

Effect of Different Sowing Plants on Potted Ornamental Plants

fariba mahtab*,ali mahbob khomami,

Abstract Organic waste such as urban waste, sewage sludge, animal and animal manure, paper, pruning waste and mushroom beds, and any other green lesion after composting can replace the pete in the growing area and have a good result. Peanut cocoon also has a considerable amount of peanut crop residues, which can be used as a source of compost for the cultivation of ornamental plants. The use of tea and zeolite waste due to low cost, lack of adverse effects on plant growth and also due to abundance, can be considered as an alternative to commonly used substrates. In this research, three independent experiments were performed on three plants including sculptural, plastic and silver scintillation in five substrate compositions including B1: 50% Azul Compost 40% Peanut Shell Compost 10% Perlite, B2: 50% Azulosa 40% Peanut shell shell compost 10% zeolite, B3: 30% Azulosa compost 30% Peanut shell shell compost 30% Tea waste compost 10% Perlite, B4: 30% Azulosa compost 30% Peanut shell shell 30% Compost Tea waste 10% zeolite and B5: 80% peyte 20% perlite (international control) with three plants per treatment in a randomized complete block design in a research greenhouse of Lahijan flower and flower plant research center. At the end of the plant growth period, growth factors including height, number of leaves, distance between nodes, length of the longest root, number of nodes, flower number, flowering start, flower diameter and stem diameter were measured. The results showed that 30% Azola compost 30% peanut shell compost 30% tea waste compost 10% perlite (B3) and 30% Azolia compost 30% peanut shell compost 30% tea waste compost 10 % Zeolite (B4) showed acceptable results in this study. Therefore, these compounds are recommended for use with different hydroponic cultures.

Keywords : Keywords: Ornamental plants, No soil bed, Sculptural ink, Capillary, Silver cloud, Zeolite, Peanut cocoon.