 10a

가

가

가

가

5k g/ 10a

가

가

10k g/ 10a

가

9 10

5cm × 5cm m² 가 200

10cm × 10cm m² 가 120

가

7cm × 10cm 170

가

가

2

11 12

2.

가.

, 가 ,

10a 880kg

가 R² = 0.9996

, 가 ,

가 가

. 1

3

가 가

50

가

30

110

. 30cm

가

, ,
 , , 10a 1700kg 가
 , 3가 ,
 가 $R^2 = 0.9994$ 가
 가 , 30cm 3가 가
 가 , , ,
 40 , 50

, 2 , 3 가
 4 , 가 5
 . 1 1 , 2 가
 가 가 .
 N
 가 가 , K, S Ca
 , Cu, Mn 4

10a 100kg 6.09kg, 36.56kg
 275.10kg, 4.3kg, 가 10kg

3.

가 , ,
 , , 1 , , , 8
 , , , , .
 72.96 99.42% .

 . 1 . 1 . 1 .
 . . . , . .
 . . 1
 , , , , ,
 , 7
 (X₆)가 가 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 7
 (X₆)가 가 . 7
 , , , , ,
 1 , , , , ,
 가 가 .

4.

(leaf perilla) .
 , 가 . ,

가 70% 가

, *Helicotylenchus* sp. (23.6%),

Pratylenchus sp. (18.8%)가

, *Pratylenchus* sp. 가

, 8-10

가 가 , 가

Pratylenchus sp. 가

가

A rthrobotrys 3 가 (constricting ring) , *A rthrobotrys*

oligosp ora (53%), *A . conoides* (43%) *A . dactylides* (28%) 가

가 3

soil amendment () 가

, *A . oligosp ora*

가 *A throbotrys* 3

, 10-20 가 ,

, *A , oligosp ora* *A . dactyloides*

, 40 가 84.7%

71.5%

가 , 가

5 . ,

가. *Botrytis cinerea*

90%

, 1998

21.3

68.1%

41.1%

가

V

가

가

LVF12

SD7

3

2

가

Botrytis cinerea

,

가

10%

PDB

250

in vitro

가

6

N1

N4

가

95.3%, 90.8%

2

2

100%

가

가

Bergey's manual API system N1 *Bacillus*
lichenformis, N4 *Bacillus megaterium* . N1 N4
 N1 가 , *B. lichenformis* N1

가가 93.1% benomyl 가가

. *Alternaria alternata*

가 가 가 가

SD1 10%

100% PDB 60%

. SD1 25 , 30

pH . PDA 25 ,

가 , V8A 가 .

가 36

100% 535.2 μ m 9 , PDB 1.5 .

가

Alternaria alternata ,

In vitro 가 B.

lichenformis N1 *B. megaterium* N4

2 가가 100% 가

가 .

B. lichenformis N1

N1

100% 가

. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*

가 가 1998

8.1 28.3% 13.9%

S2 1

Sclerotinia

sclerotiorum 가 *Bacillus*

licheniformis N1 *Bacillus megaterium* N4

B. megaterium N4가 가 ,

benomyl N4 formulation 가가 98.0%, benomyl

78.0% formulation 가 .

6.

가

KNO₃ NH₄H₂PO₄ 가 270ppm 152ppm

Ca²⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺, Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺, Cu²⁺,

Na⁺, Mo⁺⁶

Ca²⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺, NO₃⁻, H₂PO₄⁻

6 7

6 12 6
가 .

Mg²⁺

가 .

7.

가

, 7 13

가

m² 200
3.02

가 ,

m² 250
m²

가

m² 가 가

SUMMARY

. Title

Development for quality, high yield production and labor-saving culture of leaf perilla around Nakdong River

. Objectives and Significance of the Reserach

Perilla as an oil seed plant has long been used for food, paint, varnish and printing ink, and industrial raw materials. Recently, the usage is expanding to the snacks(Kang-Jung) and tea(Perilla tea). Perilla leaves have a fragrance named perilla keton. Perilla contains free amino acid, vitamins(C and B2) and inorganic substances(K and Ca). Thus, it is popular regardless of seasons. No import for perilla has been made, whereas export of perilla seed occasionally occurred for Koreans in abroad. Furthermore, due to the development of processed commodities, the perilla is expected to be a high quality commodity as an exporting item.

Most studies regarding perilla were focused on the aspects to improve cropping system (to increase seed number and oil content, and improvement of the quality of oil) and variety, but almost no study has been made regarding to the "leaf vegetable". Although some occasional researches to improve the quality of perilla variety (such as control of flowering, photoperiod, light interruption, and seed breeding) were made, no systematic research has been made regarding to the "leaf vegetable" over a various aspect. Thus, informations on fertilizer application level, planting density, seedling method, and seedling time are not well established currently.

Agricultural medicines and chemical fertilizer decreasing fertility of soil and occurrence of blight are excessively used by crops replanting. earthworm and

spider are covered up tracks. soil power is decreased by acidity of soil and also agricultural productivity is dropped. as soil is becoming acid, absorptive function of salts decreased. nitrogen fixing is not fixed by microbe. in decreasing crops resist power for blight, productivity is largely dropped. as a result of using agricultural medicines and chemical fertilizer, ruin of soil is accelerated. they are used of soil gathering, heaping and bring from another place in order to improve. in case of foreign, sunflower makes used of removal of heavy metal and another pollutants. this study was conducted to elucidate the growth characteristics of perilla by organic compost and fermentative microbe.

Today vegetable perilla was selected by cultivation experiences of leading farmers, not by planned breeding process.

Therefore the researcher selected varieties in the country and raised them by isolation. The investigator also analyzes genetic component, heritability, genetic correlation and path coefficient related with the leaf productivity. After that, the research worker selected varieties proper for the lower Nakdong river.

The damage in the leaf perilla has greatly been increased because of the direct effect of the increased density of plant parasitic nematodes within soil due to continuous annual culture and the indirect effect mediated through plant pathogenetic micro-organisms. In fact, the investigation of nematode density during the spring cropping (December-March 1995) at the severely damaged soil revealed extremely high density of the nematodes. To control these nematodes most farmhouses abused various insecticides, such as Deltamethrin, Primi-phosmethyl, Cypermethrin, Aalphamethrin, Phosphamidon, Primicarb, Acephate, Dichlorvos, Esfenvalerate, Hydrocarbon, Dichloropropene dichloropropane, and Ethylen dibromide. This unwise use of insecticides is seriously threatening the safeness of leaf perilla as a raw food, is causing negative effect to the plant, and

is contaminating environment.

In advanced countries, the biological control is replacing the chemical control, which is known to cause a several problems as exemplified above, and some of the biological controls using some agents are in effect under practice. For example, BT (*Bacillus Thurinensis*), which was first developed in USA has been widely utilized to control the butterfly and moth species, and natural enemy has been introduced to control mite species. However, the nematodes dwelling in soils are difficult to control using the biological control because of their ecological characteristics. Thus, the research to find out a proper method to control the nematodes are urgent. The most prevalent biological control for nematodes includes crop rotation and mixed cropping as well as utilization of microorganisms and plants. For example, Crotalaria, Guinea grass, Asparagus, Marigold, and Pangola grass are known to produce toxins which affect the growth of soil nematodes. A few countries including Japan in fact are practicing crop rotation to reduce the plant parasitic nematodes, suggesting the success possibility of the biological control against nematodes. However, in Korea, almost no through study has been made regarding the biological control. Thus, this research is aimed to develop the method of biological control, which can minimize environmental contamination and cost by farmhouses, with the maximum preventive and control effect.

Perilla for production of oil has been widely cultivated of perilla for production of leaves dose not have a long history. The area for the cultivation of perilla for leaves is restricted in Kang-dong near by Nakdong Liver and Milyang in Kyungnam Province. Therefor, there is few reports on diseases of perilla, analysis of damage from these disease control.

According to survey from farmers cultivated perilla, several disease of perilla

occurred in all the parts of plants from seeding to harvesting. Most serious damage is in the perilla of greenhouse due to a high incidence of diseases. There is no ways for the disease control on the level of farmer individually. Most significant thing for persistent production of perilla should be to study on the disease of perilla and develop the established method for disease control.

. Contents and Scope of the Research

1. Study on seeding method, seeding time, application level of fertilizer, illumination and night lighting to increase leaf growth and yield and to save the coast of production of leaf perilla.
2. Development of optimal culture solution for growth of perilla a leaf.
3. Development of replanting technology by using corn stalk, acorn and chestnut.
4. Collected perilla varieties in every region in the country and selected varieties proper for the lower Nakdong river.
5. Occurrence of fungal disease like botyrtis, sclerotinia, alternaria etc. there's isolation, identification, developed biocontrol and screening for antagonistic bacteria.
6. Investigation of the major parasitic nematodes on leaf perilla as the basis for the biological control. In addition, examination of the biological control effect of the nematophagous fungi through the indoor and fild test after the separation of the fungi from the culture soil of the leaf perilla.

. Results of the Research and Suggestion for the Application

- Part 1. Study of cultural practice for the improvement of yield and quality in leaf perilla.

1. Changes of growth and yield components by the application of N, P, and K

Plant height and stem length were markedly increased as N increased in different amount of fertilizer application. For example, in the plots of 6kg/10a and 9kg/10a of N, respectively, plant height and stem length increased as the concentration of P increases in a mixed treatment of P and K. From the perspective of K, plant height and stem length increased as K increased. This result was obtained up to the plot of 5kg/10a. However, this trend was not observed in the plot of 10kg/10a. These results indicate that too much use of N unusually increases plant height and stem length by advancing the growth stage, causing difficulty in harvesting after the mid-late stage of growth. Furthermore, as plant height and stem length became larger, it is apt to hurt the growth point during harvest because of the weakened plant tissue.

2. Changes in growth and yield components in different seeding methods and seeding date

Although there was no significant difference in seeding season, whether it is open culture or summer season culture, there should be a through control of the amount of fertilizer and temperature in a protective winter cultivation. Especially, seedings in September and October required a special effort than other times, because lowered temperature affect severely to the growth. Planting distance of scattering and 5X5 cm/m² are those that planted more than 200 plants. Thus, too dense plants may have decreased the development and growth of the plants. One-hundred twenty plants in 10X10 cm/m² could be proper for the development and growth of the plants, although the yield per square meter was decreased because of too low number of plants. Conclusively, 7X10 cm/m², which allows about 170 plants resulted in the best growth and yield components. Therefore, this method is thought to be the best seeding distance.

3. Response of growth and flowering by the illumination and night lighting in leaf perilla

The best lighting duration during the winter time appears to be two hours or so in the protected cultivation in winter. Especially, it would be recommended that when the natural day-light reaches to 11-12 ours, the lighting can be shut off.

Part 2. Field of replanting cause examination and fertilizer level

1. Effect of fertilizer level of organic matter on growth and yield in perilla.

This study was conducted to survey some characteristics in growth of *perilla* by fertilization level of organic matter. Corn stalk, acorn and chestnut were used as organic fertilizer in this study. In the height of perilla, chestnut fertilizer with 880kg/10a that R^2 is 0.9996 showed the height level, and followed by acorn and corn stalk in order. Number of the harvested leaves was the highest in acorn among the three organic fertilizer by chestnut and corn stalk in order. However, number of the harvested leaves continuously was the highest in chestnut. Weight of a leaf was more effective at three kinds of organic fertilizer than control. There were no difference in the rate of dried leaf weight according to kinds of organic fertilizer. On the other hand, the rate of dried leaf weight by growth period was different. It was found that the rate of dried leaf in 30days or 110days. Diameter of perilla stem at 30cm above the ground according to kinds and fertilizer level of organic fertilizer was surveyed. However, the difference was not detected in this study.

2. Effects of fertilizer level of organic matter and environmental condition on growth in *Perilla frutescens*

This study was conducted to elucidate some characteristics on the growth of

perilla by fertilization level of organic matter and environmental conditions in growth chamber. Corn stalk, acorn and chestnut were used as organic fertilizer in this study. The height of perilla increased with an organic fertilizer level of corn stalk, acorn and chestnut up to 1700kg per 10a. Effect of organic fertilizer was similar to each other. In the height, corn stalk and chestnut with coefficient of growth curve that R^2 is 0.9994 were highly effective. Number of node in the chestnut treatment was more than that of corn stalk and acorn. Diameter of perilla stem at 30cm above the ground increased with an organic fertilizer level and followed by acorn, corn stalk and chestnut in order. The rate of dry leaf increased at 40 days in treatments of corn stalk and acorn, and decreased at 50 days. There were no difference in the rate of dry for corn stalk and acorn.

3. Growth characteristics and change of inorganic element in the leaf of perilla by replanting.

This study was conducted to elucidate the growth characteristics and change of inorganic element in the leaf of perilla by replanting. The replanting injury in the height of perilla appeared from the 2nd and 3rd year after replanting, and the sickness of soil occurred from the 4th year. Number of node of perilla by replanting was significantly affected to the middle stage of growth, but was similar at the latter stage of growth. Weight of a leaf was the highest at the 1st and 2nd year, and decreased with the replanting. Also, the rate of dry leaf decreased with the replanting. In the content of inorganic element of the perilla leaf by replanting, N in the leaf increased with the replanting, and K and S decreased. However the content of Ca, Cu and Mn did not affected to replanting.

4. Effect of fertilizer level of manure and organic compost on growth in *Perilla frutescens*

This study was conducted to elucidate the growth characteristics of perilla by

fertilizer level of manure and organic compost. In this study, as the fertilizer level of manure and organic compost increased, height of perilla was increased. Leaf length was the longest in human manure and cattle manure, and leaf width was the widest in Myoungsin-Bio. As the fertilizer level increased, the rate of dried leaf weight was increased, but the real assimilation quantity was decided by environmental factor. There were no difference in the content of inorganic element of the perilla leaf. However, S in the leaf was low.

5. Effect of fermentative microbe and organic compost on growth and yield in perilla.

This study was conducted to elucidate the growth characteristics of perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, which was cultivated by mixture Fermentative microbe into three types Organic compost. In the height of perilla, Daepung mixed with Fermentative microbe showed the highest level and followed by Biochong and Pungchag in order. Number of the harvested leaves were the highest in Biochong, Pungchag and Daepung in order. Leaf length and leaf width were more effective at the three kinds on Organic compost than Control. The rate of dried leaf weight was decided by Organic compost, Fermentative microbe and Environmental factor.

6. Effect of fertilizer level of organic compost on leaf characteristics, leaf number and replanting in *Perilla frutescens*.

This study was conducted to elucidate the leaf characteristics, leaf number and fertilizing level in perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, which was cultivated using five types organic compost with three level. Number of the harvested leaves was effective in Heulgnara with 800kg/10a and Poongjag with 1200kg/10a at 70 days and organic compost were the highest in Sarang followed by Heulgnara and Poongjag in order. Number of leaf harvested during the fifth times was the highest Poongjag followed by Heulgnara and Sarang in order. Leaf length and leaf width were the

highest in Poongjag with 1200kg/10a at 70 days. Simple method for calculation of fertilizer level was N 6.09kg and Slaked lime 36.56kg in Heulgnara 100kg per 10a. Recommendation level of chemical fertilizer in Heulgnara due to fertilizer method was N 275.10kg, P 4.3kg and K 10kg per 10a.

Part 3. Studies of superior leaf perilla selection

These studies were carried out to obtain useful information about the effective selection of vegetable perilla by estimating the genetic relationships of the heritabilities, genotypic correlations, path coefficient, and selective index of quantitative traits among eight agronomic characters in eight perilla varieties. The heritabilities were high as from 72.96 to 99.42 among germinating percentage, leaf width, leaf weight, leaf size, plant height, stem diameter, the number of internodes per plant, days to flowering, and the number of leaves per plant. The highly positive correlations were showed among characters such as between leaf width and leaf weight, leaf width and leaf size, leaf width and stem diameter, leaf width and days to flowering, leaf weight and leaf size, leaf weight and plant height, leaf weight and stem diameter, leaf weight and days to flowering, leaf size and plant height, leaf size and the number of internodes per plant, plant height and the number of internodes per plant, plant height and the number of leaves per plant, the number of internodes per plant and the number of leaves per plant. The path coefficient analysis showed that each character as leaf width, the number of internodes per plant, plant height, and stem diameter directly influenced the number of leaves per plant and the characters as the number of internodes per plant, plant height, and stem diameter indirectly affect the number of leaves per plant. In the selection index the number of internodes per plant was the highest of all the characters or the combinations of all the characters such as leaf width, leaf

weight, leaf size, plant height, stem diameter, the number of internodes per plant, and days to flowering. When substituted the observed of eight varieties for the selection index, the selection scores were high in the order of Kwangyangibdulgae, Oakdongjong, Hadongibdulgae, Chubujong, Ibdulgae#1, Gupoibdulgae, Milyangjong, and Kungshinibdulgae.

Part 4. Studies on the pest management in the leaf perilla.

As the basis for the biological control, the major plant parasitic nematodes, which damage directly and indirectly to the leaf perilla were investigated, and the current control methods practiced at the farmhouses were searched. In addition, the control effect of the nematophagous fungi were examined through the indoor and field tests after the fungi were separated from the culture soil of the leaf perilla.

The search for the current control methods practiced at the farms revealed that, in part, soil organophosphorous pesticides, which applies to the control of the root knot nematodes was treated before seedlings, and more than 70% of the farmhouses avoided using the pesticides for nematodes.

The major nematodes in the culture soil of the leaf perilla were *Helicotylenchus* sp. (23.6%) and *Pratylenchus* sp. (18.8%), which showed the highest density before seedling of the leaf perilla, but there was a trend to be dropped down subsequently. The nematodes found in the roots of leaf perilla during the growth period was mostly root rot nematode, *Pratylenchus* sp. Although the density of *Pratylenchus* sp. at soil dropped during the optimized growth period of leaf perilla it was observed that the density of the nematode intruded from the root somewhat increased. In comparisons between nematodes density and production of leaf perilla according to the extension period of culture,

the highest parasitic nematode density was observed in the soil of 8-10 years of extension period of cultivation. Particularly, substantially high density of *Pratylenchus* sp. was observed at the culture soil.

Among the fungi separated from the culture soil of leaf perilla three fungi belonging to the genus *Arthrobotrys* showed positive effect to control parasitic nematodes. They captured the nematodes by forming a typical constricting ring. As a result of indoor pot experiments, the control effects were in the order of *Arthrobotrys oligospora* (53%), *A. conoides* (43%) and *A. dactylides* (28%), and these fungi turned out to provide some aid to the growth of the leaf perilla. No difference was confirmed in the growth test based on the addition of the soil amendment in the three nematophagous fungi, and the highest growth rate was observed in the *A. oligospora* of the liquid mass culture. In the field test of the pellet of the three nematophagous fungi, a sharp drop of the nematodes density was detected at the 10-20 days of treatment. In comparative tests to select superior fungus, the superior control effect was observed in the *A. oligospora* and *A. dactylodes*, and the control effect at the 40 days of treatment was 84.7% and 71.5%, respectively.

Part 5. Occurrence, isolation and identification of several diseases of perilla and biological control by antagonistic bacteria

1. Occurrence of gray mold rot of perilla caused by *Botrytis cinerea* and biological control

There are serious damages on perilla by a disease causing leaf blight and slender symptoms on infected stems at Kangdong, Pusan and Miryang, Kyungnam producing about 90% of total perilla production in Korea. The incidence of this disease was 21.3-68.1% and 41% in average at Kangdong, Pusan in 1988. The

symptoms of the disease appeared initially on the edge of the infected leaves, and developed to the center of the leaves forming V-shaped brown symptoms. Under high moisture condition, gray mold was formed on the surface of the lesions. The infected stems were slender and were completely blighted up to the top of the plant. Also, there were abundance of gray mold on the surface of the lesions under the high moisture condition. The isolates, LVF12 and SD7, were isolated from the aforementioned lesions showing the various symptoms, and the hyphal disk and conidial suspension were inoculated on the healthy perilla. The symptoms were typical with the naturally infected symptoms since those were initially detected on the 7th days after the inoculation. The pathogenicity of the fungi reisolated from the lesions was significantly different according to the infected area on the plants. Those two fungi were identified as *Botrytis cinerea* based on the morphological characteristics using a microscope and a scanning electron microscope (SEM), cultural characteristics using the various cultural media, and pathogenicity. The disease was then called gray mold disease of perilla. Response of *Botrytis cinerea* in mycelial growth and conidial germination to the two inhibitory bacteria, N1 and N4, *in vitro* allowed us to identify those as *Bacillus licheniformis* and *B. megaterium*, respectively, on the basis of morphological, physiological characteristics, and API system on the 250 isolates isolated soil and the surface of leaves. Application of *B. licheniformis* N1 and *B. megaterium* N4 effectively controlled the gray mold rot in a growth chamber test, showing the control values of 95.3% and 86.9%, respectively. Treatment of *B. cinerea* 1-3days before inoculation of the bacteria showed control value of 100%, and still a high value was obtained from benomyl and biological control agents of *B. licheniformis* in greenhouse test revealed 93.1% in the formulation and 90.4% in the cultured nutrient broth of *B. licheniformis* compared with the benomyl, which showed a

value of 86.1%.

2. Occurrence of leaf blight of perilla caused by *Alternaria alternata* and biological control

The disease which symptom is to be dry up and change in color of the edge in perilla leaves, specially old and located in low part of the plant cultivated in green house recently occurred at Kangdong, Pusan and Miryang in Kyungnam Province. The symptom of the induced disease caused by SDI isolate from this disease lesions was identical with that of natural disease. Induced rates of disease with conidial suspension of SDI in 10% tomato juice and potato dextrose broth (PDB) were 100% and 60%, respectively. There was no disease induced with conidial suspension in the sterilized water. The optimal temperatures of mycelial growth and conidial formation were 25 °C and 30 °C, respectively. The pH of conidial suspension did not affect on the mycelial growth. Optimal growth of mycelium occurred in potato dextrose agar at 25 °C without light whereas the maximal amount of spore showed in V8A agar. The highest rate of germination occurred in 10% tomato juice and its rate after 36 hr was 100%. The length of germination in 10% tomato juice, which was 535.2 µm, was 9 times and 1.5 times as long as those in the sterilized water and PDB, respectively. SDI was identified as *Alternaria alternata* on the basis of morphological and physiological characteristics and the diseases caused by *A. alternata* was named the leaf blight of perilla.

B. licheniformis N1 and *B. megaterium* N4 inhibited the mycelial growth and germination of *A. alternata*, *in vitro*, which caused the leaf blight of perilla. Both of bacteria showed highly effect to prevent and control the leaf blight in the pot test with around 100% of control value. The water soluble biological fungicide made of the beji extract as major component and the culture broth of *B. licheniformis* N1 showed 100% of control value against the leaf blight of perilla

caused by *A. alternata*.

3. Occurrence of sclerotinia rot of perilla caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and biological control

The severe damage from a disease in the stem and leaves of perilla used for food in a greenhouse nearby Pusan was reported. Its symptoms was damping off in the stem and changing in color of leaves to light or dark gray, especially developing soft-rot and formation of sclerotinia under relatively high humidity. The ratio of this disease in Kangdong, Pusan ranged from 23.9% - 8.1% and its average ration was 13.9%.

The symptom of the induced disease caused by S2 isolated from this disease lesions was identical with that of natural disease. S2 was identified as *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on the basis of morphological, physiological, and pathogenic characteristics with optical microscopic observation.

Previously confirmed antagonistic bacteria *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 and *B. megaterium* N4 were used for biocontrol experiment. Bacterial suspension N1 and N4 were inoculated with S2 isolate. Only N4 was expressed disease-suppressive effect. Disease-suppressive effect were compared N4 formulation with benomyl in a greenhouse. N4 formulation and benomyl with control values of 98.0% and 78.0%, respectively.

Part 6. Small metal ion effect on the harvest of perilla leaves in aquiculture

The perillas were cultivated to investigate for the small metal ion effect on the harvest of perilla leaves in aquiculture system in the constant flow rate. The perillas were undergrown at the condition of low concentration of KNO₃ and NH₄H₂PO₄ as below 270ppm and 152ppm respectively. The high concentration of the metal and non-metal cations of Ca²⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺, and the anions of NO₃⁻,

H₂PO₄⁻ are influenced to the growth of plant length of perillas at the earlier time. The low concentration of the metal cations of Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺, Cu²⁺, Na⁺, Mo⁺⁶ are influenced to lower growth of perillas. The concentration of the cations of Ca²⁺, K⁺ and NH₄⁺ and the anions of NO₃⁻ and H₂PO₄⁻ are affected the growth of leaf length and width of leaf of perillas. The spectroscopic analytical results showed that the perillas were growing rapidly in the period of 6 days from June 7 to June 12 by high amount of Mg²⁺ ion with accumulation inside perillas. The crude protein, the crude fat and the hydrocarbon are accumulated in the leaves of perillas by binding the inorganic with amino acids to provide the nutritions needed for growth of perillas.

Part 7. Changes of growth and yield components based on densed cultivation of leaf perilla

Although a higher planting density resulted in a low growth of the plant in a early stage of the growth, there was no significant difference in the plant height after July 13, the time of late part of growth stage. This probably may have stemmed because plants were inhibited in growth by removing the leaves as the growth stage progresses. Number of leaves were remained unchanged until the seeding density increases up to 200 plants/m², but the number decreased into 3.02 when the plant was seeded with the density of 250 plants/m². There was a trend that showing a decrease in leaf size as the density of the plant increases. There was a trend showing that the yield components, such as leaf weight, leaf length, and leaf width showed a decrease as the planting density increases.

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2.	-----	176
3.	· -----	177
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perilla keton

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1970 (11,527ha)

1994 (32,582ha)

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가

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가 25%

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가

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, varnish,

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Sclerotinia

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Hasama Corynespora leaf spot (Bacterial wilt (, 1992)

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4 , (C0), 3kg/ 10a(C1), 6kg/ 10a(C2) 9kg/ 10a(C3)

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2.

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10a 7 8kg

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6kg/ 10a, 가 10kg/ 10a

(m² 200 220)

5cm × 5cm (m² 230), 10cm × 7cm (m² 170), 10cm × 10cm (m²

120)

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5

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 (b₀), 3kg/ 10a (b₁), 6kg/ 10a (b₂), 9kg/ 10a (b₃) 4 가
 (c₀), 3kg/ 10a (c₁), 5kg/ 10a (c₂), 10kg/ 10a (c₃) 4
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Table 1. Changes of plant length with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(cm)

		5/ 13					7/ 13				
		C0	C1	C2	C3	mean	C0	C1	C2	C3	mean
A0	B0	44.91	49.15	49.83	47.03	47.73	71.00	73.00	76.80	69.50	72.57
	B1	47.50	51.07	43.63	44.87	46.76	66.70	73.25	69.50	69.00	69.61
	B2	46.00	41.37	40.83	47.13	43.83	74.00	68.90	64.00	71.67	69.64
	B3	41.93	45.40	45.85	49.53	45.67	78.00	74.00	73.20	76.40	75.40
	mean	45.08	46.75	45.03	47.14	46.00	72.43	72.29	70.88	71.64	71.81
A1	B0	55.80	51.60	51.60	51.57	52.64	82.00	73.83	80.00	79.40	78.80
	B1	54.77	58.46	55.79	52.87	55.47	75.00	86.33	75.13	74.00	77.61
	B2	51.80	51.46	51.63	53.60	52.12	81.00	75.00	68.00	70.00	73.50
	B3	41.27	46.71	42.57	46.50	44.26	77.40	78.30	76.40	74.00	76.52
	mean	50.91	52.05	50.40	51.14	51.12	78.85	78.37	74.88	74.35	76.61
A2	B0	52.82	52.33	52.00	54.07	52.80	79.00	80.40	80.00	81.20	80.15
	B1	54.87	55.73	55.10	58.97	56.16	85.00	75.67	82.10	81.00	80.94
	B2	57.50	55.46	56.07	59.04	57.01	84.00	75.00	83.00	84.00	81.50
	B3	59.90	59.73	62.20	55.60	59.35	90.00	93.00	88.00	86.30	89.32
	mean	56.27	55.81	56.34	59.36	56.34	84.50	81.02	83.28	83.13	82.98
A3	B0	60.37	62.20	62.30	69.40	63.57	87.00	86.07	93.00	96.00	90.52
	B1	67.64	63.18	61.83	64.30	64.23	90.67	91.50	90.10	89.60	90.47
	B2	61.73	62.83	59.90	65.47	62.48	90.50	95.50	97.50	92.00	93.88
	B3	62.17	68.43	67.97	67.77	66.58	99.00	106.50	105.70	104.50	103.93
	mean	62.98	64.16	63.00	66.72	64.22	91.79	94.89	96.58	95.53	94.69

Table 2. Changes of stem length with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(cm)

		5/13					7/13				
		C0	C1	C2	C3	mean	C0	C1	C2	C3	mean
A0	B0	36.70	37.13	37.33	39.07	37.56	60.00	62.33	67.83	59.90	62.52
	B1	35.80	38.93	32.03	33.27	35.01	57.80	64.75	58.00	61.00	60.39
	B2	34.73	30.03	28.70	34.80	32.07	63.00	60.21	53.00	63.30	59.88
	B3	29.13	31.03	36.37	36.83	33.43	60.00	63.00	60.70	67.20	62.37
	mean	34.09	34.28	33.61	35.99	34.49	62.20	60.57	59.98	62.85	61.38
A1	B0	42.73	39.20	39.00	39.36	40.07	74.00	63.50	67.00	66.50	67.75
	B1	42.30	45.86	40.11	41.40	42.42	60.00	76.33	64.53	65.00	66.47
	B2	39.93	39.00	39.80	42.27	40.25	62.00	58.00	62.00	62.00	61.00
	B3	34.87	34.46	31.27	29.43	32.51	67.40	69.40	66.20	65.80	66.53
	mean	39.96	39.63	37.55	38.12	38.81	65.18	67.81	63.93	64.83	65.44
A2	B0	39.64	41.27	38.93	42.20	40.51	69.50	69.90	72.00	70.40	70.45
	B1	42.00	42.00	42.57	46.60	43.29	71.00	65.67	73.50	74.00	71.04
	B2	45.37	42.82	43.30	45.96	44.36	72.60	65.00	76.70	75.00	72.33
	B3	48.97	47.33	49.03	44.10	47.36	79.00	84.00	79.40	76.10	79.63
	mean	44.00	43.36	43.46	44.27	43.88	73.03	71.14	75.40	73.88	73.36
A3	B0	47.93	51.97	50.43	52.67	50.75	74.00	78.00	85.00	84.50	80.38
	B1	55.23	50.40	56.20	48.80	52.66	78.67	79.40	75.00	77.00	77.50
	B2	49.20	50.10	47.03	52.50	49.71	82.00	87.00	87.50	80.00	84.13
	B3	49.30	56.33	53.53	56.33	53.87	90.40	93.50	90.00	92.00	91.48
	mean	50.42	52.20	51.80	52.28	51.75	81.27	84.48	84.34	83.38	83.37

Table 3. Changes of leaf number with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(No.)

	A0					A1					A2					A3					
	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	
5/13	C0	3.47	2.60	3.07	3.47	3.15	3.67	4.00	3.73	3.33	3.68	3.41	2.84	3.19	3.47	3.23	3.40	3.45	3.27	3.27	3.35
	C1	3.27	3.07	3.33	3.34	3.25	4.00	3.69	3.84	3.68	3.80	4.25	2.80	3.25	2.80	3.28	3.34	3.05	3.14	3.68	3.30
	C2	3.27	3.17	3.20	4.00	3.41	3.56	3.77	3.34	3.44	3.50	3.53	2.92	3.07	2.94	3.12	2.90	3.27	3.15	3.68	3.25
	C3	2.70	2.94	3.19	3.40	3.06	3.64	3.87	3.57	3.40	3.62	3.67	3.02	3.15	3.80	3.41	3.37	3.05	3.47	3.18	3.27
	mean	3.18	2.95	3.20	3.55	3.22	3.72	3.83	3.62	3.44	3.65	3.72	2.89	3.17	3.25	3.26	3.25	3.21	3.26	3.45	3.29
6/3	C0	2.21	2.00	2.00	2.29	2.12	2.00	2.08	2.14	2.29	2.13	2.60	2.54	2.55	2.70	2.16	2.92	2.65	2.68	3.21	2.62
	C1	2.37	2.16	2.29	2.13	2.13	2.07	2.29	2.34	2.07	2.19	2.00	2.14	2.21	2.23	2.15	2.20	2.36	2.73	2.62	2.47
	C2	2.14	2.00	2.27	2.13	2.14	2.00	2.13	2.33	2.36	2.20	2.51	2.40	2.46	2.36	2.44	2.37	2.87	2.82	3.17	2.81
	C3	2.03	2.20	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.28	2.34	2.54	2.07	2.28	2.00	2.25	2.14	2.15	2.14	2.7	2.54	2.64	2.67	2.64
	mean	2.19	2.09	2.21	2.17	2.17	2.09	2.18	2.34	2.19	2.20	2.28	2.37	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.55	2.60	2.72	2.67	2.63
6/23	C0	3.55	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.64	3.57	3.22	3.50	3.00	3.32	3.34	3.00	3.00	2.80	3.04	4.00	3.34	3.00	3.38	3.43
	C1	4.00	4.00	3.20	3.00	3.55	3.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.18	3.34	3.50	2.75	3.15	3.19	3.95	4.00	4.00	3.24	3.8
	C2	3.20	2.47	3.00	3.00	2.92	3.63	2.85	3.34	4.50	3.58	3.14	3.01	4.00	4.00	3.54	4.00	3.17	3.34	2.73	3.31
	C3	3.38	2.46	3.00	3.60	3.11	2.65	2.70	3.50	3.00	2.96	3.56	3.14	3.75	3.00	3.36	2.34	3.29	3.00	2.17	2.70
	mean	3.53	2.98	3.30	3.40	3.30	3.39	2.94	3.34	3.83	3.26	3.35	3.16	3.38	3.24	3.28	3.57	3.45	3.34	2.88	3.31
7/13	C0	2.00	2.20	4.00	4.00	3.05	3.63	3.11	4.00	4.00	3.69	3.60	4.00	2.40	4.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	3.33	3.40	2.68
	C1	3.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.13	4.00	2.94	4.00	2.00	3.24	3.80	2.00	2.00	3.50	2.83	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.10	3.53
	C2	4.00	3.33	4.00	3.20	3.63	4.00	2.85	4.00	2.67	3.38	4.00	1.80	2.50	4.00	3.08	4.00	2.00	2.77	4.00	3.19
	C3	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.63	3.41	2.86	2.50	4.00	2.00	2.84	3.50	2.00	1.80	3.00	2.58	3.30	2.00	2.00	2.55	2.46
	mean	3.38	2.63	3.75	3.46	3.30	3.62	2.85	4.00	2.67	3.29	3.73	2.45	2.18	3.63	2.99	3.33	2.50	3.03	3.01	2.97

Table 4. Changes of leaf area with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K (cm²)

	A0					A1					A2					A3					
	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	
5/13	C0	49.89	53.38	51.41	54.99	52.42	61.06	54.30	49.56	59.49	56.24	63.71	63.52	56.59	64.27	62.02	58.57	62.93	61.80	75.86	64.79
	C1	53.55	57.25	46.18	65.19	59.96	55.02	53.70	69.77	107.01	71.38	62.22	61.15	76.35	65.39	66.27	64.59	62.99	70.55	73.57	67.93
	C2	51.94	47.14	58.17	57.16	53.60	55.49	55.47	52.53	50.05	53.39	65.79	62.84	68.90	65.57	65.78	62.66	67.69	112.74	75.66	79.69
	C3	53.17	46.22	53.81	56.11	52.17	51.71	62.48	57.02	58.54	57.44	52.07	78.69	67.88	55.35	63.50	69.80	62.15	145.83	70.32	87.03
	mean	52.14	54.82	56.16	55.04	54.54	56.00	56.49	57.22	68.77	59.61	60.95	66.55	67.43	62.64	64.39	63.91	63.94	97.73	73.85	74.86
6/3	C0	63.47	57.44	66.25	64.93	63.02	64.54	62.85	60.93	57.69	61.50	59.35	67.57	67.56	63.67	64.54	69.79	59.47	61.22	79.65	67.54
	C1	61.06	60.04	63.53	77.68	65.58	62.89	66.73	49.67	54.83	58.61	61.25	64.50	57.35	62.54	61.41	61.85	88.63	73.56	75.42	74.87
	C2	65.07	56.42	62.57	71.80	63.97	62.07	65.96	50.51	58.87	59.35	61.70	58.23	61.12	62.42	60.87	64.52	74.23	70.17	85.83	73.69
	C3	65.33	58.17	65.46	63.22	63.05	63.01	64.01	57.26	59.51	60.95	58.45	67.20	62.44	54.46	60.64	70.92	63.68	78.01	81.83	73.61
	mean	63.73	58.02	64.45	69.41	63.90	63.13	64.89	54.67	57.03	60.10	60.19	64.38	62.12	60.77	61.86	66.77	71.51	70.74	80.68	72.43
6/23	C0	67.09	44.02	85.68	54.90	62.92	89.03	61.35	75.34	78.92	76.16	54.27	58.50	52.52	43.67	52.24	60.01	59.41	54.28	60.51	58.55
	C1	65.45	50.18	50.10	50.87	54.15	70.98	65.81	57.14	52.14	61.52	56.09	49.73	49.23	59.66	53.68	47.18	57.66	60.04	48.56	53.36
	C2	64.53	57.75	41.66	54.24	54.55	54.43	52.87	66.97	53.89	57.04	59.7	58.69	47.86	45.08	52.83	64.78	58.43	59.63	57.22	60.02
	C3	40.49	58.32	51.48	44.76	48.76	54.92	59.85	54.99	52.71	55.62	52.04	48.55	54.03	56.14	52.69	65.70	56.27	47.58	49.13	54.67
	mean	59.39	52.57	57.23	51.19	55.10	67.34	59.97	63.61	59.42	62.58	55.53	53.87	50.91	51.14	52.86	59.42	57.94	55.38	53.86	56.65
7/13	C0	62.02	62.02	50.48	58.74	58.32	56.27	58.98	56.18	74.75	61.55	41.49	62.5	70.08	55.76	57.46	83.45	48.33	64.89	77.60	68.57
	C1	76.80	36.87	68.30	54.31	59.07	50.87	57.88	60.34	64.18	60.82	46.50	90.35	54.18	59.80	65.71	72.98	67.45	60.64	69.20	67.57
	C2	62.22	53.23	56.55	58.66	57.67	55.90	60.42	65.00	66.50	60.81	61.53	67.81	65.01	66.35	65.18	59.20	53.70	53.86	81.77	62.13
	C3	66.26	43.53	59.89	53.00	55.67	58.91	64.41	75.73	57.66	64.18	50.10	45.00	66.10	57.33	54.63	71.80	45.39	85.47	82.01	71.19
	mean	66.83	48.91	58.81	56.18	57.68	57.99	60.43	63.17	65.77	61.84	49.91	66.42	63.84	59.81	60.00	71.88	53.72	66.22	77.65	67.37

Table 5. Changes of leaf weight with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(g)

	A0					A1					A2					A3					
	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	
5/13	C0	0.76	0.84	0.84	0.91	0.84	0.95	0.80	0.87	0.83	0.86	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.94	0.93	1.10	0.83	0.92	1.07	0.98
	C1	0.89	0.79	0.97	0.78	0.86	0.83	0.79	0.92	0.81	0.84	0.92	0.86	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.83	1.06	1.13	0.98
	C2	0.74	0.66	0.90	0.86	0.79	0.82	0.83	0.79	0.73	0.79	0.01	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.67	1.65	1.14	1.10
	C3	0.89	0.72	0.82	0.96	0.85	0.71	1.02	0.90	0.86	0.87	1.77	0.95	0.95	0.83	0.88	1.04	0.92	0.97	1.28	1.05
	mean	0.82	0.75	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.93	0.92	0.92	1.00	0.81	1.15	1.16	1.03
6/3	C0	1.14	0.80	1.12	1.15	1.05	0.99	1.01	0.92	0.91	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.14	1.09	1.08	1.17	0.96	0.91	1.30	1.09
	C1	0.93	0.98	1.07	1.21	1.05	0.97	1.03	0.74	0.96	0.93	1.00	1.04	1.21	1.07	1.06	0.99	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.17
	C2	0.89	0.96	1.01	1.24	1.03	0.99	1.00	0.71	0.96	0.92	0.97	0.96	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.06	1.24	1.19	1.47	1.24
	C3	0.93	1.04	1.03	1.26	1.07	0.95	0.92	0.99	0.59	0.86	0.95	1.06	1.06	0.90	0.99	1.15	1.16	1.21	1.51	1.26
	mean	0.97	0.95	1.06	1.22	1.05	0.98	0.99	0.84	0.86	0.92	0.98	1.04	1.09	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.40	1.19
6/23	C0	1.23	0.87	2.30	1.55	1.49	1.51	1.25	1.26	1.10	1.28	1.09	1.13	1.06	0.93	1.05	1.12	1.43	1.32	1.35	1.31
	C1	1.09	0.86	0.95	1.02	0.98	1.30	1.34	1.35	1.21	1.30	1.35	1.10	1.00	1.20	1.16	0.92	1.25	1.56	0.99	1.18
	C2	1.20	1.22	0.89	1.23	1.14	1.32	1.16	1.42	0.87	1.19	1.29	1.25	0.82	0.91	1.07	1.24	1.06	1.28	1.14	1.18
	C3	0.72	1.20	1.06	0.92	0.98	1.09	1.45	0.74	1.12	1.10	1.10	0.97	1.11	1.09	1.07	1.39	1.21	1.23	0.94	1.19
	mean	1.06	1.04	1.30	1.18	1.14	1.32	1.30	1.19	1.08	1.22	1.21	1.11	1.00	1.03	1.09	1.17	1.24	1.35	1.11	1.21
7/13	C0	0.94	1.24	0.87	1.01	1.02	0.88	1.32	1.90	1.83	1.48	0.72	2.21	1.39	1.13	1.36	1.94	1.17	1.04	1.25	1.35
	C1	1.34	0.79	1.36	1.00	1.12	1.09	1.25	2.44	1.37	1.54	0.90	1.94	0.94	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.09	1.04	1.18
	C2	1.06	1.12	2.10	1.08	1.34	0.94	1.36	2.10	1.50	1.48	1.27	1.43	1.34	1.31	1.36	1.33	1.00	0.97	1.27	1.14
	C3	1.13	0.79	1.10	1.04	1.02	1.52	1.51	2.08	1.28	1.60	1.00	0.81	1.37	1.43	1.15	1.52	0.81	1.57	1.43	1.33
	mean	1.12	0.98	1.36	1.03	1.12	1.11	1.36	2.13	1.50	1.52	0.97	1.60	1.26	1.32	1.29	1.52	1.07	1.17	1.25	1.25

가 . 가
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 10kg/ 10a .

Table 6. Changes of leaf length with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(cm)

	A0					A1					A2					A3					
	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	B0	B1	B2	B3	mean	
5/13	C0	9.54	9.83	9.47	10.05	9.72	10.65	9.95	10.19	10.36	10.29	11.11	10.38	10.76	10.86	10.78	10.46	10.76	11.38	11.88	11.12
	C1	9.72	9.88	9.43	9.70	9.68	10.16	10.00	10.17	9.95	10.07	10.75	10.88	11.51	11.03	11.04	13.72	10.79	11.72	11.91	12.04
	C2	9.95	9.98	10.10	9.90	9.73	10.25	10.27	9.93	9.62	10.02	10.92	10.74	11.44	11.16	11.07	10.04	10.50	11.11	12.07	10.93
	C3	9.80	9.06	9.85	10.12	9.71	9.60	10.93	10.80	10.54	10.47	9.95	11.78	13.37	10.29	11.35	11.56	11.06	12.74	11.77	11.78
	mean	9.75	9.44	9.71	9.94	9.71	10.17	10.29	10.27	10.12	10.21	10.68	10.95	11.77	10.84	11.06	11.45	10.78	11.74	11.91	11.47
6/3	C0	12.11	10.11	10.08	10.77	10.77	10.09	10.38	10.38	9.6	10.21	10.01	10.36	10.78	10.57	10.43	10.65	9.89	10.52	12.45	10.88
	C1	9.73	10.42	10.75	11.70	10.65	10.63	10.88	8.73	9.69	9.98	9.85	10.74	9.94	10.24	10.19	10.21	10.67	11.88	11.92	11.17
	C2	7.41	10.27	10.41	11.33	9.86	10.61	11.60	9.63	10.15	10.50	10.27	9.86	10.66	10.75	10.39	10.46	11.03	11.19	13.10	11.45
	C3	10.27	10.34	10.60	11.16	10.59	10.27	10.41	9.81	8.50	9.75	9.97	10.53	10.52	9.84	10.22	11.40	11.69	11.56	12.01	11.67
	mean	9.88	10.29	10.46	11.24	10.47	10.40	10.82	9.64	9.49	10.09	10.03	10.37	10.48	10.35	10.31	10.68	10.82	11.29	12.37	11.29
6/23	C0	9.78	8.95	11.95	10.39	10.27	9.42	10.48	10.52	8.99	9.85	9.92	9.95	8.49	8.74	9.28	10.02	9.76	9.85	10.23	9.97
	C1	10.54	9.32	8.64	9.38	9.47	9.85	10.62	9.90	9.21	9.90	9.85	9.65	8.86	9.84	9.55	9.49	10.06	10.21	8.61	9.59
	C2	10.97	9.75	8.99	10.37	10.02	9.68	9.48	10.00	9.67	9.71	9.97	10.38	9.42	9.29	9.77	12.00	9.57	10.40	9.86	10.46
	C3	8.94	10.33	9.03	8.88	9.30	9.09	10.10	9.90	9.67	9.69	9.57	9.05	9.71	9.48	9.45	10.29	9.58	8.67	8.69	9.31
	mean	10.06	9.59	9.65	9.76	9.76	9.51	10.17	10.08	9.39	9.79	9.83	9.76	9.12	9.34	9.51	10.45	9.74	9.78	9.35	9.83
7/13	C0	7.87	10.56	9.35	9.85	9.41	9.10	10.16	10.18	11.23	10.17	8.25	10.25	10.18	9.69	9.59	11.35	9.43	10.35	11.10	10.56
	C1	11.32	8.34	11.25	9.96	10.22	11.03	10.91	10.31	10.11	10.59	8.80	7.45	9.33	9.80	8.85	6.33	10.01	10.28	9.86	9.12
	C2	10.57	9.96	9.31	10.06	9.98	9.98	10.79	9.80	10.30	10.23	9.55	10.47	10.83	9.98	10.20	10.06	9.30	9.54	11.81	10.18
	C3	10.45	8.75	9.94	9.98	9.79	10.65	11.31	9.08	9.62	10.17	8.90	8.50	10.30	9.78	10.37	9.20	8.56	11.90	11.53	10.30
	mean	10.05	9.41	9.96	9.96	9.85	10.19	10.79	9.86	10.32	10.29	8.86	9.17	10.16	9.81	9.50	9.24	9.33	10.52	11.08	10.04

Table 7. Changes of leaf width with amount of applied fertilizer N, P, K(cm)

	A 0					A 1					A 2					A 3				
	B 0	B 1	B 2	B 3	mean	B 0	B 1	B 2	B 3	mean	B 0	B 1	B 2	B 3	mean	B 0	B 1	B 2	B 3	mean
C 0	7.53	7.74	7.56	7.98	7.70	8.42	8.10	7.21	8.24	7.99	8.69	8.54	8.43	8.91	8.64	8.27	8.58	8.55	8.73	8.53
C 1	7.71	7.75	7.39	7.96	7.70	8.03	7.77	7.45	7.99	7.81	8.22	8.51	8.43	8.77	8.48	8.54	8.06	8.71	9.13	8.61
5/13 C 2	7.76	7.34	7.99	7.95	7.76	8.00	7.53	7.97	7.41	7.73	8.62	9.78	8.47	8.69	8.89	8.51	8.61	8.64	9.42	8.80
C 3	7.79	7.14	7.81	7.96	7.51	7.58	8.30	8.20	7.82	7.98	7.97	8.72	8.85	7.92	8.37	9.05	8.68	10.11	9.26	9.28
mean	7.70	7.49	7.52	7.96	7.67	8.00	7.93	7.70	7.87	7.88	8.38	8.89	8.55	8.57	8.60	8.59	8.48	9.00	9.14	8.80
C 0	8.06	8.12	8.81	8.85	8.46	8.80	8.94	8.48	7.74	8.49	8.35	8.55	9.01	8.70	8.65	9.16	7.79	8.36	10.63	8.99
C 1	8.35	8.09	8.47	9.59	8.63	8.50	7.86	7.42	7.93	7.93	8.30	8.97	8.15	8.29	8.43	8.66	8.59	9.12	9.36	8.93
6/3 C 2	8.05	8.40	8.62	9.01	8.52	8.85	9.18	7.51	8.10	8.41	8.24	8.74	8.97	8.47	8.61	8.45	9.42	8.13	9.91	8.98
C 3	8.11	8.32	8.89	9.27	8.65	8.50	8.58	8.15	8.38	8.40	8.27	8.71	9.10	8.18	8.57	9.14	8.72	9.24	9.32	9.11
mean	8.14	8.23	8.70	9.18	8.56	8.66	8.64	7.89	8.04	8.31	8.29	8.74	8.81	8.41	8.56	8.85	8.63	8.71	9.81	9.00
C 0	8.76	7.22	10.68	8.28	8.74	9.59	8.33	9.04	7.54	8.63	8.33	8.43	7.75	9.07	8.40	8.33	8.27	7.93	8.23	8.19
C 1	8.73	7.72	7.09	7.33	7.72	8.94	9.05	7.89	7.81	8.42	7.88	7.97	7.69	8.31	7.96	7.11	8.06	8.84	6.99	7.75
6/23 C 2	8.78	8.12	7.62	8.49	8.25	8.02	8.01	8.87	7.81	8.18	8.68	8.80	7.94	6.06	7.84	8.90	8.05	8.01	8.08	8.26
C 3	6.98	7.91	6.87	7.53	7.32	8.29	8.43	8.23	7.86	8.20	7.68	7.44	8.21	7.83	7.79	8.72	8.22	7.10	7.07	7.78
mean	8.31	7.74	8.07	7.91	8.01	8.71	8.46	8.51	7.76	8.36	8.14	8.16	7.19	7.82	8.00	8.27	1.15	7.97	7.59	7.99
C 0	8.08	8.01	11.33	8.39	7.95	8.16	8.17	8.35	9.18	8.47	6.80	8.55	8.84	8.06	8.06	9.90	8.15	12.27	9.00	9.83
C 1	9.60	9.65	9.00	8.12	8.34	8.94	9.85	8.55	8.03	8.84	7.50	10.15	7.33	8.30	8.35	8.75	8.48	8.10	7.90	8.31
7/13 C 2	8.94	8.44	8.56	8.36	8.58	8.08	9.05	8.23	8.37	8.44	8.35	8.48	8.65	8.65	8.53	8.13	7.91	8.00	9.25	8.32
C 3	8.83	7.09	8.50	7.93	8.09	8.45	9.15	7.79	7.91	8.33	7.60	6.80	8.28	8.38	7.77	8.93	7.09	9.74	9.84	8.90
mean	8.86	7.55	8.35	8.22	8.24	8.41	9.06	8.13	8.37	8.52	7.56	8.50	8.28	8.35	8.17	8.93	7.91	9.53	9.00	8.84

가 가

가 가

9kg/ 10a 6kg/ 10a 가 10kg/ 10a

가 가 9kg/ 10a,

6kg/ 10a, 10kg/ 10a

6 3

6 23

가

2.

1)

“ 1 ” , 9kg/ 10a,

6kg/ 10a, 가 10kg/ 10a ,

GA 100ppm

24 12 (P1, m² 200 220)

5cm × 5cm (P2, m² 230), 10cm × 7cm (P3, m² 170),

10cm × 10cm (P4, m² 120) , 5 10

, 10 8 12 23 3 .

5 15 6

, 5 8 5cm

가 가 , , ,

가 11 2

10

가 5cm × 5cm

가 m² 200 220

5cm × 5cm m² 230 가 가

10cm × 7cm 10cm ×

10cm 가

m² 가 170 120

10cm × 10cm m² 가 120

가 10cm × 7cm 가

2

5cm × 5cm 가 7cm × 10cm

10cm × 10cm 가 가

가 가 가

5cm × 5cm m² 가 200

10cm × 10cm m² 120 2 가

가 7cm × 10cm

m² 170 가

가

5 12 10

, 10

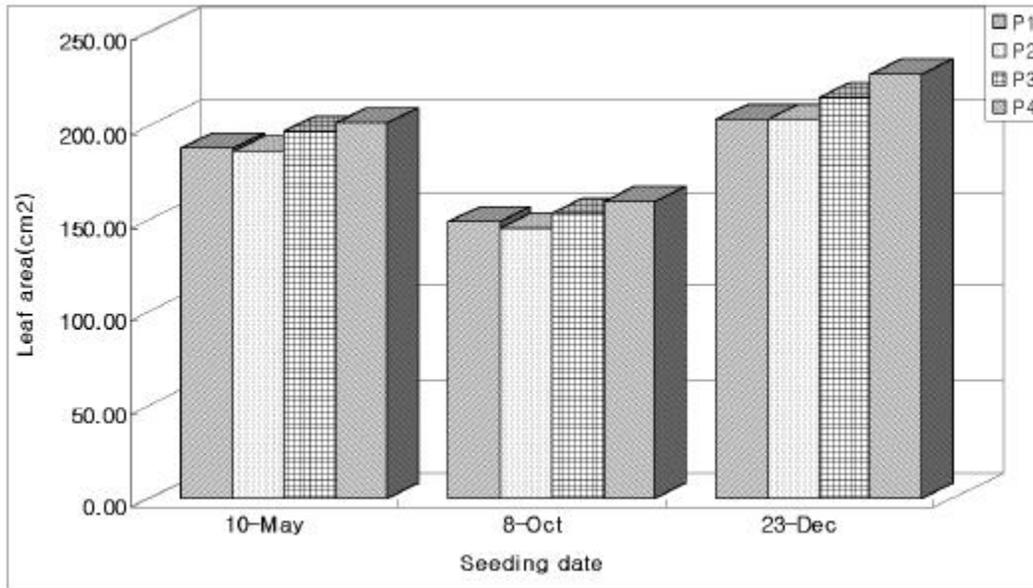


Fig. 2. Changes of leaf area with sowing time and planting density.

3, 4, 5 , 10 8
 가 , 10
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 ,
 12 가 5 2
 .
 가
 가

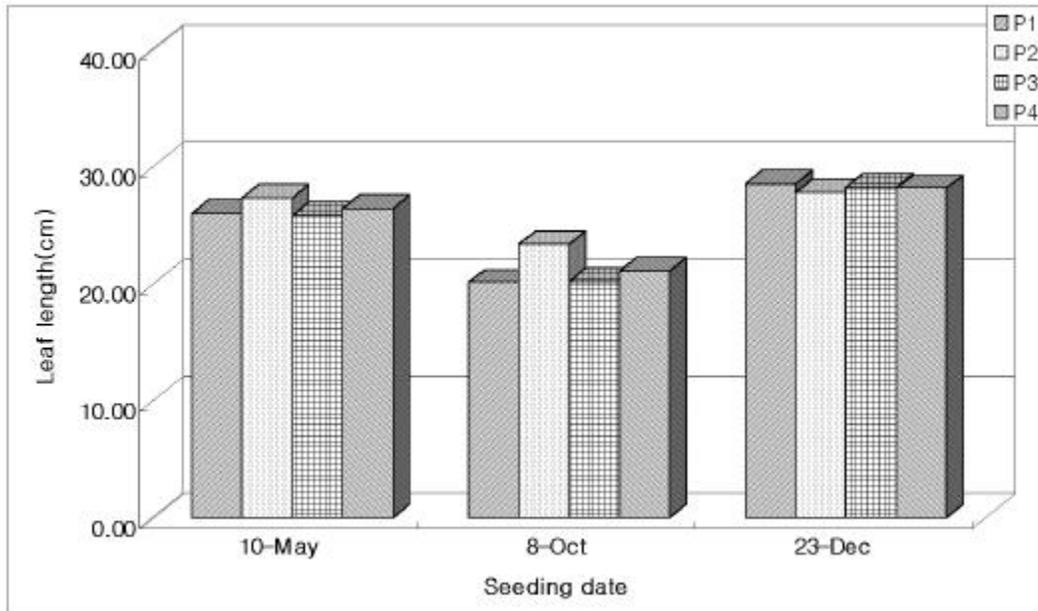


Fig. 3. Changes of leaf length with sowing time and planting density.

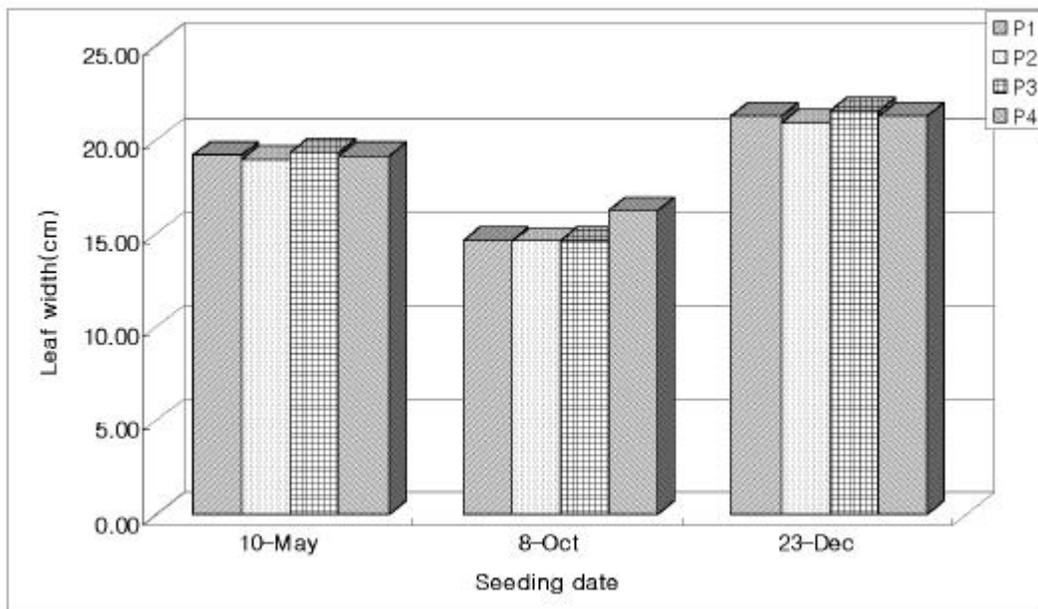


Fig. 4. Changes of leaf width with sowing time and planting density.

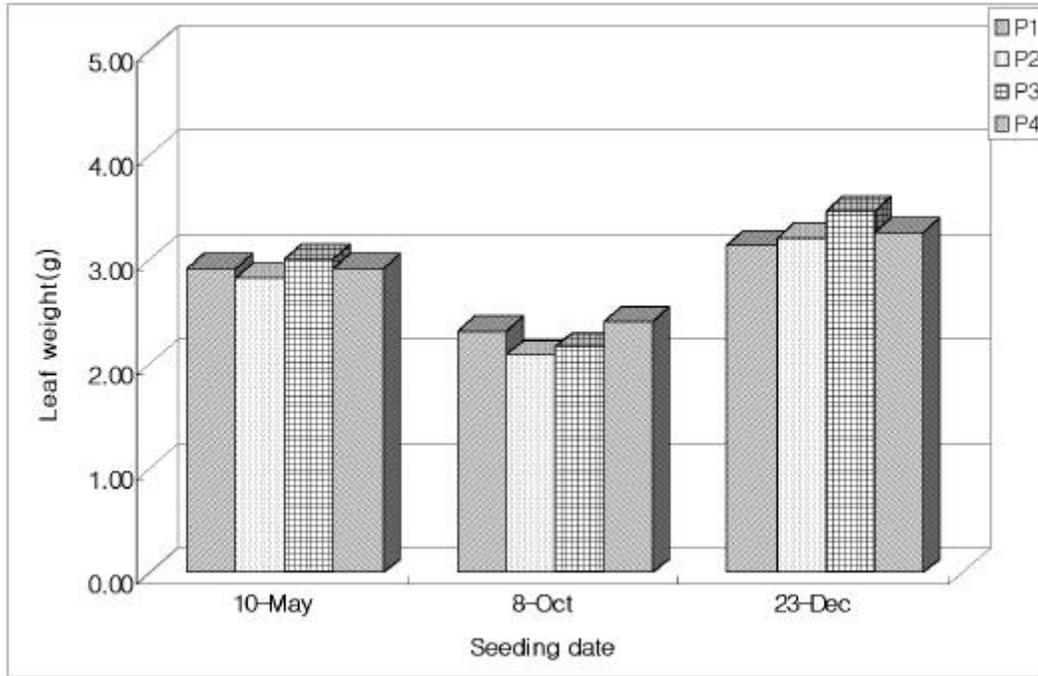


Fig. 5. Changes of leaf weight with sowing time and planting density.

, 9

10

5cm × 5cm m² 가 200

10cm × 10cm m² 가 120

가

7cm ×

10cm

170

가

3.

1)

“ 1 ” GA 100ppm
 24 12 12 23 10cm × 7cm
 9kg/10a, 6kg/10a, 가 10kg/10a
 100W 1.7m 가 × 1.2m
 14 30 100Lux
 2 3 1 , 2 , 3
 , 4 , 5 , 7 9
 5 20 5
 , 5 8 5cm
 가 가 , , ,

2)

6 8 14
 8 , 60
 36.76cm, 80 42.34cm ,
 가 , 가
 9

Table 8. Changes of plant length with illumination time in growth duration

	Days after seeding					mean
	60 days	80 days	100 days	120 days	140 days	
0 hr	36.76	42.34	-	-	-	39.55
1 hr.	39.34	60.8	72.25	82.31	95.45	70.03
2 hr	44.56	76.8	85.71	98.23	109.41	82.94
3 hr	47.85	72.93	80.45	89.21	100.11	78.11
4 hr	43.13	76.13	83.11	95.23	105.99	80.72
5 hr	44.77	75.53	84.23	96.13	104.51	81.03
7 hr	49.76	77.13	84.23	96.13	104.51	82.35
9 hr	48.56	77.87	83.53	95.41	103.33	81.74
mean	44.34	69.94	81.93	93.24	103.33	78.56

1 223 72 2

1

가

2 가 가

1

169.12m², 19.52cm 13.56cm, 1.76g 2

Table 9. Changes of leaf yield factor with illumination time in growth duration

	leaf area (m ²)	leaf length (cm)	leaf width (cm)	leaf weight (g)	No. of days to anthesis (days)
0 hr	130.2	19.52	13.56	1.76	72
1 hr.	169.12	26.27	19.18	2.28	223
2 hr	183.31	27.38	20.19	2.63	-
3 hr	196.25	28.13	21.07	2.82	-
4 hr	194.08	27.42	20.72	2.90	-
5 hr	178.41	27.97	19.92	2.48	-
7 hr	176.96	26.77	19.66	2.58	-
9 hr	182.65	27.18	19.97	2.54	-
mean	176.37	26.33	19.28	2.50	-

2

가

2

11 12

4

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3 .

1 .

가 .

가 가 .

가 .

,

.

pH ,

, 가 , 가

가 , (Soil sickness)가 . 가

가 . ,

가 , , ,

가 가

.

,

가 .

가 ,

가 9

57.9%, 22.6% , 가 3

5 91.7% 가

.

가 .

가

가 , , , , 가
 가 , , , , 가
 T/R 가
 T/R 가
 가

2 .

1.

가.

1997 3 7

(*Zeamays* L.) 1cm , (*Q. serrata* THUNB.)
 2mm , (*Castnea* spp.)

35 × 50 × 9cm

10a 300kg, 600kg, 900kg, 1200kg,

220kg, 440kg, 660kg, 880kg

10cm × 12cm

가

30 4 26 1 , 2 20
 5 , , 1 ,
 , 30cm .

2.

1997 5 (Growth chamber)

(*Zeamays* L.) 1cm , (*Q. serra* THUNB.)
 2mm , (*Castnea* spp.)

10a 0kg, 700kg, 1050kg, 1400kg, 1700kg

15cm

5 19 가

(Growth chamber) 30 , 25 ,

14 , 4,000 5,000lux .
 1

2 , 가

, 30 1 , 2 10 4

5 , , , 30cm

3.

가.

1997 11 1998 4

1 5

Table1

Table 1. The chemical analysis of public soil by replanting.

Planting years	pH (1:5)	EC (ds/m)	NH ₄ -N (mg/kg)	NO ₃ -N (mg/kg)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	L.O.T (%)	O.M (%)
1year	6.38	0.113	-	35	0.39	2.97	5.17	1.45	1.46	67.96	5.88	0.91
2year	6.32	0.128	-	47.5	0.91	3.14	4.53	2.13	1.27	68.29	6.50	1.80
3year	6.34	0.124	1.5	45	0.75	3.21	4.15	1.98	1.21	67.86	5.49	1.32
4year	6.31	0.063	-	20.5	0.46	3.15	5.06	1.50	1.40	67.08	5.56	0.85
5year	6.56	0.141	-	40.5	0.57	3.31	4.89	1.69	1.14	65.42	6.89	2.90

1m

1997 9 26

3

(randomized block design)

1998 2 4 1

20

5

5

가

ICP-AGS, EA, XRF

4.

가.

1998 5 9

10a

1

Table 1. The Fertilizer level of manure and organic compost per 10a.

Control	Human manure	Cattle manure	Pig manure	Biocom	Myoungsin-Bio
0	640	1200	1200	160	150
0	950	1800	1800	250	300
0	1230	2400	2400	400	450
0	1900	3600	3600	600	600

1m

(split plot design)

12 × 12cm

가

50

20

4

4

가

가 4

ICP - AES, EA, XRF

5. 가가

가.

1999 5 9

,

, 10a , 400kg, 300kg

, 6kg, 1.2kg, J 750cc

1

Table1. The Chemical properties of organic compost used in this experiment.

	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	L.O.T (%)
Pungchag	1.06	3.23	5.24	9.97	4.54	60.69	31.12
Biochong	3.59	3.31	3.35	5.76	1.60	60.89	56.82
Daepung	16.28	4.77	2.62	33.84	5.26	25.56	49.04

.
 1m
 (split plot design)
 12 × 12cm
 가 , 12cm 2 2 1
 ,
 .
 50 ,
 20 5 , , , ,
 , 30cm
 .
 , ,
 .
 XRF (X-ray Fluorescence Specto meter) .

6.

가.

1999 5 9

10a

Table 1

가

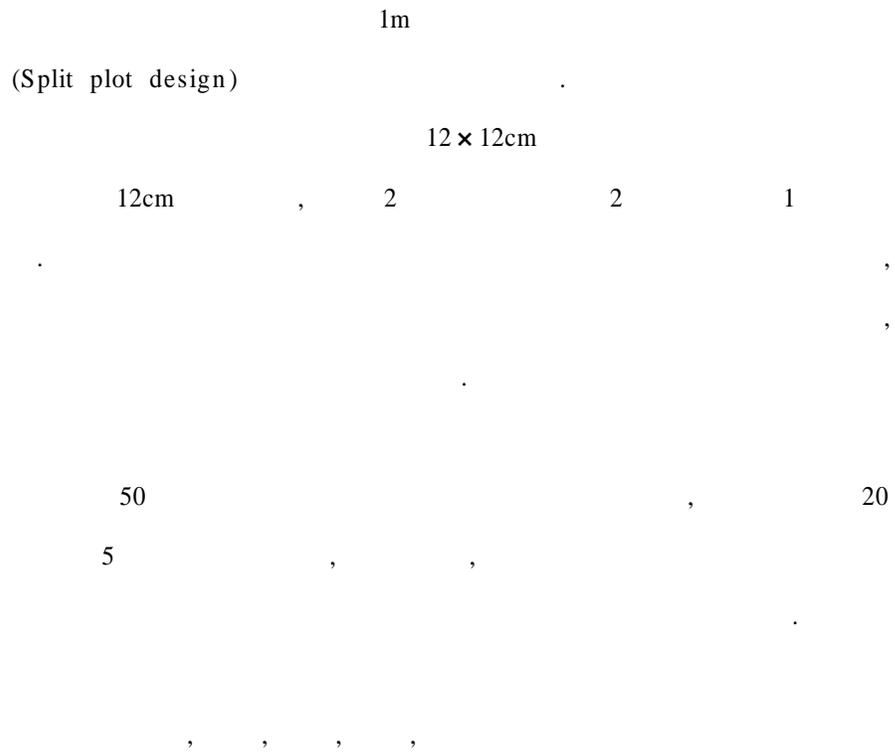
Table 2

Table 1. The Fertilizer level of organic compost per 10a.

Heulgnara (kg)	Sarang (kg)	Poongjag (kg)	Tomi (kg)	Daepoong (kg)
200	300	400	400	300
400	600	800	800	600
800	1200	1600	1600	1200

Table 2. The chemical analysis of some organic composts.

Organic composts	T-N (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	K ₂ O (%)	Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	CaO (%)	MgO (%)	SiO ₂ (%)	L.O.T (%)
Heulgnara	7.27	6.15	5.40	2.41	2.66	2.79	65.52	50.69
Sarang	-	3.12	1.34	4.62	20.72	9.73	39.93	38.36
Poongjag	-	1.06	3.23	5.24	9.97	4.54	60.69	31.12
Tomi	-	10.84	4.45	4.05	14.46	3.10	41.71	64.99
Daepoong	-	16.28	4.77	2.62	33.84	5.26	25.56	49.04



XRF (X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometer)

3 .

1.

가.

, , 가
DUNCAN
70 , 가
70 90 , 70 .
가 , 70 , 가
가 .
가 가
가 가 , 70 90
가 가 가
가 가 ,
가 가 가
가 2 가 가
70 90 , 110
가 , 가
1 가 65.81cm, 가 60.97cm,
58.52cm, 49.40cm
가 . 1
가 , 가
가 가
가 가 , 가
R² 0.9 . 金 1
가
2

가

가

DUNCAN

30 10a 220kg, 440kg, 660kg, 300kg, 600kg
 50 220kg, 440kg, 300kg, 70
 300kg, 600kg 2

가 가

가 가 , 10a 300kg, 600kg
 10a 900kg, 1200kg

W

W

가 30 1 가
 , 50 2

, 70 , 90

가 가 , 110 10a

880kg

U

30 1 가

880kg 가 가 , 2 2

가

3

가

가 가 .
가 가 3가
가 . 季 가 가
, 가 가 가
가 .
. 1
1
가 90 880kg 30
. 3 1 ,
가 가 가 90 가
, 가
가 가
가 가 110 5 1 가 1.2g
. 가 30 1 2
가 가 , 90
가 1.5g 가 1.2g
가 . 가 30 1 2
가 가 , 90
가 1.5g 가 1.2 g 가
. 가 30 1
50 90 가 1 가
110 50 1 가 1.2g
. 가
3 가 110 1 가 90 가

가
, 가
가 1
가 . 李
, 가 가
3 1 가
가 가 가
가 가
가 .

DUNCAN 가
10a 660kg, 880kg 90 10a 1200kg
. , 가 , 가 10a 4
, 30 1200kg 가 14.27%
, 600kg 14.16% , 가 14.07%
가
, 50 가
가
, ,
, 90 , 110 , 50 , 70
4
. 가 30
, 50
, 70 10a 880kg 14.77% , 90
110 110 660kg
15.44% , 가 14% . 가
가 가 .

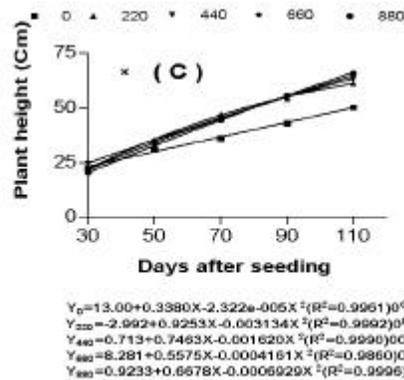
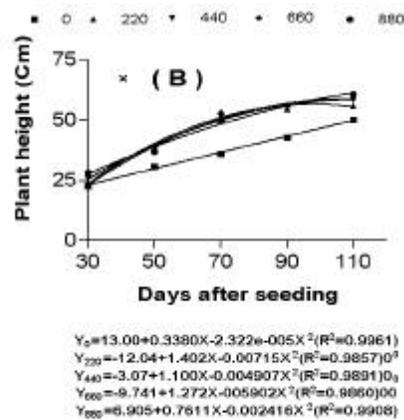
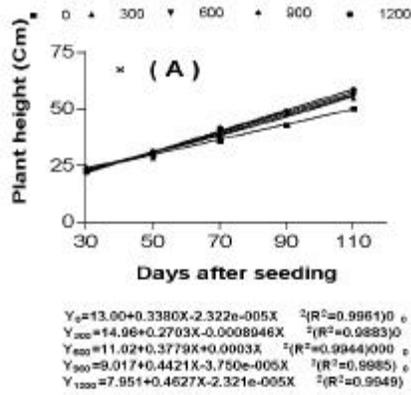


Fig.1. The growth curve according to kinds of organic fertilizer. Corn stalk(A), acorn(B), chestnut(c)

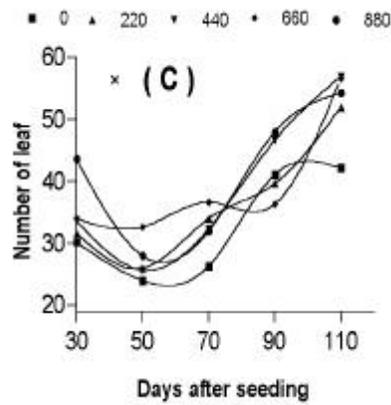
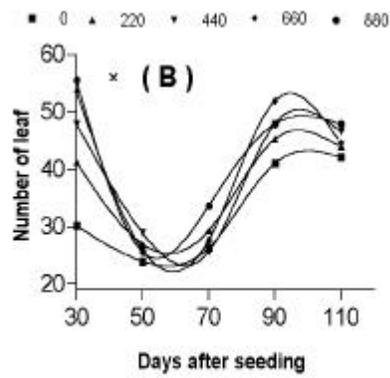
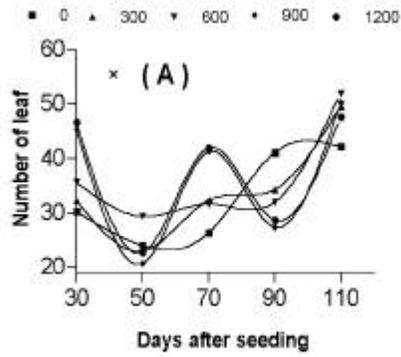


Fig.2. Number of harvested leaf according to days after planting. Corn stalk (A), acorn (B), chestnut (C)

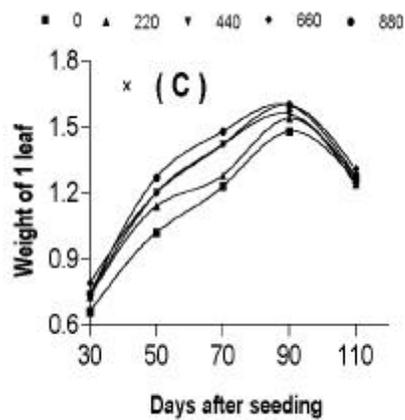
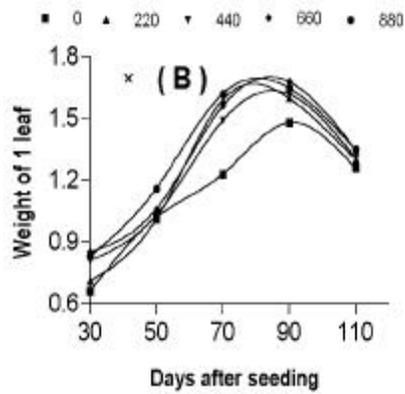
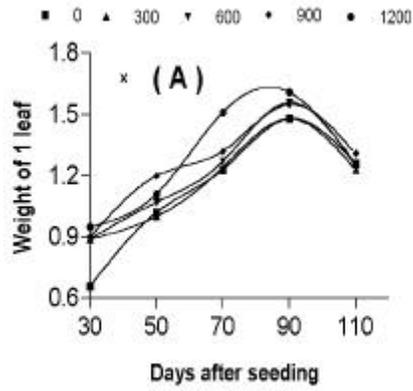


Fig.3. Weight of 1 leaf at the period of harvesting. Corn stalk(A), acorn(B), chestnut(C)

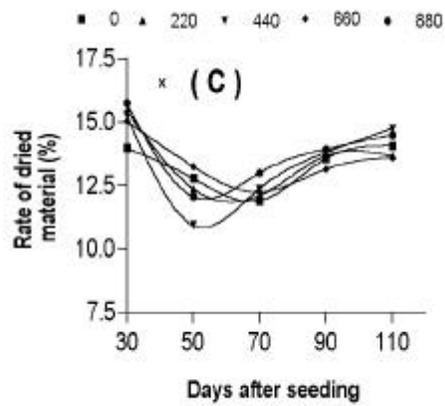
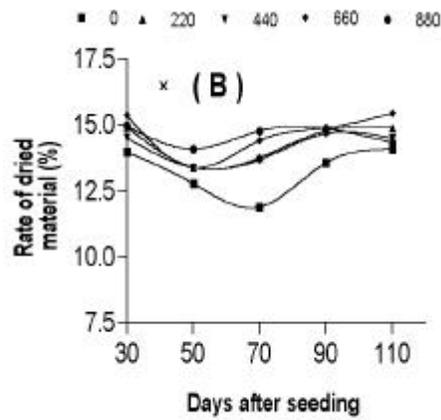
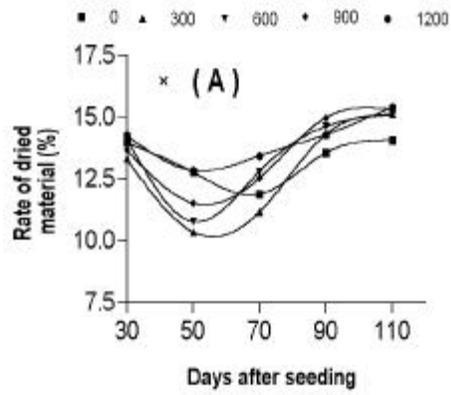


Fig.4. The ratio of dried leaf according to the investigatig period. Corn stalk(A), acorn(B), chest_nut(C)

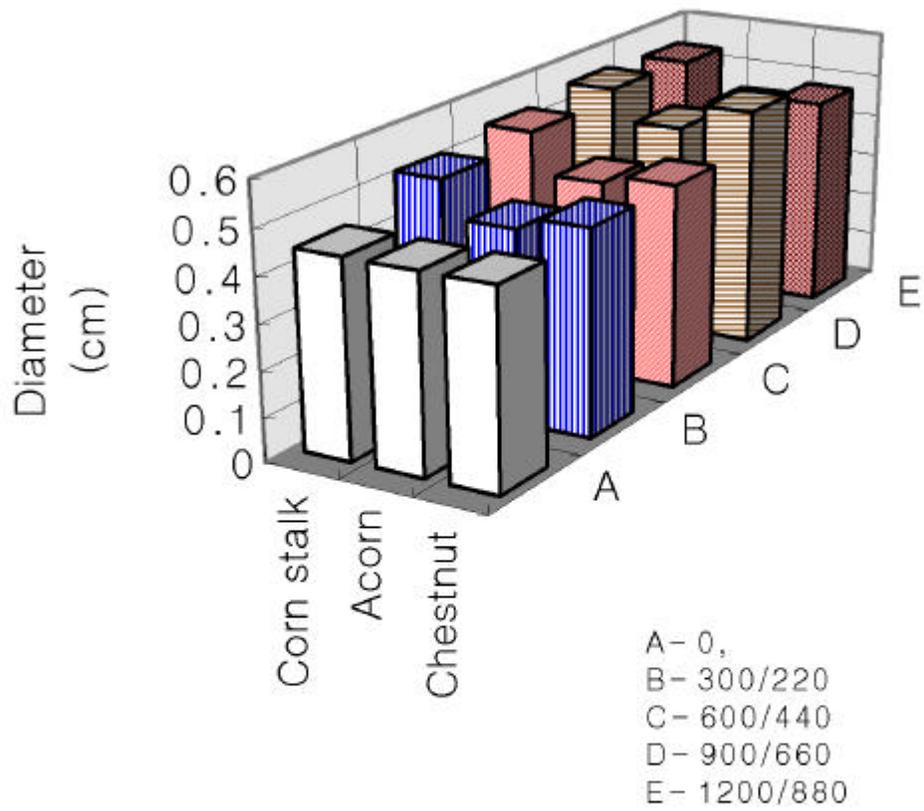


Fig5. Diameter of 30cm stem

4
가 . , 가 가
가
. 30cm
110 5 30cm 5
가 가
가 1200kg 가
660kg 가 660kg
. 3
, 1 ,
가

2.
가.

1 가
가 가
, 40
10a 700kg 1050kg 가 , 1700kg
. 50
2 ,
가 , 60 50
2 , 50

700kg, 1050kg, 1400kg 가 가 700kg
 가 70 2 700kg
 3 , 가
 가 .
 30 가 가 , 40
 1400kg 가 가 , 50
 700kg 1050kg, 1400kg 1700kg 가 60
 700kg 가 가
 , 1050kg 1400kg 40 , 50 가 ,
 1700kg 70 2 가 가 .
 2가 30 가 , 40
 가 가 가 가 1700
 kg 1 가 가 . 50 40
 가 가 , 가 40
 가 . 30 60
 가 가 가 , 가
 가 .
 가 가
 . 30cm
 70 5 30cm 3 ,
 가
 , 3.20mm 1400kg 3.90mm, 1700kg
 4.30mm 가
 . 3
 , 3.20mm 가 30cm

, 1400kg

4.20mm

, 1700kg

4.50mm

가

,

가

가

2가

가

가

가

,

가

가

가 가

가

가

4

W

M

3가

가

4

30

11.41%

13

14%

가

30

40

가

가

50

가

15%

60

50

가

70

가

16%

60

가

가

가 가 .

, 30 가

가 , 10a 1700kg 14.28%

, 40 14.39% 1700kg

21.08% 가 1700kg

. 50 15% , 60

, 70 가

30 가 1.65%

가 , 40 1700kg

17.08% , 가 1400kg 14.39%

700kg, 1050kg

50 13.5%

. 60 가 14.66%

1400kg 1700kg 18%

, 70 60

, 30%

가 가 가 20%, 40% 가

. , ,

, 20%

가 가

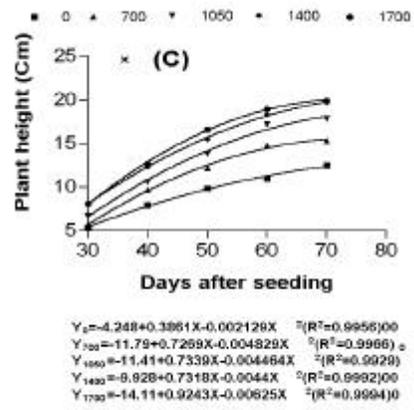
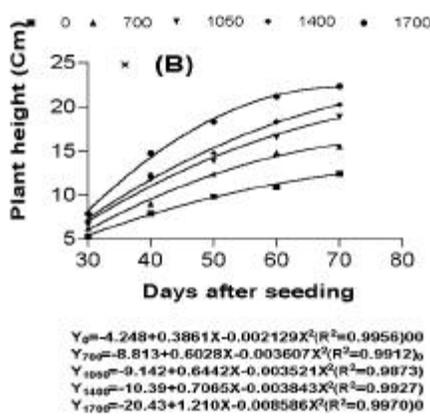
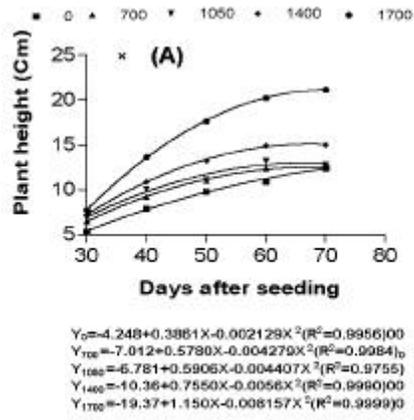


Fig 1. The growth curve according to kinds and level of organic fertilizer.
 Corn stalk (A), acorn (B), chestnut (C)

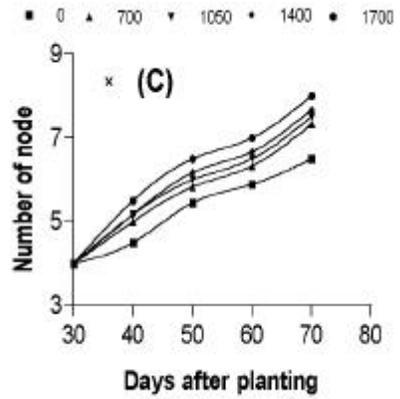
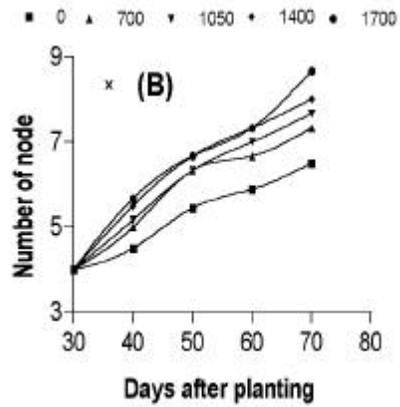
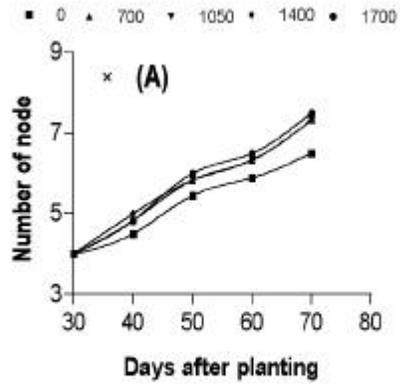


Fig 2. Number of node according to kinds and level of organic fertilizer.
Corn stalk (A), acorn (B), chestnut (C)

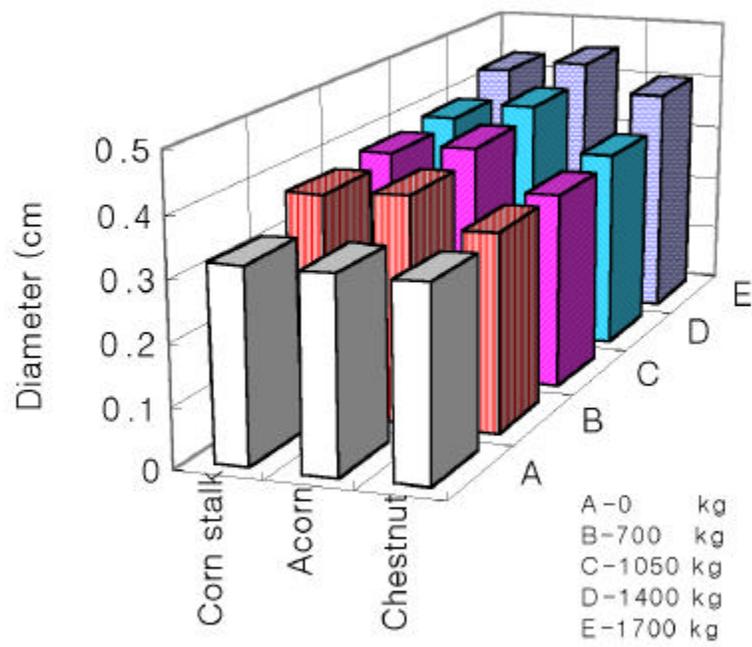


Fig3. Diameter of 30cm stem

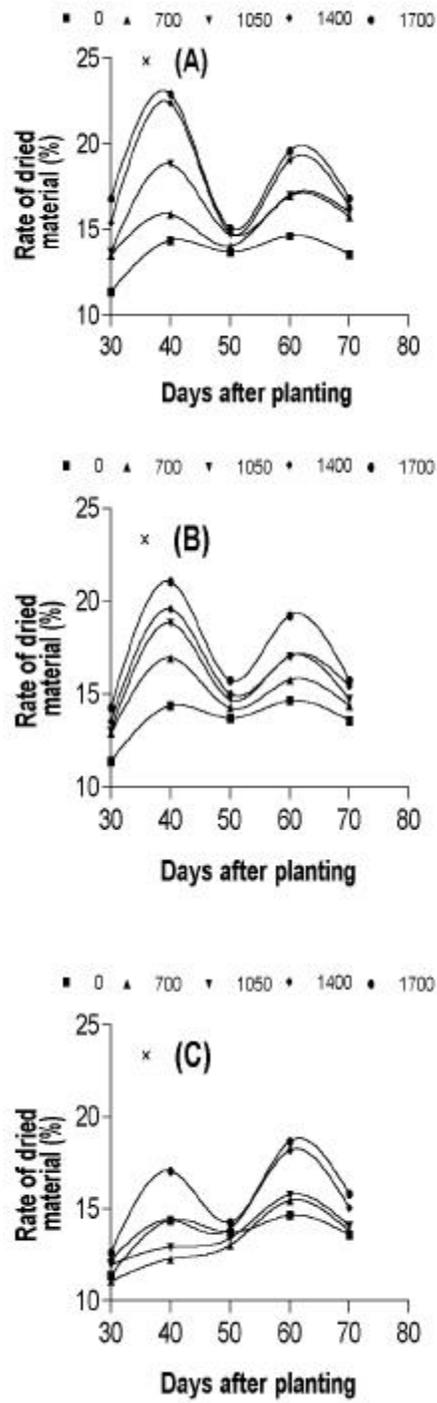
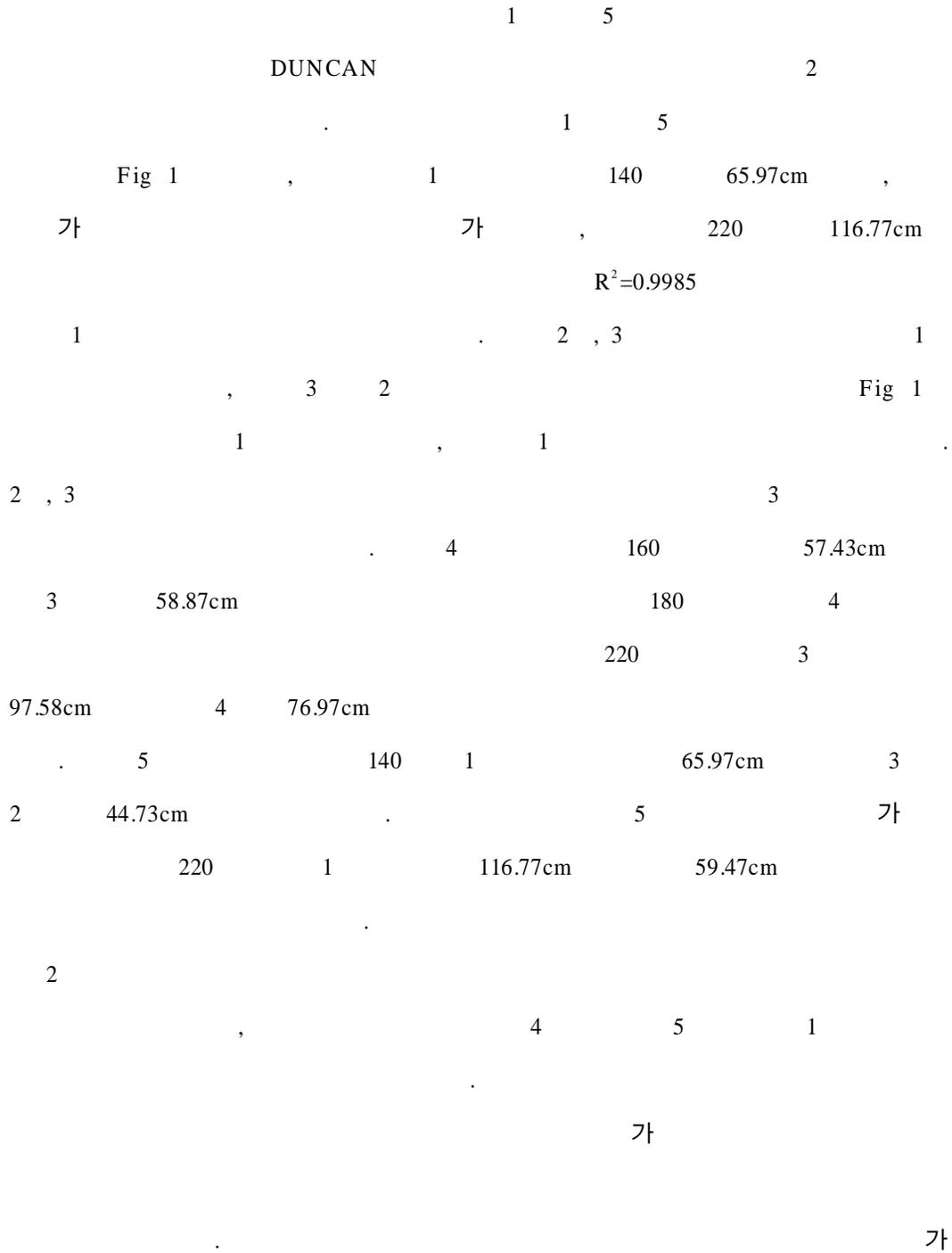


Fig 4. The rate of dried leaf according to kinds and level of organic fertilizer.
 Corn stalk (A), acorn (B), chestnut (C)

3.

가.



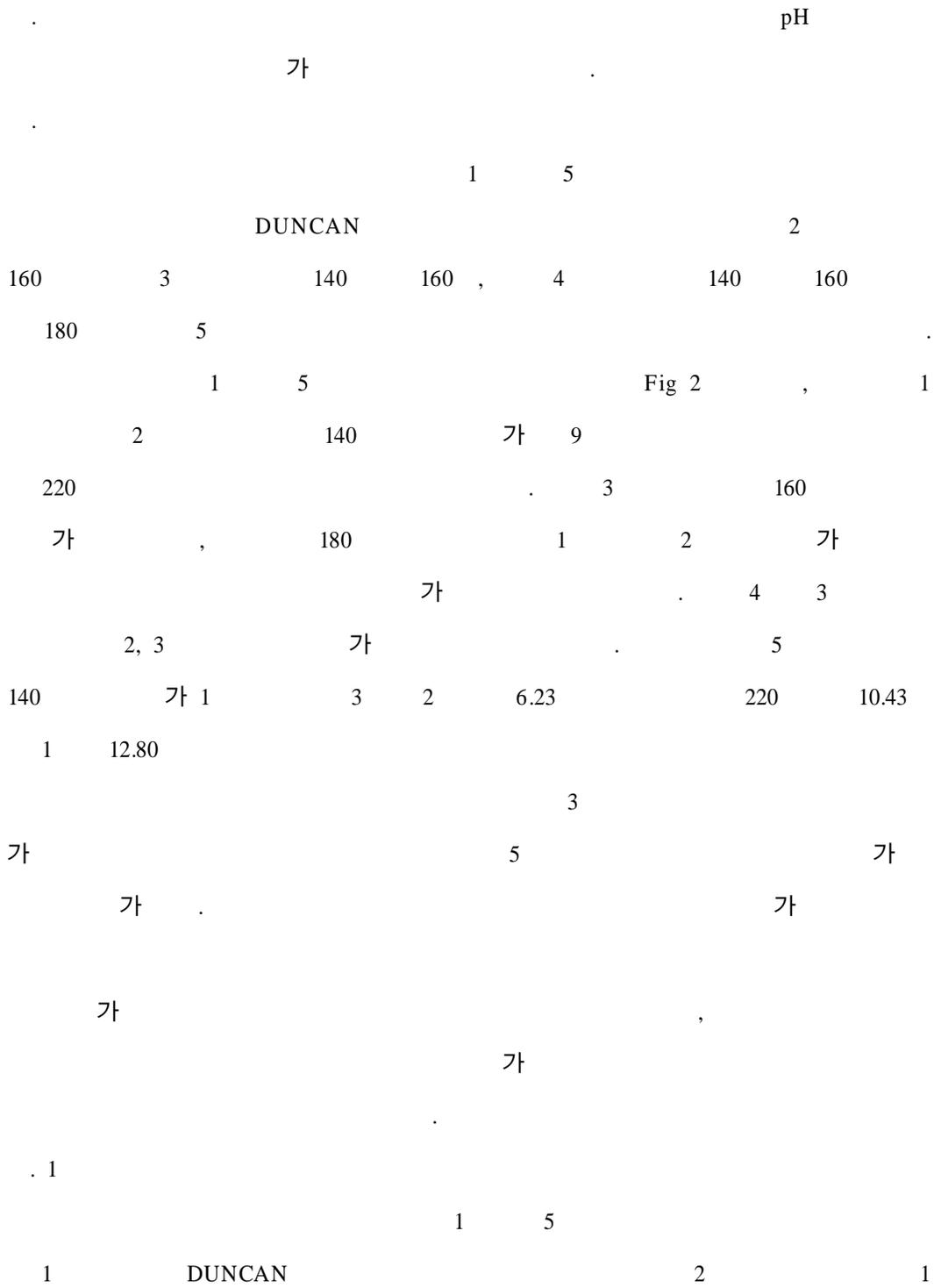


Fig 3, 1 140 1 1
 1.76g, 2, 3 1.53g, 4 1.28g, 5 1.49g 2 1 가
 , 160 220 1 가
 가 1 가 가 5 220 1
 가 1.13g 가 . 가
 . 1 가 .
 .
 1 5
 DUNCAN 160 3
 , 4, 5 180 2 220
 . 1 5
 Fig 4, 1 140 2
 160
 200 16.30% . 2 140 14.88%
 180 13.28% 200
 15.10% 가 220 13.04% . 3
 가 13% 14%
 , 4 140 14.11% , 11%, 12%, 13%
 가 , 5 140 13.63%
 11% .
 가 . ,
 가
 30% ,
 20% 가

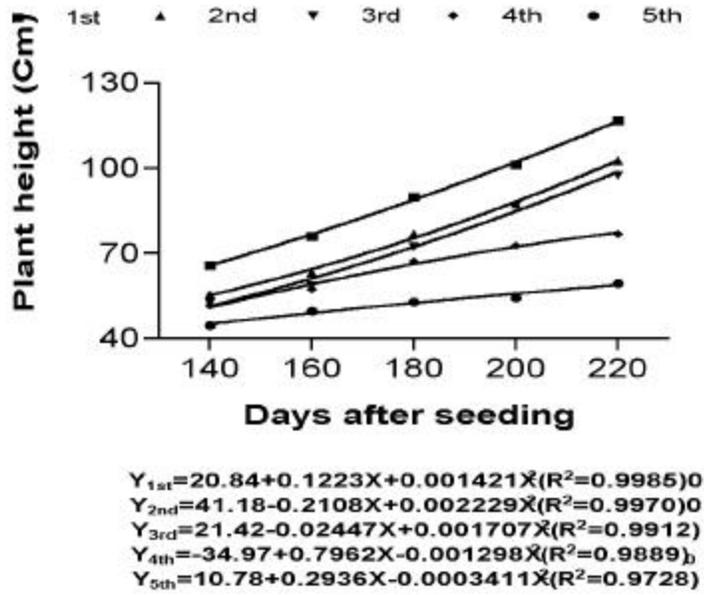


Fig1. The growth curve according to perilla replanting 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th were replanting years.

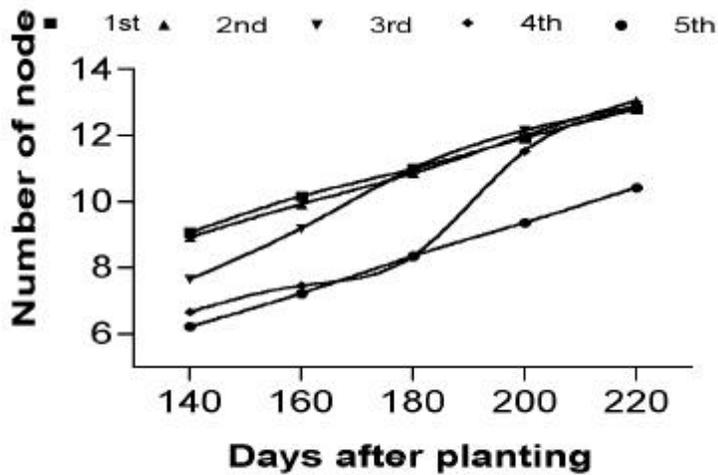


Fig2. Number of node according to perilla replanting 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th were replanting years.

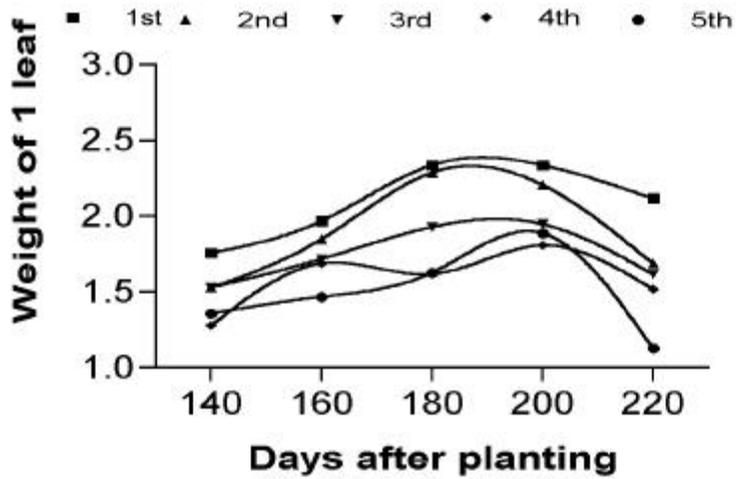


Fig 3. Weight of 1 leaf according to perilla replanting 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th were replanting years.

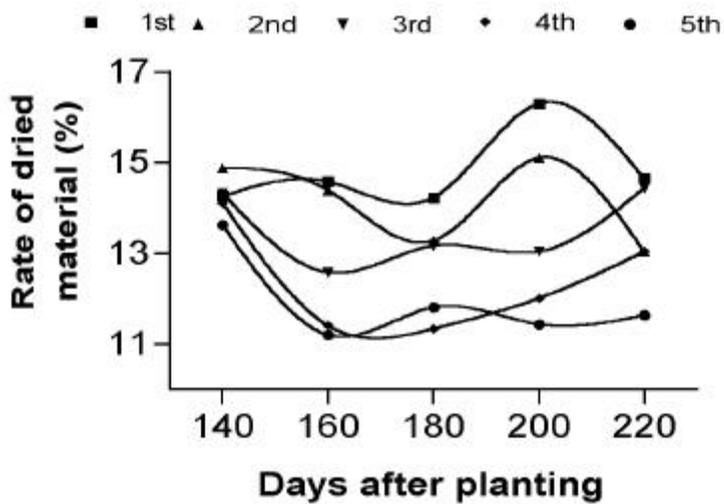


Fig4. Rate of dried leaf according to perilla replanting 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th were replanting years.

Table 2. the included inorganic element quantity in perilla by replanting

Planting years	N (%)	P (%)	K (%)	S (%)	Ca (%)	Mg (%)	Fe (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Al (ppm)	Na (ppm)
1year	3.13	0.42	5.07	0.78	1.88	0.62	356.0	85.48	235.8	65.08	30.19	356.8	123.4
2year	3.49	0.34	3.30	0.46	1.86	0.28	390.7	445.0	74.54	55.56	25.31	491.4	234.3
3year	3.37	0.45	3.52	0.43	1.93	0.49	489.2	157.3	192.5	56.75	21.92	264.9	159.5
4year	3.75	0.44	3.13	0.37	2.27	0.52	177.3	74.64	76.26	62.06	22.51	110.1	165.5
5year	4.04	0.39	2.86	0.35	1.79	0.34	236.3	143.4	105.2	50.90	17.28	194.1	5254.0

0.91% 5 2.90% 5

가가 . 5 N

가 , 2 , 3 NO₃-N

가 . Mg

Mg²⁺

가 .

4.

가.

1 , 70 1900kg, 3600kg, 600kg

90 640kg, 1800kg, 3600kg, 600kg

110 가 .

10a 가 50 950kg

50cm 가

. 70 , 90 , 110

50 , 70 20

, 110 1230kg
 18cm 27cm
 50 1200kg
 가 가 , 70 , 90 ,
 110 50
 50 1200kg
 , 70 90
 가 110
 , 1800kg
 160kg
 50 600kg
 , 70
 , 400kg
 50
 가 가
 가 , 70 , 90 , 110
 50 , 600kg 90
 가
 20% 30%

3 5ton/10a

2 ,

10a 가 50 640kg
13.98cm 가 15.05cm 가
. 70 , 90 , 110 50 , 4
950kg 가
. 70 , 90 , 50 , 110
. 50 1200kg
가 , 1800kg 가 가 . 70
, 90 , 110 50 , 4
10a 1800kg 가 .
70 가 90 , 50 , 110
110 가 .
50 1800kg 14.08cm
가 2400kg 15.06cm , 70
, 90 , 110 50 4
. 70 50 90
110 가 가 .
가 50 110 가
. 50 250kg
가 , 70 가
, 90 , 50 110 가 가
. 70 , 90 , 50 110
가 .
가 가 . 50 150kg
가 , 70 , 90 450kg, 300kg

가 , 110 가 가

가 가 가

가 가 가

가 12.6cm 4 가 1

2 가

5 가 가 가

가 가 가

가 10cm

가 50 가 3 , 10a

1230kg 11.35cm 10.67cm,

, 70 , 90 , 110 70 , 90

110 7 , 8

50 가

, 70 , 90 , 110 50

가 ,

70 , 90

50 2400kg

. 70 , 90 , 110 50 ,
 , 70 90
 , 110 .
 가 , 600kg 50 70
 .
 , 가
 , 70
 가 가 5cm 4
 20 .
 (LW) ,
 , LW
 .
 , 4
 , 10a 가 50
 가 1900kg
 1.61% 가 , 70
 1900kg 11.04% 10.28%
 , 90 13.40% 가
 14.11% , 110 가 14.90%
 가 16.24%
 . 1200kg

가
, 70 90
3600kg
10.39%, 14.24%, 10.94%, 13.98%
3 가
가 110
14.90% 16% 17%
50
가 , 70 , 90
가
110
5
가 中西가
Hunt
4 8 가 ,
2
, N 4.55%
. P 가 0.622% , 0.745%,
0.691%, . K

가 ,
 . S 가 0.76%
 . Ca 2.20%
 . Fe
 0.084 , Mg 0.610%
 가 0.810%
 . Cu 0.012% 0.006%
 0.005% . Mn
 0.017% . Zn
 0.014% , Na 가 0.131%

가 가
 .
 K⁺, Ca²⁺, NH⁴⁺
 NO₃⁻ H₂PO₄⁻ Mn²⁺, Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺
 가 , 가
 Zn + Mg B + Mg
 22% 25% 가

5. 가가
 가.
 3
 1 , 가
 , 50 31.91cm ,

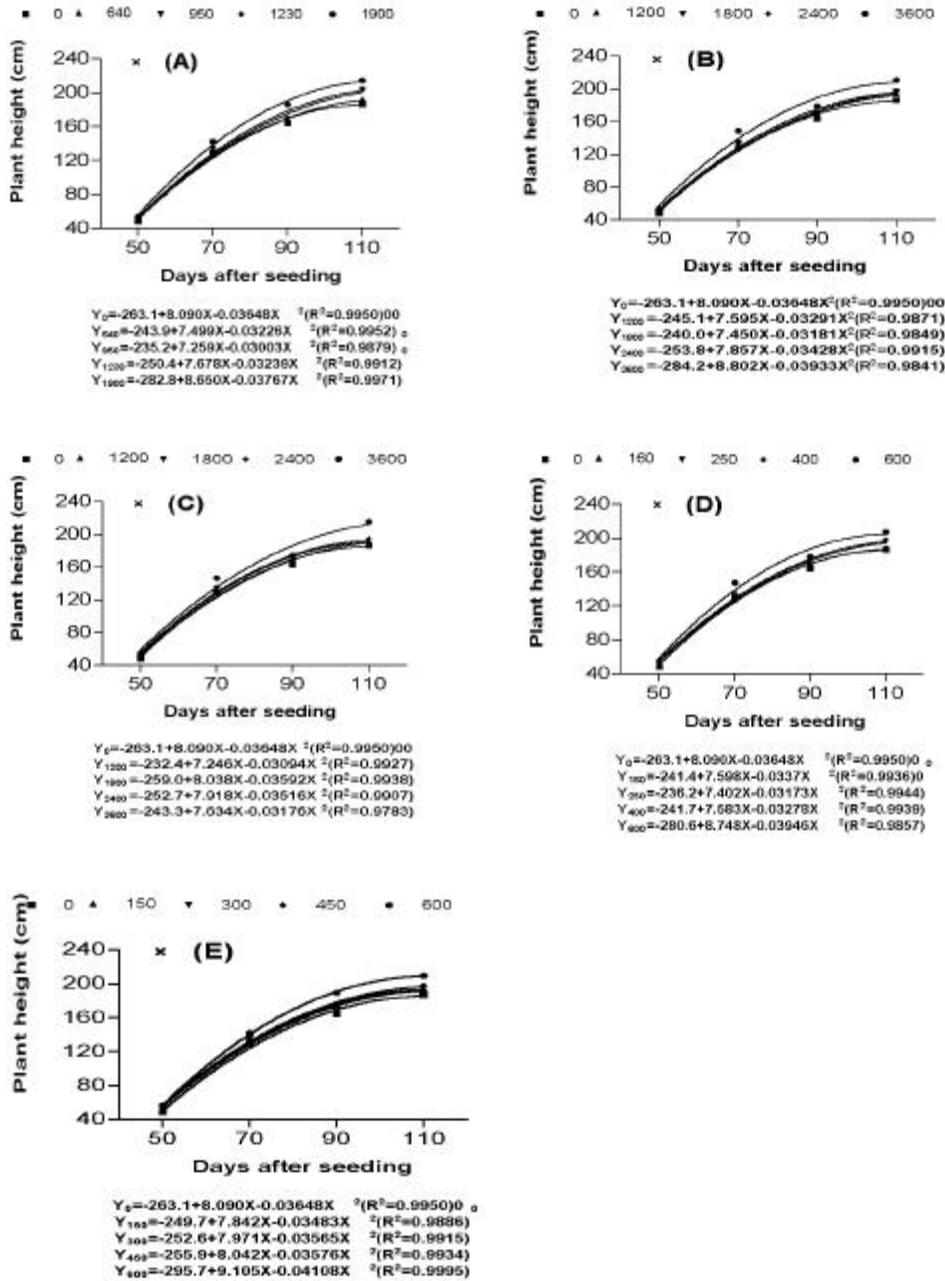


Fig 1. The growth curve of perilla according to fertilizer level of manure and organic compost. Human manure(A), cattle manure(B), pig manure(C), biocom(D), myoungsin-bio(E).

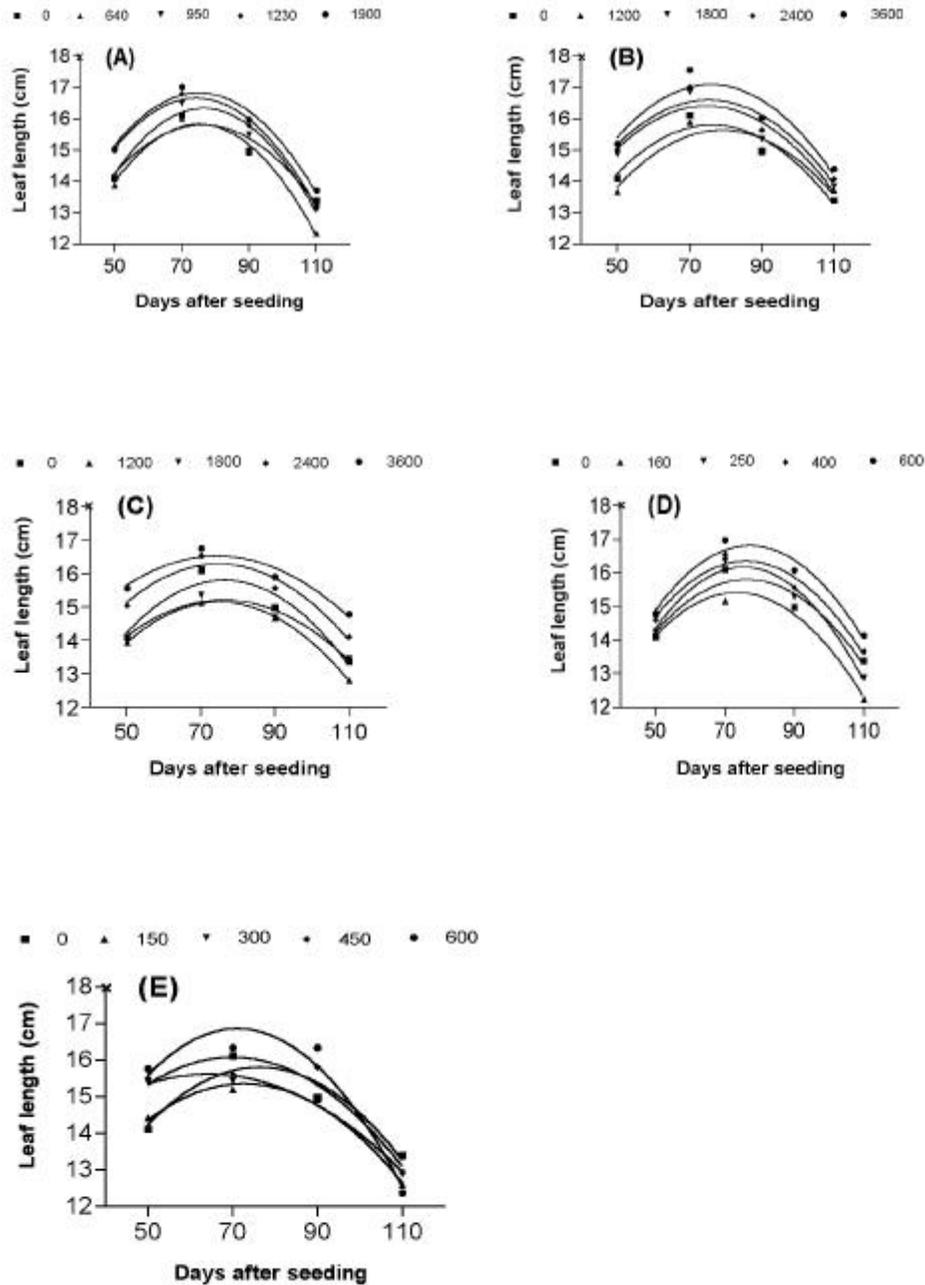


Fig 2. Leaf length(cm) perilla according to fertilizer level of manure and organic compost. Human manure(A), cattle manure(B), pig manure(C), biocom(D), myoungsin-bio(E).

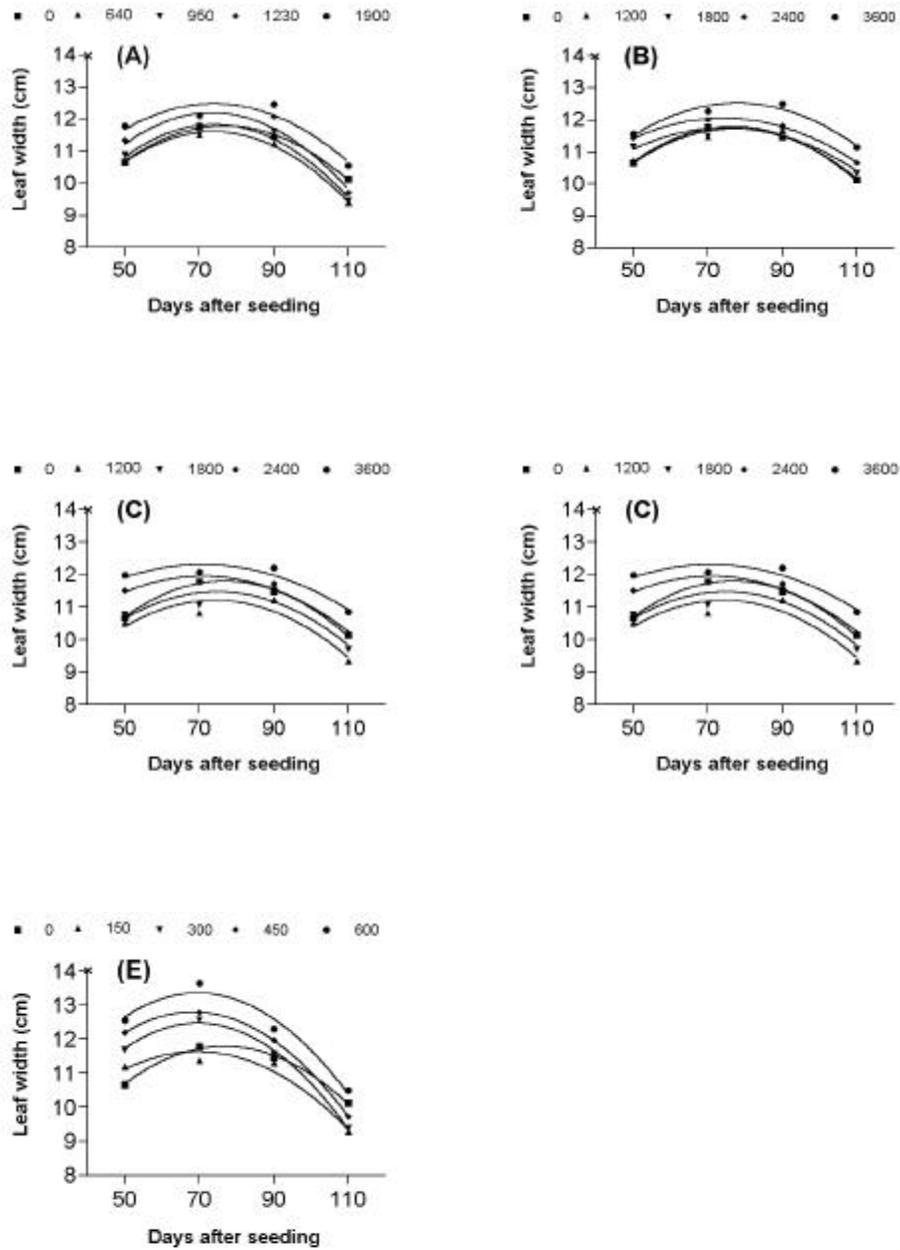


Fig3. Leaf width(cm) perilla according to fertilizer level of manure and organic compost. Human manure(A), cattle manure(B), pig manure(C), biocom(D), myoungsin-bio(E).

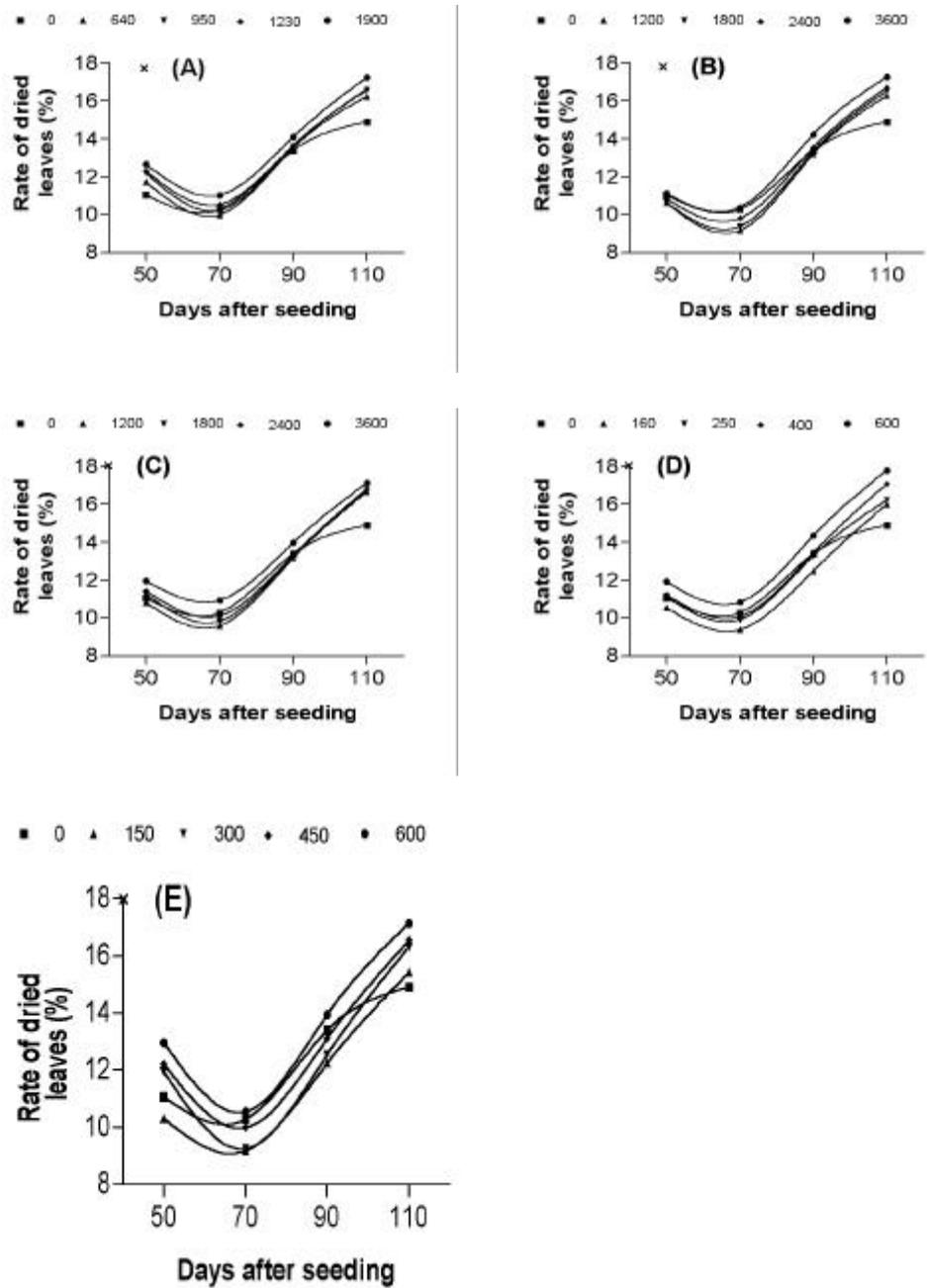


Fig 4. Rate of dried leaves(%) perilla according to fertilizer level of manure and organic compost. Human manure(A), cattle manure(B), pig manure(C), biocom(D), myoungsin-bio(E).

Table 2. The content of inorganic element of the perilla leaf.

	N	P	K	S	Ca	Fe	Mg	Cu	Mn	Zn	Na	C	H
Control	4.38	0.622	3.30	0.76	2.16	0.084	0.610	0.006	0.017	0.010	1.135	45.83	5.98
Human manure	3.89	0.745	3.68	0.41	2.14	0.080	0.737	0.006	0.016	0.009	0.154	45.19	6.06
Cattle manure	4.36	0.691	4.10	0.49	2.06	0.084	0.741	0.006	0.017	0.008	1.140	44.55	6.73
Pig manure	4.34	0.638	3.91	0.24	1.84	0.088	0.711	0.005	0.017	0.009	1.118	44.33	6.30
Biocom	4.55	0.556	4.65	0.36	2.20	0.099	0.763	0.012	0.025	0.014	1.123	44.67	6.08
Myoungsin-Bio	4.29	0.521	3.96	0.25	1.77	0.081	0.810	0.006	0.023	0.009	0.131	44.27	6.09

160.97cm
가 . , ,
,
50 가 ,
가 .
가 157.00cm ,
가 가 130 ,
,
가 가 . J 50
30cm ,
, 가 130 153.43cm ,

130
 , 가
 ,
 10% 가 .
 , ,
 , 가 , 10
 가 .
 RB 109가 가 6.3cm 가
 가
 .
 .
 5 2 , 50
 22 18.67 ,
 가 가 가
 90
 가 가 , 5 130 가 39
 . 4 가
 가
 . 5
 , 224.34 , 212.66 , 210.67
 189 . 50 24
 20 70 5
 , 90
 가 가 , 5 130
 , 39.67 38.33 , 34

. 5
 222.34 , 216.01 , 202 . J
 50
 , 70 5
 . ,
 130 5 가
 , 5 195 , , 222
 . BLCS() tomato ,
 , 가 , BLCS
 , , ,
 가 가 ,
 BLCS 1%
 BLCS 가
 가 가 가
 가 .
 .
 4 , 50 가 10.01cm
 가
 11cm 70 가
 가 20%
 , 90 14.52cm, 14.20cm
 12cm . 5 130 가 가
 가 가 가
 . 50 10cm
 10% 가 ,

70 가 15.86cm ,
 20% 가 , 가
 가 .
 J 50 가
 , 70 , 가 16cm , 90
 가
 , 130 가 11cm
 .
 가 BLCS 가
 ,
 가
 가
 .
 .
 5 , 50 가 7.89cm
 9cm ,
 70 , 90
 . 130 .
 50 가 8cm
 9cm 70
 . 130
 가 8cm . J
 50 8cm
 9cm 10% , 70

. 130 7cm 8cm
 10% 가 , BLCS
 가 ,
 가 , BLCS
 .
 가 .
 .
 6 , 50
 가 4.78% , 6.15%
 , 70
 25.82% , 가
 .
 , 130
 10.18% . 6.79%
 , 70
 가 18.91% 25.91% 30% 가
 90
 가 , 130
 가
 . J 50

가 , 70 ,
 ,
 130 ,
 가 , ,
 , 가
 가 가
 . 가
 . 30cm
 3 130 30cm
 7 ,
 8.53mm 9.92mm
 , 1mm .
 가 8.67mm 가
 10.23mm, 9.17mm, 8.94mm .
 J 8.27mm
 10.04mm, 9.54mm, 9mm
 .
 ,
 , 가 가
 , RB187,
 109 127 .
 가

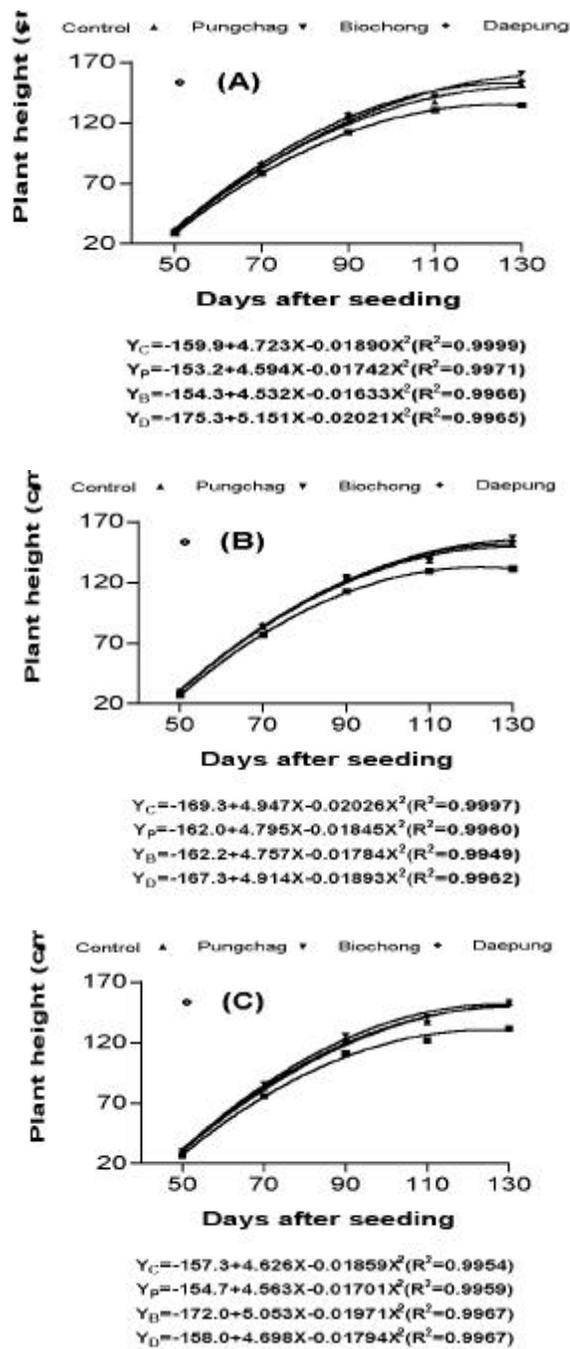


Fig1. The growth curve of perilla according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe. (A : Ajelon, B : Biojim, C : Higreen-J)

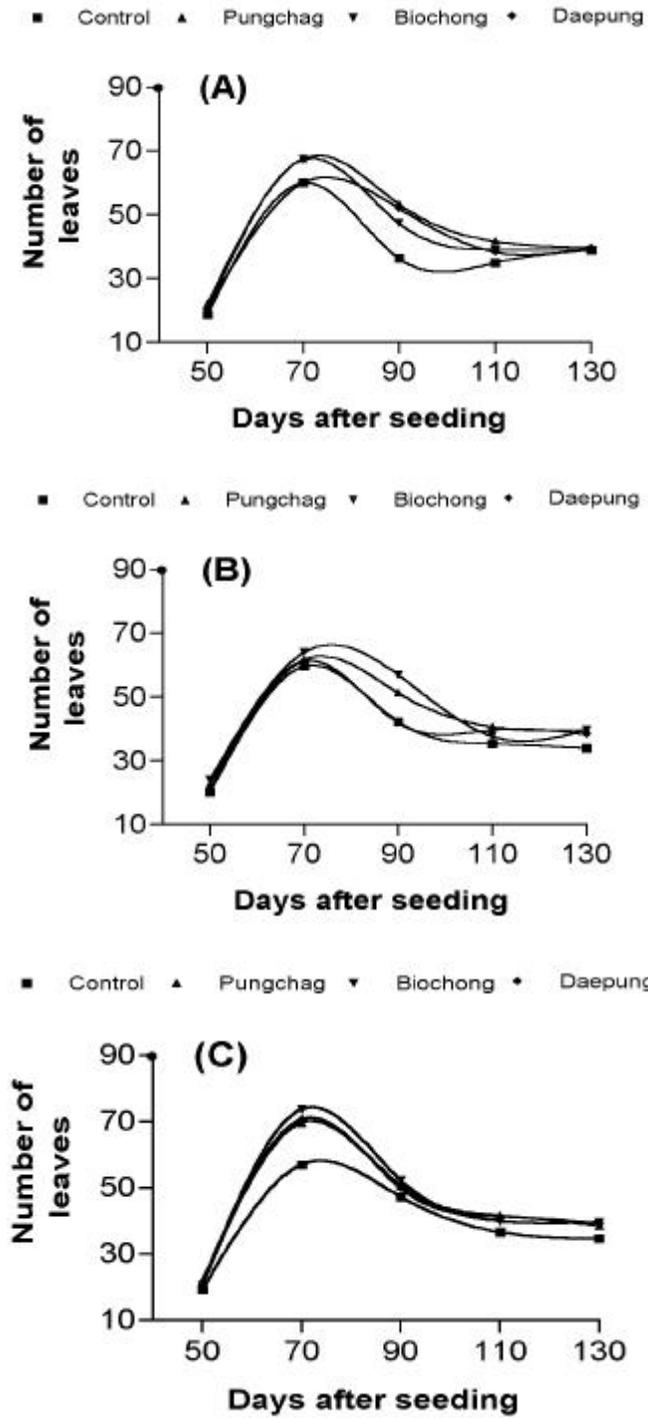


Fig2. Number of harvested leaves according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe. (A : Ajelon, B : Biojim, C : Higreen-J)

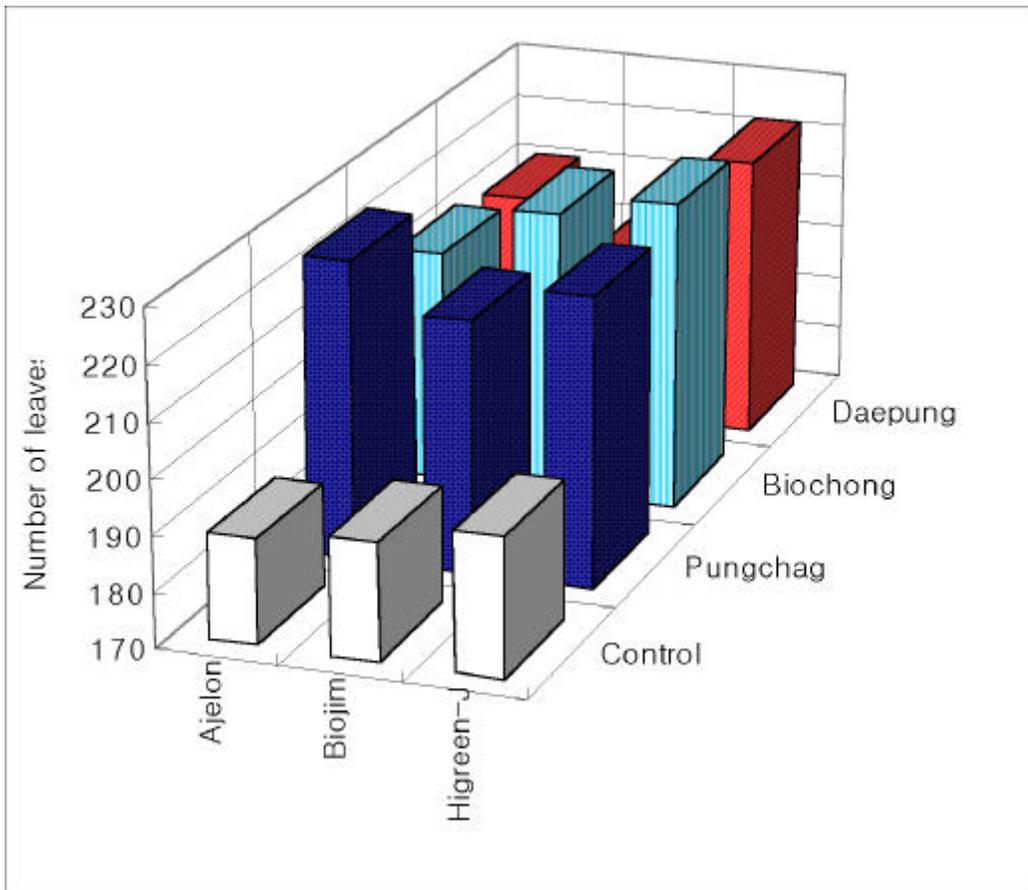


Fig3. The sum total of Number of harvested leaves according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe.

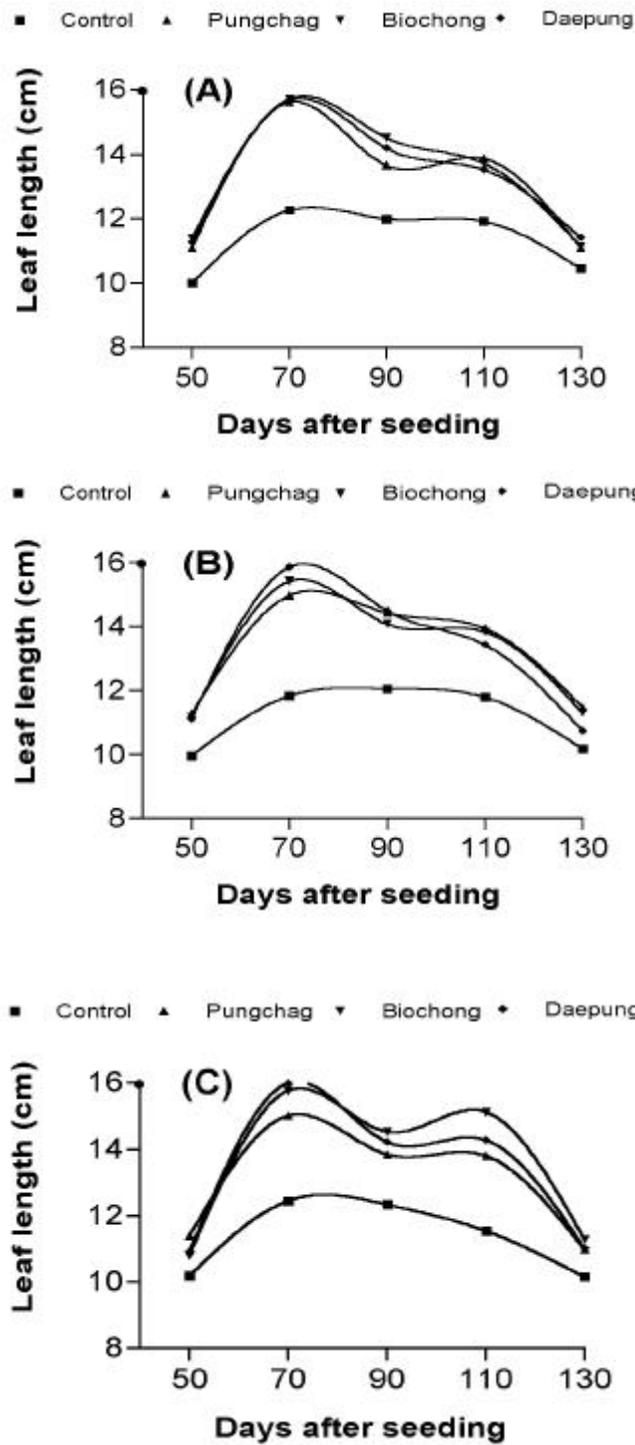


Fig4. Leaf length of perilla according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe. (A : Ajelon. B : Biojim, C : Higreen-J)

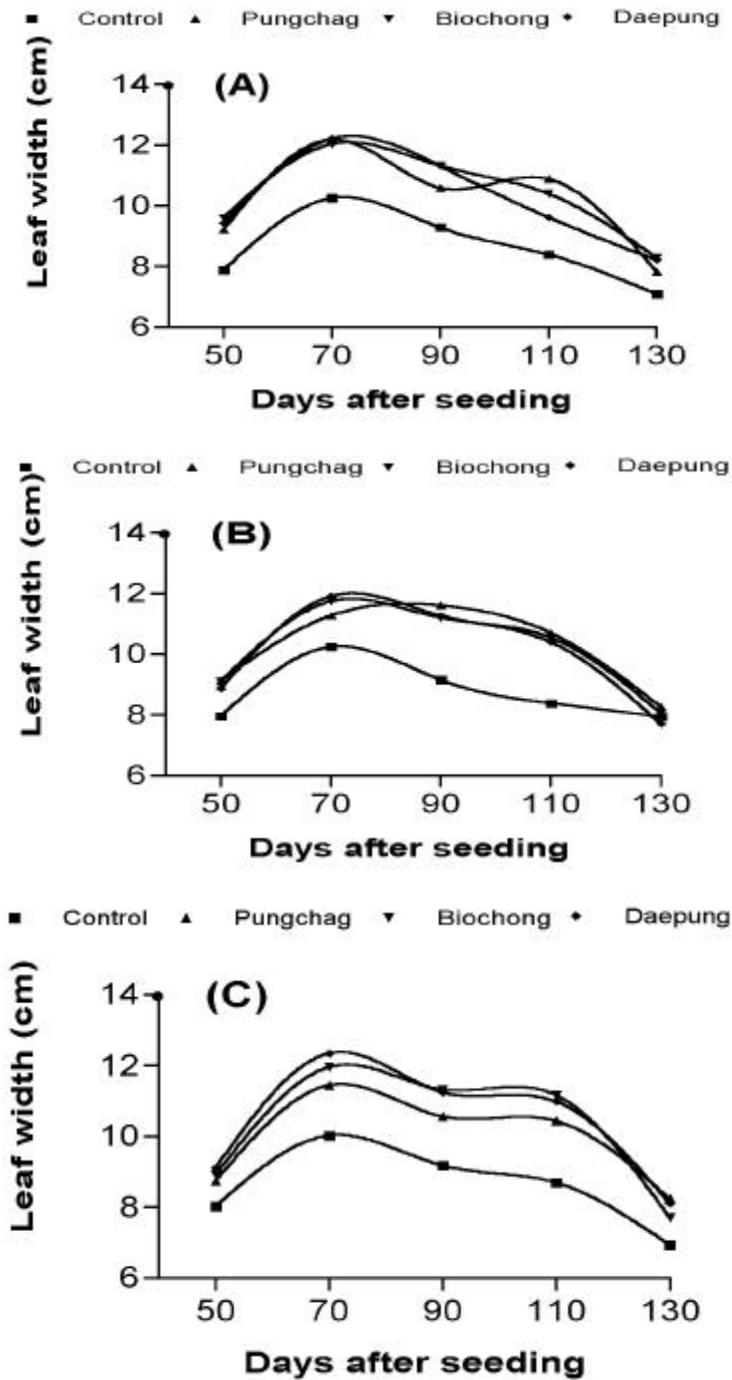


Fig5. Leaf width of perilla according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe. (A : Ajelon, B : Biojim, C: Higreen-J)

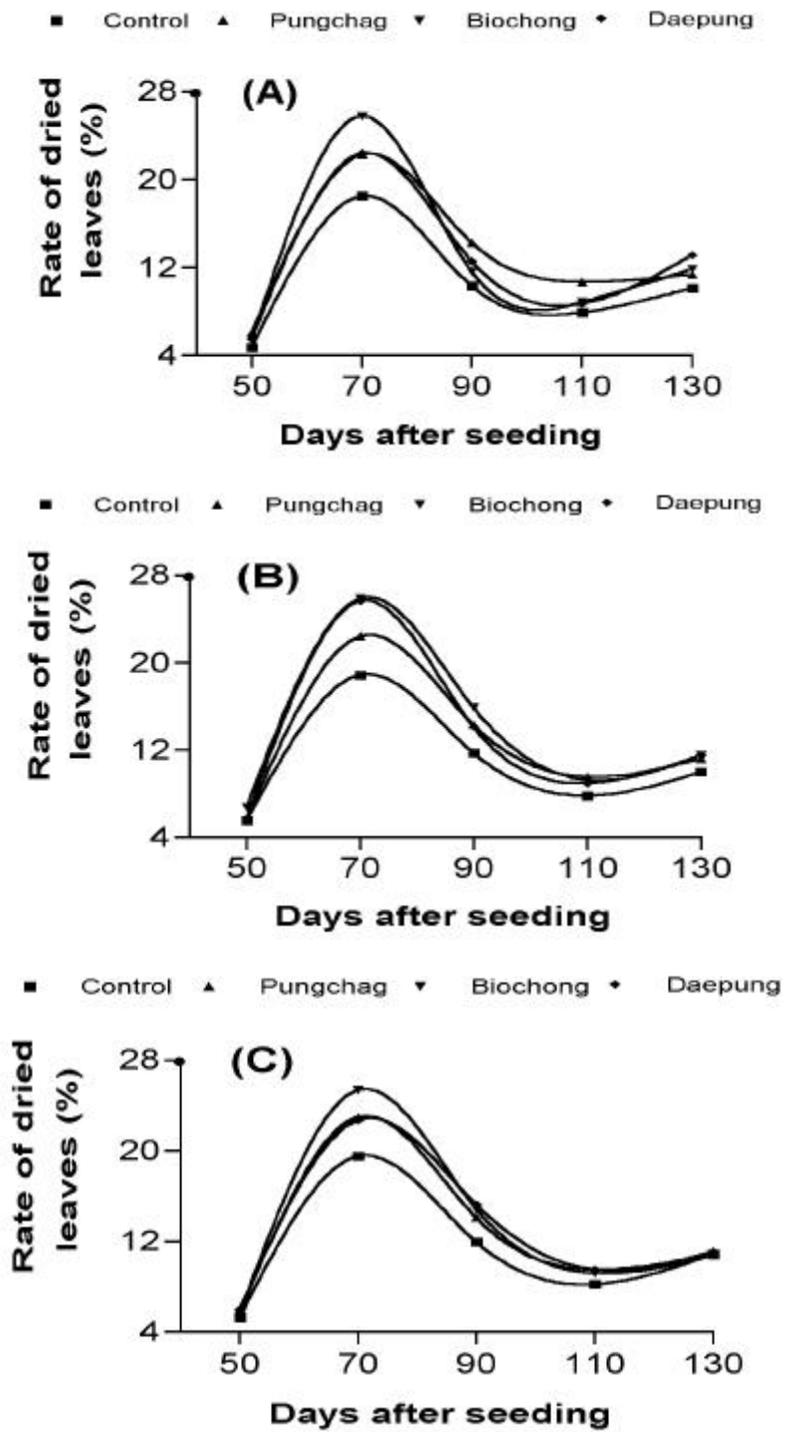


Fig6. The rate of dried leaf weight according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microbe. (A : Ajelon, B : Biojim, C : Hlgreen-J)

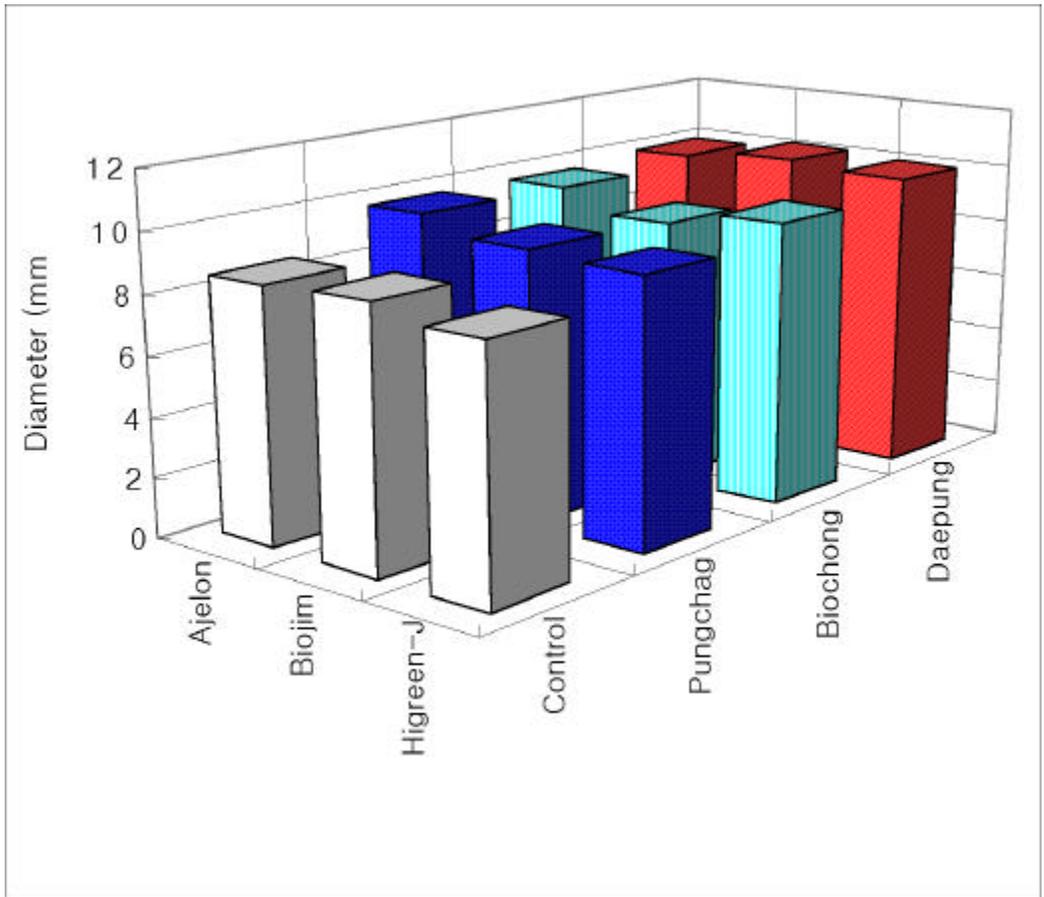


Fig7. Diameter of perilla stem of 30cm above the ground according to mixture organic compost and fermentative microve. (A : Ajelon, B : Biojim, C : Higreen- J)

6.

가.

5 3
 Fig 1 , (A) 50
 22.67 가 가
 , 70 가 가 71
 , 90 70 가 10a 800kg
 62.33 , 110 50
 가 가 가
 가 , 130 가

44
 (B) Fig1 (A)
 70 가 50
 가 가
 가 (C) 50 가
 가 가 70 가
 90 3 가
 110 가 40
 , 130 가 가
 (D) 50 가 가 70
 가 가 가
 가 가 130 가
 (E) 50 가 가 6
 가 , 70 , 90 10a 300kg
 가 ,

70 90 .
 Fig 2 , 가
 가 가
 300kg , 가
 252.66 , 244.66 , 231.00 ,
 가 .
 , , BLCS
 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가 가

3
 Fig 3 , (A) 50
 9cm 가 10cm 가
 , 90 가 15.44cm , 70 110
 가 , 130 ,
 가 10cm 50 . (B)
 50 , 70
 가 가 , 90 110 가
 , 130 50 .
 (C) , 50
 가 가 가 , 가
 70 가 가 ,

130 가 8. 48cm 가

가 11.14cm 가 가 . (D) ,

. 70 110 가 가

, 가

가 . (E)

10a 1200kg 70 , 90 , 110

, 130 50 10cm

.

, 가

. ,

가 , 1 가 4

1 2

가 가 가 ,

10cm

, 가 .

.

3

Fig 4 , (A) 50

가 ,

가 , 70 , 90

, 130 7cm

. (B)

10a 800kg . (C) 50

7cm 가 9cm ,

가

가

(D) 가 ,

70 , 90 ,

130 50 (E)

가 70 , 90 , 110

3 ,

, 50 .

가 , (LW)

가

가

, pH, , , 가

. 600 2000kg/ 10a

가 ,

가 가 3% 가

가 가 .

가 2가

. N:P:K

10a 4:3:2kg 50%

가 .

1)

10a

100

100

Table 2

N:P:K

4:3:2kg

N (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	K ₂ O (%)
7.27	6.15	5.40

100kg 3

- N, 100kg × 0.0727(N)=7.27kg
- P₂O₅, 100kg × 0.0615(P₂O₅)=6.15kg
- K₂O, 100kg × 0.0540(K₂O)=5.40kg

- N 7.27kg × 0.3=2.181kg
 - P₂O₅ 6.15kg × 0.25=1.5375kg
 - K₂O 5.40kg × 0.5=2.7kg
- (N 50%, P₂O₅ 25%, K₂O 50%)

3 N 2.181kg, P₂O₅ 1.5375kg, K₂O 2.7kg N:P:K N 2.181-4=- 1.819kg, P₂O₅ 1.5375 -3 = - 1.4625kg가, K₂O 2.7- 2= 0.7kg가 N P₂O₅ K₂O가

가

N 1.819kg (64% 가)

$$1.819 \times 100 \div 64 \div 62.842\text{kg}$$

N 46.66%

$$2.842 \times 100 \div 46.66 \div 6.09\text{kg}$$

P₂O₅ 1.4625kg (25% 가)

$$1.4625 \times 100 \div 25 \div 5.85\text{kg}$$

P₂O₅ 16%

$$5.85 \times 100 \div 16 \div 36.5625\text{kg}$$

	10a	100kg	N	P ₂ O ₅	
6.09 kg		36.5625kg			N:P:K 4:3:2

2)

3 , , ,

2

. 2

	10a	N	20kg	,
2.0%	18.7kg,	2.1	3.0	15.6kg,
3.1%	12.5kg			

4 0.85% (Table 2)

N (X) × 0.0727 = 20kg

275.10 kg

20kg 가 10a 4.3kg

(mg/kg) 300mg/kg 11.4kg

$$Y=225.42-0.37X$$

Y: (kg P/ha)

X: (mg/kg)

가 ha (1ha=100a) 10%가 10a

. 가 10a 9.2kg ,

(K/√(Ca+Mg))가 0.3 가 10kg 가

$$Y=220.00-371.19X$$

Y: 가 (kg, K/ha)

X:

가 ha 10%가 가

2

가

100kg N 2.39kg, P₂O₅

0.87kg, K₂O 1.98kg, N 0.43kg, P₂O₅ 0.14kg, K₂O 0.46kg

N가 0.4%, P₂O₅ 2.9%, K₂O 1.8%,

() N3.8%, P₂O₅ 4.6%, K₂O 2.0%

N 13%, P₂O₅ 18%, K₂O 50%, N 0%

가 ,

가 3

N, P₂O₅, K₂O

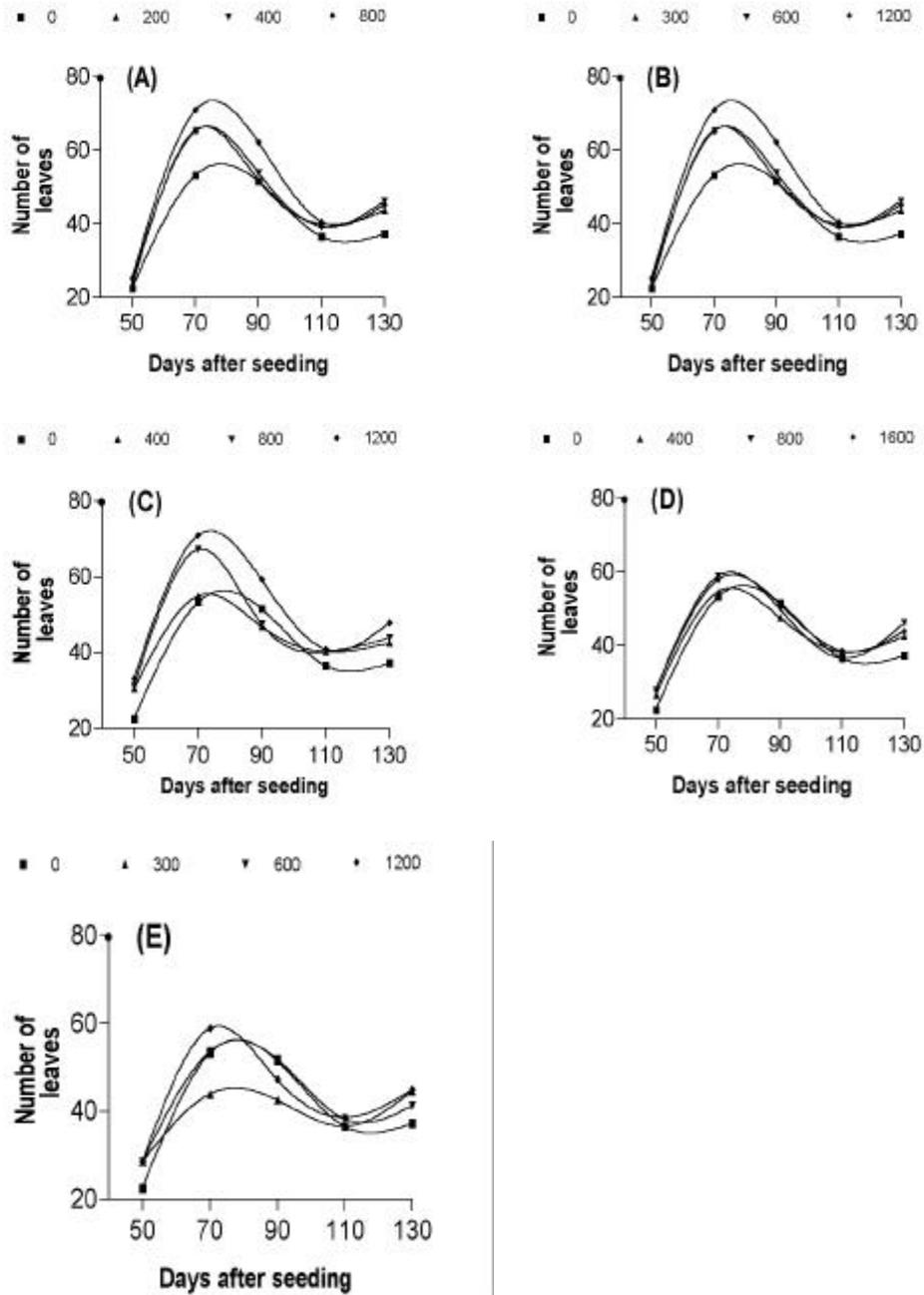


Fig1. Number of harvested leaves according to fertilizer level of organic compost.

(A : Heulgnara, B : Sarang, C :Poongjag, D : Tomi, E : Daepoong)

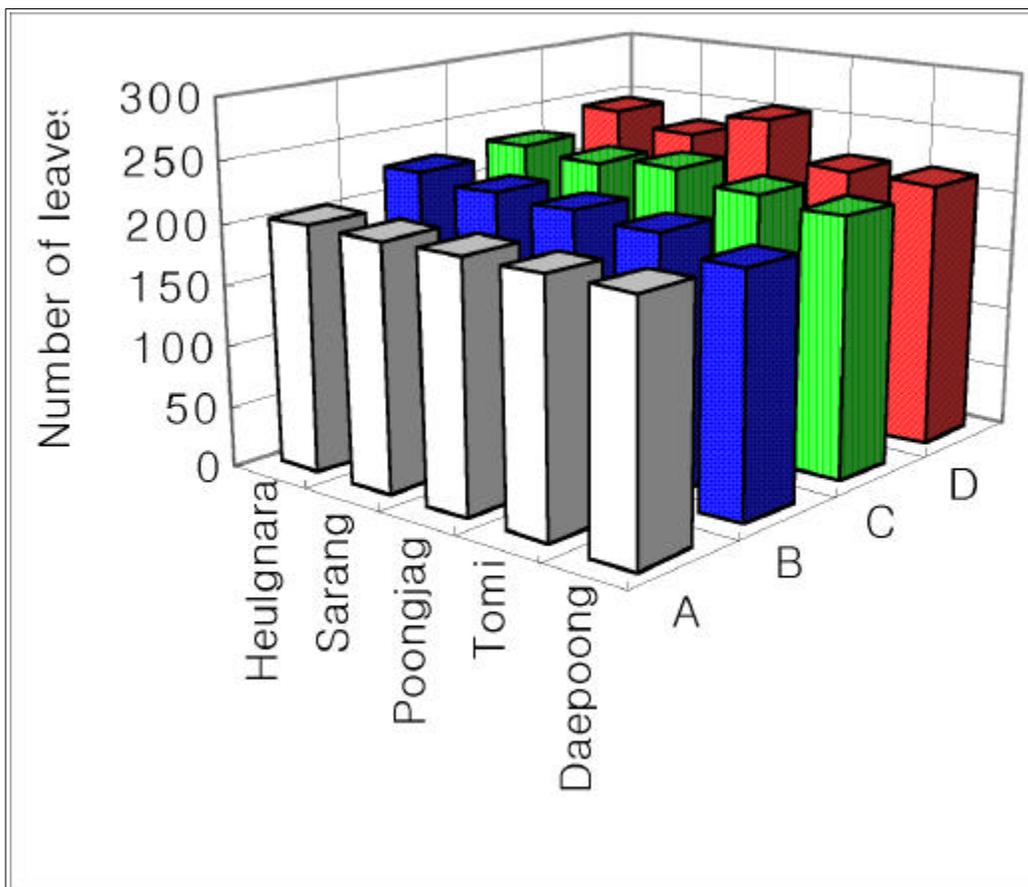


Fig2. The sum total of number of harvested leaves according to fertilizer level of organic compost. Heulgnara : A -Control, B - 200kg, C - 400kg, D - 800kg
 Sarang : A - Control, B - 300kg, C - 600kg, D - 1200kg Daepoong : A - Control, B - 300kg, C - 600kg, D - 1200kg Poongjag : A - Control, B - 400kg, C - 800kg, D - 1600kg Tomi : A - Control, B - 400kg, C - 800kg, D - 1600kg

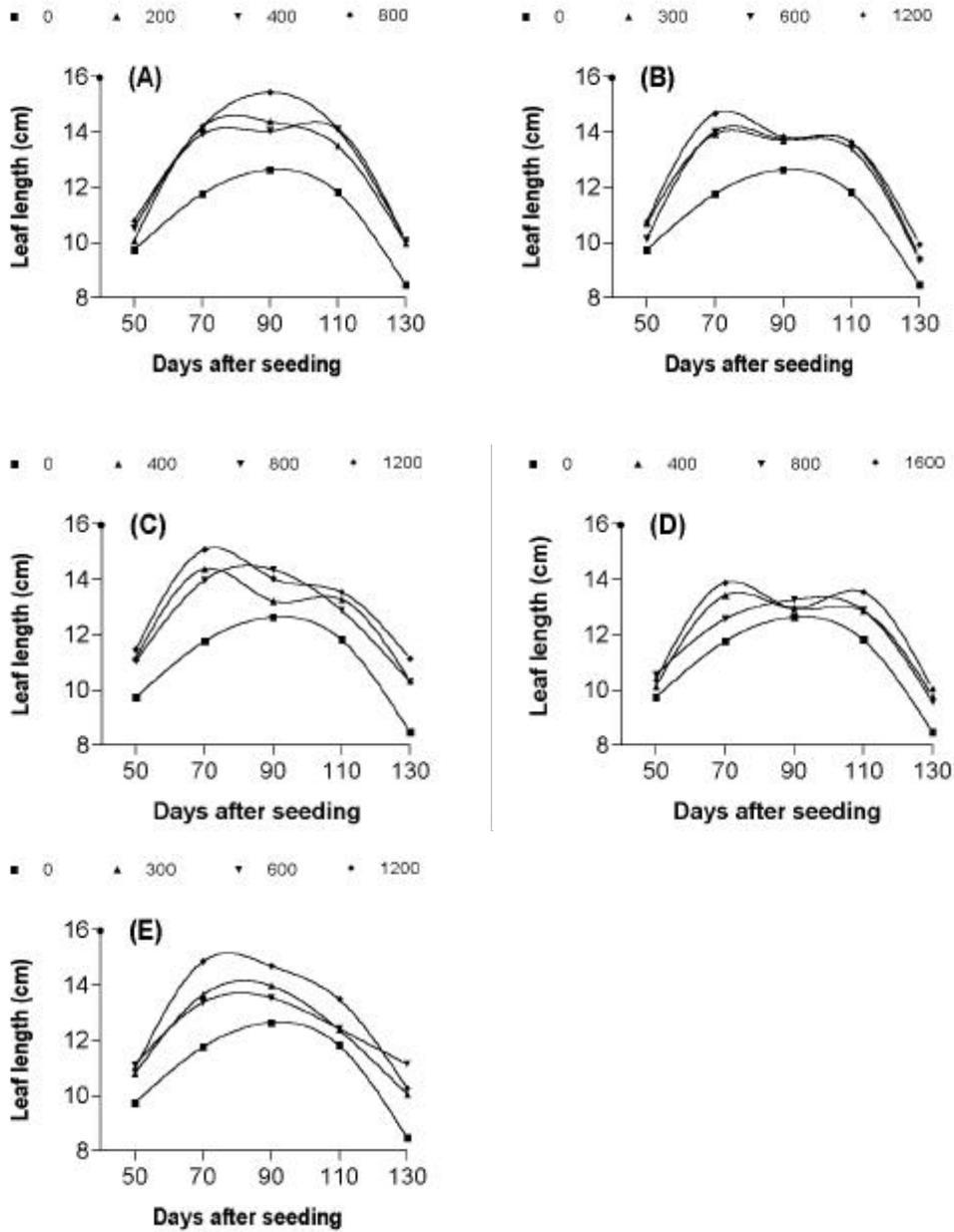


Fig3. Leaf length(cm) according to fertiler level of organic compost.
 (A : Heulgnara, B : Sarang, C :Poongjag, D : Tomi, E : Daepoong)

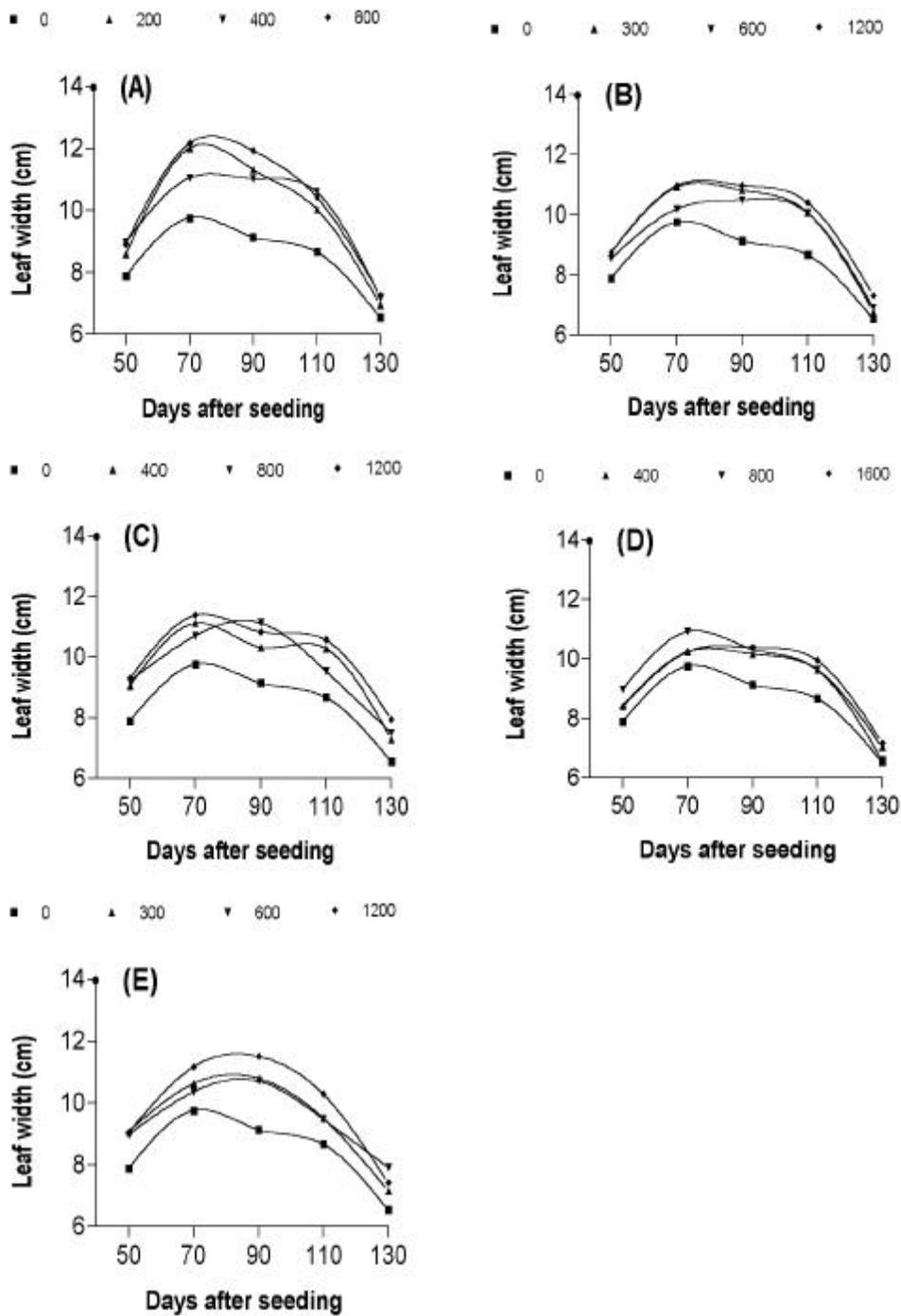


Fig4. Leaf width(cm) according to fertilizer level of organic compost.
 (A : Heulgnara, B : Sarang, C :Poongjag, D : Tomi, E : Daepoong)

4

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Table 1. List of the collectives and the separated lines used as preliminary materials

No.	variety	No.	variety	No.	variety	No.	variety
1	Gupoibdulgae	33	Ibdulgae#1	65	PI 248668-3	17-1'	Suwan#8 separation
2	Kwangyangibdulgae	34	Ibdulgae#1-1(small)	66	PI 248664-1	19-1'	Suwan#33mutant-3 separation
3	Kwangyang#3-11	35	Youngwall-1	67	PI 248664-3	19-2'	Suwan#33mutant-3separation
4	Milyangjong	36	Yangmyunjasack	68	PW-10	20-1'	Suwan#35 separation
5	Milyang#1	37	Youngchun-2(white big)	69	PW-11	21-1'	Suwan#36 separation
6	Milyang#3-1	38	Yousildulgae-1	70	PW-18	22-1'	Suwan#40 separation
7	Milyang#3-2	39	Konyangmyun hungsa(black)	71	Jyechun-1	23-1'	Suwan#40-1separation
8	Koseongjaerae#1	40	Sangju-3(white big)	72	Andong-1	25-1'	Suwan#43 separation
9	Koseongjaerae#2	41	Daejun-1(white big)	73	Kumrung-1	29-1'	Oakdongjong separation
10	Sachunjaerae#1	42	Changnung 1-1-1(white)	74	Jyechun-2	29-2'	Oakdongjong separation
11	Sachunjaerae#2	43	Danjang-2(white)	75	Kumrung-2	29-3'	Oakdongjong separation
12	Sachunjaerae#3	44	Walsung-6(small)	76	Chungyangjong	33-1'	Ibdulgae#1 separation
13	Hungnong	45	Kuchang-5(white)	77	Youngyangjaerae	36-1'	Yangmyunjasack separation
14	Kungshinibdulgae	46	Hadongdibdulgae	78	Andong-2	40-1'	Sangju-3(white big) separation
15	Saeyousildulgae	47	Poungtak-1	79	Andong-3	41-1'	Daejun-1(white big) separation
16	Saeyousildulgae (big)	48	Bukjeju-2(white)	80	Jyechun-3	42-1'	Changnung1-1-1(white) separation
17	Suwan#8	49	Chungjujong	81	Kumrung-3	47-1'	Poungtak-1-1 separation
18	Suwan#33	50	Chilkokjong	82	Kumrung-4	50-1'	Chilkokjong separation
19	Suwan#33mutant-3	51	Baksangdulgae	83	Yousildulgae mutant-7	51-1'	Baksangdulgae separation
20	Suwan#35	52	Daeyoungjong	84	SP 3-9	52-1'	Daeyoungjong separation
21	Suwan#36	53	Sungjujong	85	SP 13-5	53-1'	Sungjujong separation
22	Suwan#40	54	Pochunjong	86	SP 19-18	54-1'	Pochunjong separation
23	Suwan#40-1	55	Daeyoubdulgae	87	SP 7-2	57-1'	Japanjong separation
24	Suwan#42	56	Yousildulgae	88	SP 10-18	61-1'	PI 248665-1separation
25	Suwan#43	57	Japanjong	89	SP 6-42	64-1'	PI 248668-2separation
26	Oakdongdulgae	58	Gurye3-13	90	SP 16-18	95-1'	PI 248668-3separation
27	Oakdongdulgae-1	59	Chubujong	91	Bosungjong	66-1'	PI 248664-1separation
28	Oakdongdulgae mutant-5	60	Kongjujong	7-1'	Milyang#3-2 separation	67-1'	PI 248664-3separation
29	Oakdongjong	61	PI 248665-1	10-1'	Sachunjaerae#1 saperation	70-1'	PW-18 separation
30	Oakchun-1	62	PI 248666	11-1'	Sachunjaerae#2 separation	83-1'	Yousildulgaemutant-7 separation
31	Oakchun-2	63	PI 248667	12-1'	Sachunjaerae#3 separation	86-1'	SP 19-18 separation
32	Oakchun-3	64	PI 248668-2	16-1'	Saeyousildulgae(big)separation	88-1'	SP 10-18 separation

* Indicates that those materials were separated from the original varieties listed above.

Table 2. List of the first- and second- selections from the preliminary collections

No	variety	No	variety	No	variety
1 [*]	Gupoibdulgae	22	Oakchun- 1	43	PI 248665- 1
2 [*]	Kwangyangibdulgae	23 [*]	Ibdulgae#1	44	PI 248668- 3
3	Kwangyang#3- 11	24	Ibdulgae#1- 1(small)	45	PI 248664- 1
4 [*]	Milyangjong	25	Yangmyunjasaek	46	PI 248664- 3
5	Koseongjaerae#1	26	Konyangmyun hungsa(black)	47	PW- 10
6	Sachunjaerae#2	27	Sangju- 3(white big)	48	PW- 11
7	Sachunjaerae#3	28	Daejun- 1(white big)	49	PW- 18
8	Hungnong	29	Changnung 1- 1- 1(white)	50	Jyechun- 1
9 [*]	Kungshinibdulgae	30	Walsung- 6(small)	51	Kumrung- 1
10	Suwan#33	31	Kuchang- 5(white)	52	Jyechun- 2
11	Suwan#33mutant- 3 separation	32 [*]	Hadongdibdulgae	53	Chungyangjong
12	Suwan#35	33	Poungtak- 1	54	Youngyangjaerae
13	Suwan#35 separation	34	Bukjeju- 2(white)	55	Andong- 2
14	Suwan#36	35	Chilkokjong	56	Andong- 3
15	Suwan#40- 1	36	Baksangdulgae	57	Jyechun- 3
16	Suwan#43	37	Chilkokjong separation	58	Kumrung- 4
17	Oakdongdulgae	38	Daeyoungjong	59	SP 13- 5
18	Oakdongdulgae mutant- 5	39	Pochunjong	60	SP 19- 18
19 [*]	Oakdongjong	40	Daeyoubdulgae	61	SP 7- 2
20	second separation of separated Oakdongjong	41	Gurye3- 13	62	SP 10- 18
21	Oakdongjong separation	42 [*]	Chubujong	63	Bosungjong

*Nindicates that those materials are finally chosen after second selection.

Table 3 . 1997

8.63 13.15cm, 6.12 10.49cm, 0.61 1.72g, 41.03
 102.04cm², 66.33 153.66cm, 0.51 1.10mm, 8.33 16.66 ,
 1 14.00 16.33 .

1998 52.00 97.00%, 10.80 15.98cm, 8.05
12.18cm, 0.90 2.18g, 54.16 111.01cm², 65.16 122.66cm,
5.78 8.42mm, 4.00 15.66cm, 7.66 14.33 , 9.6
6 27.33 , 122.33 152.50 , 1 9.33 19.66
.
3 1999 13.04 16.78cm, 11.59 14.56cm,
1.41 2.52g, 97.12 155.95cm², 94.16 153.53cm,
9.46 12.16mm, 2.82 3.55cm, 11.50 17.00 , 19.17
32.53 , 135.66 149.00 , 1 17.13 25.27
.
3 1999 , , , , , , ,
, , , , 1 가 14.63cm, 12.66cm, 1.87g, 117.97cm²,
124.32cm, 10.45mm, 3.17cm, 14.90 , 26.84 , 143.41 , 21.70 . 가

Table 3. Mean and range of each character for three consecutive years (97-99)

Character	1997yr(first year)		1998yr(second year)		1999yr (third year)	
	mean	range	mean	range	mean	range
Germinating percentage(%)			82.16	52.00 97.00		
Leaf length(cm)	11.15	8.63 13.15	12.63	10.80 15.98	14.63	13.04 16.78
Leaf width(cm)	8.62	6.12 10.49	9.58	8.05 12.18	12.66	11.59 14.56
Leaf weight(g)	1.06	0.61 1.72	1.37	0.90 2.18	1.87	1.41 2.52
Leaf size(cm ²)	69.79	41.03 102.04	77.17	54.16 111.01	117.97	97.12 155.95
Plant height (cm)	118.91	66.33 153.66	96.89	65.16 122.66	124.32	94.16 153.53
Stem diameter(mm)	0.77	0.51 1.10	7.08	5.78 8.42	10.45	9.46 12.16
Length of stem internode(cm)			10.19	4.00 15.66	3.17	2.82 3.55
Number of internodes per plant(No.)	12.38	8.33 16.66	11.91	7.66 14.33	14.90	11.50 17.00
Number of branches per plant(No.)			21.66	9.66 27.33	26.84	19.17 32.53
Days to flowering (day)			133.64	122.33 152.50	143.41	135.66 149.00
Number of leaves per plant(No.)	11.59	14.00 16.33	13.76	9.33 19.66	21.70	17.13 25.27

1997	1998	1999
3	(1999)	2
	Table 4 . 8	8
,	,	8
,	가 가	1 가 가
	12.16mm, 3.55cm	가 ,
가 가	.	가 가
가	,	가 .
	가 가	가 가 .
	가 가	가 가
.	1	25.27 가 ,
	17.13	가 .

Table 4. Morphological characteristics of the finally-chosen 8 varieties

variety [*]	Rep.	Character [†]										
		LL cm	LWD cm	LW g	LS cm ²	PH cm	SD mm	LI cm	NI No.	NB No.	DF day	NL No.
1	1	13.31	12.02	1.60	102.90	102.60	10.45	3.20	12.00	14.38	136	20.12
	2	12.65	10.79	1.23	92.66	101.15	10.03	3.54	12.00	14.38	135	20.12
	3	13.18	11.96	1.41	95.82	105.49	9.86	3.60	10.50	12.94	136	19.28
	mean	13.04	11.59	1.41	97.12	103.08	10.11	3.44	11.50	13.90	135.66	19.84
2	1	14.77	13.53	1.93	115.03	132.94	10.31	3.20	15.00	25.88	136.	21.85
	2	14.68	12.03	1.61	109.28	134.39	10.15	3.54	16.50	28.76	135	25.70
	3	13.77	11.84	1.46	107.32	140.17	10.45	3.60	15.00	25.88	136	23.13
	mean	14.40	12.46	1.66	110.54	135.83	10.30	3.44	15.50	26.84	135.66	23.56
3	1	14.83	13.96	2.06	114.68	92.48	12.71	3.70	13.50	23.01	149	16.71
	2	14.33	12.57	1.79	113.96	91.04	12.14	3.55	12.00	23.01	148	16.71
	3	13.84	12.41	1.88	107.94	98.98	11.64	3.40	13.50	20.13	149	17.99
	mean	14.33	12.98	1.91	112.19	94.16	12.16	3.55	13.00	22.05	148.66	17.13
4	1	14.54	13.50	2.07	114.50	98.26	9.91	2.70	13.50	23.01	149	15.42
	2	14.16	12.31	1.80	115.67	96.82	9.08	2.90	12.00	25.88	144	17.99
	3	13.77	12.15	1.94	106.72	99.71	9.41	2.80	13.50	23.01	154	17.99
	mean	14.15	12.65	1.93	112.29	98.26	9.46	2.80	13.00	23.96	149.00	17.13
5	1	14.05	11.88	1.65	107.62	131.50	9.76	3.10	16.50	30.20	144	24.42
	2	14.35	12.07	1.70	109.75	130.05	9.95	3.10	18.00	28.76	145	25.70
	3	13.83	11.45	1.41	104.10	131.50	9.35	3.00	16.50	28.76	144	25.70
	mean	14.07	11.80	1.58	107.15	131.01	9.68	3.06	17.00	29.24	144.33	25.27
6	1	16.91	14.31	2.55	155.56	153.70	10.94	3.31	16.00	30.00	144	22.30
	2	16.75	14.68	2.59	157.44	151.50	10.69	3.16	15.80	29.60	147	23.65
	3	16.68	14.71	2.44	154.86	155.40	10.58	3.24	16.50	32.00	150	23.20
	mean	16.78	14.56	2.52	155.95	153.53	10.73	3.23	16.10	30.53	147.00	23.05
7	1	15.84	12.99	2.18	133.16	146.22	11.16	3.16	17.00	32.40	144	26.60
	2	15.87	12.95	2.11	133.59	143.89	11.63	3.00	16.80	32.60	146	23.00
	3	15.96	13.12	2.21	133.77	144.63	11.39	2.83	16.80	32.60	141	24.95
	mean	15.89	13.02	2.16	133.50	144.91	11.39	2.99	16.86	32.53	143.66	24.85
8	1	14.26	12.11	1.82	114.86	131.68	9.77	3.00	15.80	29.60	143	23.1
	2	14.55	12.50	1.84	117.23	133.80	9.91	3.20	16.60	31.20	140	22.7
	3	14.25	12.00	1.70	113.08	135.74	9.51	3.30	16.20	30.40	147	22.4
	mean	14.35	12.20	1.78	115.05	133.74	9.73	3.16	16.20	30.40	143.33	22.73

^{*} 1:Gupoibdulgae, 2:Kwangyangibdulgae, 3:Milyangjong, 4:Kungshinibdulgae, 5:Oakdongjong, 6:Ibdulgae#1, 7:Hadongibdulgae, 8:Chubujong.

[†] LL, Leaf length ; LWD, Leaf width ; LW, Leaf weight ; LS, Leaf size ; PH, Plant height ; SD, Stem diameter ; LI, Length of stem internode ; NI, No. of internodes/plant ; NB, Number of branches/plant ; DF, Days to flowering ; NL, No. of leaves/plant.

2.

1999 2 8 Table 5, 6, 7, 8,
 9, 10 , Table 5

 . . . 1
 . 72.96 99.42% ,
 99.42% 가 . 가
 가 .
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Table 5. Partition of variances and heritability on quantitative characters in perilla varieties

Characters	Variance and parameter [†]		
	² G	² E	h ² (%)
Leaf width	0.763	0.283	72.96
Leaf weight	0.119	0.014	89.69
Leaf size	335.216	7.793	97.73
Plant height	510.857	2.973	99.42
Stem diameter	0.847	0.079	91.48
Number of internods per plant	4.173	0.572	87.94
Days to flowering	25.400	6.530	80.00
Number of leaves per plant	10.106	1.474	87.27

[†] ²G, genotypic variance ; ²E, environmental variance ; h²(%), heritability in broad sense.

Table 6

Table 7

가

Table 6. Phenotypic covariance(Cov.Ph) and genotypic covariance(Cov.G) on 8 characters in perilla varieties

Character [†]		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	cov Ph	(1.029)								
	cov G									
2	cov Ph	0.335	(0.127)							
	cov G	0.296								
3	cov Ph	15.448	5.873	(316.723)						
	cov G	15.440	6.122							
4	cov Ph	8.059	3.448	258.621	(471.650)					
	cov G	9.237	3.987	287.406						
5	cov Ph	0.440	0.139	5.551	-0.795	(0.867)				
	cov G	0.382	0.130	5.610	-0.658					
6	cov Ph	0.482	0.266	17.813	37.628	-0.040	(4.337)			
	cov G	0.493	0.262	19.831	41.008	-0.119				
7	cov Ph	2.304	1.031	35.080	-13.390	1.034	1.371	(29.820)		
	cov G	0.473	1.108	41.571	-16.144	1.071	0.873			
8	cov Ph	-0.188	0.059	16.895	59.636	-0.536	5.589	-5.480	(10.651)	
	cov G	-0.140	0.108	19.684	64.144	-0.386	5.821	-5.701		

[†] 1,Leaf width ; 2,Leaf weight ; 3,Leaf size ; 4:Plant height ; 5, Length of stem internode ; 6,No. of internodes/plant ; 7,Days to flowering ; 8,No. of leaves/plant.

가 가 1
 (y) 1

1

Table 8

1 $P_{1y} = 0.748$, 가 $P_{6y} =$
 0.712 , $P_{4y} = 0.594$, $P_{5y} = 0.012$ 正(+),
 $P_{3y} = -0.782$, $P_{2y} = -0.314$, 가 $P_{7y} = -0.202$ 負(-)
 $r_{12}P_{1y} = 0.735$, $r_{13}P_{1y} = 0.723$, $r_{17}P_{1y}$
 $= 0.420$, $r_{15}P_{1y} = 0.355$, $r_{14}P_{1y} = 0.350$, $r_{16}P_{1y} = 0.206$, 가 $r_{46}P_{6y} = 0.632$,
 $r_{36}P_{6y} = 0.377$, $r_{26}P_{6y} = 0.265$, $r_{16}P_{6y} = 0.197$, $r_{67}P_{6y} = 0.061$, $r_{46}P_{4y} = 0.527$,
 $r_{34}P_{4y} = 0.413$, $r_{24}P_{4y} = 0.296$, $r_{14}P_{4y} = 0.278$, $r_{15}P_{5y} = 0.006$, $r_{25}P_{5y} = 0.005$,
 $r_{35}P_{5y} = 0.004$, $r_{57}P_{5y} = 0.003$, $r_{45}P_{5y} = 0.001$, $r_{56}P_{5y} = 0.001$
 가 $r_{23}P_{3y} = -0.759$, $r_{13}P_{3y}$
 $= -0.755$, $r_{34}P_{3y} = -0.543$, $r_{36}P_{3y} = -0.414$, $r_{37}P_{3y} = -0.353$, $r_{35}P_{3y} = -0.260$,
 $r_{12}P_{2y} = -0.309$, $r_{23}P_{2y} = -0.305$, $r_{27}P_{2y} = -0.200$, $r_{24}P_{2y} = -0.156$, $r_{25}P_{2y} = -0.128$, $r_{26}P_{2y} =$
 -0.117 , $r_{27}P_{7y} = -0.129$, $r_{17}P_{7y} = -0.114$, $r_{37}P_{7y} = -0.091$, $r_{57}P_{7y} = -0.047$, $r_{67}P_{7y} = -0.017$
 (-)

Table 8. Path coefficient analysis of the direct and indirect influences of each character on the number of leaves per plant in perilla varieties

Leaf width vs. No of leaves/plant	Leaf weight vs. No of leaves/plant	Leaf size vs. No of leaves/plant	Plant height vs. No of leaves/plant
$r_{1y} = 0.050$	$r_{2y} = 0.098$	$r_{3y} = 0.338$	$r_{4y} = 0.904$
$P_{1y} = 0.748$	$P_{2y} = -0.314$	$P_{3y} = -0.782$	$P_{4y} = 0.594$
$r_{12}P_{2y} = -0.309$	$r_{12}P_{1y} = 0.735$	$r_{13}P_{1y} = 0.723$	$r_{14}P_{1y} = 0.350$
$r_{13}P_{3y} = -0.755$	$r_{23}P_{3y} = -0.759$	$r_{23}P_{2y} = -0.305$	$r_{24}P_{2y} = -0.156$
$r_{14}P_{4y} = 0.278$	$r_{24}P_{4y} = 0.296$	$r_{34}P_{4y} = 0.413$	$r_{34}P_{3y} = -0.543$
$r_{15}P_{5y} = 0.006$	$r_{25}P_{5y} = 0.005$	$r_{35}P_{5y} = 0.004$	$r_{45}P_{5y} = 0.001$
$r_{16}P_{6y} = 0.197$	$r_{26}P_{6y} = 0.265$	$r_{36}P_{6y} = 0.377$	$r_{46}P_{6y} = 0.632$
$r_{17}P_{7y} = -0.114$	$r_{27}P_{7y} = -0.129$	$r_{37}P_{7y} = -0.091$	$r_{47}P_{7y} = 0.029$

Stem diameter vs. No of leaves/plant	No. of internodes vs. No of leaves/plant	Days to flowering vs. No of leaves/plant
$r_{5y} = -0.132$	$r_{6y} = 0.896$	$r_{7y} = -0.356$
$P_{5y} = 0.012$	$P_{6y} = 0.712$	$P_{7y} = -0.202$
$r_{15}P_{1y} = 0.355$	$r_{16}P_{1y} = 0.206$	$r_{17}P_{1y} = 0.420$
$r_{25}P_{2y} = -0.128$	$r_{26}P_{2y} = -0.117$	$r_{27}P_{2y} = -0.200$
$r_{35}P_{3y} = -0.260$	$r_{36}P_{3y} = -0.414$	$r_{37}P_{3y} = -0.353$
$r_{45}P_{4y} = -0.019$	$r_{46}P_{4y} = 0.527$	$r_{47}P_{4y} = -0.084$
$r_{56}P_{6y} = -0.045$	$r_{56}P_{5y} = 0.001$	$r_{57}P_{5y} = 0.003$
$r_{57}P_{7y} = -0.047$	$r_{67}P_{7y} = -0.017$	$r_{67}P_{6y} = 0.061$

($r = 0.888^{**}$),

1 ($r = 0.904^{**}$), 1 ($r = 0.896^{**}$)

가 1 가

Table 8 가

가 ($r = 0.983^{**}$), (r =

0.966^{**}), ($r = 0.562^{**}$), , , 가

, (-)

Table 6

Table 9

Table 9. Selective index for the number of leaves per plant in characters
and the combinations of the characters[†] in perilla varieties

$$I_1 = 0.136X_1$$

$$I_2 = 0.850X_2$$

$$I_3 = 0.062X_3$$

$$I_4 = 0.135X_4$$

$$I_5 = -0.445X_5$$

$$I_6 = 1.342X_6$$

$$I_7 = -0.191X_7$$

$$I_8 = -1.073X_1 + 0.154X_4$$

$$I_9 = 0.417X_1 - 0.657X_5$$

$$I_{10} = 0.520X_1 + 1.400X_6$$

$$I_{11} = -1.201X_2 + 0.325X_3$$

$$I_{12} = -3.546X_2 + 0.162X_4$$

$$I_{13} = -2.250X_2 + 1.480X_6$$

$$I_{14} = 1.360X_1 - 6.001X_2 + 1.559X_6$$

$$I_{15} = -0.999X_1 + 0.121X_4 + 0.407X_6$$

$$I_{16} = -0.450X_1 - 0.153X_5 + 1.391X_6$$

$$I_{17} = -9.854X_2 + 0.176X_3 + 1.223X_6$$

$$I_{18} = -1.138X_1 + 0.125X_4 + 0.265X_5 + 0.385X_6$$

$$I_{19} = -3.158X_2 - 0.009X_3 + 0.125X_4 + 0.487X_6$$

$$I_{20} = 0.710X_1 - 5.122X_2 - 0.008X_3 + 0.121X_4 + 0.562X_6$$

$$I_{21} = 0.574X_1 - 5.443X_2 + 0.122X_4 + 0.274X_5 + 0.554X_6$$

$$I_{22} = -3.290X_2 - 0.017X_3 + 0.134X_4 + 0.340X_5 + 0.461X_6$$

$$I_{23} = -2.827X_2 + 0.011X_3 - 0.091X_4 + 0.711X_6 - 0.098X_7$$

$$I_{24} = 0.533X_1 - 4.343X_2 + 0.010X_3 + 0.092X_4 + 0.739X_6 - 0.086X_7$$

$$I_{25} = 0.451X_1 - 4.187X_2 + 0.103X_4 + 0.211X_5 + 0.684X_6 - 0.074X_7$$

$$I_{26} = -2.975X_2 + 0.001X_3 + 0.103X_4 + 0.246X_5 + 0.656X_6 - 0.082X_7$$

$$I_{27} = 0.451X_1 - 4.235X_2 + 0.001X_3 + 0.102X_4 + 0.210X_5 + 0.688X_6 - 0.074X_7$$

X₁:Leaf width, X₂:Leaf weight, X₃:Leaf size, X₄:Plant height, X₅:Stem diameter,
X₆:Number of internodes per plant, X₇:Days of flowering.

가 ,

, (X₆) 가 가 , ,
 , , 가 .
 , 가 (X₆) 2
 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7
 가 , + + 3 가
 1.559 가 .

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 , + + + , + + + + + , +
 + + + + , + + + + + + +

가 가 가 .
 Table 10 8 (, ,
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 (y) 가
 , , , , , , , 7
 (I₂₇) ,
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 15.343 , 5 , 가
 가 .

Table 10. Productive order on the selected perilla varieties using selective index

Order [‡]	0.451X ₁	-0.4.235X ₂	0.001X ₃	0.102X ₄	0.210X ₅	0.688X ₆	-0.074X ₇	Selection score
1	5.619	-7.030	0.111	13.855	2.163	10.664	-10.039	15.343
2	5.322	-6.691	0.107	13.363	2.033	11.696	-10.680	15.150
3	5.872	-9.148	0.134	14.781	2.392	11.600	-10.631	15.000
4	5.502	-7.538	0.115	13.641	2.043	11.146	-10.606	14.303
5	6.567	-10.672	0.156	15.660	2.253	11.077	-10.878	14.163
6	5.227	-5.971	0.097	10.514	2.123	7.912	-10.039	9.863
7	5.854	-8.089	0.112	9.604	2.554	8.944	-11.001	7.978
8	5.705	-8.174	0.112	10.023	1.987	8.944	-11.026	7.571

[‡] 1:Kwangyangibdulgae(Kwangyang domestic variety), 2:Oakdongjong(Oakdong domestic variety), 3:Hadongibdulgae(Hadong domestic variety), 4:Chubujong, 5:Ibdulgae#1, 6:Gupoibdulgae(Gupo domestic variety), 7:Milyangjong, 8:Kungshinibdulgae.

X₁:Leaf width, X₂:Leaf weight, X₃:Leaf size, X₄:Plant height, X₅:Stem diameter, X₆:Number of internodes per plant, X₇:Days of flowering.

4

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5

1

가

가

가

가

가

2

1.

가. : 가

○ : , ,

. : ,

1) :

2) : 1997. 2. 24 7. 10 (8)

3) : 1 30 30

. 300cc

Baermann's funnel 25 24

. acid fuchsin-lacto phenol

, Baermann's funnel

1) :

가

가)

(1) (3, 6, 10, 10)

(2) ,

2.

가

가.

(100g) CMA (corn

meal agar) 25 5

WA (2% water agar) 7

25

(×60)

()

1) (50×50cm)

6

2)

6

(25)

3)

PDB (potato dextrose broth)

25 (120 r.p.m)

10

4)

(2000 /700cc)

3

3

가

20ml

10

(23 28) 4

. Soil amendment 가

(5%, 10%, 20%)

5 25

3.

가.

Arthrotrrys oligospora, *A.*

conoides *A. dactyloides* Sabouraud dextrose broth (2% dextrose, 1% bactopectone, 0.2% yeast extract) 27, 120 r.p.m 7 .

150ml polypropylene bag 3mm pellet 500g , 121, 50 . , 27, 80 ± 5% 22 . 22 , g

3

가 ()

10m² , 4

100 , *A. oligospora*, *A. conoides* *A.*

dactyloides pellet 5Kg , 10, 20 40

3

1.

가.

가, 36 가

(S-tert-butylthiomethyl O, O-diethyl phosphoro dithioate) 1-2

가 70%

가

가

屬

2/24 8432 ±

2200 가 4/26 가 5/10 3612

± 1305 가

Helicotylenchus sp. (23.6%)

가 가 , *Pratylenchus* sp. (18.8%), *Pararotylenchus* sp. (7.5%),

Tylenchus sp. (4.6%) (1) , 4 가

Table 1. Occurrence of plants parasitic nematodes on the soil (300cc) of leaf perilla field (Dae-Jeo dong, Pusan). Numbers in parentheses indicate a percentages to total parasitic nematodes

Genus Days surveyed	<i>Pratylenchus</i> sp.	<i>Helicotylenchus</i> sp.	<i>Tylenchus</i> sp.	<i>Pararotylenchus</i> sp.	the others	Total
24, Feb.	990(11.7)	2130(25.3)	413(4.9)	1918(22.7)	2981(34.4)	8432
22, March	880(27.2)	220(6.8)	358(11.0)	248(7.7)	1534(47.3)	3240
26, Apr.	351(19.6)	280(15.6)	-	460(25.6)	703(39.2)	1794
10, May	180(5)	1024(28.3)	137(3.8)	462(12.8)	1989(55.1)	3612
24, May	752(23.2)	843(26.0)	55(1.7)	249(7.7)	1344(41.4)	3243
9, June	545(28.1)	405(20.9)	140(7.2)	269(13.9)	580(30.0)	1939
25, June	412(17.7)	452(19.4)	-	58(2.5)	1408(59.9)	2330
10, July	581(29.2)	520(26.2)	44(2.2)	87(4.4)	796(40.0)	1984
Mean	586(18.8)	734(23.6)	143(4.6)	235(7.5)	1417(50.1)	3115

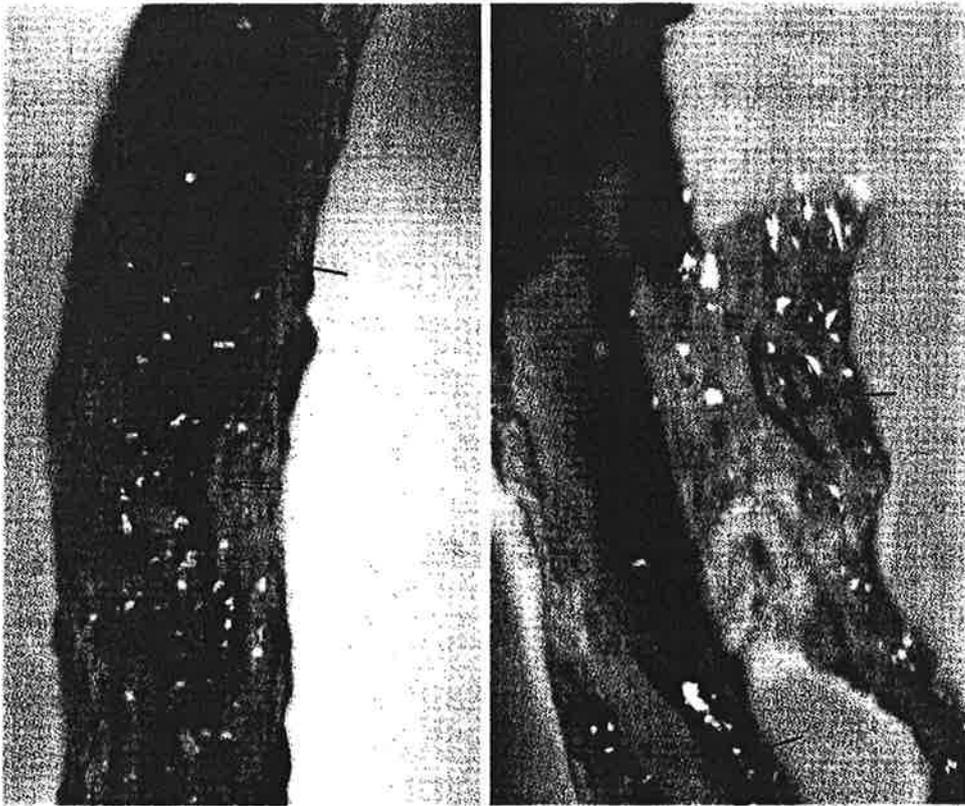


Fig. 1. Pictures showing the parasitic nematode,
Pratylenchus sp., in the roots of leaf perilla.

Pratylenchus sp. , 10
Pratylenchus sp. 가 ,
 가 .
Pratylenchus sp. 2.
 , (5)
Pratylenchus sp. 가 가
 , *Pratylenchus* sp. (2 4)
 가 가 5
 ,
 ,
 가 .
 3 .
 8 10
 가 가 , *Pratylenchus* sp.

Table 2. Occurrence of the major plants parasitic nematode, *Pratylenchus* sp., in the root of leaf perilla (Dae-Jeo dong, Pusan).

<i>Pratylenchus</i> sp.	Date surveyed				
	5, May	24, May	9, June	25, June	10, July
No. of <i>Pratylenchus</i> sp.	840 ± 450*	994 ± 225	713 ± 150	230 ± 60	218 ± 105

* mean ± standard error

가 , 가
, 10
가 , 10
(4)

Table 3. A relationship of the density of parasitic nematodes and yield quantity with repeated cultivation (Dae-Jeo dong, Pusan).

Repeated cultivation (years)	yield quantity (box/ 1,000ha)	total	No. of parasitic nematodes/soil 3000cc				
			<i>Pratylen - chus</i>	<i>Helicoty - lenchus</i>	<i>Tylen - chus</i>	<i>Pararoty - lenchus</i>	others
1 3	11.9	609	95	41	73	10	254
4 7	11.46	1402	96	768	52	3	198
8 10	9.6	2187	488	697	334	28	436
10	11.55	1288	94	857	31	39	187

Table 4. Number of the major plants parasitic nematodes on the root of leaf perilla (Sam-Moon dong and Yea-Lim lee).

Location	No. of parasitic nematodes/soil 3000cc					No. of <i>Pratylenchus</i> from one root	total
	<i>Pratylen - chus</i>	<i>Tylen - chus</i>	<i>Pararoty - lenchus</i>	others	total		
Sam-Moon dong	535* (82.6)	62(9.2)	8(1.2)*	43(7.0)	648	224	776
Yea-Lim lee	891(85.7)	82(7.8)	-	67(6.5)	1040	448	1040

* No. of nematodes isolated

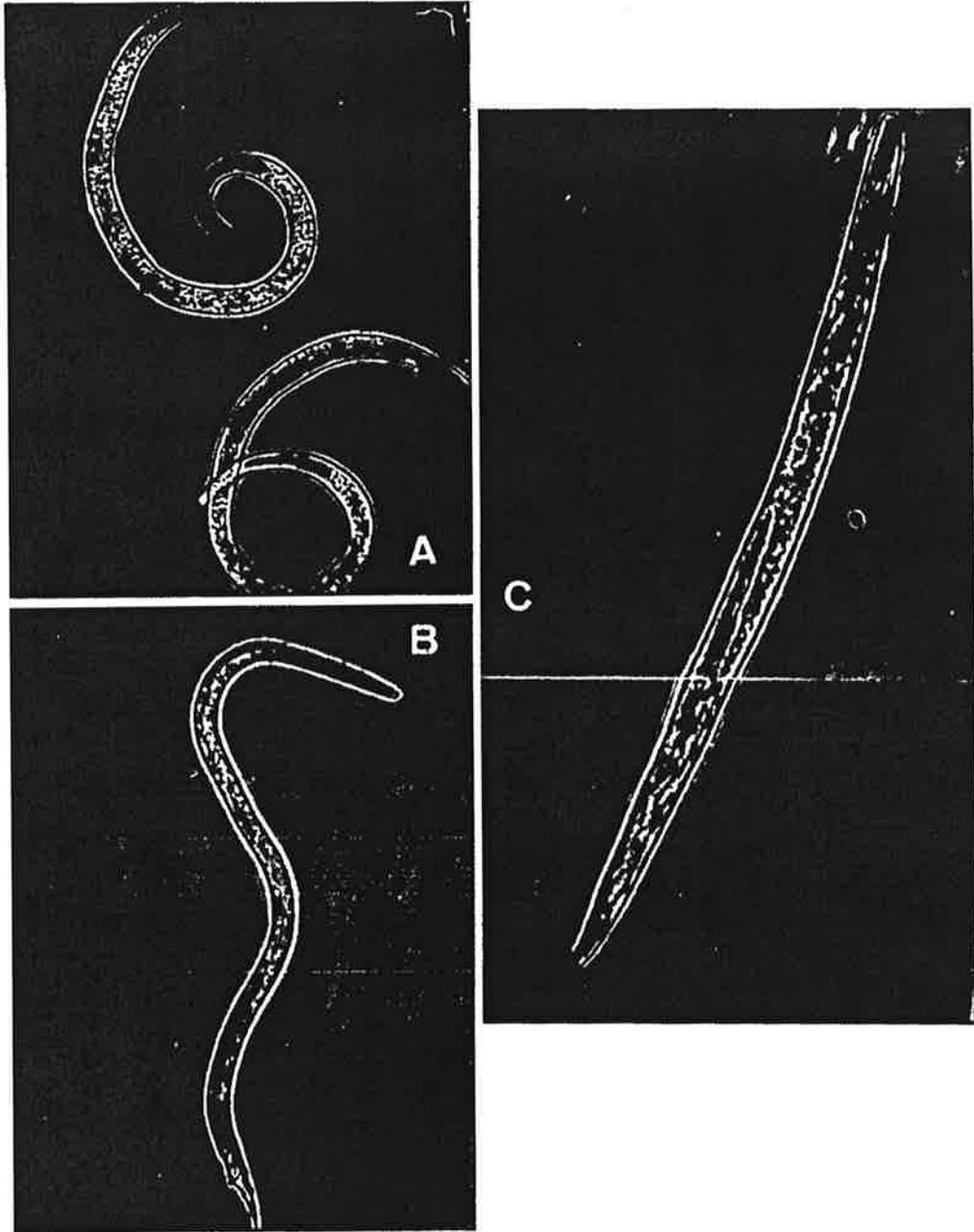


Fig. 2 . Parasitic nematodes isolated from the soil of leaf perilla field.

A. *Helicotylenchus* sp. B. *Pratylenchus* sp. C. *Pararotylenchus* sp.

2. 우수 선충 기생성 곰팡이 선발 및 방제효과

가. 우수 곰팡이 선발

부산 대저동 및 밀양 삼문동 잎들개 재배지 토양에서 분리된 곰팡이중 살선충 효과가 우수한 선충기생성 곰팡이로서 *Arthrobotrys*속 3종이 선발되었다. (그림 3).

나. 실내 살선충 효과 검정

표 5는 WA배지 상에서 선별된 3종의 살선충성 곰팡이의 선충 (*Pratylenchus* sp.) 방제효과를 검정한 결과이다. *Arthrobotrys dactyloides*는 65%로서 가장 높은 방제가를 보였으며, 이어 *Arthrobotrys oligospora*는 37%, *Arthrobotrys conoides*는 16%의 방제가를 나타내었다.

다. 풋트내 살선충 효과 검정

Arthrobotrys 3종의 풋트에서의 뿌리썩이선충 (*Pratylenchus* sp.)에 대한 살선충 효과 실험 결과, *A. oligospora*는 53%, *A. conoides* 와 *A. dactyloides*는 각각 43% 및 28%의 살선충 효과를 나타내어 (표 6), WA배지에서의 살선충 효과의 결과와는 다소 상이하였다.

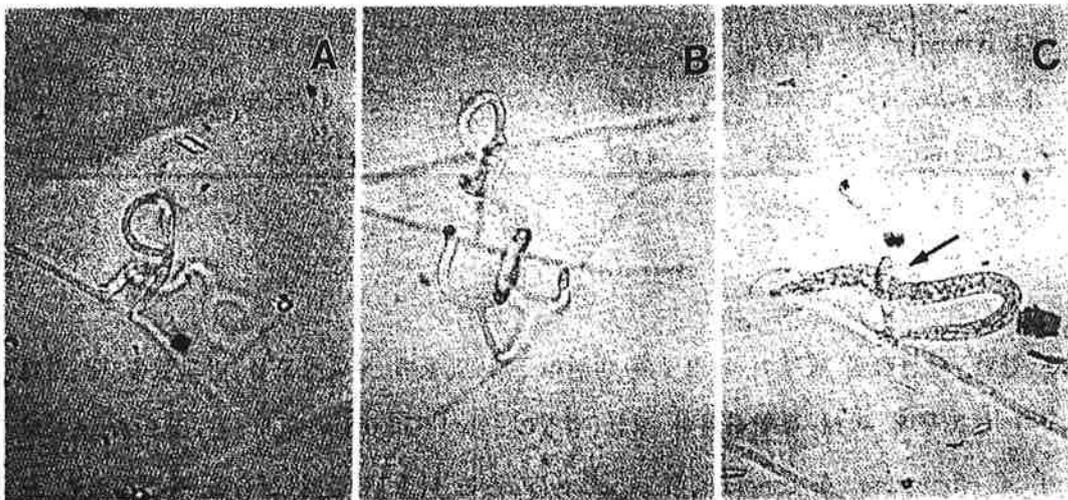


Fig. 3. Nematophagous fungi. A: *Arthrobotrys conoides*, B: *Arthrobotrys oligospora*, C: *Arthrobotrys dactyloides*, ←: constricting ring

Table. 5. Biological control effect of nematophagous fungi against *Pratylenchus* sp. on WA (3% water agar) plate.

Species	Before treatments	Days after treatment					Control effect.(%)
		3	6	9	12	15	
<i>A. oligospora</i>	100*	94	88	70	67	63	37
<i>A. conoides</i>	100	100	97	93	84	84	16
<i>A. dactyloides</i>	100	88	60	45	45	35	65

* No. of nematodes tested

Table. 6. Biological control effect of nematophagous fungi against *Pratylenchus* sp. in the pot test.

Species	Before treatment	28days after treatment			Plant Ht. (cm/plant)
		No / 700cc soil	No / a root	Total [control effect(%)]	
<i>A. oligospora</i>	2000*	633	104	737(53)	7.5
<i>A. conoides</i>	2000	833	47	880(43)	7.3
<i>A. dactyloides</i>	2000	1067	58	1125(28)	7.6
Control	2000	1433	123	1556	5.8

* No. of nematodes tested

가 1.65 ± 0.3cm

, *A. oligospora*, *A. conoides* *A. dactyloides*

가

3. Soil amendment 가
 3 soil amendment () 가
 . 가 TA (tea-agar) WA, PDA
 CMA . , 가 TA
 WA , PDA CMA
 . ,
 (7).

3.

가.

가 *A. rthrobotrys oligospora*, *A. conoides* *A. dactyloides*
 (4). 3 *A.*
*oligospora*가 가 (95×10^8 conidia/g), *A. conoides* (62×10^8 conidia/g)가 가
 . , *A. oligospora* 가
 (53%) , 가 (5).
 . ()
 pellet
A. oligospora, *A. conoides* *A. dactyloides* pellet
 10 , 20 40 (*Pratylenchus* sp.)
 . 10 (300g/
) (6).

Table. 7. Growth effect of nematophagous fungi on the various media

species	media					
	W.A	P.D.A	C.M.A	T.A(5%)	T.A(10%)	T.A(20%)
<i>A. oligospora</i>	+	++++	++++	++++	+++	++++
<i>A. conoides</i>	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
<i>A. dactyloides</i>	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++

* degree of growth (+: 0 1, ++: 1 2, +++: 2 3, ++++: 3 4cm)

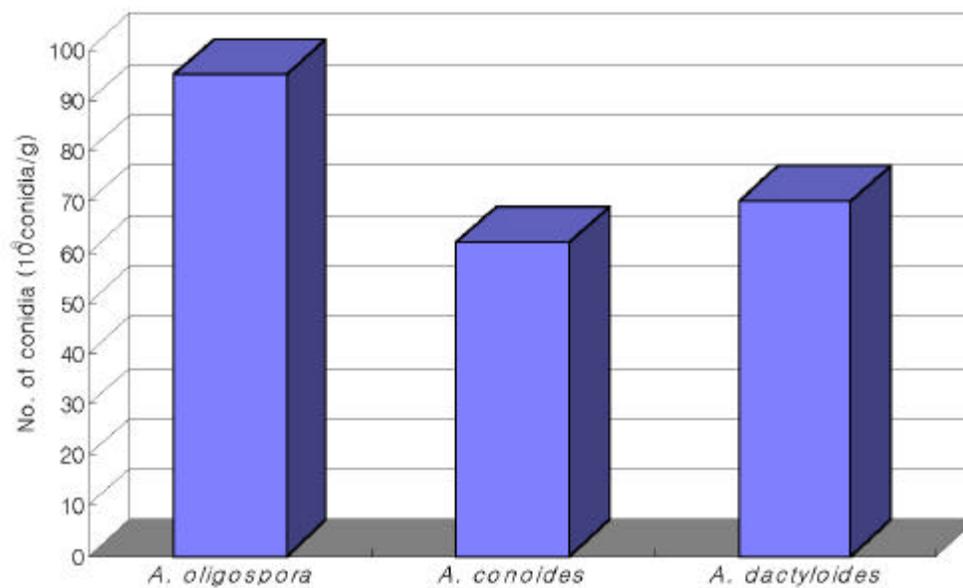


Fig. 4. Growth effect of nematophagous fungi on pellet media. Conidia were counted at 22 days post-inoculation

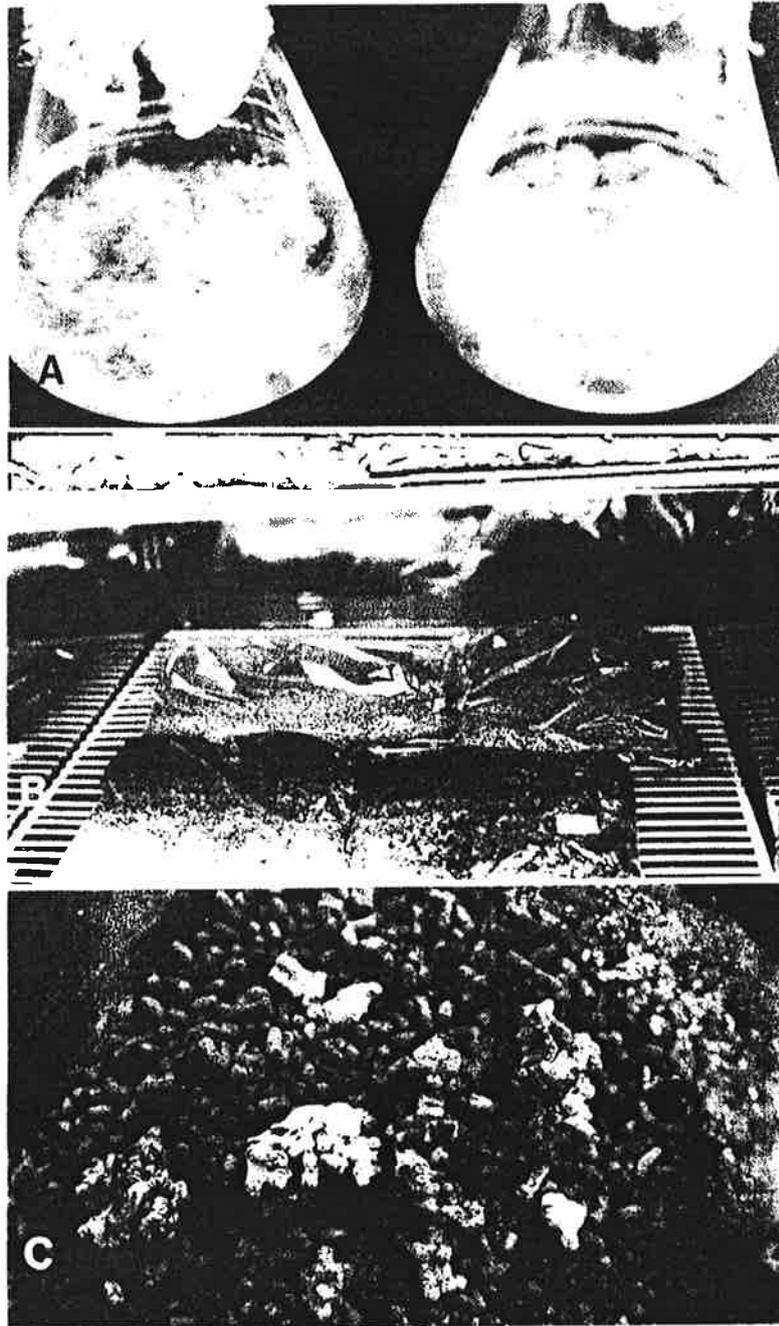


Fig. 5. Mass cultures of the nematophagous fungi, *Arthrobotrys oligospora*. Liquid culture in SDB media (A) and solid culture (B, C).

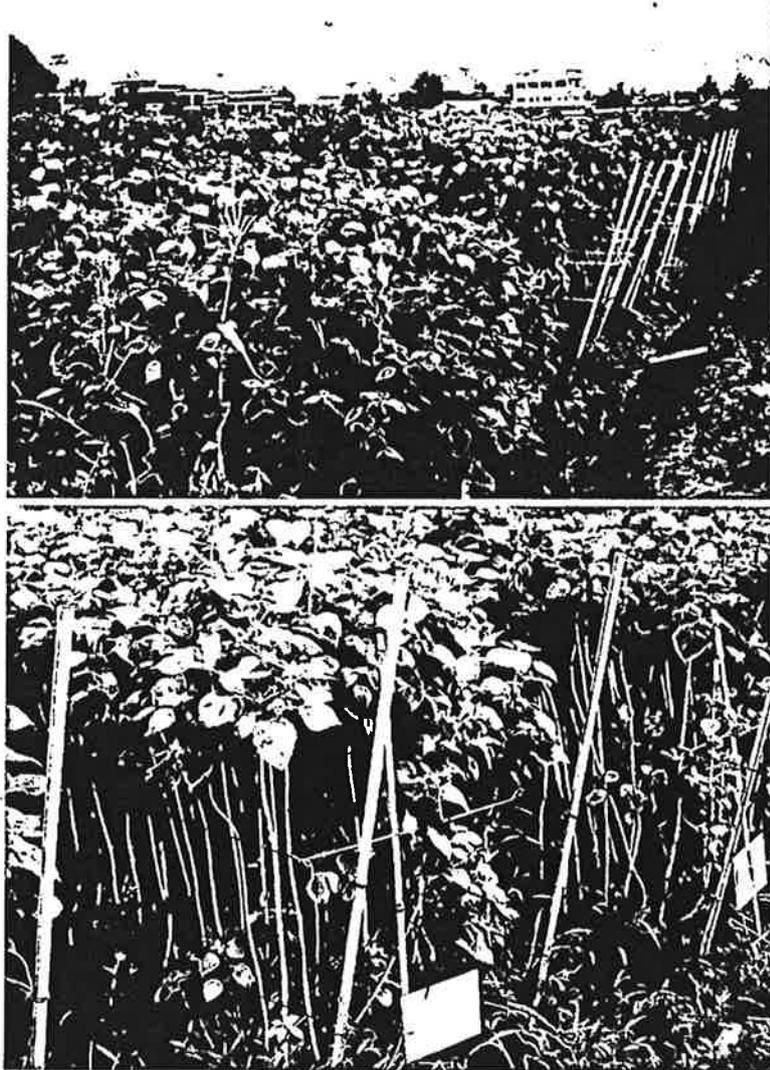


Fig. 6. Pictures showing the leaf perilla field, the biological control of nematode, *Pratylenchus* sp., with the nematophagous fungi

pellet
 , , 10 - 20 가
 (7). 가 , *Pratylenchus* sp.
 (8),
 , *A. oligospora* *A. dactyloides*
 , 40 가 84.7% 71.5%
 ,
 (*Pratylenchus* sp.) *A rthrobotrys oligospora*
 가 가 ,
 가
 가

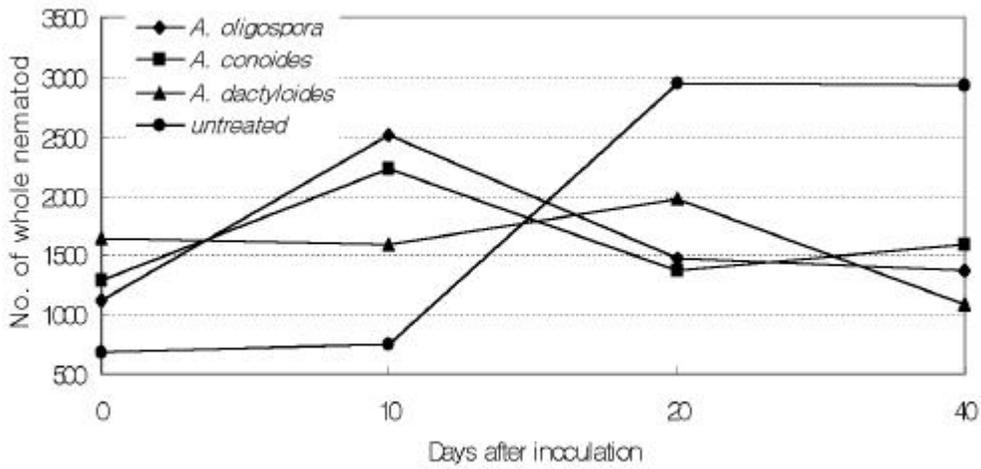


Fig. 7. Biological control of the nematophagous fungi against whole population of nematodes in the soil (300cc) of leaf perilla field.

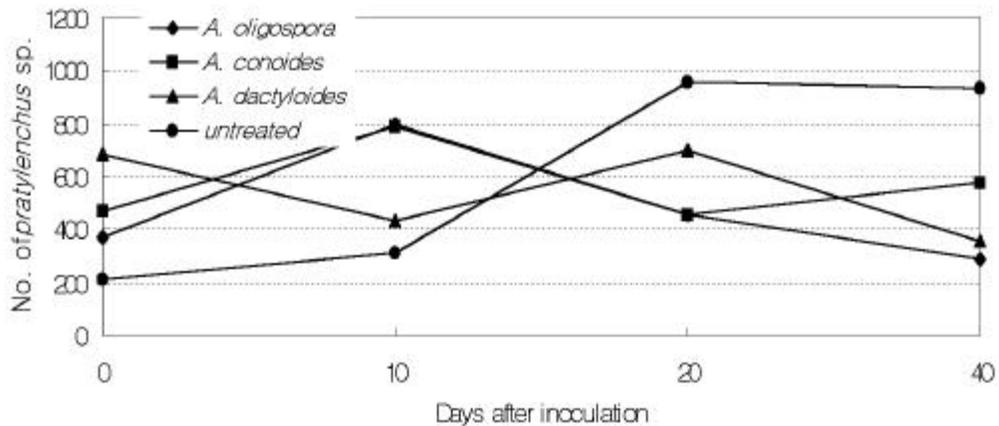


Fig. 8. Biological control of the nematophagous fungi against *Pratylenchus* sp. in the soil (300cc) of leaf perilla field.

4

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6

,

1

(*Perilla frutescens*)

가 . *Perilla keton* (C₁₀H₁₄O₂) 가
 가 , , C B₂
 K Ca , 가
 가 가 (31).
 90%가
 가 (33).
 가
 (13, 22).
 가

Botrytis

(11, 22) . *Botrytis*
cinerea 1958 澤田
 (3, 19)

(51) 가 가
 가 가 *Alternaria*
 . *Alternaria*

가

,

(46).

1

, , ,

(49). *A lternaria*

,

, , .

(early blight),

(leaf blight),

(*A lternaria* leaf spot),

(leaf blight),

(*A lternaria*

leaf spot),

, , .

,

A lternaria

.

(62)

,

,

가

가

가

. Purdy (68)

Adams *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*

가

64

225

383

, Kohn

S. sclerotiorum

60

350

가

(56, 62). Kohn (63)

Sclerotinia

Sclerotinia

S. sclerotiorum, *S. triflorum*, *S. minor* 3

가

,

가

(57, 61, 66, 70, 71).

1900

20

2000

27

가 가

2% 가 가

12% 가 7000

15-20% (2).

40 ,

Pseudomonas syringae Bio-save 10

Trichoderma harzianum Trichodex

Bacillus subtilis

(5, 28).

2

1. *Botrytis cinerea*

가.

1997 1 1998 5

1998 5 4 2 1 6 ,

120 × 100cm (230 × 12)

sodium hypochlorite 1 3 5.25% potato
 dextrose agar (PDA) 25 , 2 .

PDA

LVF1 14 ,

SD1 17 31 7

가 LVF12 SD7

PDA 25 ,

3

(SEM)

5 30 5 , 5 PDA 8mm

7

3

PDA, corn meal agar(CMA), V8-juice agar(V8A) 20 25

3

1)

LVF12

가

, PDB, 10% (: 가)

PDA 3

LVF12

M₀ 10⁶

5

90% , 20 ± 2

7

2)

LVF12 SD7

8mm

5

90% , 20 ± 2

7

PDA

3

10%

MØ 10⁶

carborundum #150

5

6, 8, 10

(39).

3)

가

, 3- 13,

, 1 -1,

11

PDA

3

LVF12

10%

MØ 10⁶

3

90%

, 20 ± 2

8

1)

250

LVF12

가

PDA

0.22 μ m

(WA)

1M \emptyset

12

48

PDA

2)

PDA

3

10%

M \emptyset

10⁷

nutrient broth (NB)

1

5

90% , 20 \pm 2

7

가

3)

PDA

3

10%

M \emptyset

10⁷

NB

1

3

1

3

1

5

90%

, 20 \pm 2

7

가

가

Bergey's manual

1% PTA Negative stain

(SEM)

API system 20E 50CHB

1)

가 가

1% 가 1%, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.05%, $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.005% 가

30 7

0.22 μm paper disk 50 μl PDA

paper disk

glucose, fructose, lactose, maltose, galactose, starch, sorbitol, inositol, glycerol

2)

가 가

0.05%, $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.005% 가 0.5% 1%, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

7 30

0.22 μm paper disk 50 μl PDA paper disk

(NH_4)₂ SO_4 , casamino acid, tryptone, beef extract, malt extract, yeast extract

3)

가 가 가

NB 7 1000M μl

soybean flour, rice flour, corn starch, wheat flour

CaCO_3 , $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

. NB

7 (10⁷/Mℓ),
 (10⁷/Mℓ), benomyl(2000),
 (, 50)
 LVF12 (10% tomato juice Mℓ 10⁷)
 90% , 20 ± 2

7

2. *Alternaria alternata*

가. ,

1)

가

1 3 5.25% Sodium hypochlorite
 potato dextrose agar(PDA)
 25 , 3

PDA

가 SD1 12 7

SD1

2)

SD1 PDA
 25 , 3

PDA, CMA, V8A

, pH가
 pH 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 PDA
 PDA
 (8mm) 0 40 5
 9 , 16
 3)
 SD1
 8mm
 SD1
 가 ,
 PDB, 10% PDA 3
 SD1 Ml 10⁶
 6, 8, 10 가
 40 1
 90% , 25 ± 2
 8 5 2
 4)
 , PDB, 10% (: 가) PDA 2
 5 , 3 SD1 Ml 10⁹
 300μl
 petridish U
 25 12hr, 24hr, 36hr
 5)

SD1

, *Alternaria* 가

, beak ,

1)

Bacillus licheniformis N1 *B. megaterium* N4 4 6

가

PDA

0.22µm

(WA) 1MØ 12 48

2)

Nutrient broth (NB) 200rpm, 30 4 *Bacillus*

licheniformis N1 *B. megaterium* N4 (10⁷/MØ) , PDA 25 , 7

A. alternata SD1 10% MØ 10⁷

, 3

1 , 3 1

90%,

12 가 7

3)

(1 250g 2 Waterman NO. 3

1) *B. licheniformis* N1 200 rpm, 30 4
 2.5g, 25g, 가 10g, 10g
 50 48 . *B.*
licheniformis N1 (, 50) NB 200 rpm,
 30 4 *B. licheniformis* N1 PDA 25 7
Alternaria alternata SD1 10% (10⁷ conidia/ml)
 , 1 3 , 1 3
 , , 100%, 12 48
 가 7 .

3. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*

가.

1997 1 1998 5

. 5 4

2 1 6 , 120 × 100cm

(230 × 12)

.
 .
 .
 . 5.25% clorox
 solution 1 3 potato dextrose
 agar(PDA) 25 , 2 .
 PDA .
 S1 16 7

8mm PDA 7
 20 ± 2 9 90% ,
 1 , 2
 5 , 2 .

1)

Bacillus licheniformis N1 *B. megaterium* N4 4 6

PDA

2)

Nutrient broth(NB) 1 (10⁷/Ml)
 PDA 1 8mm
 90% , 20 ± 2 1
 , 2 가

5 2 .

3)

가 *Bacillus licheniformis*

N1 *B. megaterium* N4

PDA 1 8mm
 , 1 3
 , 1 3
 . 90% , 20 ± 2 ,
 1 . 2 가
 5 2 .

4)

100g, 가 100g, CaCO₃ 0.5g, FeSO₄·7H₂O 25mg,
 MnCl₂·4H₂O 5mg, Dextrose 1g NB 200 rpm, 30 4 B.
megaterium N4 250ml 750ml
 . 50 48

5)

B. megaterium N4 (, 50),
 Benomyl (2,000) (10⁷/Ml)

90% , 20 ± 2 2
 가 5 2 .

3

1. *Botrytis cinerea*

가.

가 V
 가 . 가
 가 .

(Fig. 1A, B, C).

5 4 2 (I, II)

선정하여 각 6구(A, B, C, D, E, F)씩 총 12구를 대상으로 발병율을 조사한 결과 약 21.3~68.1%로서 평균 41.1%의 발병율을 보였다(Table 1).

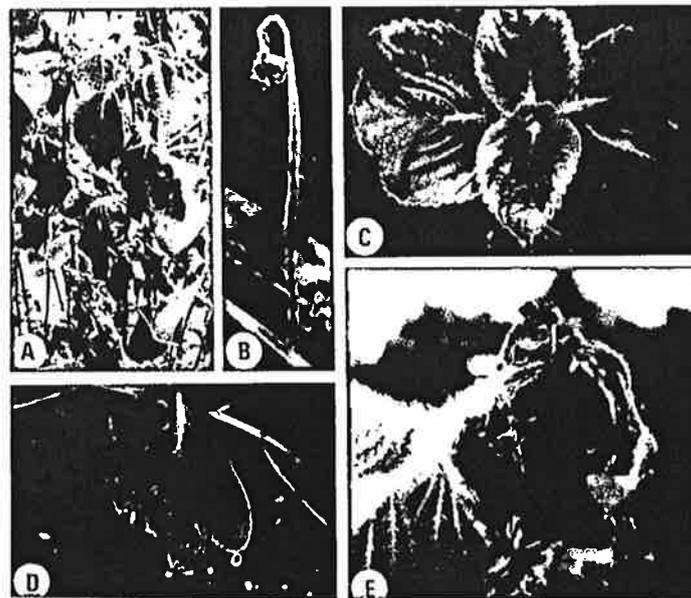


Fig. 1. Symptoms of gray mold rot of perilla by *Botrytis cinerea* on the naturally infected leaves and stems of perilla in a field(A, B and C). Development of typical symptom on the artificially inoculated leaves and stems of perilla by LVF12 isolate of *B. cinerea*(D and E).

LVF12 SD7 PDA
 (Table 2).
 SD7 LVF12 가
 LVF12
 SD7 가
 (Fig. 2). 2 가 ,
 가
 가
 LVF12
 가 SD7 가 (Table 2, Fig. 3). ,
 (SEM)
 (Fig. 3A, B). ,
 25 V8A
 가 가 , CMA
 (Table 2).
 15-25 가 5
 30 (Fig. 4). LVF12
 10 25 20 가
 20 가 가 . SD7
 10

Table 1. Incidence of gray mold rot on perilla in two different investigated fields in 1998

Location	Investigated field ^a	Infected plants(%)
Pusan Kang-dong()	A	68.1
	B	55.9
	C	40.5
	D	24.8
	E	28.2
	F	21.3
Kang-dong()	A	59.4
	B	39.8
	C	30.3
	D	40.9
	E	36.1
	F	47.4
Average		41.1

^a230 plants in each field were investigated.

Table 2. Cultural characteristics of LVF12 and SD7 isolates of *Botrytis cinerea*

Characteristics	LVF12			SD7		
	PDA	CMA	V8A	PDA	CMA	V8A
Colony	dark gray	gray	gray	light gray	white	white
Sclerotia	present	absent	present	present	absent	present
Conidia	abundant	abundant	abundant	scarce	scarce	scarce
shape	ellipsoidal	ellipsoidal	ellipsoidal	ellipsoidal	ellipsoidal	ellipsoidal
size(μm) ^a	5.5- 15.0	5.0- 22.5	10.0- 20.0	7.5- 15.0	5.0- 15.0	5.0- 15.0
(mean)	\times 5.0- 10.0 (11.8 \times 7.3)	\times 7.5- 10.0 (12.0 \times 8.2)	\times 7.5- 12.5 (14.5 \times 9.7)	\times 5.0- 12.5 (11.1 \times 7.5)	\times 5.0- 10.0 (10.2 \times 7.6)	\times 5.0- 10.0 (13.6 \times 7.9)

^aOne hundred spores were examined.

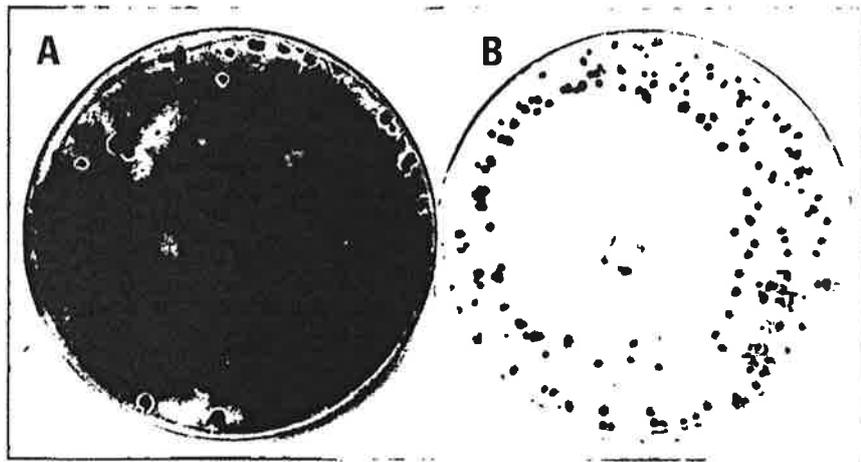


Fig. 2. Cultural characteristics of 2 isolates of 3-week-old cultures on potato dextrose agar media. (A) *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 isolate. (B) *Botrytis cinerea* SD7 isolate.

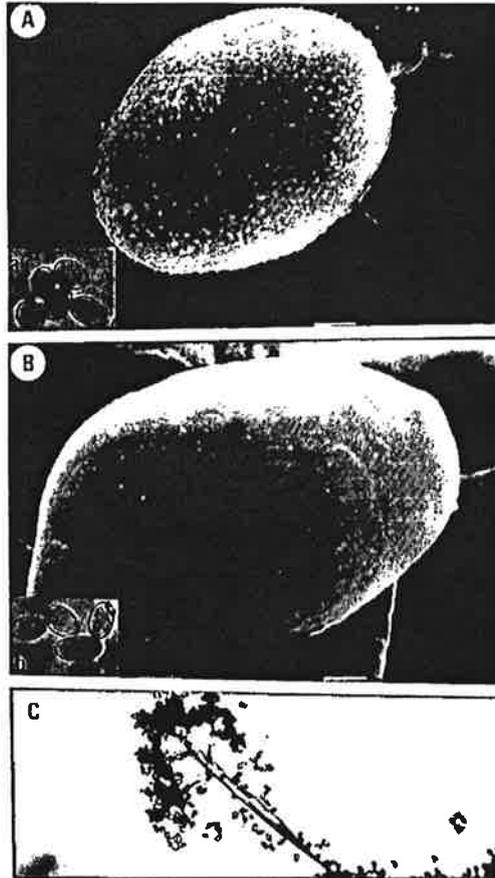


Fig. 3. Scanning electron micrographs (A and B) and light micrographs (a, b and C) of conidia and conidiophores of *Botrytis cinerea* SD7 isolate (A) and LVF12 isolate (B and C). Scale bar represents 1 μ m.

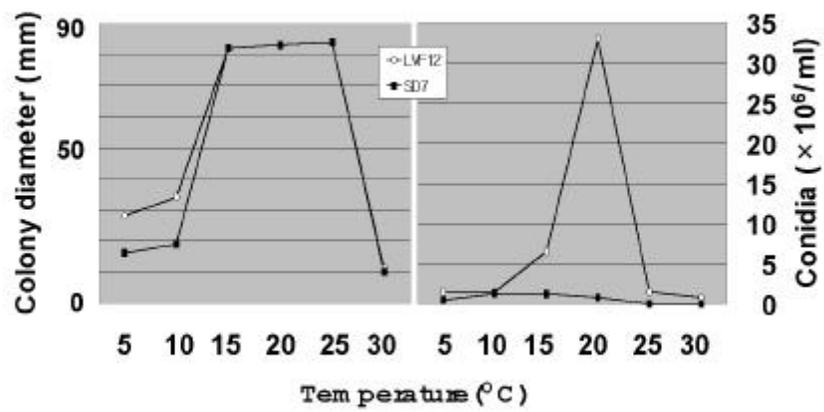


Fig. 4. Mycelial growth and sporulation of *Botrytis cinerea* isolate (LVF12 and SD7) on potato dextrose agar media 7days and 21days after incubation at various temperatures, respectively.

1)

LVF12

, PDB

76%

, 10%

85%

(Table 3).

2)

LVF12 SD7

가

3

7

(Table 4, Fig. 1D, E). 2

LVF12

SD7

. LVF12

가

V

가

V

3 4

가

가

가

. SD7

LVF12

6 20%, 8 가
50%, 10 90% 가

(Table 5).

Table 3. The effects of various spore suspensions on pathogenicity by *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 on perilla

Spore suspension ^a	Disease incidence(%) ^b
SW	0
PDB	76
Tomato	85
Control	0

^aSW = sterilized water, PDB = potato dextrose agar, Tomato = 10% tomato juice

^bThe percentage of infected leaf.

Table 4. Pathogenicity of LVF12 and SD7 isolates of *Botrytis cinerea* on the leaves and stems of perilla

Isolates	Pathogenicity		
	Inoculum		
	Mycelial disks		Spore suspension
	Stem ^a	Leaf ^b	Leaf ^c
LVF12	15	166.7	62.5
SD7	55	21.7	4.2

^aThe size of infected stems(mm)

^bThe size of infected area(mm²)

^cThe percentage of infected area(%)

Table 5. The effect of growth stages of perilla on pathogenicity by *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12

Growth stage	Disease incidence(%) ^a
6 leaves	20
8 leaves	50
10 leaves	90

^aThe percentage of infected leaf.

3)

11

LVF12

11

46.7%

(Table 6).

1)

N1 250

PDA

N1 6 가

N1 N4

가 가

(Table 7, Fig. 5).

N1 N4

LVF12

48

90%

N1

N4

가

100%

(Table 8).

PDA

(Fig. 6).

2)

가

6

6

70%

가

, N1

가 95.3%, N4

90.8%

가

(Fig. 7, 8).

3) 가 N1 N4
 2
 1 3 1 3 가가 N1
 100%, N4 100 87.3% 2 가
 (Table 9).

Table 6. Resistance of 11 perilla cultivars to infection by *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12

Cultivars	Disease incidence(%)	Severity ^a
Okdong	61.7	++++
Gupo	53.3	+++
Kwangyang	83.3	+++++
Perilla 1-1(small)	76.7	++++
Milyang	46.7	+++
Chubu	75.0	++++
Gurae 3-13	80.0	+++++
Kyungsin	58.3	+++
Gosung jerae	78.3	++++
Hadong	56.7	+++
Jinju jerae	78.3	++++

^aSymptom severity : +weak symptoms; +++++severe symptoms.

Table 7. Inhibitory effect of 6 antagonistic bacteria on the mycelial growth of *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 on PDA

Antagonistic bacteria	Inhibition zone(mm) ^a
N1	35
N2	24
N3	22
N4	37
N5	25
N6	27

^aGrowth inhibition was determined after 7days of incubation at 25 .

Table 8. Effects of 2 antagonistic bacteria on conidial germination of *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12

Antagonistic bacteria	Conidial germination (% \pm S.D) ^a	
	12hr	24hr
N1	0	0
N4	0	3 \pm 2
Water	72 \pm 4	90 \pm 4

^aConidial germination was directly counted on water agar under microscope.

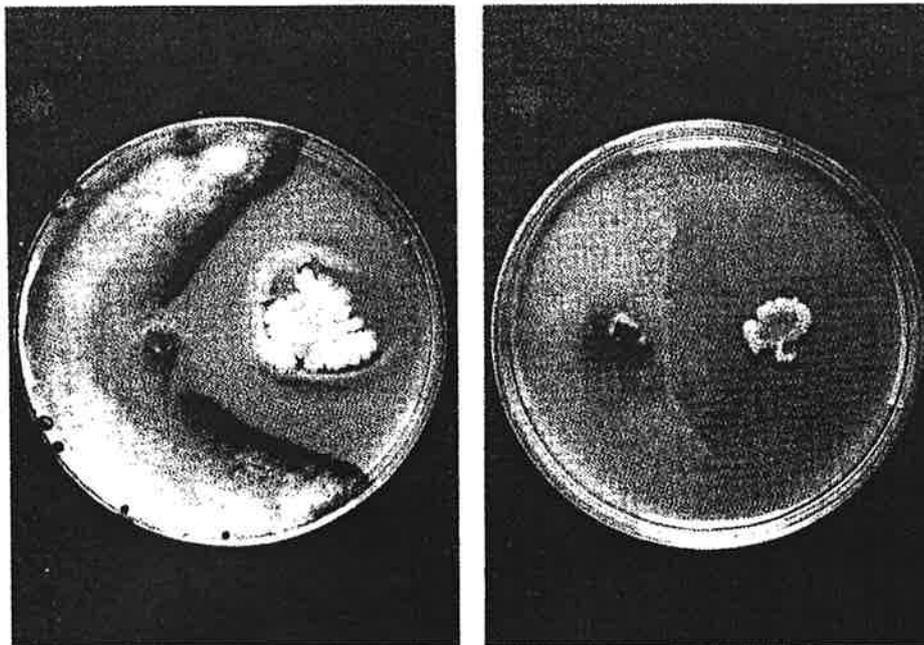


Fig. 5. Growth inhibition of *Botrytis cinerea* by 2 antagonistic bacteria, *Bacillus licheniformis* N1(A) and *B. megaterium* N4(B) on PDA.



Fig. 6. Abnormal growth of mycelia of *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 by antagonistic bacteria, *Bacillus licheniformis* N1.

A : Normal mycelia($\times 400$), B : Abnormal mycelia($\times 400$)

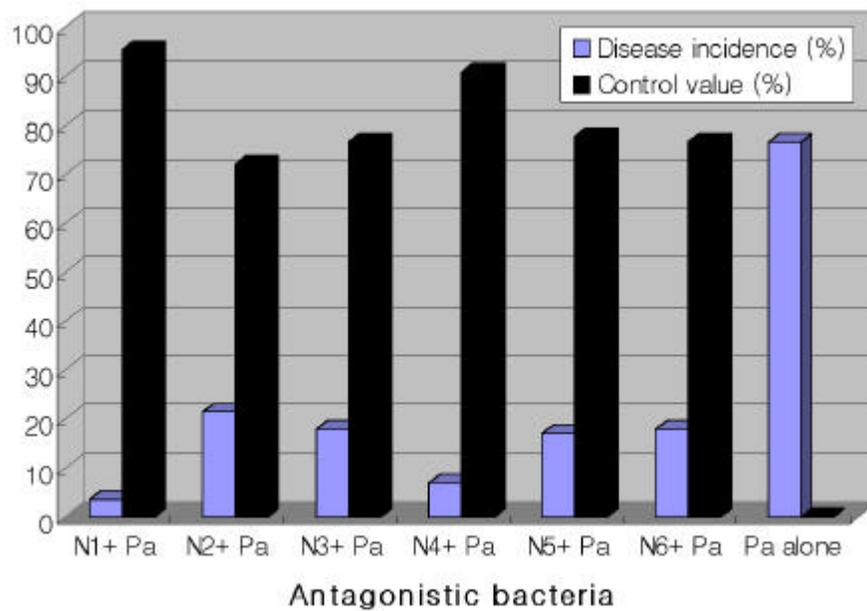


Fig. 7. Suppressive effect of 6 antagonistic bacteria on the incidence of gray mold rot on perilla in a growth chamber. Perilla seedling were respectively treated with each antagonistic bacterium plus *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 or treated with *B. cinerea* LVF12(Pa alone).

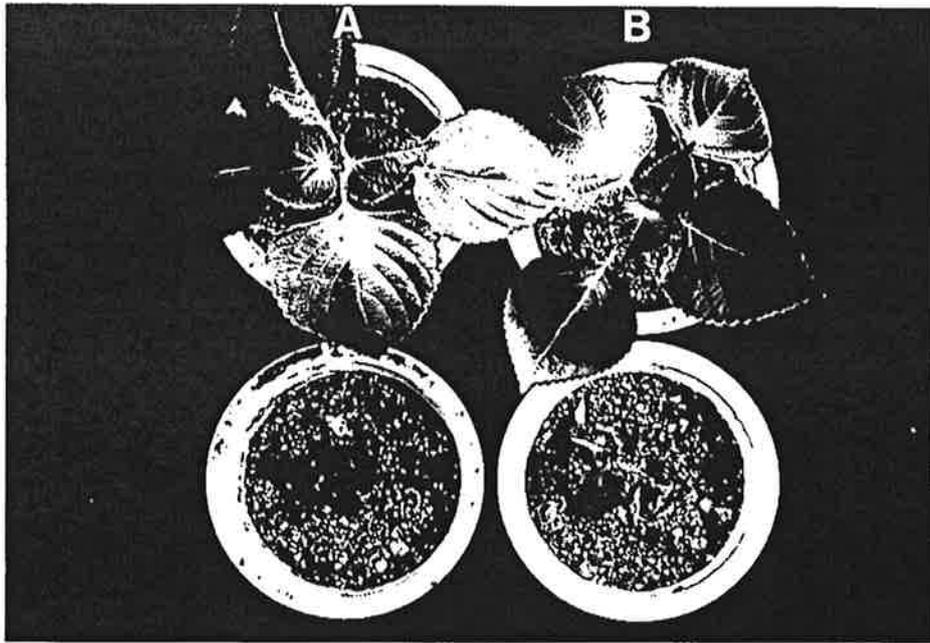


Fig. 8. Suppressive effect of bacterial suspension of 2 antagonistic bacteria on gray mold rot of perilla caused by *Botrytis cinerea* LVF 12.

Top : *Bacillus licheniformis* N1(A) or *B. megaterium* N4(B) plus *B. cinerea* LVF12, respectively.

Bottom : *B. cinerea* LVF12 alone.

Table 9. Effects of differentiated inoculation time between *Botrytis cinerea* and 2 antagonistic bacteria on biological control of the gray mold rot of perilla in a growth chamber

Time of bacterial inoculation	Disease incidence(%) ^a			Control value(%)	
	N1 ^b +Pa	N4 ^c +Pa	Pa ^d alone	N1+Pa	N4+Pa
3days before	0.0	0.0		100	100
2days before	0.0	0.0		100	100
1day before	0.0	0.0		100	100
co-inoculated	0.0	8.8	73.3	100	88.0
1day after	0.0	9.0		100	87.7
2days after	0.0	9.3		100	87.3
3days after	0.0	9.3		100	87.3

^aThe percentage of infected area.

^bN1 : *Bacillus licheniformis*

^cN4 : *B. megaterium*

^dPa : *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12

가
 N1 N4 , , 9
 Bergey's manual N1
Bacillus licheniformis, N4 *B. megaterium* (Table 10).
 2 API system N1
 88.8%, N4 83.3% Bergey's manual (Fig. 9).

1)

가 *B. licheniformis* N1
 glucose가 5.3mm 가
 (Table 11).

Table 10. Biochemical, physiological and cultural characteristics of 2 antagonistic bacteria compared with *Bacillus* spp.^a

Test	Isolates		<i>Bacillus</i> spp.	
	N1	N4	<i>B. licheniformis</i>	<i>B. megaterium</i>
Gram stain	+ ^b	+	+	+
Endospore	+	+	+	+
Cell diameter > 1.0 μ m	-	+	-	+
Anaerobic growth	+	-	+	-
Growth in NaCl 2%	+	+	+	ND
5%	+	+	+	ND
7%	+	+	+	d
Growth at 5	+	-	-	d
10	-	+	-	+
30	+	+	+	+
40	+	+	+	d
50	+	-	+	-
Hydrolysis of Casein	+	+	+	+
Gelatin	+	+	+	+
Starch	+	+	+	+
Nitrate reduction	+	+	+	d
Utilization of Citrate	+	+	+	+
Voges-prosakauer test	+	+	+	-

^aData from Bergey's manual of Systematic Bacteriology. 1986. Williams & Wilkins.

^bSymbol : +, 90% or more of strains are positive: -, 90% or more of strains are negative: ND, no data available: d, 11-89% of strains are positive.

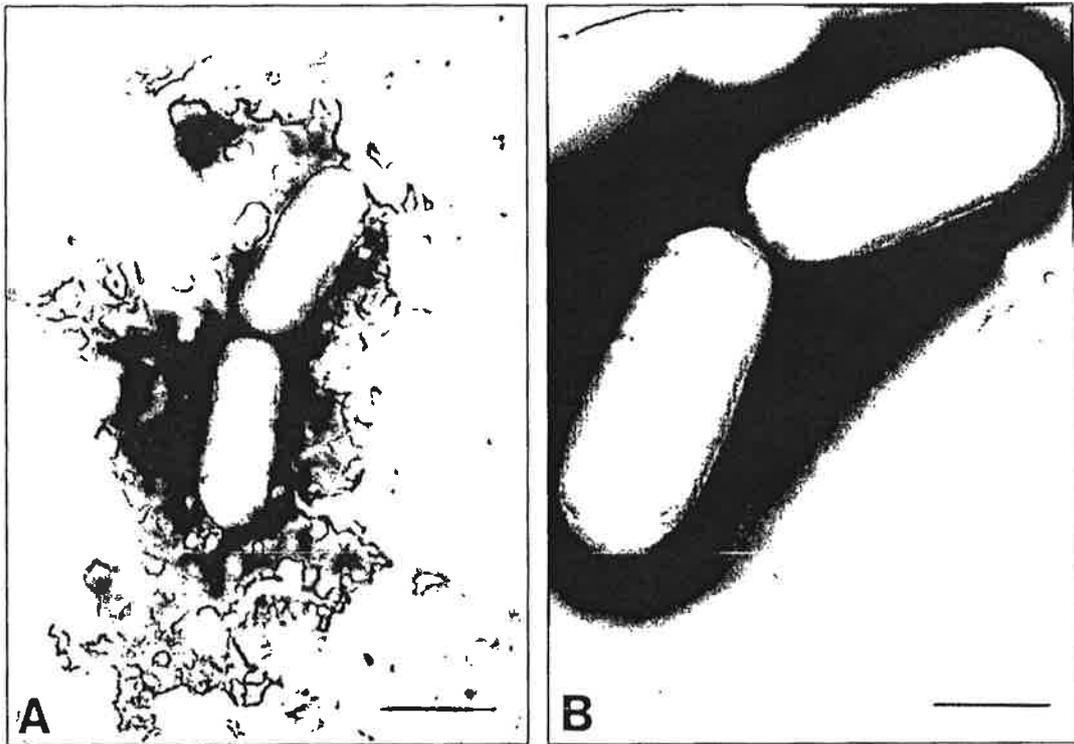


Fig. 9. Electron micrographs of negatively stained cells of antagonistic bacteria.

A : *Bacillus licheniformis* N1, B : *B. megaterium* N4

Scale bar represents 1 μ m.

2)

가 *B. lichenformis* N1

tryptone 4.5mm

가

(Table 12).

3)

가 가

, 가

가

soybean flour, rice flour

CaCO₃, FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, MnCl₂ · 4H₂O

가

(Table 13, Fig. 10).

in vitro

,

가 *B. lichenformis* N1

greenhouse

,

benomyl

가

benomyl

(Table 14, Fig. 11).

2. *Alternaria alternata*

가. ,

1)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Fig. 12).

2)

SD1

PDA

Table 11. Effects of various carbon sources on growth inhibition of *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 by antagonistic bacterium, *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 on the PDA at 25

Carbon sources(1%)	Inhibition zone(mm)
Glucose	5.3
Fructose	-
Lactose	-
Maltose	-
Galactose	-
Starch	3.2
Sorbitol	2.3
Inositol	2.1
Glycerol	-

Table 12. Effects of various nitrogen sources on growth inhibition of *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 by antagonistic bacterium, *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 on the PDA at 25

Nitrogen sources(0.5%)	Inhibition zone(mm)
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	-
Casamino acid	-
Tryptone	4.5
Beef extract	2.9
Malt extract	2.3
Yeast extract	2.8

Table 13. The component and content of macromolecular compound and the element of a very small amount for formulation of *B. lichenformis* N1.

Components	Content
Soybean flour	200g
Rice flour	200g
Dextrose	4g
CaCO ₃	2g
FeSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	100mg
MnCl ₂ · 4H ₂ O	20mg
N suspension ^a	1000Mℓ

^aBacterial suspension (10⁷/Mℓ) of *Bacillus lichenformis* N1 cultured nutrient broth during 7days.

Table 14. Biological control of gray mold rot perilla by formulation, bacterial suspension of *Bacillus lichenformis* N1 and benomyl in a greenhouse

Treatments	Disease incidence(%)	Control value(%)
B suspension ^a	24.3	70.4b ^f
N suspension ^b	7.9	90.4a
Formulation ^c	5.7	93.1a
Benomyl ^d	11.4	86.1a
Pa only ^e	82.1	0.0c

^aBacterial suspension (10⁷/Mℓ) in sterilized water

^bBacterial suspension (10⁷/Mℓ) in cultured nutrient broth during 7days

^cFormulation : wettable powder containing *Bacillus lichenformis* N1 (10⁷/Mℓ)

^dBenomyl : spraying after 2000 dilution

^ePa : *Botrytis cinerea* LVF12 alone

^fMeans within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different by DMRT at 0.05 level.



Fig. 10. Formulation made of high molecular compound, the element of a very small amount and bacterial suspension of *Bacillus licheniformis* N1.

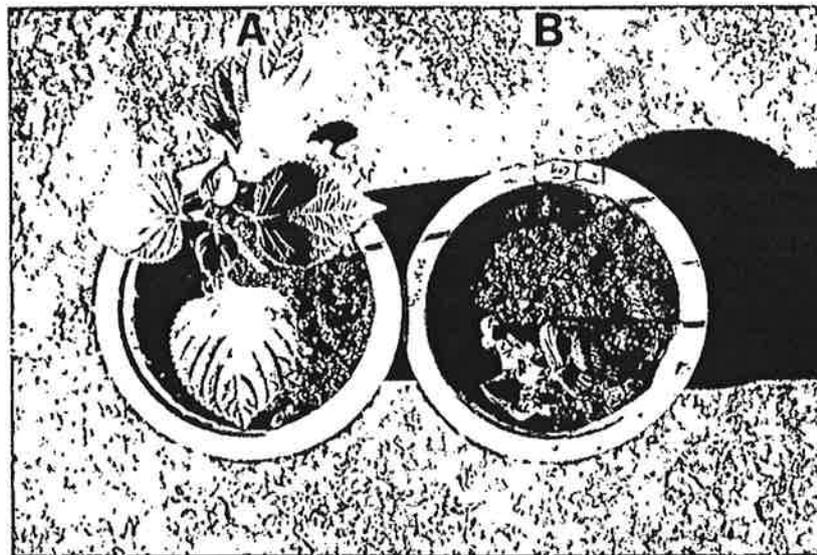


Fig. 11. Suppressive effect of formulation of *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 on gray mold rot of perilla caused by *Botrytis cinerea*.
Formulation of *B. licheniformis* N1(A) or control(B) plus *B. cinerea* LVF12, respectively.



Fig. 12. Symptoms of leaf blight of perilla observed in the greenhouse.

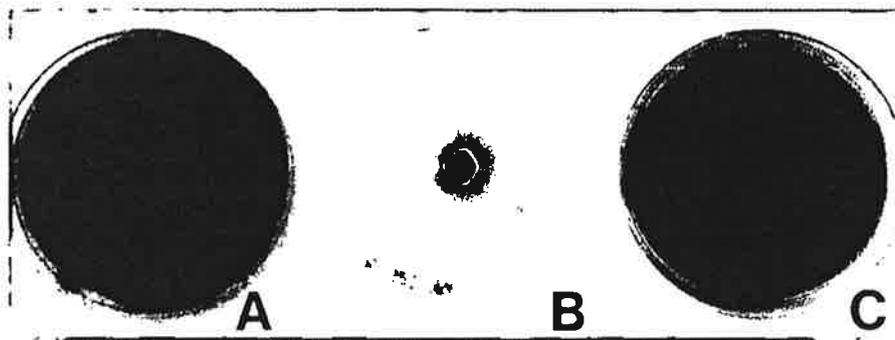


Fig. 13. Colonies of *Alternaria* SD1 cultured on 3 media in darkness at 20°C for 15 days.

A : V8A; B : CMA; C : PDA

가
 . CMA 가
 , V8A PDA 가
 (Fig. 13). 3 UV
 PDA V8A
 (Fig. 14).
 V8A ,
 , 1-5 , 2-8
 (18.3) μ m, 5.0 - 10.0 (8.3) μ m (Fig. 15). 10.0 - 30.0
 pH가 PDA pH 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
 10 25 , 30 9
 , pH 7, 8 25
 (Fig. 16).
 0, 40 가
 , 5, 35 . 가
 25 (Fig. 17). 16
 30 가 . 0, 40
 , 5-30 가 (Fig. 18).
 3)
 , 가 가
 (Fig. 19). 0%,
 PDB 60%, 100% (Table 15).
 6 , 8 , 10 10%
 50, 85, 90% (Table 16).

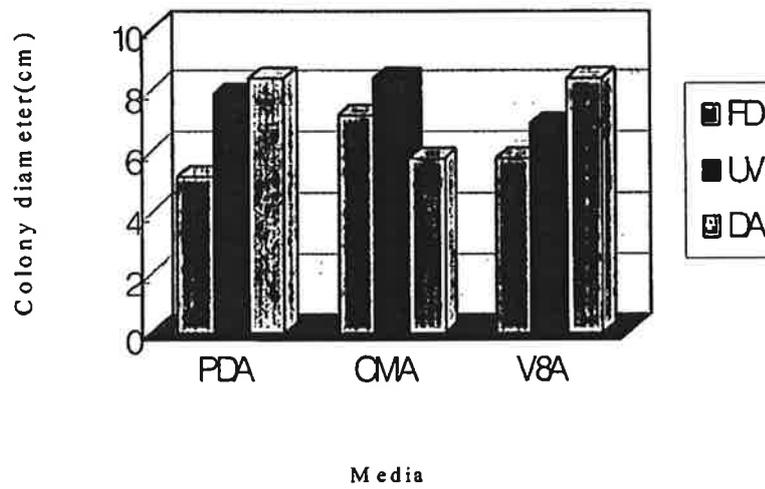


Fig. 14. Mycelial growth of *Alternaria* SD1 on different media and light sources after 12 days incubation at 25°C.
 FL : fluorescent lamp, UV : ultraviolet lamp, DA : darkness

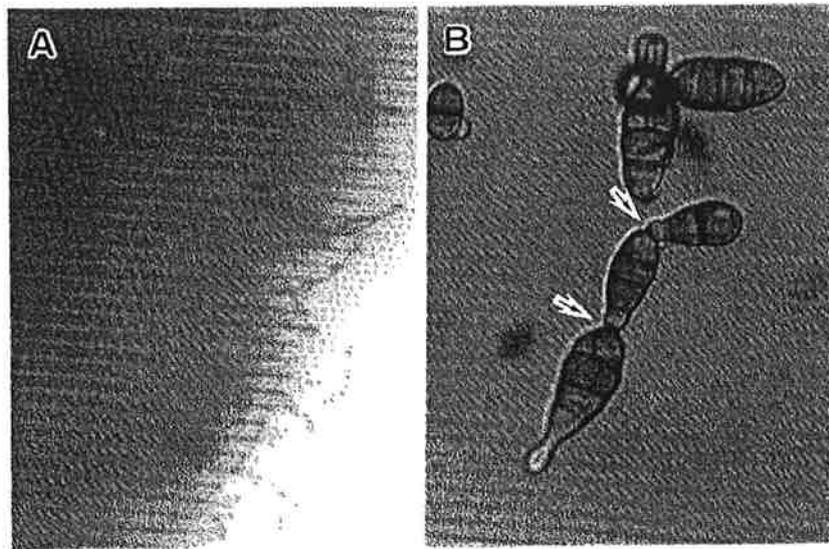


Fig. 15. Conidia of *Alternaria* SD1

A : ×100; B : ×400.

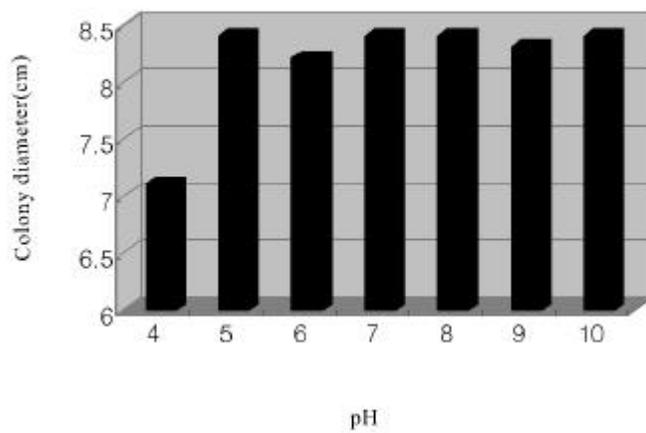


Fig. 16. Effect of pH on the mycelial growth of *Alternaria* SD1 on PDA for 9 days incubation at 25 .

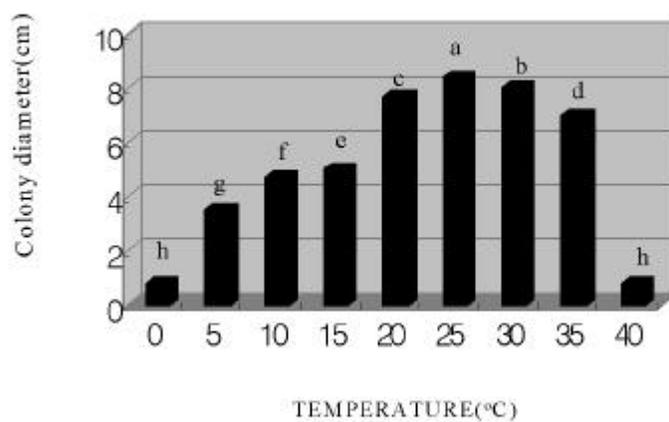


Fig. 17. Effect of temperature on the mycelial growth of *Alternaria* SD1 on PDA for 9 days incubation at 0 to 40

가 가

(Fig. 19).

()

()

가

4)

PDB	36	100%	535.2	380.0
μm	. (Table 17).			

5)

가 ,

가 ,

Simons

Alternaria

(13). *Alternaria*

가

,

,

, beak

Alternaria alternata

. (Table 18).

1)

6

B. licheniformis N1

가 42mm 가

B. megaterium N4

28mm

. (Table 19).

B. licheniformis N1

B. megaterium N4

24

92%

2

가 100%

. (Table 20).

2)

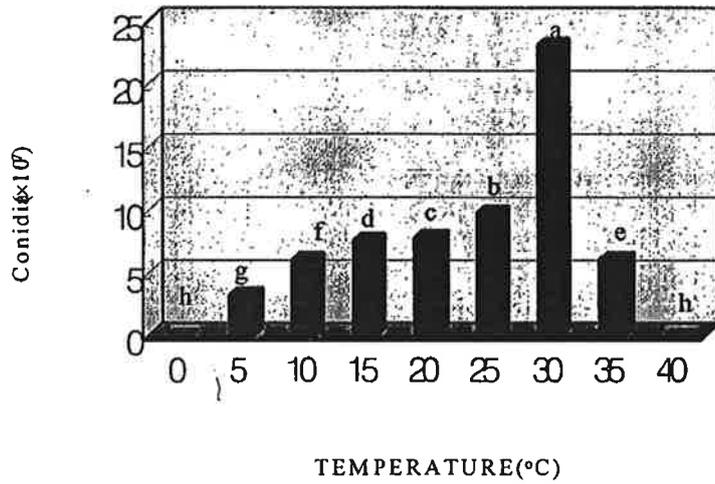


Fig. 18. Sporulation of *Alternaria* SD1 isolate on PDA after 16days incubation at different temperature.

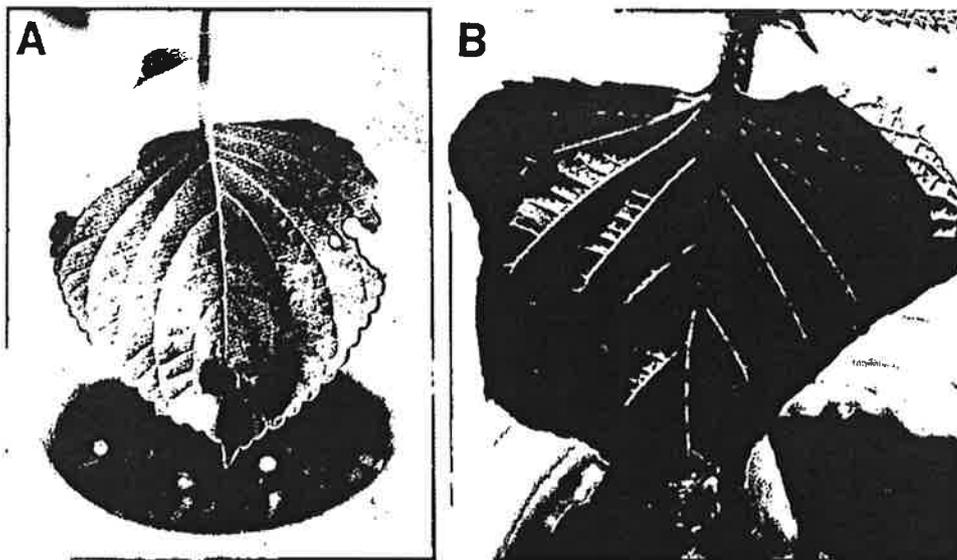


Fig. 19. Symptoms of leaf blight of perilla by artificial inoculations.

A : Inoculation with mycelial disks; B : Inoculation with conidiasuspension

Table 15. The effects of different spore suspension on pathogenicity by *Alternaria* SD1 on perilla

Spore suspension ^a	Pathogenicity	
	Inoculated plants	Diseased planted
Sterilized water	10	0
Potato dextrose broth (PDB)	10	6
Tomato juice	10	10

^aAll conidial suspension were adjusted at 10^6 conidia/ml

Table 16. The effects of growth stages of perilla on pathogenicity by *Alternaria* SD1

Growth stage	Disease incidence (%) ^a
6 leaves	50.0
8 leaves	85.0
10 leaves	90.0

^aThe percentage of infected leaf.

Table 17. The effect of various spore suspension on germination percent of conidium and germ tube growth of *Alternaria* SD1

Measurements ^a	Sterilized water		PDB ^d		Tomato juice	
	G. R (%) ^b	G. L (μm) ^c	G. R (%)	G. L (μm)	G. R (%)	G. L (μm)
12hr	9	1.2	69	12.2	91	32.5
24hr	42	38.8	92	150.8	100	250.0
36hr	68	82.0	100	380.0	100	535.2

^aEach figure is average of measurements of about 100 spores of SD1 isolate.

^bG. R : Germination percent

^cG. L : Length of germ tube

^dPDB : Potato dextrose broth

Table 18. Comparison between *Alternaria alternata* and *Alternaria* SD1 isolate for the conidial measurements.

Measurements (μm)	<i>Alternaria alternata</i>						SD1 ^a	
	Simmon	Neergaard	Grogan. et. al	Moon				
	neotype specimen	2-4 media <i>in vitro</i>	Tomato stem	Corn meal agar	Potato dextrose agar	Potato dextrose agar	Corn meal agar	V8-juice agar
Spore length								
Mean	30.9	25.7	32.3	19.8	20.5	18.3	19.9	20.5
Range	18.0-47.0	7.0-70.0	18.0-50.0	10.0-30.0	11.7-32.4	10.0-30.0	12.5-32.5	10.0-47.5
Spore width								
Mean	12.6	11.2	12.4	9.5	10.1	8.3	10.7	9.4
Range	7.0-18.0	6.0-22.0	7.0-18.0	7.0-13.0	3.0-15.5	5.0-10.0	7.5-15.0	7.5-12.5

^aEach figure is the average of measurements of about 100 spores of *Alternaria* SD1 isolate.

Table 19. Inhibitory effect of 6 antagonistic bacteria on the mycelial growth of *Alternaria alternata* SD1 on PDA

Antagonistic bacteria	Inhibition zone(mm) ^a	
	<i>A. alternata</i>	
N1	42	
N2	23	
N3	21	
N4	28	
N5	32	
N6	31	

^aGrowth inhibition was determined after 7days of incubation at 25 .

Table. 20. Effects of 2 antagonistic bacteria on conidial germination of *Alternaria alternata* SD1.

Antagonistic bacteria	Conidial germination(% \pm S.D) ^a	
	<i>A. alternaria</i>	
	12h	24h
N1	0	0
N4	0	2 \pm 2
Water	9 \pm 2	92 \pm 2

^aConidial germination was directly counted on water agar under microscope.

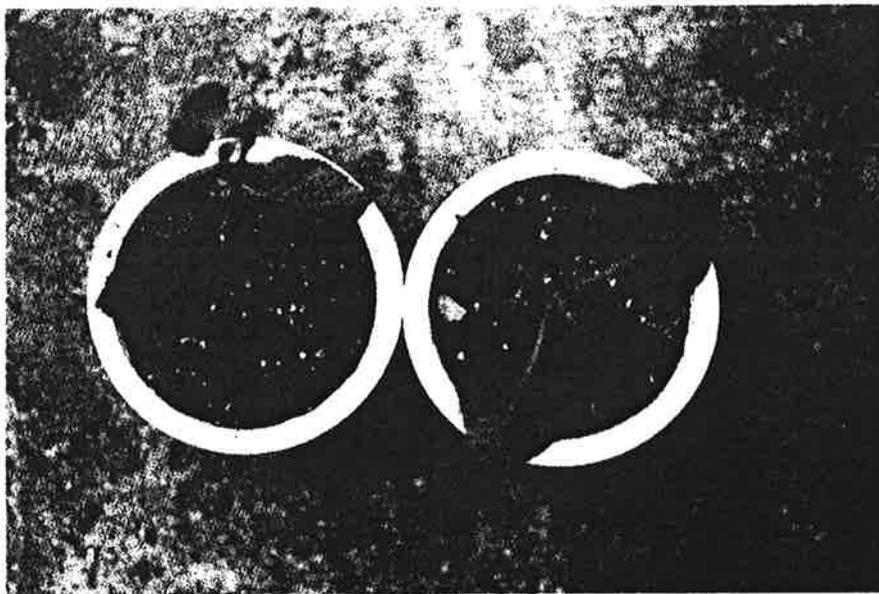


Fig. 20. Suppression effect of formulation of *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 on leaf blight of perilla caused by *Alternaria alternata* SD1
Left: *A. alternata* SD 1 alone; Right: Formulation of *B. licheniformis* N1 plus *A. alternata* SD 1

Table 21. Effects of differentiated inoculation time between *Alternaria alternata* and 2 antagonistic bacteria on biological control of the leaf blight of perilla in pot soil in a green house.

Time of bacterial inoculation	Disease incidence(%) ^a			Control values(%)	
	N1 ^c +Pa	N4 ^d +Pa	Pa ^b alone	N1+Pa	N4+Pa
3days before	0.0	0		100	100
2days before	0.0	0		100	100
1day before	0.0	0		100	100
co-inoculated	0.0	2.0	79.0	100	97.5
1day after	0.0	4.0		100	94.9
2days after	0.0	4.0		100	94.9
3days after	0.0	4.0		100	94.9

^aThe percentage of infected area.

^bPa : *Alternaria alternata* SD1

^cN1 : *B. licheniformis* N1

^dN4: *B. megaterium* N4

Table 22. Suppression effect of formulation and culture broth of *Bacillus licheniformis* N1 with differentiated inoculation time on leaf blight of perilla in green house

Time of bacterial inoculation	Disease incidence(%) ^a			Control values(%)	
	Formulation	Culture broths ^b	Pa alone ^c	Formulation	Culture broths
3days before	0.0	0		100	100
2days before	0.0	0		100	100
1day before	0.0	0		100	100
co-inoculated	0.0	0	80.0	100	100
1day after	0.0	0		100	100
2days after	0.0	0		100	100
3days after	0.0	0		100	100

^aThe percentage of infected area.

^bCulture broths was cultured 4days at 30 °C, 200rpm.

^cPa : *Alternaria alternata* SD1



Fig. 21. Symptoms of sclerotinia rot of perilla caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on the naturally infected leaves and stems of perilla in a field.

Table 23. Incidence of sclerotinia rot on perilla in two different investigated fields in 1998

Location	Investigated field ^a	Infected plants(%)
Pusan Kang-dong(I)	A	28.3
	B	15.8
	C	20.3
	D	12.8
	E	10.3
	F	8.1
Kang-dong(II)	A	14.8
	B	11.4
	C	10.1
	D	12.3
	E	9.1
	F	13.9
Average		13.9

^a230 plants in each field were investigated.

가 80%
S2 가 가 (Fig. 22).

가 S2
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Fig. 23).

1)

6 *B.*
lichenformia N1 *B. megaterium* N4 가 28 22 mm
가 (Table 24).

2)

가 2
B. megaterium N4 89.5% 가 *B.*
lichenformia N1 가 (Fig. 24, 25).

3)

가 *B. megaterium*
1 3
가가 0 가 .
N4 80% 가 가
(Table 25).

4)

in vitro
가 *B. megaterium* N4
benomyl
가 3
98% 가 benomyl (Fig. 26, Table 26).

Table 24. Inhibitory effect of 6 antagonistic bacteria on the mycelial growth of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2 on PDA

Antagonistic bacteria	Inhibition zone(mm) ^a
N1	22
N2	16
N3	21
N4	28
N5	11
N6	17

^aGrowth inhibition was determined after 7days of incubation at 25 °C.

Table 25. Effects of differentiated inoculation time between *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2 and *B. megaterium* on sclerotinia rot of perilla in a growth chamber

Time of bacterial inoculation	Disease incidence(%) ^a		Control value(%)
	N4 ^b +Pa	Pa ^c alone	N4+Pa
3days before	8.5		91.5
2days before	10.7		89.3
1day before	11.6		88.4
co-inoculated	11.6	100.0	88.4
1day after	85.3		14.7
2days after	100.0		0.0
3days after	100.0		0.0

^aThe percentage of infected area.

^bN4 : *Bacillus megaterium*

^cPa : *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2

Table 26. Biological control of sclerotinia rot perilla by formulation and benomyl in a greenhouse

Time of inoculation	Disease incidence (%) ^a			Control values (%)	
	Formulation ^b	Benomyl ^c	Pa ^d only	Formulation	Benomyl
3days before	2.0	22.0		98.0	78.0
2days before	38.0	18.0		62.0	82.0
1day before	66.0	20.0		34.0	80.0
co-inoculated	30.0	8.0	100.0	70.0	92.0
1day after	36.0	12.0		64.0	88.0
2days after	46.0	12.0		54.0	88.0
3days after	12.0	20.0		88.0	80.0

^aThe percentage of infected area.

^bFormulation : wettable powder containg *Bacillus megaterium* N4(10^7 /Ml)(spraying after 50 dilution)

^cBenomyl : spraying after 2000 dilution

^dPa : *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* alone

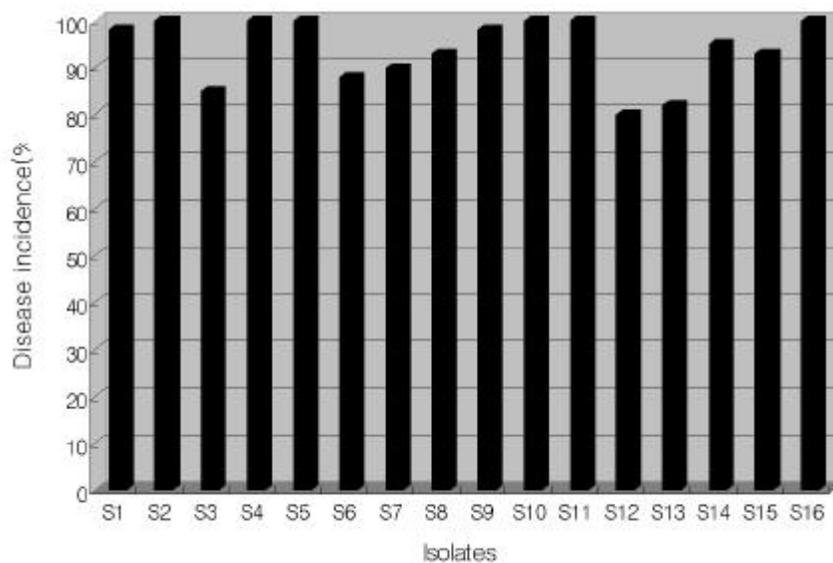


Fig. 22. Pathogenicity of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S1-S16 isolates from disease lesion of sclerotinia rot on the leaves of perilla.

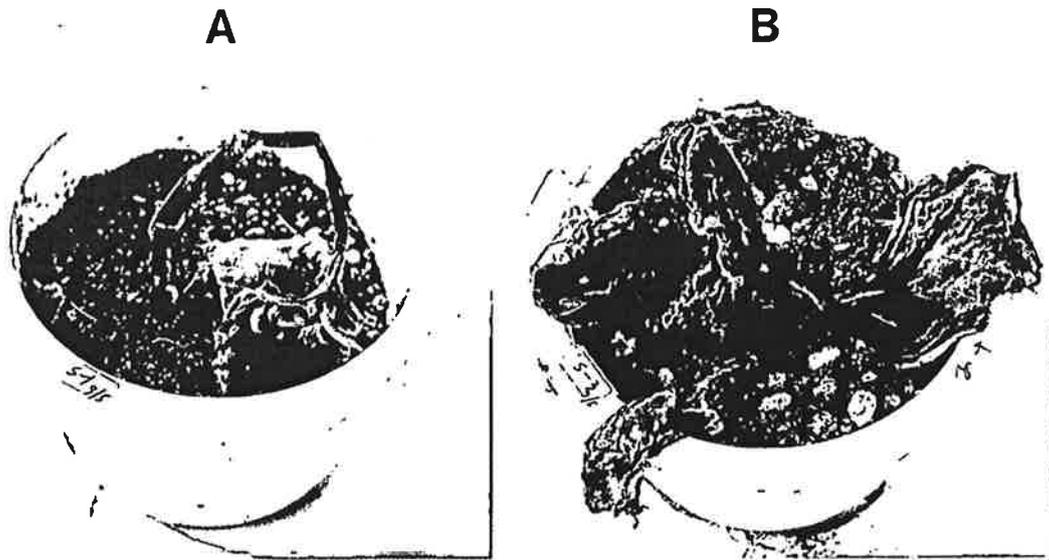


Fig. 23. Development of typical symptom on the artificially inoculated leaves(B) and stems(A) of perilla by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2 isolate.

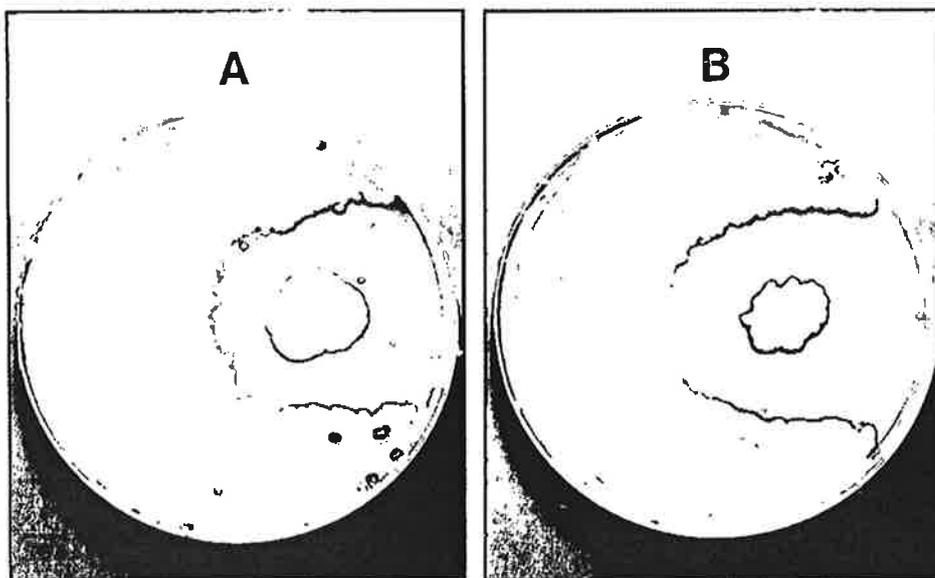


Fig. 24. Growth inhibition of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2 by 2 antagonistic bacteria, *Bacillus licheniformis* N1(A) and *B. megaterium* N4(B) on PDA.

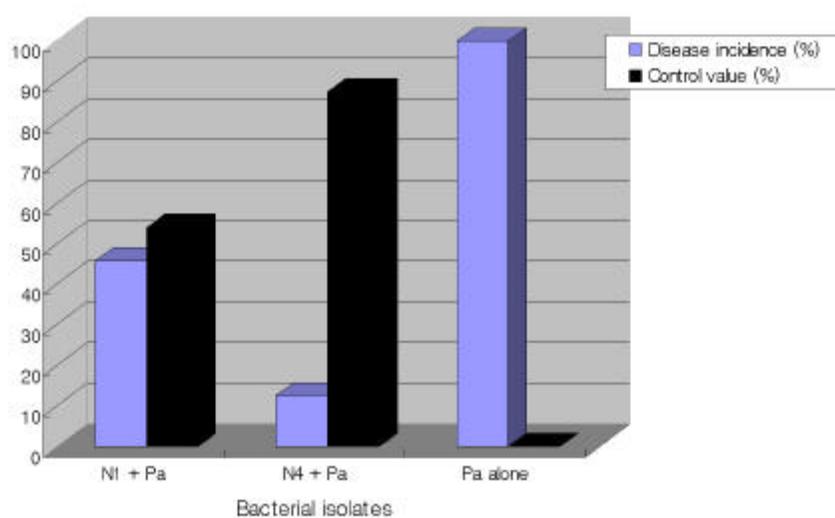


Fig. 25. Suppressive effect of 2 antagonistic bacteria on the incidence of sclerotinia rot on perilla in a growth chamber. Perilla seedling were respectively treated with each bacterial isolate plus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* S2 or treated with *S. sclerotiorum* S2(Pa only). N1 and N4 isolates were identified as *Bacillus licheniformis* and *B. megaterium*, respectively.

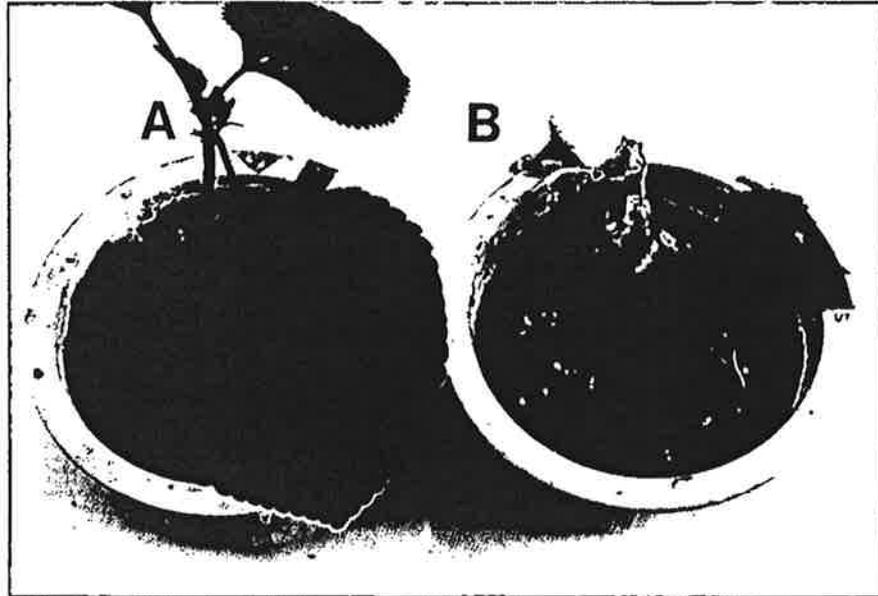


Fig. 26. Suppressive effect of formulation of *Bacillus megaterium* N4 on sclerotinia rot of perilla caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*.
 Formulation of *B. megaterium* N4(A) or control(B) plus *S. sclerotiorum* S2, respectively.

이상의 결과를 종합하여 고찰 하면 다음과 같다.

1. *Botrytis cinerea*에 의한 잿빛곰팡이병의 발생 및 생물학적 방제

최근 부산시 강동지역과 경남 밀양지역의 비닐하우스내에서 들깨 잎마름 및 줄기 정단부위의 갈록증상을 띄는 병의 원인을 병원균의 형태 및 배양적특성으로 조사한 결과 *Botrytis*로 확인되었다. *B. cinerea*에 의한 들깨 잿빛곰팡이병에 대한 보고는 1958년 일본에서 澤田에 의한 병명 기재가 있을 뿐 자세한 내용은 전혀 언급되지 않

가 (3, 19). LVF12 SD7
 Ellis(7), 横山(12), Arai(4) *B. cinerea*
 . 2
 (SEM) . 堀内 (43) SEM
B otrytis 6 가
 2 *B. cinerea*, *B. fabae*, *B.*
squam osa 3 가 , 3
 . LVF12 SD7 *B. cinerea*
 (gray mold rot of perilla) . *B.*
cinerea species complex *Botryotinia fuckeliana*, *Botryotinia*
convoluta, *Sclerotinia draytonii*, *Botryotinia pelargoni*, *Botryotinia caltbae*,
Botryotinia ranunculi *Botryotinia ficariarum* 가
 . Oatmeal agar 20 , 10
 6.0cm .
 가
 , 750 μ m 2mm 가 ,
 16-30 μ m . 가 ,
 .
 . 5.5- 15.0 \times 5.0- 10.0 μ m .
 , LVF12 SD7 가
 가 , 2 LVF12
 가 SD7 . 2
 LVF12 , SD7
 . , Paul(36) *B. cinerea*

(mycelial type),
(sporing type)
(sclerotial type) 3가

(24), (25, 26) *B. cinerea*
2 *B. cinerea*

B. cinerea,
가 가
가 (6, 15, 20, 23,
24, 25, 26, 37). 가 가

21.3 68.1% (41.1%)
B. cinerea
가
가 (1, 8, 14, 16, 30, 34, 35, 40, 42).

가 (10,
38, 41). *Botrytis cinerea*
Trichoderma harzianum 20-50% (9, 44),
Botrytis cinerea *Gliocladium roseum*
(17).
Gliocladium roseum *Ulocladium atrum* (29).

Pseudomonas cepacia

Pyrrolnitrin

(18).

PDA

100%

Botrytis cinerea

Bacillus pumilus

B. amyloliquefaciens

, antifungal

antifungal

가 (32).

가 가

가

Bacillus

CaCO₃, FeSO₄ · 7H₂O, MnCl₂ · 4H₂O

가

가

3

가

2. *Alternaria alternata*

Alternaria alternata

가 가

가

가

SD1

Alternaria, Ulocladium,

Stemphylium

가 가

chain

Alternaria

SD1

Ellis (45),

Simmon (53), Neergaard(52), Moon (50) *A lternaria alternata*
 , *A lternaria* 가 *A . citri*(45), *A . brassicicola*(55),
A . dianthi(54) , , , ,
 beak SD1 . SD1 *A lternaria alternata*
 .
A lternaria alternata Black spot
 Brown spot . ,
 , 가 가
 . 25 가 30
 가 . pH
 pH ,
 . Lagopodi 가 24hr ,
 -7 , 0
 가 (49).
 가 가 pathotype
 . , *A . alternata* 가
 (47, 48).
 PDB
 100%
 . , 9 . 가
 .
 , *A lternaria*
 .

. *Alternaria* , , ,
chlorothalonil, maneb, captafol, mancozeb .

1
가 *Alternaria*
Alternaria 가
. *Alternaria* 가 ,

가 *Bacillus*
Pseudomonas *Trichoderma* 가

가 . *Bacillus* spp.
가 . *Bacillus* spp.

가
가

가 , 가

B. licheniformis N1 *B. megaterium* N4 가 95-100%

3. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*

Sclerotinia

. *Sclerotinia* (cottony rot),
(white mold), (watery soft rot), (stem rot),
(crown rot), (blossom blight) 가 (58, 60).

Sclerotinia

가 ,

, *S. minor*

0.5- 1.0mm , *S. sclerotiorum* 2- 10mm

가

(59).

Sclerotinia

가 , 가

가 (65, 67). 3

3 (64, 69).

benomyl, dickloran, thiophanate-methyl

PDA

2-3

가

Bacillus spp. 가

가 가

3

가

4

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7

1

가

가

가

가

2

1.

가

, pH ,

1

Table 1. The Hydroponic Solution Concentrations for Growth of Perilla

	Reagent	Concentration	Reagent	Concentration	
A	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472	B	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472
	KNO ₃	808		KNO ₃	808
	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	492		NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	492
	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	152		MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	152
	Fe · EDTA	160		Fe · EDTA	242
	H ₃ BO ₃	12.0		H ₃ BO ₃	3.00
	MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	7.00		MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	18.0
	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.90		ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	2.20
	CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.40		CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.50
	(NH ₄) ₂ MoO ₄	0.05		(NH ₄) ₂ MoO ₄	0.10
C	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472	D	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472
	KNO ₃	808		KNO ₃	450
	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	246		NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	270
	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	152		MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	152
	Fe · EDTA	24.0		Fe · EDTA	180
	H ₃ BO ₃	3.00		K ₂ SO ₄	12.0
	MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	1.80		Na ₂ MoO ₄ · 2H ₂ O	9.00
	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.22		MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	0.45
	CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.05		CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.08
	(NH ₄) ₂ MoO ₄	0.02			
E	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472	F	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	460
	KNO ₃	450		KNO ₃	960
	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	270		NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	470
	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	152		MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	193
	Fe · EDTA	180		Fe · EDTA	26.0
	H ₃ BO ₃	12.0		H ₃ BO ₃	1.00
	MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	20.0		MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	1.67
	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	10.0		ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.20
	CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.75		CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.10
	(NH ₄) ₂ MoO ₄	0.75		Na ₂ MoO ₄ · 2H ₂ O	0.10
G	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472	H	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472
	KNO ₃	829		KNO ₃	820
	MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	17.1		MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	20.0
	KH ₂ PO ₄	524		KH ₂ PO ₄	520
	Fe · EDTA	87.3		Fe · EDTA	90.0
	H ₃ BO ₃	31.2		H ₃ BO ₃	31.2
	MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	11.4		MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	11.4
	ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	7.80		ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	8.50
	CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	3.40		CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	2.75
	Na ₂ MoO ₄	0.667		Na ₂ MoO ₄	0.70
Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ · 10H ₂ O	11.4	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	280		
I	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	472	I	MnSO ₄ · 4H ₂ O	11.4
	KNO ₃	820		ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	8.50
	NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	420		CuSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	2.75
	KH ₂ PO ₄	520		Na ₂ MoO ₄	0.75
	Fe · EDTA	90.0		MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	20.0
	H ₃ BO ₃	31.2			

2.

1
 1997 4 6 5 1 pot
 (5cm) 30 15cm × 20cm
 (NFT : nutrient film technique) 2 3mm
 (35m/min)
 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I 9 3
 pH EC 3 1
 1m
 17 22 5 100 Lux
 5 6 4 , ,

3.

Mortar
 (C₂H₅OH) 가 Shimadzu UV/vis-240 spectrophotometer
 . K⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺, Fe²⁺,
 Cu²⁺, B³⁺
 (max)
 (Optical Density :
 OD) 가
 UV/vis cell
 OD
 . UV/vis spectrophotometer
 Denney

3

A G 7

D E KNO₃ NH₄H₂PO₄

270ppm 152ppm

K⁺

NH₄⁺ 가

2. A I 9

1.

A H 5 6 , 5 10 , 5 12 , 5 18 20

가 A H

Ca²⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺ NO₃⁻ 1764ppm

가 H₂PO₄⁻ 800ppm I

NO₃⁻ H₂PO₄⁻ . 6 7

6 23 16 A C F

A H 가 C NO₃⁻ 가

1752ppm Ca²⁺ 가 472ppm, K⁺ 가 808ppm

NH₄⁺ 가 246ppm , H₂PO₄⁻ 246ppm

A F NO₃⁻ 1880ppm C 128ppm

가 가 Ca²⁺ K⁺ 140ppm 가 가

(B) C 1/3 가 .

B 가

A 5 6 5 10 5

Table 2. Growth Variation on the Chemical Concentration of Hydroponic Solution

Date	Culture Setup	Treatment	Hydroponic Solution								
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
May 6 1998	A field	Plant length	6.36	NG	6.33	NG	NG	6.21	6.49	7.65	6.38
		Leaf length	3.69	NG	4.33	NG	NG	3.88	3.81	4.43	3.88
		Width leaf	2.85	NG	3.32	NG	NG	3.03	3.04	3.54	2.94
	B field	Plant length	6.08	5.13	4.55	4.22	NG	4.35	4.90	3.55	4.30
		Leaf length	4.21	3.58	3.84	4.18	NG	4.05	4.03	3.05	3.60
		Width leaf	3.26	2.71	3.00	3.67	NG	3.53	3.54	3.55	4.60
May 12 1998	A field	Plant length	8.83	NG	9.13	NG	NG	10.4	9.13	10.9	10.4
		Leaf length	7.35	NG	7.62	NG	NG	6.82	6.45	7.08	7.45
		Width leaf	6.22	NG	6.47	NG	NG	5.36	5.39	5.63	5.96
	B field	Plant length	8.83	NG	9.13	NG	NG	10.0	ND	9.25	11.8
		Leaf length	7.35	NG	7.62	NG	NG	7.52	ND	6.12	8.25
		Width leaf	6.22	NG	6.47	NG	NG	6.24	ND	5.02	6.77
May 18 1998	A field	Plant length	14.4	NG	13.4	NG	NG	15.0	13.3	15.5	13.7
		Leaf length	8.46	NG	9.01	NG	NG	8.80	8.21	11.0	9.43
		Width leaf	7.37	NG	7.40	NG	NG	7.53	7.18	7.45	7.81
	B field	Plant length	13.7	NG	ND	NG	NG	15.1	15.9	13.6	15.0
		Leaf length	8.32	NG	ND	NG	NG	9.08	9.33	8.12	9.00
		Width leaf	7.02	NG	ND	NG	NG	7.56	8.46	6.90	7.30
May 22 1998	A field	Plant length	12.3	NG	15.2	NG	NG	14.3	15.1	14.7	15.2
		Leaf length	8.75	NG	10.5	NG	NG	10.9	9.84	10.6	11.6
		Width leaf	7.63	NG	9.13	NG	NG	9.76	8.22	8.84	9.40
	B field	Plant length	14.8	NG	16.3	NG	NG	12.3	15.6	ND	ND
		Leaf length	9.97	NG	12.1	NG	NG	9.78	10.4	ND	ND
		Width leaf	8.79	NG	10.9	NG	NG	8.33	9.56	ND	ND
June 7 1998	A field	Plant length	31.0	NG	36.9	NG	NG	31.6	31.9	ND	29.0
		Leaf length	12.4	NG	14.8	NG	NG	14.7	13.7	ND	12.0
		Width leaf	10.7	NG	15.5	NG	NG	11.9	14.0	ND	10.0
	B field	Plant length	30.2	29.5	32.5	28.5	NG	30.8	38.0	ND	27.0
		Leaf length	12.7	14.2	17.2	13.1	NG	13.6	14.4	ND	15.0
		Width leaf	11.6	11.3	15.4	11.5	NG	11.1	13.7	ND	12.0
June 12 1998	A field	Plant length	32.4	NG	32.2	NG	NG	35.4	32.8	ND	32.0
		Leaf length	8.57	NG	11.7	NG	NG	14.9	9.48	ND	8.50
		Width leaf	6.80	NG	10.1	NG	NG	11.6	8.73	ND	6.80
	B field	Plant length	32.5	NG	41.5	NG	NG	33.5	34.0	ND	38.5
		Leaf length	13.8	NG	17.3	NG	NG	14.9	15.1	ND	16.8
		Width leaf	12.1	NG	16.4	NG	NG	10.4	14.6	ND	14.0
June 23 1998	A field	Plant length	43.0	45.0	52.2	NG	NG	45.5	ND	ND	44.8
		Leaf length	11.7	15.2	14.2	NG	NG	14.7	ND	ND	15.9
		Width leaf	10.5	12.8	15.4	NG	NG	12.4	ND	ND	13.0
	B field	Plant length	55.0	NG	ND	37.5	NG	51.5	ND	ND	47.0
		Leaf length	14.0	NG	ND	11.4	NG	14.9	ND	ND	14.5
		Width leaf	11.1	NG	ND	9.13	NG	12.2	ND	ND	11.6

* NG indicates growth was very slow to measure

* ND indicates no change in growth was detected

13 F I 5 12 5 22
 C A 가 .
 $Mn^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Na^+, Mo^{6+}$
 . Mn^{2+} A H
 11.4ppm A A 7.00ppm 4.4ppm 가
 Zn^{2+} 8.5ppm 0.9ppm 7.6ppm .

2.

A H 5 6 5 18 12
 가 . 가 H
 Ca^{2+}, K^+, NH_4^+ NO_3^- , $H_2PO_4^-$. 6 7
 6 23 16 A C F I
 . 가 NO_3^- 가 ,
 Ca^{2+}, K^+ 가 . 6 23
 I 가 가 I C F
 NO_3^- Ca^{2+}, K^+ 가 NH_4^+
 가 420ppm C 246ppm 174ppm .
 가 NH_4^+ 가
 .
 가 A
 . , 6 7 6 12 6
 I 가 .
 가 $Mn^{2+}, Zn^{2+}, Cu^{2+}, Na^+, Mo^{6+}$
 . 6 7 6

12 6 I Mg²⁺ 가
 20ppm 100 152ppm 1/5 1/7 가
 . , Mg²⁺ .

3.

A H 5 6 5 18 12 가
 C , F I .
 , Ca²⁺, K⁺, NH₄⁺
 NO₃⁻ H₂PO₄⁻

가 A 5 6
 5 10 5 A .
 Mn²⁺ Cu²⁺ Zn²⁺ .
 B³⁺ Na⁺ Mo⁶⁺ . A
 A B³⁺ 12ppm A H 31.2ppm 2
 , Na⁺ A A A H

0.7ppm
 . Mo⁶⁺ A Mo⁶⁺
 가 . H I
 Mo⁶⁺ 가 .

4. B ,

2 B A
 . , 가

3 4

Table 3. Inorganic Metal Ion Compositions of Peilla Leaves Collected after Cultivation from the Hydroponic Solutions

Samples	Inorganic			Metal		Ions		
	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Zn ²⁺	Mn ²⁺	Fe ²⁺	Cu ²⁺	B ³⁺
A solution	421.9	126.2	45.70	43.70	30.30	30.70	10.40	3.710
B solution	419.3	117.9	48.90	41.80	29.40	29.20	9.460	3.680
C solution	433.4	127.4	49.20	46.30	30.10	30.60	9.720	4.120
F solution	432.8	127.6	46.50	46.90	30.20	30.60	9.740	4.130
G solution	417.6	119.3	43.60	42.40	29.20	28.40	8.790	3.670
H solution	439.2	128.4	50.30	47.20	36.40	32.80	11.90	4.230
I solution	431.4	122.5	49.20	46.70	30.50	30.70	10.80	4.100

* The components mean mg/1000g (ppm) of dry perilla leaves.

* The leaves were collected on May 18, 1998.

Table 4. Inorganic Metal Ion Compositions of Peilla Leaves Collected after Cultivation

Sample	Inorganic			Metal		Ions		
	K ⁺	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Zn ²⁺	Mn ²⁺	Fe ²⁺	Cu ²⁺	B ³⁺
A solution	418.2	122.6	45.30	30.20	30.50	31.40	11.60	3.980
B solution	417.4	119.4	46.40	29.20	29.00	30.60	10.20	3.710
C solution	433.7	126.8	48.70	30.00	29.80	31.70	10.30	4.230
F solution	433.1	127.1	45.30	30.10	29.90	31.80	10.30	4.240
G solution	415.4	118.5	42.70	29.30	28.40	29.80	10.00	4.580
H solution	439.4	127.6	49.90	36.50	33.60	33.60	12.80	4.290
I solution	432.7	122.3	50.10	31.20	31.40	32.40	10.90	4.250

* The components mean mg/1000g (ppm) of dry perilla leaves.

* The leaves were collected on June 23, 1998.

0 1 silica gel line
spotting . n-hexane, diethylether, acetic acid가 80:20:1 (V/V/%)
가 UV-lamp
diethylether
1%-toluene sulponic acid methanol gas chromatograph
5
H 가
가
H 가
가 가

Table 5. General Composition of Perilla Leaves Collected after Cultivation from the Hydroponic Solutions

Samples	Composition(%)				
	Moisture	Crude protein	Crude Fat	Total CH*	Ash
A solution	85.2	2.34	4.78	5.21	2.47
B solution	85.3	2.37	4.74	5.23	2.36
C solution	84.7	2.33	4.81	5.22	2.94
F solution	84.8	2.35	4.75	5.24	2.86
G solution	84.8	2.34	4.77	5.26	2.83
H solution	84.2	2.72	5.13	5.29	2.66
I solution	84.59	2,36	5.02	5.28	2.75

* Total CH represents the content of hydrocarbon.

* The leaves were collected on June 23, 1998.

4

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8

1 .

1.

가.

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가

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,

.
가

60, 20cm 1

가

가

가

가

90%

가

가

2.

60cm,
 20cm 1 1 , 가
 가 가 ,
 ,
 1m² 200 (1 1) 가 .
 가
 .
 가 4 7
 , 가
 가 가 ,
 가 가
 가 가
 , 가 가 가
 가 가
 .

2

60cm, 20 25cm
 . 가
 가 가 ,

, 1m² 200 (1 1) 가
 “ 1 ” 1m² 20, 50, 100,
 150, 200 200 (1 1) 6 1997 2 20
 30 3 20

가 4-3-2kg/ 10 a
 30 10
 5cm
 가 가 , , ,

3

1.

가.

가
 1
 4kg/ 10a, 3kg/ 10a, 가
 2kg/ 10a , 1m² 20, 50, 100, 150, 200 , 250
 6 3
 1997 2 20 30 3 20
 가

5 13

20

2.

1
 m^2 가 20, 50, 100 5 13 53.74cm, 57.64cm
 52.15cm , m^2 가 150, 200, 250 60cm

7 13

2

Table 1. Changes in plant length and stem length of growth stage with difference of planting density

Item P l a n t i n g density (No/ m^2)	Plant length			Stem length		
	13. May	13. Jul.	mean	13. May	13. Jul.	mean
20	53.74	107.73	80.73	39.59	95.00	67.29
50	57.64	109.80	83.72	44.12	96.67	70.39
100	52.51	117.93	85.22	48.59	104.93	76.76
150	64.43	106.07	85.25	51.72	93.87	72.79
200	63.74	109.09	86.41	48.92	96.97	72.94
250	62.22	112.27	87.24	50.86	98.93	74.89
mean	59.04	110.48	84.76	47.30	97.72	72.51

Table 2. Changes in No. of leaves of growth stage with difference of planting density

Days	Planting density (No/ m ²)						mean
	20	50	100	150	200	250	
5/ 13	3.50	3.71	3.44	3.71	4.00	2.86	3.53
6/ 3	3.38	3.67	3.64	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.44
6/ 23	3.47	3.07	3.07	3.42	3.34	3.40	3.29
7/ 13	3.32	3.34	3.60	3.29	3.73	2.80	3.34
mean	3.42	3.45	3.44	3.48	3.64	3.02	3.40

Table 3. Changes in leaf area of growth stage with difference of planting density

Days	Planting density (No/ m ²)						mean
	20	50	100	150	200	250	
5/ 13	78.98	84.40	64.64	70.79	69.12	59.11	71.17
6/ 3	93.01	85.29	88.73	74.40	74.02	67.32	80.46
6/ 23	100.93	93.49	79.53	68.73	69.34	64.30	79.38
7/ 13	113.07	111.20	112.31	94.42	95.15	86.37	102.08
mean	96.50	93.60	86.30	77.09	76.91	69.27	83.27

가 m^2 200 가 , m^2 250
3.02 ,
3 m^2 가
, m^2 250
69.27 cm^2 , 가 80
100 cm^2 . m^2 250 가
. 4, 5, 6 , m^2 가 가
, m^2 가 250
.

Table 4. Changes in leaf weight of growth stage with difference of planting density

Days	Planting density (No/ m^2)						mean
	20	50	100	150	200	250	
5/13	2.02	1.60	1.29	1.27	1.40	1.21	1.46
6/3	1.83	1.75	1.71	1.48	1.32	1.29	1.56
6/23	1.90	1.86	1.39	1.19	1.18	1.00	1.42
7/13	2.12	2.18	2.26	1.73	1.65	1.52	1.91
mean	1.97	1.85	1.66	1.42	1.39	1.26	1.59

Table 5. Changes in leaf length of growth stage with difference of planting density

Days	Planting density (No/ m ²)						mean
	20	50	100	150	200	250	
5/ 13	11.06	11.84	10.46	10.79	10.79	11.49	11.07
6/ 3	12.35	12.12	12.24	10.97	10.94	10.79	11.56
6/ 23	12.64	12.42	11.65	13.19	10.57	10.47	11.82
7/ 13	13.33	14.19	14.91	13.06	13.37	12.09	13.49
mean	12.35	12.64	12.32	11.50	11.42	11.21	11.90

Table 6. Changes in leaf width of growth stage with difference of planting density

Days	Planting density (No/ m ²)						mean
	20	50	100	150	200	250	
5/ 13	11.43	10.28	9.04	9.16	9.24	8.78	9.65
6/ 3	10.69	10.57	10.56	9.37	9.21	9.27	9.94
6/ 23	10.78	11.43	10.31	8.82	8.43	8.82	9.76
7/ 13	11.65	11.80	11.28	10.63	10.76	10.37	11.08
mean	11.14	11.05	10.30	9.50	9.41	9.31	10.11

4

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