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The objective effect of sources and increasing doses of potassium in roots of eggplant.

Introduction

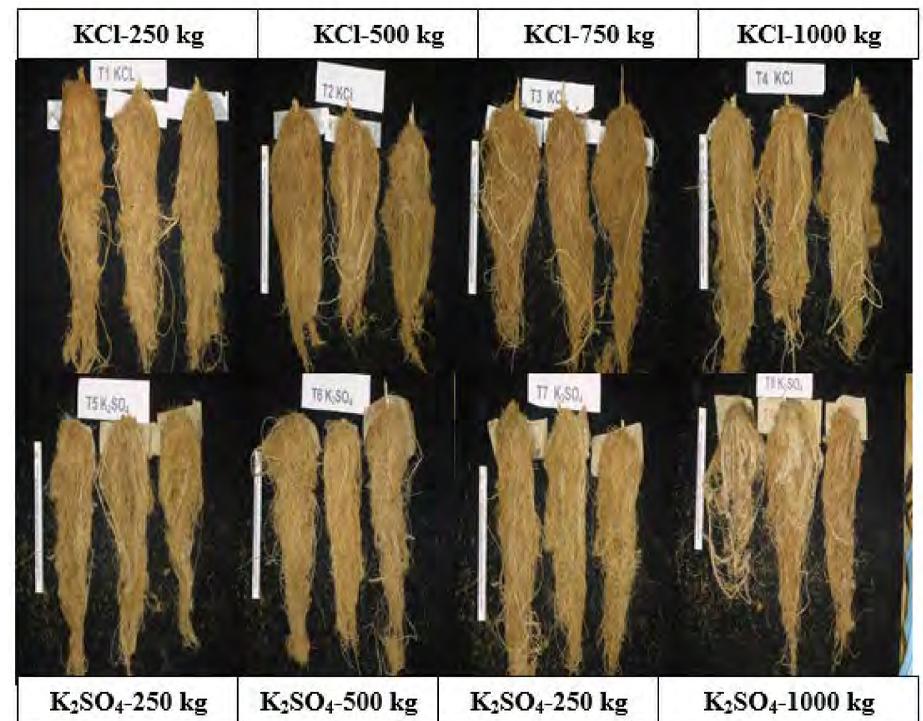
The main potassium fertilizer used in agriculture is potassium chloride followed by potassium sulphate to a lesser extent. Potassium sulfate is less “salty” than the potassium chloride.

Other aspect of potassium is linked to assimilation, because under adequate supplement in soil, the plant absorption of potassium can be four times higher than that of phosphorus, and equal to or greater than nitrogen, in which there are three macronutrients absorbed in large amounts in higher plants.



Salinity effect

Results



Observing that saline stress affected root production more intensely in the treatment using potassium sulphate fertilizer, at doses of 250 and 1000 kg K₂O ha⁻¹.

Materials and Methods

The experiment design used was factorial scheme with randomized blocks, 2 potassium sources (KCl and K₂SO₄) combined with 4 levels of K₂O (250, 500, 750 and 1000 kg ha⁻¹).

Quantification of salinity



Conclusion

It was concluded that sources and excessive doses of mineral K₂O induces stress in eggplants and affect the roots being less harmful K₂SO₄ source.

Acknowledgements