EFFECT OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC FERTILIZERS ON ONION CROP

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ABSTRACT

Onion plants (Giza 20 cv.) were grown in 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 seasons in Maryout Experimental Station of Desert Research Center , Alexandria Governorate to study the effect of FYM and town refuse fertilization treatments on onion plants before transplanting at rates of 10 and 20 ton/fad. for each, in addition to the control. NPK fertilizers were applied at rates of 40 N: $30 P_2O_5 : 50 K_2O$, $60 N: 45 P_2O_5 : 75 K_2O$ and $80 N: 60 P_2O_5 : 100 K_2O kg/fad.The combination between organic manure and NPK treatments were also studied .$

Obtained results show that, organic manures or / and NPK treatments showed a significant increase in growth parameters, total yield, fresh and dry weight of bulb and bulb diameter . Chemical composition determined as N,P,K,Pb,Cd and Ni content,as well as T.S.S percentage in onion bulbs increased significantly due to treatments as compared with the control. The highest values and best quality concerning the previous characters was obtained in plants which received 20 ton/ fad of town refuse in addition to 60 N, $45 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5$ and $75 \text{ K}_2\text{O}$ kg/fad.

The increase in heavy metals content in onion bulbs was within the safety limits for human consumption .

INTRODUCTION

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is one of the foremost alliaceous vegetable plants, and one of the most important vegetable crops for export and local consumption. It has been used for flavouring, salads, sausages, soups and is also of a medical value.

Calcareous soils are usually poor in their organic matter content , in addition some elements become insoluble and unavailable to plants.

Application of organic manure increases growth characters, total yield and chemical composition of vegetables . Khalaf and Taha (1988) reported that organic manure at 20 m³/fad. were very beneficial for growth, total yield and NPK content in garlic plants under calcareous soil conditions. Singh *et al.* (1997) also found that application of FYM at 25 t/ha to onion plants increased growth parameters and marketable yield . In the same trend Soubeih (1998) observed that TSS and NPK content in tomato fruits increased with the application of 20 t/fad. town refuse.

Some studies have been reported on the postive effect of NPK on onion and garlic. Abo-Sedra *et al.*(1991) revealede that there were significant increments in growth of such plants with increasing fertilization levels of N, P_2O_5 and K_2O up to 120 : 60 : 96 kg./fad. respectively. Serrano *et al.*(1995) and Vachhcni and Patel (1996) found that chemical fertilizers gave the best

* This paper is a part of M.Sc. Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor, Zagazig University in July 2000

results of bulb diameter, weight and crop yield . In the same line Hassnien (1996) found that addition of NPK increased Cd and Pb concentration in cucumber, also Oukal (1999) showed that, higher NPK application (120 N+ $60 P_2O_5 + 45 K_2O \text{ kg/fad.}$) resulted in higher NPK content of onion bulbs.

Jana and Jahangir (1990) applied FYM at 20t/ha. combined with 100 kg N, 60 kg P and 100kg K on onion resulted in the highest values of plant height, bulb weight, bulb diameter and yield of onions, also Singh *et al.*(1997) found that OM with NPK application to onion plants increased bulb diameter, Size and marketable yield . Kropisz (1992) indicated that FYM at 25 t/ha with NPK increased NPK content of onion , Hassnien (1996) also found that addition of organic manure and NPK fertilizers increased Cd, Pb and Ni concentration in cucumbers .

The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of organic manure or / and NPK fertilizers on onion plant growth,total bulb yield and its components and chemical composition under calcareous soil conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two field experiments were conducted in Desert Research Center Maryout Experimental Station, Alexanderia Governorate, during the two successive seasons of 1997- 1998 and 1998- 1999, to study the effect of organic manures or / and mineral fertilizers on growth, yield and chemical composition of onion, (*Allium cepa* L.) cv. Giza 20. The soil of the experimental station is a calcareous soil with 53.59% sand, 19.83% silt, 26.58% clay, 55% calcium carbonate, 8.05 pH.

Twenty treatments , (the combination between 5 organic manure treatments and 4 NPK levels) were applied in a split plot design with four replicates. Organic manure treatments were arranged in the main plots, while the levels of NPK fertilizers were distributed randomly in the sub plots. The area of each plot was 10.5 m² including 5 rows, each row was 3.5 m long and 60 cm apart.

Organic manure included FYM and TR at rates of 10 and 20 t/fad. from each the treatments, were added to the soil before transplanting. The tested NPK fertilizer levels were : Control (NPK)₀, 40 N: 30 P₂O₅ :50 K₂O kg/fad. (NPK)₁, 60 N: 45 P₂O₅ :75 K₂O kg/fad. (NPK)₂ and 80 N: 60 P₂O₅ :100 K₂O kg/fad.(NPK)₃.The used NPK soursec were ammonium sulphate (21.5% N), calcium superphosphate (15.5% P₂O₅) and potassium sulphate (48% K₂O). The used amount of calcium superphosphate was added to the soil one time before transplanting. While the tested ammonium and potassium sulphate doses were divided into three equal portions and applied to the soil 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting.

Onion seeds were sown in the nursery on september 4 th and 8th in the two seasons respectively. Seedlings were transplanted after 65 days from sowing . The seedlings were transplanted on both sides of ridges 10 cm apart. The normal cultural practices of onion crop growing were followed.

Samples for vegetative characters were taken 20 weeks after transplanting, and the following data were recorded : plant length, number of leaves per plant and fresh and dry weight of both plant leaves and bulb.

Data were also recorded for total yield, weight of bulb, bulb diameter and dry matter content of bulbs. Chemical composition of onion bulbs were determined as TSS (A.O.A.C.,1975), total nitrogen and heavy metals determined by methods described by Page *et al.* (1982). While phosphorus and potassium were estimated according to APHA (1989) and Brown and Lilleland (1964) respectively. Obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis according to Gomez and Gomez (1984).

Table (A):The heavy metals content of lead, cadmium and nickle as PPM in bulbs treated with organic manures or / and NPK fertilizers were within the allowed range for human consumption, and below the toxic range as mentioned by Abd-El-Maksoud (1993)

Data obtained		Pb (PPM)	Cd (PPM)	Ni (PPM)
Yousf, Shadia, B.D. (2000)	The range of heavy metals in onion bulbs	102-5.5	0.4-0.9	1.3-1.6
Abd-El-Maksoud (1993)	Toxicity limits of heavy metals in plant	200	20	35

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vegetative growth:

Data illustrated in Table (1) show the effect of organic manure on the vegetative growth characteristics of onion plants 20 weeks after transplanting, and expressed as plant length, number of leaves , fresh and dry weight of leaves and bulb per plant . Data reveal that, all studied growth characters increased significantly due to the application of different levels of organic manure during both growing seasons as compared with the control. In this respect , the highest increment in growth parameters were obtained due to the application of town refuse at 10 and 20 t/fad.

Obtained results may be due to the fact that the decomposition of organic matter decreased the pH value and consequently nutrients in the soil became more available to plant hence enhanced plant growth.

The results agree with those reported by Khalaf and Taha (1988) on garlic, Singh *et al.* (1997) on onion and Soubeih (1998) on tomato. Anid *et al.*(1983) added that TR decreased osmatic pressure of the soil solution and consequently improved the uptake of soil nutrients required by plants.

Data illustrated in Table (1) show clearly that, growth parameters of onion plants increased significantly with increasing the levels of NPK when compared with the control. The highest apperent differences in growth parameters due to NPK application were cleared in sample taken after 20 weeks from transplanting. This may be due to the fact that the biological age of onion plants affects to a great extent the favourabl response of plant growth to different NPK treatments. The addition of NPK had a good effect on

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growth of plants (Abo-Sedera *et al.*, 1991 on garlic and Oukal, 1999 on onion). This may be due to the importent role of N in plants. N is found in proteins , nuclic acids and co-enzymes (Devlin, 1979), phosphorus also has a role in N₂ fixation, enhance nodulation of plant and increase photosynthesis of plant, while potassium activates some enzymes and K⁺ ions play an important role in targon control stomatal guard cells of leaves and as well increase photosynthesis (Abd-El- Aal, 1990 and Said, 1997).

Data presented in Table (2) show the effect of OM combined with NPK fertilizers on growth characters of onion plants. The growth parameters of onion plants increased with the application of OM with NPK rates as compared with the control.

These results show a trend nearly similar to that obtained by Jana and Jahangir (1990) Serrano *et al.*(1995) and Singh *et al.* (1997) on onion . This may be due to the positive effect of OM in increasing the water holding capacity and organic matter content in the soil . Moreover it improves the physical properties of soil, OM also provides plants with the needed nutrients (Gamal, 1992).NPK application supplys plants with these nutrients and activates their growth (Devlin, 1979). The significant response of growth parameters of onion plants 20 weeks after transplanting may be due to the great release of minerals and nutrients from TR which decrease the harmful effect of calcareous soil on plant growth, (Khalil *et al.*1991).

Yield and its components :

Data concerning yield and its components, expressed as total yield , fresh and dry weight of bulb, neck and bulb diameter, are presented in Tables (3 & 4).

Data shows that organic manures application significantly increased total yield in both growing seasons . Town refuse application at rates 10 or 20 t/fad. surpassed other treatments in their effect on fresh and dry weight of bulb and bulb diameter when compared with the control. Onion plants which received TR at the rate of 20 t/fad. produced the highest total yield as compared with any of the other organic manure treatments. The obtained results agree with those of Serrano et al. (1995) and Singh *et al.* (1997). The positive effect of OM on onion yield may be due to the fact that the addition of FYM or TR increased organic matter content and improved the structure and the physical properties of the soil (Gamal, 1992) . OM supplies soil with nutrients which plants need and consequently improve yield (Ekbladh 1995). The obtained results show that the addition of NPK at different used levels significantly increased total yield , fresh and dry weight of bulb as well as bulb diameter per plant when compared with the control during the two growing seasons.

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The (NPK)₂ 60N : $45P_2O_5$: $75K_2O$ kg/fad. recorded the highest onion yield and its components , when compared with other NPK levels. The positive effect of NPK applications on yield and its components of onion were in the same line with those obtained by Anez *et al.*(1994) and Vachhanin and Patel (1996) . The increase of onion yield and its components with the addition of NPK may be due to the fact that application of nitrogen increases leaf cell number and size and increases leaf production and protein synthesis , which consequently increases crop production. Phsphorus also is an essential element for photosynthsis processes, respiration, nitrogen and carbohydrate metabolism. In the same line potassium is essential for plant respiration and development of photosynthsis processes and chlorophyel content and protein synthsis. The important role of NPK in improving growth and yield of plants was explained by (Devlin, 1979).

Regarding , the effect of interaction between OM and NPK fertilizers on total yield, fresh and dry weight of bulb in addition to bulb diameter . Obtained results show significant increase of onions yield and fresh weight of bulb with OM and NPK application when compared with the control. The highest value of total yield was achieved by the treatment of 20t/fad. TR plus (NPK)₂ 60N : $45P_2O_5$: $75K_2O$ kg/fad. In general OM and NPK increased onion yield and its components . These results are in line with those of Warade *et al.*(1996) and Singh *et al.* (1997) .

Chemical composition

Differences in bulb minerals content in onion in relation to organic manuers treatments are shown in Tables (5 and 6). Results indicated that OM treatments, significantly increased nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content in bulbs at harvest (26 weeks old), when compared with the control. The highest values of NPK were in plants which received town refuse at 20 t/fed. in both growing seasons.

The positive effect of organic manures application on NPK content in onions agree with results obtained by Khalaf and Taha (1988), Abo- El-Defan (1990) and El- Shimi (1998). The favourable effect of organic manure on NPK content may be due to its beneficial effect on soil reaction and the increased availability of nutrients to plants (Khalil et al., 1991). The application of OM to onion plants significantly increased T.S.S in onion bulbs. The increase of T.S.S in onion bulbs may be due to the effective role of OM in providing the soil with elements that improve bioprocess in plants and leads to increased T.S.S. (Soubeih, 1998). Obtained results agree with Midan (1995) who showed that OM increased pigments, Vitamin C and T.S.S. in pepper fruit. As regard organic manure application to onion plants increased lead, cadmium and nickle in onion bulbs. These results are in the same line with those obtained by Anid et al.(1983) and Abd el- Aty (1997). This is due to the existence of heavy metals in organic manure and their release to the soil after the analysis of the compounds of OM, the uptake of these elements from the soil solution increases their content in plants. (Khalil et al., 1991).

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J. Agric. Sci. Mansoura Univ., 25 (9), September, 2000.

Data in Tables (5 and 6) show the effect of different NPK rates on the chemical composition of onion bulbs under calcareous soil conditions. The application of NPK levels to onion plants induced a significant increase in the NPK content in onion bulbs, when compared with the control. The highest values were obtained with (NPK)₃ 80 N: 60 P₂O₅ : 100 K₂O kg/ fad. Obtained results are in harmony with those obtained by Oukal (1999). The addition of NPK to the soil increased its level in the soil solution, and consequently increased its uptake by the plants (Patel et al 1992). NPK fertilizers significantly increased T.S.S. in onion bulbs. The highest percentage of T.S.S. in onion bulbs was obtained with the application of (NPK)₂ and. (NPK)₃. These results agree with those mentioned by Haggag et al .(1986). This increase may be due to the effective role of macro nutrients in activating metabolism and syntheses of proteins and croohvdrates and increasing photosynthsis processes (Devlin, 1979). As for, the effect of NPK application on heavy metals content expressed as Pb, Cd and Ni in onion bulbs results show that (NPK)₂ and. (NPK)₃ gave a positive significant increase in heavy metals in onion bulbs when compared with the control in the frist growing season, while, in the second season, no significant increase in heavy metals content in onion bulbs .was obtained Warade et al .(1995)and Hassnien (1996) indicated that applying NPK increased Pb, Cd and Ni content in plants.

The effect of OM combined with different rates of NPK on the chemical composition of onion bulbs are shown in Tables (7 and 8) Data shows that N and K content significantly increased in onion bulbs with applying (NPK)₂ and. (NPK)₃ combined with FYM or TR at rates 10 or 20 t/fad.However the treatment of TR at 20 t/fad. plus (NPK)₃ gave the highest values .The positive effect of interaction between organic manure and NPK fertilizers on NPK content in bulbs agree with the results obtained by Kropisz (1992) and Midan (1995). These results may be due to the favouroble effect of TR on soil reaction and hence increasing the availability of nutrients to plants (Khalil *et al.*(1991).

The addition of NPK fertilizers to the soil increases their content in plants. NPK content in plants increases with increasing the level of fertilization (Abo-Sedera et al. 1991). Respecting, the interaction between OM and different rates of NPK fertilizers to onion plants increased T.S.S in onion bulbs as shown in Table (7), but increases were not significant as compared to the control. The results agree with those obtained by Pimpini et al. (1992). The effect of OM combined with different rates of NPK fertilizers on heavy metals content in onions expressed as Pb, Cd and Ni are illustrated in Table (8) .Data shows a significant increase in heavy metals content in onions which received organic manure with NPK fertilizer treatments when compared with the control. The results agree with those obtained by Warade et al. (1995) and Hassninen (1996). This may be due to the fact that the addition of organic manures might increase the amounts of soil heavy metals and increase their uptake in plants (Hassninen ,1997). Abd el- Aty (1997) found that the concentration of heavy metals in plants increased by increasing the application of town refuse and chemical fertilizers.

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	Season		1997-1998			1998-199	9
Charac	ters			Heavy r	netals (pp	m)	
Treatments		Cd	Pb	Ni	Cd	Pb	Ni
	NPK 0	0.40	1.20	1.20	0.40	1.50	0.80
	NPK 1	0.50	1.30	1.00	0.40	2.80	0.90
Control	NPK 2	0.60	2.20	1.20	0.60	1.00	1.00
	NPK 3	0.60	3.30	1.30	0.40	2.20	0.80
	NPK 0	0.70	2.50	0.80	0.70	1.50	1.20
	NPK 1	0.60	1.50	1.30	0.50	1.20	1.10
F.Y.M. 10	NPK 2	0.70	3.90	1.30	0.60	2.40	1.10
	NPK 3	0.60	4.60	1.60	0.50	2.80	1.20
	NPK 0	0.50	3.50	1.20	0.50	3.10	0.90
	NPK 1	0.70	2.50	1.50	0.50	3.40	1.00
F.Y.M. 20	NPK 2	0.70	3.30	1.30	0.50	2.90	1.00
	NPK 3	0.60	5.50	1.30	0.60	4.60	1.10
	NPK 0	0.50	3.30	1.40	0.50	1.00	0.80
	NPK 1	0.50	4.70	1.30	0.60	3.50	0.90
T.R 10	NPK 2	0.5	2.50	1.20	0.40	4.50	1.00
	NPK 3	0.60	2.20	1.30	0.40	2.40	0.80
	NPK 0	0.50	2.20	1.50	0.40	1.70	1.00
	NPK 1	0.50	3.00	1.30	0.60	4.70	1.00
T.R. 20	NPK 2	0.90	4.00	1.30	0.50	3.40	1.10
	NPK 3	0.80	3.10	1.20	0.50	1.40	0.80
L.S.D. a	t 0.05	1.0	0.3	0.9	4.8	2.0	0.2

 Table (8): Effect of interaction between organic manure and NPK fertilization levels on heavy metals (ppm) after harvest in onion bulbs.

However obtained results provide that the heavy metals content in onion bulbs were within the safety levels for human consumption Table (A).

Generally it may be concluded that the use of organic manure and NPK fertilizers is very important to improve yield and quality of onions under calcareous soil conditions, the use of OM decreases the needed amounts of chemical fertilizers and as well decreases cost and environmental pollution.

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تأثير الأسمدة العضوية و غير العضوية على محصول البصل حسنة أحمد فؤاد محمد' ، فتحى أبو النصر سديرة' و شادية بسطروس داود يوسف' ١ قسم الإنتاج النباتي ، مركز بحوث الصحراء ٢ قسم الخضر ، كلية الزراعة بمشتهر جامعة الزقازيق

زرعت نباتات البصل (صنف جيزة ٢٠) خلال موسمي الزراعة ١٩٩٧-١٩٩٨ و١٩٩٨ و١٩٩٩ بمحطة تجارب بحوث مربوط التابعة لمركز بحوث الصحراء - محافظة الاسكندرية - لدراسة تأثير إضافة مخلفات المزرعة و مخلفات المدن بمعدل ٢٠، ٢٠ طن للفدان لكل منهما قبل نقل الشتلات بالاضافة إلى معاملة المقارنة (بدون اضافات) . وقد تم إضافة الاسمدة النتروجينية والفوسفاتية والبوتاسية بمعدلات (٢٠ فن ٢٠ فو ٢١ : ٥٠ بو٢ أ و ٢٠ ن : ٤٥ فو ٢١ : ٢٠ بو٢ أ و ٨٠ ن : ٢٠ فو ٢١ : ٢٠٠ بو٢ أ) كجم / فدان بالاضافة لمعاملة المقارنة ، و التوافيق الممكنة بين الأسمدة العضوية والمعدنية . وقد كان التصميم الاحصائي للتجربة قطاعات منشقة مرة واحدة

أظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها أن الأسمدة العضوية أو المعدنية أو كلاهما معا أدت إلى زيادة معنوية فى قياسات النمو لنباتات البصل بالأضافة إلى المحصول الكلى و الوزن الطازج و الجاف للبصلة وقطر البصلة وقد تم تقدير التركيب الكيماوى ومحتواة فى الابصال ممثلة فى النتروجين الكلى و الفوسفور و البوتاسيوم وأيضاً تقدير الرصاص والكادميوم والنيكل بالاضافة لنسبة المواد الصلبة الذائبة . وقد أمت المعاملات المستخدمة إلى زيادة نسب هذة المكونات الكيماوية معنويا عند مقارنتها بمعاملة المقارنة (بدون أضافات) . زادت معنويا بالمعاملات السابقة ذكرها عند مقارنتها بمعاملات المقارنة .

أوضحت النتائج المتحصل عليها ان معاملات الأسمدة العضويه او المعدنيه او كلاهما قد ادت الى زيادة معنويه فى صفات النمو ، المحصول الكلى ، الوزن الطازج والجاف للبصل وقطر البصلة لنباتات البصل. وايضا تم تقدير المكونات الكيميائيه (نيتروجين و الفوسفور والبوتاسيوم والكالسيوم والنيكل) كما تم تقدير نسبه المواد الصلبه الذائبه الكليه فى الأبصال .

وقد تم الحصول على أفضل النتائج وأحسن جودة بالنسبة للصفات السابق ذكر ها فى النباتات آلتي عوملت بمخلفات المدن بمعدل ٢٠ طن للفدان مع المعدل الثانى من التسميد المعدنى (٦٠ ن : ٤٥ فو ٢أه : ٢٥ بو ٢ أكجم/ فدان) .

وقد كانت الزيادة في المعادن الثقيلة في محصول الأبصال آمنة وليست ضارة بالصحة حيث أنها في الحدود المسموح بها وبعيدة عن حدود السمية في النبات . ولذلك ينصح باللجوء لإستخدام الأسمدة العضوية مع الأسمدة المعدنية لتحقيق أفضل النتائج لتقليل كميات الاسمدة الكيماوية المستخدمة لتقليل التكاليف و التلوث الناتج عن الإفراط في أستخدام الأسمدة الكيماوية .

		anting).											
Seasor	า		1997-	1998					199	8-1999			
Characte	r P.L.	L. No.	L.F.W.	L.D.W.	Bulb	Bulb	P.L.	L. No.	L.F.W.	L.D.W.	Bulb	Bulb	
Treatatment	(cm)	/Plant	(g)/Plant	(g)/Plant	F.W.(g)	D.W.(g)	(cm)	/Plant	(g)/Plant	(g)/Plant	F.W.(g)	D.W.(g)	
Effect of OM (ton/fed.)													
Control	70.5	7.2	73.9	9.0	63.3	6.6	60.9	6.4	49.4	4.0	64.7	7.9	
FYM (10)	77.9	7.6	84.7	11.1	68.3	9.5	67.1	6.9	64.0	5.0	72.0	10.5	
FYM (20)	79.9	7.3	98.3	11.3	67.0	9.7	65.7	6.8	58.0	5.2	73.2	9.6	
TR (10)	80.9	7.8	101.1	11.1	74.1	9.6	70.6	7.1	80.9	6.7	76.5	10.7	
TR (20)	82.5	8.4	109.9	12.6	82.6	10.7	70.5	7.4	75.5	5.8	90.1	13.0	
L.S.D. at 0.05	1.0	0.7	16.0	1.9	12.1	2.0	2.8	0.6	11.7	1.4	13.1	2.2	
				Ef	fect of	NPK (kg/	fed.)						
(NPK) ₀	72.0	6.6	81.2	9.3	63.9	7.6	65.0	6.4	57.3	4.2	64.7	7.9	
(NPK) 1	76.8	7.3	92.2	10.9	68.9	8.9	66.0	7.0	64.8	5.4	72.0	10.5	
(NPK) 2	82.2	8.2	102.3	12.3	77.1	9.8	69.5	7.2	69.2	6.1	73.2	9.6	
(NPK) 3	82.0	8.6	98.6	11.6	74.3	10.5	67.3	7.1	71.0	5.7	76.5	10.7	
L.S.D. at 0.05	1.2	0.5	10.6	1.1	8.8	1.1	2.9	0.4	7.4	0.7	13.1	2.2	

Table (1) : Effect of organic manure or NPK fertilization levels on bulbing characteristics of onion plants (20 weeks after transplanting).

					_	weeks al	ter trans	Janung					
	Season				97-1998					199	8-1999		
Cha Treatme	racters nts	P.L. (cm)	L.No. /P	L.F.W(g)	L.D.W(g)	B.F.W (g)	B.D.W (g)	P.L. (cm)	L.No. /P	L.F.W(g)	L.D.W(g)	B.F.W (g)	B.D.W (g)
	NPK 0	65.1	5.9	60.1	5.9	3.5	0.4	60.5	5.6	42.2	3.4	3.1	0.4
Control	NPK 1	68.1	7.1	73.4	8.6	3.3	0.4	62.3	6.5	52.6	3.1	3.4	0.4
	NPK 2	75.5	7.9	79.9	10.3	3.5	0.5	62.8	6.6	46.5	4.4	3.3	0.3
	NPK 3	76.6	8.1	82.4	11.0	4.0	0.5	64.4	6.8	56.3	5.1	3.5	0.4
	NPK 0	71.3	6.5	73.9	8.5	4.3	0.6	65.7	6.4	55.9	4.5	3.0	0.4
F.Y.M.	NPK 1	75.5	7.0	84.1	11.2	3.5	0.6	64.2	6.8	64.3	5.7	3.6	0.5
10	NPK 2	83.6	8.4	95.5	12.8	4.4	0.5	70.4	6.9	67.4	5.2	3.4	0.4
	NPK 3	81.1	8.4	85.4	12.0	4.5	0.5	68.2	7.4	68.5	4.6	3.2	0.4
	NPK 0	71.0	6.6	78.8	9.4	3.7	0.5	63.1	6.6	49.2	3.4	3.5	0.5
F.Y.M.	NPK 1	83.1	7.1	100.6	11.4	3.9	0.6	67.9	7.0	59.6	6.0	3.9	0.5
20	NPK 2	83.4	7.6	104.4	12.7	3.9	0.5	67.7	7.1	61.6	6.4	4.4	0.4
	NPK 3	81.9	8.0	109.5	11.7	4.2	0.5	64.2	6.6	61.3	5.1	4.5	0.5
	NPK 0	76.8	6.5	87.8	10.0	3.3	0.5	67.1	6.5	67.1	4.8	3.9	0.5
T.R 10	NPK 1	78.0	7.4	95.5	11.0	3.6	0.5	70.6	6.9	74.6	7.2	4.0	0.5
	NPK 2	84.0	8.6	114.5	12.1	5.0	0.5	75.6	7.6	90.8	7.6	5.1	0.6
	NPK 3	85.0	8.8	106.4	11.1	5.5	0.8	69.2	7.4	91.2	7.2	4.2	0.6
	NPK 0	80.1	7.5	105.3	12.6	3.9	0.5	68.5	6.8	72.2	4.9	3.9	0.5
T.R. 20	NPK 1	80.3	7.9	107.6	12.1	4.3	0.5	69.1	7.7	73.0	4.9	4.6	0.6
	NPK 2	84.3	8.5	117.4	13.5	4.4	0.6	74.2	7.7	79.4	6.9	4.0	0.5
	NPK 3	85.3	9.5	109.4	12.2	4.0	0.5	70.3	7.5	77.4	6.5	3.7	0.5
L.S.D. a	at 0.05	2.7	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S

 Table (2) : Effect of interaction between organic manure and NPK fertilization levels on vegetative growth characteristics of onion plants[20 weeks after transplanting]

Season			1997-1998					1998-1999		
Characters Treatments.	F.W. of bulb/ plant(g)	D.W. of Bulb/ Plant(g)	Neck diameter	Bulb diameter	Total yield (ton/fed	F.W. of bulb/ plant(g)	D.W. of bulb/ plant(g)	neck diameter	bulb diameter	Total yield (ton/fed
			Effect	of Organic	manure (to	on/fed				
Control	115.7	16.7	0.8	6.3	8.080	148.5	19.2	0.9	6.9	9.200
FYM _{10 (ton/ fad)}	128.1	17.3	0.8	6.7	10.000	145.1	21.0	0.9	7.0	10.320
FYM ₂₀ (ton/ fad)	138.5	19.0	0.8	6.8	11.440	146.7	21.9	0.8	7.1	10.400
TR 10(ton/ fad)	153.3	19.5	0.9	7.3	10.400	159.9	22.9	0.8	7.4	10.080
TR 20 (ton/ fad)	150.5	20.3	0.8	7.1	12.400	162.0	25.5	0.9	7.8	11.520
L.S.D at 0.05	21.3	2.4	N.S	0.5	1.7	21.0	2.8	N.S	0.6	1.1
			E	Effect of NF	PK (Kg/fad)					
NPK (0:0:0)	111.7	13.2	0.8	6.1	9.040	133.1	18.5	0.8	6.9	9.120
NPK _{1(40:30:50kg/fad)}	134.8	18.6	0.8	6.8	10.240	159.5	22.5	0.8	7.2	10.160
NPK _{2(60:45:75kg/fad)}	150.8	20.7	0.8	7.2	11.280	152.1	23.7	0.9	7.4	10.960
NPK3(80:60:100kg/fad	149.5	21.7	0.9	7.3	11.280	165.0	23.6	0.9	7.3	10.960
L.S.D at 0.05	14.7	2.3	N.S	0.4	0.9	13.9	2.3	N.S	0.3	0.8

Table (3):Effect of organic manure or NPK fertilization levels on bulbing characteristics and totalyield of onion plants [at harvest].

	Season		of onion 1	997-1998		-			1998-	·1999	
(Character	b.F.W	b.D.W	Neck	Bulb	T.Y	b.F.W	b.D.W	Neck	Bulb	T.Y
Treatm		(g)/P	(g)/P	diame.	diame.		(g)/P	(g)/P	diame.	diame.	
	NPK 0	73.3	7.7	4.7	0.7	5.520	113.6	13.5	6.3	0.8	6.960
Control	NPK 1	92.0	13.8	6.1	0.6	7.600	134.7	17.8	7.0	0.8	9.360
	NPK 2	139.5	20.8	7.0	0.9	8.480	148.7	21.8	6.9	1.0	9.760
	NPK 3	158.0	24.4	7.3	0.9	10.72	197.0	23.5	7.2	1.0	10.88
	NPK 0	100.5	13.3	6.2	0.8	8.320	119.3	16.2	6.7	0.9	9.280
F.Y.M.	NPK 1	124.4	17.4	6.6	0.8	8.320	154.6	19.4	7.1	0.9	9.760
10	NPK 2	136.6	19.3	7.0	0.8	9.920	139.0	23.5	7.0	0.9	11.20
	NPK 3	150.8	19.2	6.9	0.9	10.96	167.6	24.9	7.2	0.8	11.04
	NPK 0	109.6	14.9	6.2	0.8	10.16	137.0	17.7	6.9	0.8	9.520
F.Y.M.	NPK 1	150.3	21.1	6.8	0.8	11.84	180.0	24.7	6.6	0.9	10.72
20	NPK 2	148.4	18.7	7.0	0.8	12.08	130.0	23.2	7.6	0.8	10.88
	NPK 3	145.8	21.4	7.2	0.9	11.60	138.7	21.8	7.3	0.8	10.80
	NPK 0	149.5	13.4	7.0	0.8	9.200	148.5	20.3	7.0	0.8	928
	NPK 1	149.9	19.9	7.3	1.0	9.600	157.7	23.6	7.5	0.7	9.360
T.R 10	NPK 2	171.5	23.1	7.5	0.9	11.76	174.5	24.8	7.7	0.9	11.20
	NPK 3	142.3	21.6	7.4	0.9	12.48	158.7	22.7	7.2	0.8	10.64
	NPK 0	135.8	16.7	6.5	0.7	11.92	146.9	24.8	7.5	0.7	10.48
	NPK 1	157.5	20.9	7.0	0.9	12.00	170.2	26.8	7.9	0.9	11.92
T.R. 20	NPK 2	158.2	21.6	7.5	0.8	13.20	167.5	25.1	7.9	1.0	11.76
	NPK 3	150.7	22.1	7.5	0.8	12.56	163.1	25.2	7.9	1.0	11.76
L.S.D. at	t 0.05	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	2.1	31.2	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S

Table (4): Effect of interaction between organic manure and NPK	fertilization levels	on bulbing characteristics
and total yield of onion plants[at harvest].		-

b .F.W./P = Bulb fresh weight /plant (g.) Neck diame. = Neck diameter T.Y = Total yield (ton /fad).

b.D.W./P = Bulb dry weight /plant (g.) Bulb diame. = Bulb diameter

Season		1997-	·1998			1997	-1998	
Character				Mineral	content			
Treatment	N%	P%	K%	T.S.S%	N%	P%	K%	T.S.S%
		Effe	ect of Organ	ic manure (t	on/fad)			
Control	1.19	0.18	2.64	13.35	1.22	0.18	2.58	16.49
FYM _{10 (ton/ fad)}	1.34	0.24	2.75	14.10	1.27	0.23	2.65	16.90
FYM _{20 (ton/ fad)}	1.38	0.35	3.08	15.29	1.35	0.34	2.95	16.29
TR 10(ton/ fad)	1.52	0.37	2.93	14.19	1.43	0.34	2.9	17.69
TR 20 (ton/ fad)	1.64	0.48	3.21	15.55	1.55	0.45	3.10	17.87
L.S.D at 0.05	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.82	0.11	0.03	0.07	1.28
			Effect of	NPK (Kg/fad	I)			
NPK (0:0:0)	1.17	0.24	2.70	13.25	1.15	0.22	2.63	15.99
NPK _{1(40:30:50kg/fad)}	1.33	0.26	2.80	14.00	1.25	0.25	2.76	16.91
NPK _{2(60:45:75kg/fad)}	1.45	0.34	2.96	15.20	1.39	0.33	2.89	17.73
NPK _{3(80:60:100kg/fad}	1.71	0.45	3.22	15.52	1.65	0.43	3.05	17.55
L.S.D at 0.05	0.07	0.26	0.07	0.63	0.053	0.02	0.06	0.72

Table (5): Effect of organic manure or NPK fertilization levels on NPK Mineral content and T.S.S of onion.

Season		1997-1998		1997-1998							
Character	Mineral content										
Treatment	Cd ppm	Pb ppm	Ni ppm	Cd ppm	Pb ppm	Ni ppm					
·		Effect of Org	anic manure (to	n/fed		-					
Control	0.68	2.00	1.25	0.53	1.98	1.00					
FYM _{10 (ton/ fad)}	0.65	3.13	3.13	0.58	1.88	1.15					
FYM _{20 (ton/ fad)}	0.63	3.70	1.33	0.45	3.50	1.20					
TR 10(ton/ fad)	0.53	3.18	1.30	0.48	2.85	0.88					
TR 20 (ton/ fad)	0.53	3.08	1.33	0.50	2.80	0.98					
L.S.D at 0.05	0.07	0.16	0.08	0.02	1.18	0.13					
·		Effect	of NPK (Kg/fad)								
NPK (0:0:0)	0.52	2.54	1.22	0.50	1.76	1.02					
NPK _{1(40:30:50kg/fad)}	0.56	2.60	1.28	0.52	3.12	1.04					
NPK _{2(60:45:75kg/fad)}	0.68	3.18	1.26	0.52	2.84	1.14					
NPK _{3(80:60:100kg/fad)}	0.64	3.74	1.34	0.48	2.68	0.96					
L.S.D at 0.05	0.04	0.13	0.04	0.02	N.S	0.07					

Table (6): Effect of organic manure or NPK fertilization levels on the heavy metals of bulb onion

	and 1.3.3 in onio ason			<u>.</u> 7-1998			10	98-1999	
	ers		1331	-1330	Min	eral conter		30-1333	
Troat	tments	N	Р	К	T.S.S	N	P	K	T.S.S
Trea	NPK 0	0.85	0.10	2.42	11.75	0.87	0.08	0.87	14.29
Control									
Control	NPK 1	0.98	0.12	2.48	13.00	1.06	0.12	1.06	17.40
	NPK 2	1.33	0.21	2.69	14.13	1.27	0.20	1.27	17.38
	NPK 3	1.61	0.30	2.95	14.50	1.67	0.30	1.67	16.88
	NPK 0	1.07	0.16	2.57	12.88	1.08	0.15	1.08	15.20
F.Y.M. 10	NPK 1	1.29	0.18	2.62	14.88	1.21	0.18	1.21	17.00
	NPK 2	1.38	0.27	2.75	16.25	1.35	0.27	1.35	18.00
	NPK 3	1.61	0.36	3.06	16.13	1.43	0.33	1.43	17.38
	NPK 0	1.15	0.28	2.86	13.25	1.12	0.26	1.12	15.63
F.Y.M. 20	NPK 1	1.31	0.28	3.03	14.00	1.22	0.28	1.22	16.00
	NPK 2	1.38	0.33	3.16	14.13	1.36	0.35	1.36	16.38
	NPK 3	1.68	0.49	3.22	15.38	1.70	0.45	1.70	17.13
	NPK 0	1.39	0.26	2.73	14.50	1.35	0.23	1.35	17.50
T.R 10	NPK 1	1.49	0.32	2.87	15.00	1.35	0.29	1.35	17.00
	NPK 2	1.53	0.39	2.98	16.38	1.43	0.37	1.43	18.00
	NPK 3	1.67	0.51	3.14	16.33	1.58	0.48	1.58	18.25
	NPK 0	1.40	0.40	2.93	13.25	1.34	0.38	1.34	17.33
T.R. 20	NPK 1	1.56	0.42	2.95	14.00	1.43	0.38	1.43	17.13
	NPK 2	1.62	0.50	3.22	15.20	1.53	0.47	1.53	18.88
	NPK 3	1.97	0.61	3.75	15.52	1.89	0.58	1.89	18.13
L.S.D	. at 0.05	0.23	N.S	0.09	N.S	0.41	N.S	0.12	N.S

Table (7): Effect of interaction between organic manure and NPK fertilization levels on Mineral content (NPK) and T.S.S in onion bulbs [at harvest].