

The effect of foliar application of calcium chloride, magnesium sulfate, potassium sulfate and urea on cherry tree in Kermanshah Case study Sahneh

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Foliar application of nutrients is an effective method for timely access to different elements and optimal use of fertilizers is growing. In this study, foliar was performed urea (one and two), calcium chloride (one and two), potassium (one and two) and magnesium (one and two) in a completely randomized design with 17 treatments and 3 replications. Given the state of foliar treatments (one or two) when the trees were in bloom clean (dry and green fruit had been formed), each concentration was 5 per thousand. Foliar treatments effects were obtained on fruit yield and some quantitative and qualitative characteristics of fruits were studied. The results showed that the highest yield, dry matter, nitrogen, calcium, potassium, magnesium and phosphorus fruit, in the form of urea sprayed into one- stage potassium chloride two stage two-stage magnesium sulfate. Most of the fruit sugar had been achieved in the form of urea sprayed into one- stage potassium chloride two-step, two-step and one-step magnesium sulfate control at a significant level. The highest amount of vitamin C in the form of urea sprayed into a stage potassium chloride one-step, two-step and two-step control magnesium sulfate at a significant level had been achieved. Most of the storage of the control and treatment such as ammonia, in which the spray was applied once a stage Calcium Chloride. The survey findings can be concluded that two sprayed with the above-mentioned elements of the relevant factors considered in increasing the crop yield cherry.

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