

RESPONSE OF GARLIC TO NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS IN THE COMMON FORM AND NANO

Nessma, M. Anwar ¹; *Abou El Salehein* ^{1*} *E. H.* ; *M. M. El Hamady* ¹ and *Manal, A. Mandour* ²

¹. Plant Production Department, Faculty of Technological & Development , Zagazig University, Egypt

². Horticulture Research Station , Al Kassaseen - Agricultural Research Center , Egypt

*e.mail: eelsalehein@yahoo.co.uk

ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were conducted during the winter seasons of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 at a Private farm in San El. Haggag, Shrkia governorate, Egypt to evaluate the effect of potassium and phosphorus fertilizer and the formula of nano fertilizer with potassium and phosphorus on plant growth characters, chemical composition, productivity and storability of garlic cv. Chinase.

The experimental design used in the two growing seasons was randomized completes blocks with three replications.

This experiment was included 7 treatments, which were: control, P fertilizer (P_2O_5 at 90 kg/fedd, calcium superphosphate), K fertilizer (K_2O at 100 kg /fedd , potassium sulphate), P_2O_5 and K_2O fertilizer (100+90), Nano P (5ml/l), Nano K(5 ml/l), and nano P+K (2.5 +2.5 ml/l)

The obtained results can be summarized as follows:

The treatment of nano potassium + nano phosphorus, followed by the treatment of potassium + phosphorus had a significant effect and recorded the highest values of plant height, fresh and dry weight of whole plant in both growing seasons. While the lowest values of vegetative growth of garlic plants were recorded by the control treatment.

There are a significant effect of the treatment of potassium + phosphorus fertilizer application caused a maximum values of average bulb weight, bulb diameter, number of cloves/ bulb and total yield / feddan. This treatment followed by the treatment of foliar application with nano potassium + nano phosphorus compared to the other treatments and control.

The treatment of the combined effect between nano potassium and nano phosphorus caused a highest values and significant effect on the

macro. nutrients, i.e N, P and K of garlic leaves and nutritive values of garlic bulb compared to the other treatments and control.

The total weight loss of garlic bulbs stored were reduced gradually by the treatment of potassium + phosphorus fertilizer followed by the treatment of nano potassium + nano phosphorus and recorded the lowest values in weight loss compared the control and other treatments.

Conclusively, From these results, it can concluded that nano fertilizer can be compensate the high amounts of mineral fertilizer application which causes environmental pollution.

Key words: Garlic, phosphorus & potassium fertilizer, nano phosphorus and potassium.

INTRODUCTION

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L) is the foremost alliaceous vegetable plant, and one of main vegetable crops in Egypt for local consumption and foreign exporting market it has been used for flavoring, soup, sausages and salads, and to its medical value.

Garlic's volatile oil has many sulphur containing compounds that are responsible for the strong odor, its distinctive flavor and pungency, as well as for its healthful benefits (Salomin, 2002). In addition, it contains considerable amounts of minerals like Ca, P, and K.

Leaves are sources of protein, vitamin A, B and c (Maly *et al.*, 1998). Moreover, it contains antibiotics garlicin and allistatin, a number of enzymes, amino acids.

Garlic has a wide area of adaptation and cultivation throughout the world. On global scale, leading producers are china, India , Korea, Egypt, Thailand and Spain.

China and India, being the largest producers, collectively accounting for 78% of the production, but in Africa accounting only 2.8% of the world production. world area coverage by garlic was increased from 1.142,220 ha in 2003 to 1.422, 408 ha in 2011 and 1.612,713 ha in 2018 with an average productivity of 12, 16.71 and 18.17 t ha⁻¹, respectively (FAO, 2003, FAOSTAT, 2011 and FAOSTAT, 2018).

The garlic bulb yield could be enhanced by improving the agriculture treatments, *i.e.* following the better application rate of P and K fertilizers, and / or the new.

Technology with using nano-phosphorus and nano potassium fertilizers. Phosphorus is an important nutritional element plays its part in regulating many

physiological processes in the plant which in turn affected the resulted in total yield and quality.

As well as, potassium plays an important role on promotion of enzymes activity and enhanced the translocation of assimilates.

Moreover, it increases the root growth improve drought resistance, build cellulose, reduce loading and control plant turgidity (Edmond *et al.*, 1981).

Many investigators concluded that P and K fertilizers increased growth, chemical composition, yield and its components, as well as bulb quality of garlic (Singh and Singh, 2006, Sud *et al.*, 2007, El. Shal *et al.*, 2011, Diriba - Shiferaw, 2016 and Jitarwal *et al.*, 2018).

Nanotechnology is an emerging multidisciplinary technique that involves application based on the synthesis of molecules in nano-scale size range. Nanotechnology is also seen as new and fast emerging field that involves the manufacture, processing and application of structure, device and system by controlling shape and size (Parveen *et al.*, 2016) in nanometer scale to some of investigators illustrated that nano fertilizer increased the growth and yield of vegetables (Handy *et al.*, 2008, Zenu *et al.*, 2011 and Khan *et al.*, 2019).

Thus, this study was planned to evaluate the effect of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer either the common application or with nano phosphorus and nano potassium on growth, chemical composition, bulb yield and quality, as well as storability of garlic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Two field experiments were carried out at a private Farm in San El. Hagar district , Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, during the successive seasons of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 to study the effects of P, K fertilizer as soil application, as well as nano phosphorus and nano potassium as foliar application on plant growth parameters, chemical constituents, yield and quality, and storability of garlic plant. The soil of the experimental field was clay loam in texture with E.C. (Electric conductivity) 0.66 mmhos/cm, pH 7.6, available N was 27.8 ppm, p 12.9 ppm and exchangeable k was 117ppm.

The experimental design used in the two growing seasons was randomized completes block with three replications.

This experiment was included 7 treatments, which were: control, P fertilizer (P_2O_5 at 90 kg/fedd, calcium superphosphate), K fertilizer (K_2O at 100 kg /fedd , potassium sulphate), P_2O_5 and K_2O fertilizer (100+90), Nano P (5ml/l), Nano K(5 ml/l),and nano P+K (2.5 +2.5 ml/l).

Hyper Feed Solocross (10 – 8 – 36), nano fertilizer product contains fertilizer elements with nanotechnology. Fertilizer product with high potassium supported by major and micro elements (source of nano potassium). Hyper Feed Drip (6 – 40 – 12), nano fertilizer , product contains fertilizer elements with nanotechnology. Fertilizer product with high phosphorus supported by major and micro elements (source of nano phosphorus).

The source of nano fertilizers was Bio Nano Tech. for Fertilizers Development, El Shekh Zayed , 6 October , Egypt.

All plots of the experiment were received nitrogen as ammonium sulphate (20.6%) at 200kg/fed at two equal quantities at 60 and 75 days of plant old. Phosphorus as calcium super phosphate (16.5% P₂ O₅), potassium as potassium sulphate (48% K₂O), were added at two equal portions at 60 and 75 days of plant old, as well as, nano phosphorus and nano potassium as foliar application at the same times of N and P applications. Each experimental plot area was 9.6 m² consisted of threes ridges which each ridge was 0.8 m in width and 4 m in length.

The chines cv. of garlic cloves was planted on the 11th and 13th October in both growing seasons of 2017/2018 and 2018/2019, respectively. The cloves were sown 10 cm distances on two sides of ridge.

The normal cultural treatments of growing and irrigation of garlic plant were followed as the recommended and occupied sowing by the Ministry of Egyptians Agriculture, Egypt

Data recorded:

Vegetative growth parameters:

A random sample of five plants were chosen from each plot at 90 days after planting in both seasons for measuring the vegetative growth parameters expressed as plant height, number of leaves, leaves fresh weight and leaves dry weight and whole plant.

Yield and its components

At harvest time, all the plants of each treatment were harvested and the total yield per feddan as tons was calculated after curing period for 15 days.

As well as, sample of ten bulbs was randomly taken from each treatment to determine the bulb weight, bulb diameter and number of cloves per bulb.

Chemical constituents:

The chemical constituents of garlic plants as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in dry weight of leaves and bulbs were determined following the described method by A. O.A.C.(2012).

Storability:

After curing period, on random samples of 10kg each were taken from each treatment, stored at the normal room conditions. The percentage of total weight loss was calculated and recorded at the storage period (9 months).

Statistical analysis:

All obtained data values from this study were subjected according to the analysis of variance by Snedecor and Cochran (1980) and separating the means of treatments using SAS program (SAS institute, 2004).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**Vegetative growth characters:**

Data illustrated in Tables (1 and 2) show that the treatment of nano phosphorus + nano potassium, followed by the treatment of phosphorus + potassium had a significant effect and recorded the highest values of plant height, fresh and dry weight of whole plant in both growing seasons. While, the lowest values of the abovementioned characters were recorded from the control treatment (without any addition).

The superiority of plant growth characters expressed in plant height, number of leaves, fresh and dry weight of bulb and leaves of garlic plants due to adding or foliar spraying with phosphorus and potassium in common fertilizer or in the form of nano fertilizer might be attributed to the role of phosphorus and potassium as follows: El-Shafie and El-Gomaily (2002) mentioned that phosphorus plays a vital role in metabolic processes and is a main constituent of energy compounds like nucleic acids, phospholipids and co-enzymes. Moreover, it may be attributed to favorable effects of phosphorus on root development and formation of carbohydrate and thus increased the plant vegetative growth.

Jitarwal *et al.* (2018) added and demonstrated that phosphorus acts as a structural component of membrane system of cells, chloroplasts and mitochondria. It is a constituent of energy phosphate like ADP and ATP, nucleic acid, nucleic proteins, purines pyrimidine, nucleotides and several coenzymes. It involved in the basic reaction of photosynthesis and plays an important role in cell division, break down of carbohydrate, transfer of inherited characteristics and increasing the maturity of plants, consequently, from these reasons, it increased plant growth.

Respecting the role of potassium on plant growth, Humber (1985) stated that potassium plays a vital role in photosynthesis which led to increase plant growth. Moreover, Marshner (1995) and Mengle (2001) illustrated that

potassium element had a vital roles in metabolism and many processes needed to sustain and promote vegetative growth and development of garlic plant. They added that potassium plays and important roles in many physiological and biochemical processes like cell division and elongation and metabolism of protein and carbohydrate compounds besides of its role in root proliferation, leaves growth and in translocation of photosynthesis compounds to sink of physiological activity.

Metabolism and many process needed to certain and promote vegetative growth and development of garlic plant. They added that potassium plays and important role in many physiological and chemical processes like cell division and elongation and metabolism of protein and carbohydrate compounds besides of its role in root proliferation, leaves growth and in translocation of photosynthesis compound to sink of physiological activity. These results are in a good accordance with those obtained by Singh and Singh (2006), Bhandari *et al.* (2012) and Jitarwal *et al.*, (2018). They showed that vegetative growth parameters of garlic plants were significantly increased with the application of phosphorus fertilizer.

In addition, Abed el. Al *et al.* (2005), Shafeek *et al.*, (2013), Behairy *et al.*,(2015) and Arisha *et al.*, (2017) concluded that vegetative growth characters of garlic plant significantly increased with application of potassium fertilizer.

Bulb yield and its components:

It is evident from data in Table (3) that foliar application with nano potassium + nano phosphorus resulted in a significant increase in average bulb weight and total yield of bulbs / feddan in both growing seasons, where the higher total yield was obtained from plants received both of nano fertilizers, i.e. potassium and phosphorus, followed by application of the treatment of potassium and phosphorus fertilizer compared to the control treatment (unfertilized plants. In addition, foliar spray with nano potassium and nano phosphorus reflected a significant effect on bulb diameter and number of cloves / bulb in both growing seasons, followed by the treatment of application with potassium and phosphorus fertilizer.

The lowest values of yield and its component were recorded as a result of the control treatment in both growing seasons of this study.

The maximum production of garlic bulb yield by nano potassium + nano phosphorus or potassium + phosphorus fertilizers might be attributed to encourage the formation of vigorous vegetative growth (Table 3) and good root system, which in turn absorb large amount of nutrients from soil, and activated the photosynthesis of plants and enhancing translocate of the

produced assimilate to bulbs and then increased the weight of bulb and bulb yield. Regarding the important role of potassium and phosphorus on bulb yield, El. Shal *et al.* (2011) demonstrated that phosphorus is an important nutritional element plays its part in regulating many physiological crania's in the plant which in turn affect the resulted total yield. As well as, potassium plays an important and a vital role on promotion of enzymes activity and enhanced the translocation of assimilates and increased root growth and bulb yield. Similar findings were obtained by Singh and Singh (2006), Sad *et al.*, (2007), Diriba -Shiferaw (2016) and Jitarwal *et al.* (2018). They studied and worked with potassium and phosphorus fertilizers as a soil application, and concluded that fertilized plants with K and P increased the yield and its components. Moreover, Baruah (2009), Resende and Costa (2009), Derosa *et al.* (2010), Ekinci *et al.*, (2014), and Khan *et al.* (2019), who working with nano fertilizers, and they illustrated that nano fertilizer increased the yield of plants.

Chemical constituents of leaves and bulb of garlic plants:

The obtained results in Table (4) illustrate that foliar spray of potassium + phosphorus as the form of nano fertilizer and potassium + phosphorus were added to the soil had a significant effect on N, P and K contents of leaves and bulb of garlic plants, compared to control plants.

Table (4): Effect of K and P in the form of normal and Nano fertilization on N, P and K contents during 2018 and 2019 seasons.

Treatments	First season			Second season		
	N%	P%	K%	N%	P%	K%
Control	0.49	0.11	0.72	1.75	0.365	2.13
K Fertilizer	0.72	0.13	0.73	2.24	0.417	2.57
P Fertilizer	0.77	0.14	0.84	2.42	0.462	2.68
K + P Fertilizer	0.82	0.16	0.85	2.53	0.501	3.09
Nano K	0.65	0.12	0.75	1.98	0.371	2.27
Nano P	0.69	0.12	0.77	2.14	0.395	2.35
Nano K+P	0.83	0.17	0.87	2.67	0.521	3.37
L.S.D 0.05	0.03	NS	0.01	0.08	0.049	0.09

The simulative effect of potassium and phosphorus foliar application or soil application could be due to the rapid absorption of these nutrients from root zone which in turn increased its content in different plant parts and then increased in leaves and bulbs. Obtained results are in a good line with those obtained by Ahmed *et al.* (2009) Gowda *et al.* (2007), Bubatunde *et al.* (2009), El. Shal *et al.* (2011) , Arisha *et al.* (2017) and Frangasmy *et al.*(2018), who working with fertilizers as soil application, and Ekinici *et al.* (2012 and 2014) who working with fertilizers as foliar spraying with nano fertilizer. They stated that fertilizer of P and K increased the contents of N, P and K in leaves and storage parts of plants.

Storability:

Data in Tables (5-9) show the effect of potassium and phosphorus fertilizer, nano potassium and nano phosphorus and their combined effect on storability of garlic bulbs. Such data reveal that the total weight loss percentage of bulbs, at the end of storage period (6months) were significantly affected in both growing seasons. Moreover, the total weight loss of garlic bulbs stored were reduced gradually by the treatment of potassium + phosphorus fertilizer, followed by nano potassium + nano phosphorus.

These results are true in both growing seasons. These results may be due to the great role of K in carbohydrate metabolism and improving membrane structure. In addition, phosphorus plays an important role in improving the storability and longest the shelf life of bulb and decrease the bulb weight loss that may be due to it's a vital role in building the energy compounds and translocation the carbohydrate to bulb stored (Ahmed *et al.*, 2009; El. Sayed and El -Morsy, 2012), who working with potassium fertilizer, and Abo-Sedera and Badr (1998) and Mansour (2006) who working with phosphorus fertilizer on garlic plants. The obtained results are in line with those reported by Abdel Fattah *et al.*, (2002), El- Morsy *et al.* (2004), and Mansour (2006).

Conclusion:

From the results of this study, it could be concluded that, under such condition soil fertilization with potassium and phosphorus fertilizer, followed by nano potassium and nano phosphorus, being the superior treatments for producing the maximum plant growth parameter, chemical constituents, garlic yield with the best storability and quality

REFERENCES

- Abd El-Al, Faten S., M.R. Shafeek, A.A. Ahmed and A.M. Shaheen, (2005).** Respond of growth and yield of onion plants to potassium fertilizer and humic acid. *J. Agric. Sci., Mansoura Univ.*, 30 (1): 441-452.
- Abdel Fatlah AE, Afaf Kasim and TM, El Shal (2002).** Effect of some sources and levls of potassium fertilizer on growth, yield and bulb quality of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) *Annals of Garlic. Sci. Moshtohor*, 40 (3): 1727-1738.
- Abo-Sedera, F.A and L.A.A. Badr (1998).** Plant growth and chemical composition of garlic plant as affected by irrigation frequency and NPK fertilization. *Annals of Agric. SC. Moshtohor*. 36 (2): 1057-1071.
- Ahmed, M.E.M., A. Derbala and N. Abd Elkader (2009).** Effect of irrigation frequency and potassium source on the productivity, quality and storability of garlic. *Misr J. Ag. Eng.*, 26 (3): 1245-1262.
- A. O. A. C.. (2012).** *Official Methods of Analysis*. Association of Official and Analytical Chemists, 17th ed.; Gaithersburg, Md, USA,
- Arisha, H.M.E., K. Sabren, A. ibraheim and N.M. Elsarkassy (2017).** Respond of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) yield, volatile oiland nitrate content to foliar and soil application of potassium fertilizer under sandy soil conditions. *Middle East Journal of Applied Science*, 7 (1): 44-656.
- Babatunde FE, Mofoke ALE, Udom GN, Mohammed GU (2009).** Influence of nutrient source on the elemental composition of irrigated garlic. *Journal of Tropical Agriculture, Food, Environment and Extension*, 8:45-50.
- Baruah S. and J. dutla (2009).** Nantechnology application in pollution sensing and degradation in agriculture; *A Review Environ. Chem. Let.* (3), 191-204.
- Behairy, Awatef G., Asmaa R. Mohamoud, M.R. Shafeek, Aisha H. Ali and Magda M. Hafez, 2015** Growth, yield and bulb quality of onion plants (*Allium cepa* L.) as affected by foliar and soil application of potassium . *Middle East J. Agric. Res.*, 4 (01): 60-66.
- Bhandari S A, Patel K S and Nehete D S (2012.).** Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) cv. Gujarat Garlic-3. *Asian Journal of Orticulture.*,7 (1):48-51.

- Derosa M.C.; Monreal C., Schnitzer M., Walsh R, Sultan Y., 2010** nanotechnology in fertilizers nat. nanotechnol. 5 (2): 91.
- Diriba-Shrferaw, G., Nigussie- Dechassa, R., Wolds (2016).** Growth, and nutrients content and uptake of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) as Influenced by different types of fertilizer and soils. *Science, Technology And Arts Research Journal*, 2(3): 35-50.
- Ekinci M., Darsun A., Yildirm E., Parlakova F., (2012).** The effects of nanotechnological liquid fertilizers on plant groth and yeild in tomato. G. ulusal sebze tarimi sempozyumu, 326-329, 14-12 Eylul, Konya, 2012 (Turkish).
- Ekinci, Melek, Atilla Dursun, Ertan Yildrim, Fezilet and Parlakova Ataturk (2014).** Effect of nanotechnology liquid fertilizer on the plant growth and yield of cucumber. *Act Scalpel Hortorum Cults*, 13 (3) (135-140).
- El Morsy AHA, Zs El Shal., Sawsan MH Sarg (2004).** Effect of Potassium application methods and some micronutitiets on growth yield and storability of garlic. *J. Agric. Sci. Mansoura Univ.*, Zg (4): 2013-2023.
- El-Sayad A. El. S.H. and A.H.A El-Morsy (2012).** Response of productivity and storability of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) to some potassium levels and foliar spary with mepquat chaoride (PIX) *International Research Journal Of Agriculture And Soil Science*, 2(7): 298-305.
- El-Shal .Z. S. , S, E.A. Radvlan, M.F Zaki and Fatama A. Rizk (2011).** The productivity of garlic plant (*Alliun sativum*) as affected by plant densities and NPK application. *J. Agric. Sci , Mansoura University* ,2 (7): 865-875.
- Emonde, J.B.; T.L Senn,; F.S. Znterw, and A.G. Hulfacre (1981).** Fundamental of horticulture. Tata Mc Graw. Hill. Publishing Co., Limited, India.
- FAO (2003).** *Food And Agriculture Organization. Optimizing Soil Moisture For Plant Production* *FAO Soils Bull.*, 79,22-23-Food and Agriculture Organization of the united nations, Rome.
- FAO, 2018.** *Statistical Yearbook.* Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome, Italy.
- FAOSTAT (2011).** *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Satistcs.* (2011). [htt://faostat.fao.org/site/5677_desktop_defaw](http://faostat.fao.org/site/5677_desktop_defaw). Apex page ID=567# ancor;21/12/2013.

- Frangasmy A, Yogesh Khade and Singh Major (2018).** Nutrient management in onion and garlic. *Journal of Allium Research*, (1): 107-115.
- Gowda, M.C., M. Vijayakumar, and A.P.M. Gowda (2007)** Influence of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of garlic. *Agricultural Crop Research*, 33 (1/3):144-147.
- Humber, S.C.(1985).** Role of potassium in photosynthesis and respiration. P.p 369-3696. In potassium in agriculture .American Society of Agronomy, Madison, Wi.
- Jitarwal ,Om Prakash, MR Choudhary, Argunlal ola Ramavatar Choudhary and Ganpat lal Yadar (2018).** Effect of phosphorus levels on growth , yield and quality of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.). *Journal of Chemical Studies*, 5(6) (1816-1819).
- Khan, I., S. Khalid , and I. Khan (2019).** Nanoparticles: Properties, applications and toxicities. *Arabian Journal of Chemistry* ,12(7: 908-931
- Maly, I. Bartos, J., H Lusek, J., Kopec, K., K Peteikova,, J.Rod, , and P.Spitz, (1998).** Polnizelina. *Stiv.Agrospoj Praha*, 175-185.
- Mansour, F.Y.O. (2006).** Physiological studies on garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) M.SC. Thesis, Fac. Agric.; Minufiya. Univ; Egypt.
- Marschner H. 1995.** *Mineral Nutrition of Higher Plants*. 2 nd Ed. Academic Press, Harcourt Brace and Company, Publishers. London, New York, Tokyo, pp 864.
- Mengel K. (2001).** *Principles Of Plant Nutrition* 5th ed, Kluwer Academic Publishers Dordrecht." The Netherlands, pp.481-509.
- Parveen, K., V. Banse, and L. Ledwani (2016).** Green synthesis of nanoparticles: their advantages and disadvantages. *Acta Nat.* (2016), p. 20048, 10.1063/1.4945168
- Resende GM, ND Costa (2009).** Effect of levels of potassium and nitrogen on yields and harvest conservation of onions in winter. *Horticultura Brasileira*, 26: 388-392.
- Salomin, R.(2002).** Virus diseases in garlic and the propagation of virus free planting. PP. 311-327 in rabinowthc, H.D., Currail. (EDs) *Allium crop sciences: recent advances international*, walling food, VK. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1079/197808519951606.0311>.
- SAS Institute (2004).** SAS/STAT user's guide.Version 8.2.SAS Institute, Cary, USA.

- Shafeek, M.R., Nagwa, M.K. Hassan, S.M. Singer and Nadia H.M. El-Greadly, (2013).** Effect of potassium fertilizer and foliar spraying with ethereal on plant development, yield and bulb quality of onion plants (*Allium cepa* L). *J. Appl. Sci. Res.*, 5(2): 1140-1146.
- Singh, A. K. and S.P. Singh (2006).** Effect of levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in conjunction with karing pknt and densities on some important bulb characters and yield of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.). *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 2(2): 490-492.
- Snedecor, G.W., Cochran, W.G. (1980).** *Statistical Methods*. 7th Edition, Ames: Iowa State University Press. USA. 480p.
- Sud, K.C.; Trehan, S. P.; Lal, S. S. (2007).** Performance of organic and inorganic in potato –garlic sequence under zero tillage in the mid hills of Himachal Pradesh. *Potato J.*, 34(3/4) 203-208.
- Yadav, R.L., N.L. Son and B.L. Yadave, (2003).** Response of onion to nitrogen and potassium fertitization under
- Zenu JHA, NEHA Behar, SHIV Narayan Sharma, G. Chandel, D.K Sharma and M. P.P. Pandey (2011).** *Nano. Vision*, Vol. 1, pages (54-100). semi-arid condition of Rajasthan. *Indian J. Hortic.*, 60 (2): 176-178.

إستجابة الثوم للتسميد النيتروجيني والفوسفوري في الصورة العادية والنانو

نسمة متولي انور * - عصام حسين أبوالصالحين*, محمود محمد الحمادي*, منال عبد الحميد مندور**
 * قسم الانتاج النباتي – كلية التكنولوجيا والتنمية – جامعة الزقازيق . مصر
 ** محطة بحوث البساتين بالقصاصين - مركز البحوث الزراعية - مصر

أجريت تجربة حقلية في موسمين شتويين 2017 /2018 و 2018/2019 في مزرعة خاصة في سان الحجر محافظة الشرقية – مصر، لتقييم تأثير سمادي الفوسفور والبوتاسيوم في صورتيهما العادية والنانو على صفات نمو النبات والمحتوي الكيميائي والانتاجية والقابلية للتخزين للثوم صنف الصيني. ويمكن تلخيص النتائج المتحصل عليها فيما يلي:

أثرت معنوياً معاملة النانو بوتاسيوم + النانو فوسفور، متبوعة بمعاملة التسميد بالبوتاسيوم + الفوسفور، وسجلت أعلى القيم في ارتفاع النبات، الوزن الطازج والجاف للنبات الكلي خلال موسمي النمو، بينما سُجلت أقل القيم لصفات النمو الخضري لنباتات الثوم بمعاملة المقارنة.

بالنظر إلي المعاملات المدروسة على المحصول ومكوناته لنباتات الثوم وجد تأثير معنوي من معاملة سماد البوتاسيوم + الفوسفور وقد سجلت أعلى القيم في متوسط وزن البصلة وقطر البصلة وعدد الفصوص البصلة والمحصول الكلي للفدان. هذه المعاملة متبوعة بالرش بالنانو بوتاسيوم والنانو فوسفور بالمقارنة بالمعاملات الأخرى والكنترول (المقارنة).

محتوي النيتروجين والفوسفور والبوتاسيوم في الأوراق وأبصال الثوم سجلت معاملة التأثير المشترك بين النانو بوتاسيوم والنانو فوسفور أعلى القيم وكان تأثيرها معنوياً على محتوى العناصر الكبرى وهي النيتروجين والفوسفور والبوتاسيوم في أوراق الثوم والقيمة الغذائية لأبصال الثوم بالمقارنة بالمعاملات الأخرى الكنترول.

الفقد الكلي في وزن الأبصال المخزونة انخفض تدريجياً بمعاملة البوتاسيوم + الفوسفور متبوعة بمعاملة النانو بوتاسيوم + النانو فوسفور واللاتي قد سجلت أقل القيم في الفقد في الوزن والقابلية للتخزين بالمقارنة بالكنترول والمعاملات الأخرى **التوصية:** من هذه النتائج يمكن أن يوصي بأن تسميد النانو يستطيع أن يعوض الكميات العالية من الأسمدة المعدنية والتي تسبب تلوث بيئي.