Effect of Different Levels and Times of Gypsum Consumption on Growth and Yield of Peanut in Astaneh Ashrafieh City

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In order to study the effect of different levels of gypsum consumption, ground cover experiment was conducted on a factorial basis based on randomized complete block design in three replicators of Guilan, Astaneh Ashrafieh, Iran. The stage of application of gypsum was at 2 levels (including A, Gypsum application at planting time, B-Gypsum application during planting of peanut flowering time) and Factortum The amount of gypsum was applied at 4 levels (including 0.50, 100 and 150 kg sulfur / hectare). The characteristics of the samples were: concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus elements in the plant parts during flowering and flowering periods, growth rate, growth rate, coefficient of distribution, effective period of pod growth, Intake, total yield, aerial parts yield, harvest index, percentage, grain yield, grain protein content, grain quantity and grain yield of peanut oil. The results of analysis of variance of the obtained data showed that the amount of gypsum application had a significant effect on the growth rate of growth, growth rate, number of pods, number of pods per head, yield, percentage, percentage of aerial parts, grain yield, and peanut seed protein content. However, there was no significant effect on the application of plaster to two-factor parameters. One of the factors affecting the flowering time of harvesting did not have any effect on the concentration of nitrogen and phosphorous elements in the aerial parts of peanut butter. In all of the parameters examined, there was no interaction between two factors. Regarding the results, it was found that the use of gypsum in the planting and flowering stages does not have a significant effect on peanut weight compared to total gut amount at planting time. Also, increasing the amount of sulfur consumed up to 150 kg / ha the source of gypsum can increase the land surface's performance.

Keywords : Gypsum consumption, grain protein content, total grain yield