Fertility diagnosis of some ornamental plants by foliar analysis

Mitra. Mirabdulbaghi

M.Mirabdulbaghi, Horticultural Research Department, seed and plant Improvement Institute

During August- October of 1996 and July- October of 1997 leaves were sampled from Rosaceae (Cv. Bacara), chrysanthemum morifolium (Cv. Pavilion) , Gladiouls (Cv. Sanusi) and Polianthus tubersoa during different stages of gowth and 2 fertilizer regimes :

1) Foliar application regime;

2) Soil application regime, samples were analysed for N.P.K .

The developmental pattern of nutrients absorption of studied ornamental plants varied with application regime and over two years. the results of 2 experiments "conducted over two years. were analysed to develop a relationship between nutrient uptake rate during different stages of growth and agronomical traits. N,P,K uptake in leaves of plants with foliar application closely related to plant lenghth , number of leaves per plant. In addtion for gladiouls and polianthus tuberosa these relationships were observed in the case of drymatter production.

The evaluation of correlation coefficient among characteristics and mineral uptake in leaves of plants treated with soil application showed a negative correlation betweeen number of stem per plant and K-uptake in leaves of cutrose, and a positive correlation between of number of stem per plant and K-uptake in leaves of cut crysanthemum.

grafted plant, a single T- budded plant and a single chip - budded plant were produced.

Feijoa layerage was more successful and 85 to 90 percent of layerages were rooted after 5 to 6 months of layerage. Finally experiments of air layerage and mound layerage of feijoa were conducted and new root initiations were developed.