

## **The effect of acididated water on quantitative and qualitative characteristics of carnation**

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According to the official reports, Iran dedicated about 1 percentage of greenhouse and production areas in the words. If thes capabilities are realized, this siction of agriculture can import about 200 millions sollars to our country. Our product has low number of flower per m<sup>2</sup> and the quality of flowers such as vase life is less. It has been shown that the most influential factors on the quality and quantity of flowers are nutrition and quality of irrigation water is due to high PH and the abondent amount of bicarbonate of water. Irrigation of greenhouse with this water resulted in increasing the cell PH and dissolution of nutrients such as P, Fe, Zn, and Mn.

This study was carried out on the application of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to eliminate bicarbonate of irrigation water in the Khadem greenhouse locating in , Khavaran street 30 km, Golzar village during 1999-2000. Due to the high PH (8.2) and high amount of bicarbonate (2.3 meq/lit) of irrigation water, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 36 N) was utilized for reduction of PH to 6. To reduce each M<sub>3</sub> of the water 90 cm of this acid was used. Two treatments with 3 replications were carried out in a complete random design. The first treatment was usual water+fertilization of green Kristalon, and the second was water with PH=6+fertilization of green Kristalon.

Based on these experiment, it was shown that acididated water increased significantly (P=0.05) calyx diameter of flower and chlorophyll content of leaf, This increase was about 20 and 12 percent camparing with control. Stem