

QUINOA - YIELD AND ITS COMPONENT AS AFFECTED BY N FERTILIZATION, BIO-FERTILIZER AND MICRONUTRIENTS FERTILIZATION IN CALCAREOUS SOIL

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ABSTRACT

A pot experiment was conducted at the Faculty of Technology and Development, Zagazig University, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt during 2018/2019 winter season to study the effect of integrated fertilization on the productivity of quinoa crop growing under calcareous soils. The experiment was laid out in split split plot arrangement using three replications. Main plots assigned to nitrogen fertilizers rates: N_0 , N_1 , N_2 , N_3 , N_4 , N_5 & N_6 (0.0, 75, 100, 125 kg inorganic-N fed^{-1} , 75 kg inorganic-N + 50 kg organic-N, 100 kg inorganic-N + 25 kg organic-N and 125 kg organic-N fed^{-1}). The sub plots were dedicated to bio-fertilizer rates of b_0 , b_1 (0.0 and 2 L fed^{-1}). The sub-sub plots occupied to micronutrient rates of T_0 , T_1 (0.0 and 2 L fed^{-1}). The results indicated that the values of dry weight (DW), grain yield (GY), straw yield (SY), biological yield (BY), harvest index (HI), crude protein (CP), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) uptakes by quinoa plant organs at flowering and harvest stage increased significantly with increasing bio- fertilizer rate, micronutrient rate and N rate up to 100 fed^{-1} . Partial substitution of mineral nitrogen fertilizers (MNF) by organic nitrogen fertilizer (ONF) had positive effect on all vegetative characters and chemical composition. Interaction between studied factors gave positive effect on most studied traits.

The best interaction treatment that achieved the highest values for most vegetative traits and chemical characters was ($N_2 \times b_1 \times T_1$) or ($N_4 \times b_1 \times T_1$).

Keywords: Bio-fertilizer, N- fertilizer, chelate micronutrients fertilizers, Quinoa.

INTRODUCTION

Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.) grown in a wide range of environments and characterized by its resistance to extreme environmental and climatic conditions. It can resist to drought stress (Eisa *et al.*, 2012). It is tolerant to extreme soil salinity values, such as 52 mS /cm. Quinoa requires temperate temperatures especially during flowering and for most genotypes short day-length to flower and produce seeds. Optimal mean temperatures are 10-18°C and it can

resist both high (30-32°C) and low temperature (0-2°C), except during flowering (Garcia *et al.*, 2015). While it is day-neutral in the other area (Oelke *et al.*,1990). Therefore, quinoa fits to the Egyptian winter climate. Quinoa is now considered an alternative to traditional crops in a climate change conditions, considering its ability to adapt to marginal soils, droughts and frosts. Quinoa seeds are an exceptionally nutritious food source, owing to their high protein content with all essential amino acids, lack of gluten, and high content of several minerals, e.g., Ca, Mg, Fe, and health-promoting (Karina *et al.*,2014). Quinoa has a good response to fertilization, in particular to nitrogen (Hakan 2015; Heba *et al.*, 2019). Soil fertility is the major factor to determining the productivity of all planting systems; it is noted as a crucial problem facing agricultural development and crop output in soils especially. Phosphorus and nitrogen elements are considered the most important nutrients for root development, seed formation, growth and yield. (Beigzade *et al.*, 2013) Potassium is one of the three Macro primary nutrients, which is necessary for plant growth (Rehm *et al.* 2002 and Lakudzala 2013). Micronutrients are as important as macronutrients in plant nutrition. The deficiency of micronutrients is considered one of the major causes of declining plant growth and yield of crops productivity (Taiwo *et al.*, 2001 and Somani 2008). Plants growing in calcareous soils suffer from a lack of essential nutrients. Applying organic fertilizers have beneficial effects on soil microbial biomass and activity, enzymatic processes and status of nutrients in soil (Sarwar *et al.*2010; Chukwu *et al.*, 2012). On the other hand, bio-fertilizers are biological products containing live microbes which helps in enhancing the soil fertility either by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, solubilization of phosphorus, potassium mobilizing or decomposing organic wastes or by augmenting plant growth by producing growth hormones with their biological activities (Vessey 2003). Integrated soil fertility management is a holistic approach to enhance agricultural productivity and face problems related to poor soil fertility (Place *et al.*, 2003).

Therefore, the objective of this work is to quantify the effect of integrated fertilization on yield of quinoa and its components in calcareous soil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A pot experiment was carried out at Faculty of Technology and Development, Zagazig University, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt during 2018/2019 winter season to investigate the effect of integrated fertilization on yield of quinoa and its components in calcareous soil. Main characteristics of the studied soil and compost using are recorded in Table 1. The compost was obtained from a factory in the Sharkia Governorate. Closed bottom plastic pots (35 cm in diameter and 27 cm deep) filled with 20 kg air dried calcareous soil, which was transferred from

Table 1. Some characteristic of soil and compost under study:

Some physical properties of soil							
Sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Textural class	Bulk density g/cm ³	Real density g/cm ³	S.P %	
61	13	26	Sandy Clay loam	1.28	2.4	45	
Some chemical properties of soil							
EC (dSm ⁻¹)	pH	CaCO ₃ %	OM (gKg ⁻¹)	Total N (gkg ⁻¹)	Available mgkg ⁻¹		
					N	P	K
1.08	8.74	33.90	19.3	0.9	65	12	210
Chemical properties of compost							
OM (gkg ⁻¹)	OC (g kg ⁻¹)	C/N ratio	Total N (g kg ⁻¹)	Total P (g kg ⁻¹)	Total K (g kg ⁻¹)		
410	238	1:17	14	4.80	9.80		

the surface layer (0 - 30cm) of Noubaria Research Station. The experiment was laid out in split split plot design arrangement with three replicates. The main plots were assigned to nitrogen fertilizer rates (mineral and organic), where N mineral fertilizer applied as ammonium sulphate (AS), 205 g N kg⁻¹ while N organic fertilizer added as compost (C), 14g N kg⁻¹. The main plots treatments were as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{0.0} &= \text{without N fertilizer} & N_4 &= N_1 + 50 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1} \\
 N_1 &= 75 \text{ kg inorganic-N fed}^{-1} & N_5 &= N_2 + 25 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1} \\
 N_2 &= 100 \text{ kg inorganic-N fed}^{-1} & N_6 &= 125 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1} \\
 N_3 &= 125 \text{ kg inorganic-N fed}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

The sub plots were dedicated to bio-fertilizer rates (0.0 and 2 L fed⁻¹ i.e., b₀, b₁) of three microorganisms' species', nitrogen-fixing bacteria (*Azotobacter Chroococum*), phosphorus dissolving bacteria (*Bacillus Megaterium Var.phosphaticum*) and potassium solubilizing bacteria (*Bacillus Circulans*).

The sub-sub plots were occupied to micronutrient fertilizers in the form of chelated compounds for Fe, Cu, Zn and Mn at concentrations of 5, 2, 5 and 5 %, respectively (foliar sprayed at two levels 0.0 and 2 L fed⁻¹ i.e., T₀, T₁). Both bio-fertilizers and chelate micronutrients were obtained from Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture (Central Lab of Organic Agricultural). On 6th/12/2018, twenty cleaned quinoa seeds (*Chenopodium Quinoa* Wild.) were sown in each pot with soil moisture at saturation by using tap water. For other irrigations, water was added when soil moisture had depleted to 75% of the total available water. Fifteen plants were left in each pot after thinning. The recommended rates of phosphorus

(10.88 kg P fed⁻¹) as Ca- superphosphate (68 g P kg⁻¹), potassium (20 kg K fed⁻¹) as potassium sulphate (400 g K kg⁻¹) as well as compost (14g N kg⁻¹) were added during soil preparation. Mineral nitrogen fertilizer was applied in three equal splitting doses; the first was after 21 days from planting; the second after 25 days from the first and the third after 15 days from the second. Bio-fertilizers were added twice, the first with sowing and the second after 30 days from the first. Micronutrients fertilizers were added twice, the first after 70 days from sowing (panicle formation stage) and the second after 20 days from the first (full flowering stage). After 90 days from sowing five plants were taken from each pot. At harvest on 27/4/2019, all plants of each pot (ten plants) were taken and separated into grains and straw. The plant length (PL) cm, dry weight (DW), biological yield (BY), straw yield (SY) and grain yield (GY) were recorded (g pot⁻¹). The plant samples were taken and oven dried at 70 °C until a constant weight then conserved for analysis. The N, P and K contents of the plants were determined by wet digestion using the standard methods as reported by Westerman (1990). Crude protein (CP) content was calculated by multiplying N content $\times 6.25$ according to Ronaldo *et al.* (2005).

Harvest index (HI) was calculated as a percent [(grain yield \div total biological yield) $\times 100$]. Soil samples were taken before planting for analysis of some physical and chemical properties according to Sparks (1996).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- Vegetative characters and yield quality:

a) Effect of N rate and source:

Data in Tables (2, 3) show that quinoa plant length (PL) at both flowering and harvesting stages increased significantly with increasing either mineral N fertilizer rate alone or in the case of partial replacement of it by organic N (compost), while the values decreased when the treatment N₆ (compost, 125 kg N fed⁻¹) was added. In addition, data indicated that the values of quinoa dry weight (DW) at flowering stage, straw yield (SY), grain yield (GY) and biological yield (BY) at harvesting stage significantly affected by N fertilization treatments.

The above mentioned agronomic traits increased with increasing mineral N rate from zero up to 100 kg N fed⁻¹ then decreased at treatment N₃ (125 kg N fed⁻¹) and then came back to increase again at treatment of N₄ (75 kg inorganic-N + 50 kg organic-N). Generally using the treatment N₅ (100 kg inorganic-N + 25 kg organic-N) or N₆ (125 kg organic-N) led to significant decreases in the values of (DW), (SY), (BY) and (GY) as compared to any N-treatment except N₀ (control). The maximum values of DW (13.50), SY (62.61) and BY (99.30 g pot⁻¹) were recorded with N₄ treatment, while for GY (36.92 and 36.69 g pot⁻¹) were reported

Table2. Effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on vegetative characters as well as nutrient uptake by quinoa plant at flowering Stage.

Treatment	Plant length	Dry weight	N-Uptake	P-Uptake	K-Uptake
	cm	gram pot ⁻¹			
<i>N- fertilizer rate (kg N Fed⁻¹)</i>					
N ₀	39.46	7.54	0.227	0.010	0.201
N ₁	48.25	12.11	0.440	0.017	0.353
N ₂	51.58	12.78	0.487	0.019	0.380
N ₃	54.33	11.24	0.432	0.016	0.334
N ₄	55.99	13.50	0.489	0.019	0.393
N ₅	58.21	11.06	0.410	0.015	0.321
N ₆	49.37	10.47	0.264	0.015	0.281
<i>Bio. fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)</i>					
b ₀	49.36	10.71	0.377	0.015	0.303
b ₁	52.70	11.77	0.409	0.017	0.343
<i>Micronutrients fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)</i>					
T ₀	49.82	10.14	0.358	0.014	0.303
T ₁	52.24	12.35	0.428	0.017	0.343
LSD 5% a	0.71	0.21	0.026	0.001	0.020
LSD 5% b	0.50	0.20	0.022	0.001	0.015
LSD 5% c	0.10	0.10	0.018	0.001	0.014

Table3. Effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on quinoa yield and its quality at harvesting Stage.

Treatment	Plant length	Straw yield	Grain yield	Biological yield	Harvest Index	Protein
	cm	gram pot ⁻¹			%	
<i>N- fertilizer rate (kg N Fed⁻¹)</i>						
N ₀	54.36	27.47	16.50	43.96	37.51	8.67
N ₁	74.05	54.62	34.35	88.97	38.55	14.62
N ₂	75.21	60.23	36.92	97.15	37.99	15.11
N ₃	79.30	55.83	33.54	89.37	37.53	13.20
N ₄	80.35	62.61	36.69	99.30	36.87	15.01
N ₅	83.22	47.28	31.67	78.95	40.14	13.18
N ₆	70.55	32.64	24.78	57.41	43.02	11.72
<i>Bio. fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)</i>						
b ₀	72.36	46.51	29.07	75.57	38.62	12.55
b ₁	75.36	50.83	32.20	83.03	38.98	13.59
<i>Micronutrients fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)</i>						
T ₀	72.30	46.68	28.57	75.25	38.18	12.81
T ₁	75.42	50.66	32.70	83.35	39.42	13.34
LSD 5%, a	0.12	0.46	0.73	1.23	0.36	0.25
LSD 5% ,b	0.14	0.43	0.71	0.96	0.30	0.18
LSD 5% , c	0.08	0.05	0.31	0.49	0.22	0.08

with applying N₂ (100 kg N fed⁻¹) and N₄ (75 kg inorganic-N + 50 kg organic-N) respectively without significant difference between them. These findings may be due to the integrated fertilization of chemical and organic fertilizers, which help in enhancing of nutrient status in soil especially that are low in organic matter (Umar Khan *et al.*, 2007). These results are in harmony with those obtained by Parra *et al.* (2019) and Heba *et al.* (2019). Concerning harvest index (HI), data recorded in Table 3 indicate that the values of this character showed a slightly effect by N fertilization rate. This finding attributed to the ratio of (increment value in grain yield / increment value in straw yield) at N₆ (1.64) was higher than that the same ratio at N₅ (1.15). Shafi *et al.* (2011) and Niguse and Kassaye (2018) reported that the harvest index has a positive relation with N fertilization rates as compared with control treatment (0.0 N fertilizer rate). The maximum value of 43.02 was obtained at N₆ (125 kg organic-N fed⁻¹) followed by the value of 40.14 at N₅ (100 kg inorganic-N + 25 kg organic-N).

b) Effect of bio- fertilizer

As shown in Tables 2 and Table 3, using bio- fertilizer had a significant positive effect on (PL) and (DW) of quinoa at flowering stage and (PL), (SY), (GY), (BY) and (HI) at harvesting stage. As an average, using bio- fertilizer (2 L fed⁻¹) gave the best values of (52.70 cm and 11.77 g pot⁻¹) with increases of (6.77, 9.90 %) for PL and DW at flowering stage while the values of (75.36 cm), (50.83 g pot⁻¹), (32.20 g pot⁻¹), (83.03 g pot⁻¹) and (39.98 %) with increments of 4.15, 9.29, 10.77, 9.87 and 0.93 % for (PL), (SY), (GY), (BY) and (HI) were realized at harvesting stage, respectively comparing to control treatment (zero bio- fertilizer). These results may be due the promoting effect of bacteria on plant growth and productivity by improving nitrogen fixation and raising phosphorus and potassium availability by releasing from its non – soluble compounds in soil. Similar results are reported by Wali *et al.* (2018); Ewis (2020).

c) Effect of micronutrients

Data presented in Tables 2, 3 appeared that plant length, dry weight, grain, straw, biological yields and harvest index in the two studied growth stages increased significantly with foliar application of micronutrient fertilizer. Application of 2 L fed⁻¹ resulted in achieving maximum values of 52.24, cm, 12.35 g pot⁻¹ with increases of 4.86, 21.79 % for (PL) and (DW) at flowering stage, whereas the values of 75.42 cm, 50.66 g pot⁻¹, 32.70 g pot⁻¹, 83.35 g pot⁻¹ and 39.42 % with increments of, 4.32, 8.53, 14.46, 10.72, and 3.25 % for (PL), (SY), (GY), (BY) and (HI) were obtained at harvesting stage as compared to non-application micronutrient fertilizer (T₀), respectively. These results may be attributed to the promoting effect of micronutrients on plant growth and

productivity by positively affects enzymes, activation the cell physiology, improving photosynthetic activities. These results are in agreement with those obtained by Singh *et al.* (2017) and Stewart *et al.* (2021).

d) Interaction effect:

The statistical analysis of variance for data in (Tables 4, 4 continuous, 5 and 5 continuous) show different positive responses to interaction effect of mineral and organic N fertilizer rates, bio- and micronutrients fertilizer rates on quinoa yield and its components at flowering and harvesting stages. With respect to the effect of the interaction between N and bio-fertilizers rates, data reveal that the higher values of plant length at two studied periods were achieved at the treatment ($N_5 \times b_1$) with gained increments amounted to 50.80, 56.2 0% while dry weight at flowering stage recorded the greater increase value of 86.90 % by using the treatment ($N_4 \times b_1$) over the control treatments (N_0). On the other hand, higher values of (SY), (GY) and (BY) at harvest stage have been resulted from ($N_4 \times b_1$) with increases of 139.50, 131.50 and 136.70%, respectively followed by the treatment of ($N_2 \times b_1$) with increments of 130.50, 127.00 and 129.00 % comparing to (N_0). As regards (HI), the treatments ($N_6 \times b_1$) or ($N_2 \times b_0$) gave the highest values.

Concerning the interaction effect of nitrogen fertilizer rates and micronutrient fertilizer rates, data presented in Tables 4, 4 continuous, 5 and 5 continuous indicate that treatment of ($N_5 \times T_1$) gave the highest values of plant length at flowering and harvest stages whereas, the interaction treatment ($N_6 \times T_1$) realized greatest harvest index value. In addition, the highest values of (DW), (SY), (GY), and (BY) were achieved as a result of ($N_4 \times T_1$) with increases of 99.90, 140.00, 154.00 and 145.50 %, respectively as compared to ($N_0 \times T_0$).

Regarding the interaction effect of bio-fertilizer rates and micronutrient fertilizer rates, data emphasizes that, interaction of treatment ($b_1 \times T_1$) was the best one which recorded the maximum values for most studied vegetative characters with gained increments of 11.95, 33.00, 8.60, 18.00, 26.50 and 21.30 % for (PL), (DW) at flowering stage, (PL), (SY), (GY) and (BY) at harvest stage over the control treatments ($b_0 \times T_0$). Also data indicate that the interaction between bio-fertilizer rates and micronutrient fertilizers had no significant effect on (HI) values.

In general, the results illustrated that the values of studied agronomic traits significantly affected by interaction between N levels, bio-fertilizer rates and micronutrient fertilizer rates. The best interaction treatment that achieved the highest values of 60.33 and 87.50 cm with increases of 57.40 and 66.90 % for plant length at flowering and harvest stages, respectively was ($N_5 \times b_1 \times T_1$) as compared to ($N_0 \times b_0 \times T_0$) treatment. However, the highest values of dry weight at flowering stage, straw yield, grain yield and biological yield at harvest were recorded at ($N_4 \times b_1 \times T_1$) with increment of 123, 168, 179 and 173% over

Table4. Interaction effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on vegetative characters as well as nutrient uptake by quinoa plant at flowering Stage.

Treatment			Plant length	Dry weight	N- Uptake	P- Uptake	K- Uptake
N-Fert., rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Bio., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	Micro., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	cm	gram por ⁻¹			
N ₀	b ₀	T ₀	38.33	7.08	0.192	0.009	0.187
		T ₁	39.17	7.53	0.221	0.010	0.201
		Mean	38.75	7.31	0.206	0.010	0.194
	b ₁	T ₀	39.67	7.74	0.245	0.010	0.207
		T ₁	40.67	7.79	0.251	0.010	0.208
		Mean	40.17	7.77	0.248	0.010	0.208
N ₁	b ₀	T ₀	45.67	10.18	0.410	0.015	0.282
		T ₁	46.33	13.19	0.488	0.020	0.402
		Mean	46.00	11.68	0.449	0.018	0.342
	b ₁	T ₀	49.33	11.06	0.411	0.016	0.318
		T ₁	51.67	14.02	0.453	0.018	0.412
		Mean	50.50	12.54	0.432	0.017	0.365
N ₂	b ₀	T ₀	47.67	11.15	0.443	0.018	0.351
		T ₁	48.67	13.63	0.517	0.018	0.371
		Mean	48.17	12.39	0.480	0.018	0.361
	b ₁	T ₀	55.67	11.86	0.450	0.016	0.349
		T ₁	54.33	14.47	0.539	0.024	0.450
		Mean	55.00	13.17	0.495	0.020	0.399
N ₃	b ₀	T ₀	51.00	10.16	0.384	0.014	0.313
		T ₁	53.67	10.40	0.398	0.014	0.299
		Mean	52.34	10.28	0.391	0.014	0.306
	b ₁	T ₀	55.33	10.35	0.387	0.014	0.320
		T ₁	57.33	14.06	0.560	0.021	0.402
		Mean	56.33	12.20	0.474	0.018	0.361
N ₄	b ₀	T ₀	52.87	11.99	0.451	0.017	0.363
		T ₁	56.33	13.82	0.492	0.019	0.341
		Mean	54.60	12.91	0.472	0.018	0.352
	b ₁	T ₀	54.93	12.39	0.451	0.021	0.427
		T ₁	59.83	15.80	0.564	0.021	0.440
		Mean	57.38	14.09	0.507	0.021	0.433
N ₅	b ₀	T ₀	56.67	10.06	0.369	0.013	0.314
		T ₁	57.17	11.12	0.404	0.013	0.291
		Mean	56.92	10.59	0.386	0.013	0.303
	b ₁	T ₀	58.67	9.83	0.343	0.013	0.303
		T ₁	60.33	13.24	0.523	0.018	0.374
		Mean	59.50	11.54	0.433	0.016	0.339
N ₆	b ₀	T ₀	45.33	8.49	0.239	0.012	0.241
		T ₁	52.13	11.18	0.273	0.017	0.291
		Mean	48.73	9.84	0.256	0.014	0.266
	b ₁	T ₀	46.33	9.63	0.229	0.013	0.264
		T ₁	53.67	12.58	0.314	0.017	0.326
		Mean	50.00	11.11	0.272	0.015	0.295

Continous in Table4.

Treatment		Plant length	Dry weight	N-Uptake	P-Uptake	K-Uptake	
N-Fert. rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Micro. rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	cm	gram pot ⁻¹				
N ₀	T ₀	39.00	7.41	0.219	0.010	0.197	
	T ₁	39.92	7.67	0.236	0.010	0.205	
N ₁	T ₀	47.50	10.62	0.410	0.015	0.300	
	T ₁	49.00	13.61	0.471	0.019	0.407	
N ₂	T ₀	51.67	11.51	0.446	0.017	0.350	
	T ₁	51.50	14.05	0.528	0.021	0.410	
N ₃	T ₀	53.17	10.25	0.386	0.014	0.316	
	T ₁	55.50	12.23	0.479	0.017	0.351	
N ₄	T ₀	53.90	12.19	0.451	0.019	0.395	
	T ₁	58.08	14.81	0.528	0.020	0.390	
N ₅	T ₀	57.67	9.94	0.356	0.013	0.309	
	T ₁	58.75	12.18	0.463	0.016	0.333	
N ₆	T ₀	45.83	9.07	0.234	0.012	0.253	
	T ₁	52.90	11.88	0.294	0.017	0.309	
Bio. Fert. rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	b ₀	T ₀	48.22	9.87	0.355	0.014	0.293
		T ₁	50.50	11.56	0.399	0.016	0.314
	b ₁	T ₀	51.42	10.41	0.360	0.015	0.313
		T ₁	53.98	13.14	0.458	0.018	0.373
LSD _{5%} a*b		0.25	0.25	NS	NS	NS	
LSD _{5%} a*c		0.25	0.25	NS	0.001	0.036	
LSD _{5%} b*c		0.13	0.14	0.025	0.001	0.019	
LSD _{5%} a*b*c		0.35	0.36	0.067	0.002	0.051	

Table 5. Interaction effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on quinoa yield and its quality at harvesting Stage.

Treatment			Plant length	Straw yield	Grain yield	Biological yield	Harvest Index	Protein
N-Fert, rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Bio., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	Micro., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	cm	gram por ⁻¹			%	
N ₀	b ₀	T ₀	52.44	25.78	15.07	40.85	36.89	7.96
		T ₁	53.67	26.75	16.25	43.00	37.79	8.32
		Mean	53.05	26.26	15.66	41.92	37.34	8.14
	b ₁	T ₀	53.33	28.01	16.82	44.83	37.52	8.78
		T ₁	58.00	29.34	17.85	47.19	37.82	9.63
		Mean	55.67	28.68	17.34	46.01	37.67	9.20
N ₁	b ₀	T ₀	71.67	50.84	31.51	82.35	38.26	13.27
		T ₁	73.67	57.67	32.94	90.61	36.35	13.81
		Mean	72.67	54.25	32.23	86.48	37.31	13.54
	b ₁	T ₀	74.33	52.01	32.63	84.64	38.55	15.62
		T ₁	76.52	57.95	40.33	98.28	41.03	15.76
		Mean	75.43	54.98	36.48	91.46	39.79	15.69
N ₂	b ₀	T ₀	72.33	55.77	33.97	89.74	37.85	14.33
		T ₁	74.52	58.52	38.81	97.33	39.87	14.25
		Mean	73.43	57.15	36.39	93.54	38.86	14.39
	b ₁	T ₀	75.33	57.88	33.64	91.52	36.75	15.75
		T ₁	78.67	68.76	41.26	110.02	37.50	15.92
		Mean	77.00	63.32	37.45	100.77	37.12	15.84
N ₃	b ₀	T ₀	76.52	51.53	30.92	82.45	37.49	12.27
		T ₁	79.33	55.76	33.62	89.38	37.61	13.54
		Mean	77.93	53.64	32.27	85.92	37.55	12.90
	b ₁	T ₀	79.67	55.29	33.12	88.41	37.46	12.96
		T ₁	81.67	60.73	36.52	97.25	37.55	14.02
		Mean	80.67	58.01	34.82	92.83	37.50	13.49
N ₄	b ₀	T ₀	77.48	58.66	31.53	90.19	34.96	14.38
		T ₁	80.15	60.01	38.87	98.88	39.31	15.08
		Mean	78.82	59.34	35.20	94.54	37.13	14.73
	b ₁	T ₀	80.45	62.48	34.26	96.74	35.41	15.14
		T ₁	83.33	69.28	42.11	111.39	37.79	15.42
		Mean	81.89	65.88	38.19	104.07	36.60	15.28
N ₅	b ₀	T ₀	78.86	46.87	29.19	76.06	38.37	12.54
		T ₁	84.17	44.87	31.70	76.57	41.39	12.79
		Mean	81.51	45.87	30.45	76.31	39.88	12.67
	b ₁	T ₀	82.33	43.84	30.97	74.81	41.39	13.66
		T ₁	87.50	53.53	34.82	88.35	39.41	13.74
		Mean	84.92	48.68	32.90	81.58	40.40	13.70
N ₆	b ₀	T ₀	67.60	28.41	20.25	48.66	41.61	10.19
		T ₁	70.67	29.67	22.33	52.00	42.95	12.77
		Mean	69.13	29.04	21.29	50.33	42.28	11.48
	b ₁	T ₀	69.92	36.12	26.14	62.26	41.98	12.25
		T ₁	74.00	36.34	30.39	66.73	45.54	11.67
		Mean	71.96	36.23	28.27	64.50	43.76	11.96

Continuous in Table 5.

Treatment		Plant length	Straw yield	Grain yield	Biological yield	Harvest Index	Protein	
N-Fert. rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Micro. rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	cm	gram pot ⁻¹			%		
N ₀	T ₀	52.89	26.89	15.94	42.83	37.21	8.37	
	T ₁	55.83	28.04	17.05	45.09	37.81	8.98	
N ₁	T ₀	73.00	51.42	32.07	83.49	38.41	14.45	
	T ₁	75.09	57.81	36.63	94.44	38.69	14.79	
N ₂	T ₀	73.83	56.83	33.81	90.64	37.30	15.14	
	T ₁	76.59	63.64	40.03	103.67	38.68	15.08	
N ₃	T ₀	78.09	53.41	32.02	85.43	37.47	12.62	
	T ₁	80.50	58.24	35.07	93.31	37.58	13.78	
N ₄	T ₀	78.97	60.57	32.90	93.47	35.18	14.76	
	T ₁	81.74	64.65	40.49	105.14	38.55	15.25	
N ₅	T ₀	80.60	45.35	30.08	75.43	39.89	13.10	
	T ₁	85.83	49.20	33.26	82.46	40.40	13.27	
N ₆	T ₀	68.76	32.26	23.19	55.45	41.80	11.22	
	T ₁	72.33	33.01	26.36	59.37	44.24	12.22	
Bio. Fert. rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	b ₀	T ₀	70.99	45.41	27.49	72.90	37.91	12.16
		T ₁	73.74	47.61	30.65	78.26	39.33	12.94
	b ₁	T ₀	73.62	47.95	29.65	77.60	38.44	13.45
		T ₁	77.10	53.70	34.75	88.46	39.52	13.74
LSD _{1% a*b}		0.22	0.13	0.83	1.30	0.58	0.22	
LSD _{1% a*c}		0.22	0.13	0.83	1.30	0.58	0.22	
LSD _{1% b*c}		0.12	0.07	0.44	0.70	NS	0.12	
LSD _{1% a*b*c}		0.31	0.18	1.18	1.84	0.62	0.32	

(N₀ × b₀ × T₀), respectively. Additionally, data appeared that there is no significant difference between the interaction treatments of (N₄ × b₁ × T₁) and (N₂ × b₁ × T₁). Notwithstanding, treatments of (N₄ × b₁ × T₁) was superior to (N₂ × b₁ × T₁). This means that, we can save about 25 kg of mineral-N fed⁻¹ and replace it by adding 50 kg of organic-N fed⁻¹ as compost. These association positive for the

studied agronomic traits could be attributed to the beneficial effect of integrate organic, inorganic and bio -fertilizers to improve nutrient status in soil. These results coincide with those obtained by Ashik *et al.* (2016) and Bilal *et al.* (2017).

2- Chemical composition and nutrients uptake

a) Effect of N fertilization rates (mineral and organic)

Data in Tables 2, 3 and 6, indicate that N, P, K-uptake (g pot^{-1}) by quinoa plant organs as well as total nutrient uptake (sum of element uptake by straw and grains) at flowering and harvest stages and grains protein content (%), increased significantly with increasing mineral N fertilizer rate up to $100 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$. In addition, data show that partial substitution of mineral nitrogen fertilizers (MNF) by organic N fertilizer (ONF) i.e., $75 \text{ kg mineral-N} + 50 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1}$ led to significant increases of nutrient uptake. This result might be due to the crucial function of nitrogen to stimulating metabolic activities, accelerating metabolic products and hence improving growth leading to a better yield qualitatively as well as quantitatively as already discussed (results in Tables 2 & 3). These results are in conformity with those obtained by Hakan (2015); and Abdulrahman *et al.* (2019). On the other hand, data also clearly appear that the values of abovementioned parameters markedly decreased with added $100 \text{ kg inorganic-N} + 25 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1}$ and severely decreased with applying $125 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1}$ (Tables 3 & 6). In general, the relative decreases of grains protein content, total N, P and K-uptake at harvest stage due to applying ($100 \text{ kg inorganic-N} + 25 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1}$) as compared to applying ($100 \text{ kg mineral-N fed}^{-1}$) were 12.80, 29.40, 26.50 and 30.00 %, respectively. In contrast, the relative decreases of the same parameters were 22.40, 61.90, 30.60 and 53.00 % as a result of applying ($125 \text{ kg organic-N fed}^{-1}$), respectively. This depressing effect possibly could be explained by the wide C:N ratio of compost which decreased the availability of N required for growing plants through its immobilization into organic N forms. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium-uptake by quinoa plants at flowering stage as well as by straw and grains at harvest stage took the same trend as for total nutrient uptake with application of N fertilization rates.

b) Effect of bio- fertilizer rate:

Data in Tables 2, 3 and 6 explicitly indicate that bio- fertilizer rate had a significant effect of N, P, K-uptake (g pot^{-1}) by quinoa plant organs as well as total nutrient uptake at flowering and harvest stages and crude protein content (%). As an average, the increments were 8.50, 13.30 and 13.2% for N, P and K - uptake by quinoa plant at flowering stage respectively. While the gained increases for grains protein content, N, P and K -uptake by straw and grains as well as total nutrient uptake at maturity stage were 8.30, (6.30, 4.20 & 9.40%)straw, (19.50,

Table 6. Effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on nutrient uptake by quinoa organs at harvesting Stage.

Treatment	N-uptake			P-uptake			K-uptake		
	Straw	Grains	Total	Straw	Grains	Total	Straw	Grains	Total
	N- fertilizer rate (kg N Fed⁻¹)								
N ₀	0.219	0.228	0.447	0.010	0.027	0.037	0.506	0.191	0.697
N ₁	0.905	0.808	1.712	0.027	0.058	0.085	1.044	0.498	1.542
N ₂	1.116	0.892	2.009	0.030	0.068	0.098	1.159	0.501	1.660
N ₃	0.873	0.710	1.583	0.026	0.047	0.073	0.995	0.361	1.356
N ₄	1.009	0.883	1.892	0.034	0.075	0.109	1.024	0.522	1.546
N ₅	0.750	0.669	1.419	0.023	0.049	0.072	0.811	0.349	1.161
N ₆	0.300	0.467	0.766	0.019	0.049	0.068	0.542	0.240	0.782
	Bio. fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)								
b ₀	0.716	0.606	1.323	0.024	0.052	0.076	0.830	0.368	1.199
b ₁	0.761	0.724	1.485	0.025	0.054	0.079	0.908	0.392	1.300
	Micronutrients fertilizer rate (L Fed⁻¹)								
T ₀	0.718	0.607	1.326	0.022	0.049	0.071	0.854	0.362	1.216
T ₁	0.759	0.723	1.482	0.026	0.057	0.083	0.884	0.399	1.282
LSD 5% a	0.015	0.017	0.028	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.048	0.010	0.037
LSD 5% b	0.013	0.020	0.021	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.032	0.008	0.022
LSD 5% c	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.022	0.004	0.004

3.80 & 6.50%) grains and (12.20, 3.90 and 8.40%) total, respectively as compared to non-application of bio-fertilizer. These findings can possibly be due to the stimulation effect of bio-fertilizers in increasing the biological nitrogen fixation (BNF), solubilization of nutrients and increased its availability or through increased hormonal action and antibiosis. These results coincide with mentioned by Ewis (2019) and Ewis (2020) whom reported that application of bio-fertilizers recorded the highest available and uptake of NPK and significantly superior over control treatment.

c) Effect of micronutrient fertilizer rate:

Data clearly demonstrate that chemical composition, crude protein content and nutrient uptake by quinoa plant organs at flowering and maturity stages significantly influenced by foliar spraying of micronutrients (Tables 2, 3 & 6). Using micronutrients solution at a level of 2 L fed⁻¹ gave maximum values of 0.428, 0.017, 0.343, 1.482, 0.083 and 1.282 g pot⁻¹ and 13.34 % with increments of 19.60, 21.40, 13.20, 11.76, 16.90, 5.40 and 4.10 % for total N, P, K-uptake at flowering and harvest stages and quinoa protein content, respectively as compared to non-fertilized treatment. Furthermore, data indicate that N, P, K-uptake at flowering and harvest stages by quinoa organs took the same trend as for total nutrient uptake with applying of micronutrients fertilizer. Bender *et al.* (2013) and Stewart *et al.* (2021) obtained similar results.

d) Interaction effect:

Data illustrated in Tables 4 & 7 and continuous show that the interaction between N levels and bio-fertilizer rates had no significant effect on values of N, P and K-uptake by quinoa plants at flowering stage or K-uptake by straw at harvest stage. In addition, the values of N-uptake at flowering stage and K-uptake by straw at maturity stage not influenced significantly by the interaction between N-fertilizer rates and micronutrient fertilizer rates. On the other hand, data in Tables 4, 5, 7 and continuous reveal that the values of protein content, N, P-uptake by straw and grains and K-uptake by grains as well as total N, P and K-uptake at maturity stage significantly affected by (N rate × bio-fertilizer rate) and (N rate × micronutrient fertilizer rate). With respect to the effect of interaction between N-fertilizer levels and micronutrient fertilizer rate, data explain that the interaction effect gave positive response on the studied chemical characters at the two growth stages except P-uptake by quinoa plant organs as well as total P-uptake at maturity stage.

Table 7. Interaction effect of nitrogen, bio and micronutrients fertilizers on nutrient uptake by quinoa organs at harvesting Stage.

N- Fert., rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Treatment		N-uptake			P-uptake			K-uptake		
	Bio., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	Micro., rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	gram pot ⁻¹								
			Straw	Grain	Total	Straw	Grain	Total	Straw	Grain	Total
N ₀	b ₀	T ₀	0.202	0.192	0.394	0.009	0.024	0.033	0.443	0.172	0.615
		T ₁	0.211	0.210	0.421	0.010	0.026	0.036	0.483	0.188	0.671
		Mean	0.206	0.201	0.407	0.009	0.025	0.034	0.463	0.180	0.643
	b ₁	T ₀	0.223	0.234	0.457	0.011	0.027	0.038	0.524	0.195	0.719
		T ₁	0.240	0.275	0.516	0.012	0.029	0.041	0.575	0.209	0.783
		Mean	0.232	0.255	0.486	0.011	0.028	0.039	0.549	0.202	0.751
N ₁	b ₀	T ₀	0.814	0.669	1.483	0.020	0.051	0.071	1.026	0.438	1.464
		T ₁	0.938	0.728	1.666	0.037	0.057	0.094	1.063	0.488	1.551
		Mean	0.876	0.699	1.574	0.03	0.054	0.083	1.044	0.463	1.507
	b ₁	T ₀	0.917	0.816	1.733	0.023	0.059	0.082	1.059	0.517	1.577
		T ₁	0.951	1.017	1.968	0.026	0.065	0.091	1.028	0.547	1.575
		Mean	0.934	0.917	1.851	0.024	0.062	0.087	1.044	0.532	1.576
N ₂	b ₀	T ₀	1.080	0.790	1.870	0.027	0.060	0.087	1.159	0.462	1.621
		T ₁	1.105	0.879	1.984	0.029	0.073	0.102	1.037	0.492	1.529
		Mean	1.092	0.835	1.927	0.028	0.066	0.095	1.098	0.477	1.575
	b ₁	T ₀	1.115	0.848	1.963	0.030	0.066	0.097	1.094	0.518	1.612
		T ₁	1.166	1.051	2.217	0.035	0.072	0.107	1.346	0.531	1.877
		Mean	1.140	0.950	2.090	0.033	0.069	0.102	1.220	0.525	1.744
N ₃	b ₀	T ₀	0.724	0.607	1.331	0.026	0.040	0.066	1.010	0.310	1.321
		T ₁	0.901	0.728	1.629	0.029	0.046	0.075	0.885	0.427	1.311
		Mean	0.813	0.668	1.480	0.027	0.043	0.070	0.947	0.369	1.316
	b ₁	T ₀	0.885	0.687	1.572	0.021	0.043	0.064	0.969	0.298	1.268
		T ₁	0.982	0.819	1.801	0.027	0.058	0.085	1.116	0.409	1.525
		Mean	0.933	0.753	1.686	0.024	0.050	0.075	1.043	0.354	1.396
N ₄	b ₀	T ₀	0.978	0.725	1.703	0.034	0.062	0.096	1.035	0.445	1.480
		T ₁	1.028	0.938	1.966	0.032	0.092	0.124	0.972	0.487	1.459
		Mean	1.003	0.832	1.835	0.033	0.077	0.110	1.003	0.466	1.470
	b ₁	T ₀	1.008	0.830	1.838	0.031	0.066	0.097	1.001	0.564	1.565
		T ₁	1.021	1.039	2.060	0.040	0.079	0.119	1.089	0.591	1.680
		Mean	1.014	0.935	1.949	0.036	0.072	0.108	1.045	0.577	1.623
N ₅	b ₀	T ₀	0.762	0.586	1.348	0.022	0.047	0.069	0.859	0.381	1.239
		T ₁	0.693	0.649	1.342	0.018	0.053	0.071	0.713	0.379	1.091
		Mean	0.728	0.617	1.345	0.020	0.050	0.070	0.786	0.380	1.165
	b ₁	T ₀	0.748	0.677	1.425	0.025	0.045	0.070	0.731	0.313	1.045
		T ₁	0.795	0.766	1.561	0.027	0.050	0.077	0.942	0.325	1.267
		Mean	0.772	0.721	1.493	0.026	0.048	0.074	0.837	0.319	1.156
N ₆	b ₀	T ₀	0.307	0.330	0.637	0.018	0.044	0.062	0.443	0.223	0.666
		T ₁	0.287	0.456	0.743	0.022	0.051	0.073	0.494	0.267	0.760
		Mean	0.297	0.393	0.690	0.020	0.047	0.067	0.469	0.245	0.713
	b ₁	T ₀	0.296	0.512	0.808	0.016	0.048	0.064	0.602	0.228	0.831
		T ₁	0.308	0.568	0.875	0.019	0.052	0.072	0.629	0.244	0.873
		Mean	0.302	0.540	0.842	0.018	0.050	0.068	0.616	0.236	0.852

Continuous (Table 7)

Treatment	N-uptake			P-uptake gram pot ⁻¹			K-uptake				
	Straw	Grains	Total	Straw	Grains	Total	Straw	Grains	Total		
N ⁰ N-Fert. rate (kg Fed ⁻¹)	Micro- rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	T ₀	0.212	0.213	0.425	0.010	0.026	0.036	0.483	0.184	0.667
		T ₁	0.226	0.243	0.468	0.011	0.028	0.038	0.529	0.198	0.727
N ₁	T ₀	0.865	0.743	1.608	0.022	0.055	0.077	1.043	0.478	1.520	
	T ₁	0.944	0.873	1.0817	0.030	0.050	0.080	1.045	0.518	1.563	
N ₂	T ₀	1.097	0.819	1.916	0.029	0.048	0.077	1.127	0.490	1.616	
	T ₁	1.136	0.965	2.101	0.029	0.052	0.082	1.191	0.512	1.703	
N ₃	T ₀	0.805	0.647	1.452	0.024	0.041	0.065	0.990	0.304	1.294	
	T ₁	0.942	0.774	1.715	0.028	0.056	0.084	1.000	0.418	1.418	
N ₄	T ₀	0.993	0.778	1.771	0.032	0.059	0.091	1.018	0.505	1.523	
	T ₁	0.024	0.989	2.013	0.036	0.068	0.104	1.031	0.539	1.570	
N ₅	T ₀	0.755	0.631	1.386	0.020	0.041	0.061	0.795	0.347	1.142	
	T ₁	0.744	0.708	1.452	0.021	0.052	0.072	0.827	0.352	1.179	
N ₆	T ₀	0.302	0.421	0.723	0.028	0.062	0.090	0.523	0.226	0.748	
	T ₁	0.298	0.512	0.809	0.025	0.057	0.082	0.561	0.255	0.816	
Bio-Fert. rate (L Fed ⁻¹)	b ₀	T ₀	0.695	0.557	1.252	0.023	0.044	0.067	0.854	0.347	1.201
		T ₁	0.738	0.655	1.393	0.025	0.052	0.077	0.807	0.390	1.196
	b ₁	T ₀	0.742	0.658	1.399	0.023	0.051	0.074	0.854	0.376	1.231
		T ₁	0.737	0.791	1.571	0.027	0.052	0.078	0.961	0.408	1.369
LSD _{5%}	a±b	0.031	0.016	0.026	0.002	0.006	0.007	NS	0.007	0.012	
LSD _{5%}	a±c	0.031	0.016	0.026	0.002	0.006	0.007	NS	0.007	0.012	
LSD _{5%}	b±c	0.016	0.008	0.014	NS	NS	NS	0.046	0.004	0.006	
LSD _{5%}	a±b±c	0.043	0.022	0.037	0.002	0.008	0.010	0.122	0.010	0.017	

Generally, the statistical analysis of variance for data explicitly indicate that the values of all studied chemical characters at flowering and harvest stages markedly affected by (N-fertilizer rates \times bio-fertilizer rates \times micronutrient fertilizer rates). The best interaction treatment that achieved the highest values for N, P, K-uptake at flowering stage, protein content, N-uptake by quinoa organs, P-uptake by straw, K-uptake by straw as well as total K-uptake were ($N_2 \times b_1 \times T_1$). On the contrary, the highest values for P-uptake by grains and total P- uptake were recorded with treatment of ($N_4 \times b_0 \times T_1$). These results are in conformity with those obtained by Dhaliwal *et al.* (2019) and El-Gamal *et al.* (2020) whom reported that combined application of organic, mineral and bio-fertilizers played a pivotal role in improvement of soil physico-chemical properties, macro and micronutrients distribution and their transformations, which leads to significant increasing of nutrients concentration and uptake by quinoa plants.

Conclusion

Quinoa as a grain crop has a high tolerance that enables it to grow in places where other crops cannot grow thus gives a better reaction and performance reflected on its growth, grain productivity and quality as well as organs chemical composition when it is amended with mineral, organic and bio fertilizers. Nonetheless, from a physiological activity perspective, the plant responded better to mineral fertilization. Even though the organic fertilizer did not contribute to the nitrogen available to the plant, the used bio and chelated micronutrients fertilizers are efficient in the contribution of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium for plant development. The obtained results from this work indicate that application of nitrogen (mineral and organic), bio-and micronutrients fertilizers gave positive effect on most studied traits and the best treatment was the interaction treatment of N_2 (100 kg inorganic-N fed^{-1}) \times b_1 (2 L bio-fertilizers fed^{-1}) \times T_1 (2 L chelated micronutrient fed^{-1}).

Finally, since the quinoa crop is a multi-purpose cereal crop with a high nutritional value and its cultivation succeeds in areas that suffer from problems in soil fertility, water stress, calcium carbonate stress and other problems that limit the productivity of other grain crops, the cultivated areas must be expanded with focusing on developing a balanced fertilization program based on organic and biological fertilizers in order to improve the physical, chemical and biological properties of these soils and thus increase the yield of quinoa to bridge the gap in the production and import of wheat from abroad, reduce the use of mineral fertilizers and their production costs and preserve the environment from pollution.

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تأثر محصول الكينوا ومكوناته بالتسميد النيتروجيني والأسمدة الحيوية والمغذيات الدقيقة في التربة الجيرية

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أجريت تجربة أصص بكلية التكنولوجيا والتنمية بجامعة الزقازيق بمحافظة الشرقية بمصر خلال موسم الشتاء 2018/2019 لدراسة تأثير التسميد المتكامل على إنتاجية محصول الكينوا المزروع في التربة الجيرية. نفذت التجربة بترتيب القطع المنشقة مرتين باستخدام ثلاث مكررات. خصصت القطع الرئيسية لمعدلات الأسمدة النيتروجينية (معدني وعضوي) وهي: N_0 و N_1 و N_2 و N_3 و N_4 و N_5 و N_6 (0.0، 75، 100، 125 كجم N معدني ف⁻¹، 75 كجم معدني + 50 كجم N عضوي، 100 كجم N معدني + 25 كجم N عضوي و 125 كجم N عضوي فدان⁻¹). تم تخصيص القطع المنشقة مرة واحدة لمعدلات التسميد الحيوي (0.0 و 2 لتر فدان⁻¹ و القطع المنشقة مرتين لمعدلات المغذيات الدقيقة (0.0 و 2 لتر فدان⁻¹). أشارت النتائج إلى أن قيم الوزن الجاف (DW)، محصول الحبوب (GY)، محصول القش (SY)، الحاصل البيولوجي (BY)، مؤشر الحصاد (HI)، البروتين الخام (CP) والكميات الممتصة من عناصر النيتروجين (N)، الفسفور (P) والبوتاسيوم (K) امتصاص قد زادت في أعضاء نبات الكينوا بشكل معنوي في مرحلة التزهير والحصاد مع زيادة معدل السماد الحيوي ومعدل المغذيات الدقيقة ومعدل النيتروجين حتى 100 فدان⁻¹. كان للإحلال الجزئي للأسمدة النيتروجينية المعدنية (MNF) بالسماد النيتروجيني العضوي (ONF) تأثير إيجابي على جميع الصفات النباتية والتركيب الكيميائي. أعطى التفاعل بين العوامل المدروسة تأثيراً إيجابياً على معظم الصفات المدروسة التوصية: وكانت أفضل معاملة تفاعلية حققت أعلى القيم لمعظم الصفات الخضرية والصفات الكيميائية هي $(T_1 \times b_1 \times N_2)$ أو $(T_1 \times b_1 \times N_4)$.