Evaluation of some methods for alleviation of chlorosis and early defoliage of plane trees (Platanus orientalis L.)1

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lime induced chlorsis is one of the most common nutritional disordrts of plantts which grow in calcareous. Ornamental trees are prone to this kind of chlorosis and particularly the plane tree which covers most of Tehran is urban green spaces shws this problem very extensively which finally leads defoliation. To study this problem, two experimental design with 13 treatments were conducted in the Laleh park of tehran .Treatments of the first experiment design were : Control , fotlar H,SO4 spray , nutrient foliar spraying ,acidic+ nutrient foliar spraying , deep localized use of manures and fertilizers with acidic + nutrient foliar spraying , soil application of fertilizer and soil applilcation of FeEDDHA.Treatments of the second experiment design were : Control, deep localized use of a - manures,b-manures + fertilizers,c-manures +fertilizers+thiobacillus inoculation , trunk injection and soil application of FeEDDHA.

Results shwed that treatments had a significant effect on allevviation of chlorosis: in the first measurement and first experiment the treatment of deep localized use of manures and fertilizers with acidic nutrent foliar spraying caused an increase in chlorophyll metric measurement from minimum 34.2 for contiol to 37.57 and in the second experiment the treatment of treatment of trunk injection increased this index from minimum 30.76 for control to 39.51.Inthe second measurement the maximum chlorophyll metric data were related to soll application of FeEDDHA(39.3) in the first experiment and trunk injection (37.23) in the second experiment . But the effect of treatments on defoliage and leaf area was not significant.

length, stem diameter and vase life significantly (P=0.01) increased 8, 13, 33 percent camparing with that of T_1. The treatment of T_2 significantly (P=0.05) decreased calyx spliting of flower. No significant difference among the two treatment was observed in number of flower per m_2 and flower diameter. In brief, this study showed that the quality of irrigation water, especially the concentration of bicaronate of the irrigation water is one of the contributing factors in the quality of carnation flower.