

Improving Yield and Quality of Some Olive Cultivars Using an Integrated and Balanced Fertilization Program Grown in Calcareous Soil

A.I. Rezk¹; O.A . Nofal² and A. B. El-Nasharty¹

ABSTRACT

Four olive cultivars 10-years old with different production purposes (oil, table-and double purposes) which grown in calcareous soils under drip irrigation system at North West region of Egypt were evaluated for their responses to an Integrated and Balanced Fertilization program (IBF) comparing with normal farm fertilization (NFF) during two successive seasons (2006, 2007).Results showed that remarkable and significant differences between cultivars in leaf-macro and micronutrients contents, olive yield and both oil and total acidity percentage as a result of using (IBF). Correlation coefficients cleared that there are high positive relations between leaf nutrients contents and olive yield. They reached to highest values with potassium ($r=0.63$)and both nitrogen and copper ($r=0.58$).With respect to oil percent, positive relations were also observed with potassium ($r=0.38$),copper ($r=0.26$), calcium ($r=0.24$) and phosphorus ($r=0.18$). Otherwise, negative relations were found with total acidity , particularly potassium ($r=-0.72$) and copper ($r=-0.55$) and to a less extent, with phosphorus ($r=-0.51$),calcium ($r=-0.49$),magnesium ($r=-0.48$),nitrogen ($r=-0.38$) and iron ($r=-0.33$).It is clear that potassium and copper had the most effective role on olive yield and its quality. There were also found positive relation between olive yield and its oil content ($r=0.20$) and in contrast, negative relations between each of them and total acidity ($r=-0.48$ and -0.14), respectively.

The olive yield of the four cultivars and their oil contents were increased as a result of using (IBF) program where the increasing rates ranged from 23-30% and from 13-26%, respectively. But the total acidity was decreased by rates ranged from 12-33%. In accordance, the highest olive yield was 28.9 kg/tree with 20.7% of oil and 0.7% of total acidity for the double-purpose cultivar (Picual) and the lowest one was 20.6 kg/tree with 7.7% of oil and 0.8% of total acidity for the table-purpose cultivar (Egazy, local cultivar).

It can be concluded that, the addition of macronutrients as soil application through the drip irrigation system and micronutrients as foliar application in an integrated and balanced fertilization (IBF) program to the four studied cultivars, has effective role for improving olive yield and its quality.

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide increase consumption from table olives and olive oil during recent years stimulated olive

growers and oil producers to improve and increase the production .Applying nutrients less than crop requirements reduce olive yield, while applying excess amounts may causes reducing in fruit quality, increasing environmental pollution (Shaaban *et al.*, 2004), and therefore, the importance of integrated balanced fertilization (IBF).To evaluate the trees nutritional status, most of the previous studies concentrated on determining the leaf nutrient content at the middle of growth season (Reuter and Robenson, 1986 and Hanson, 1996).On the other hand, amendment of the deficient nutrients in an advanced growth stage would not enable the plants to give the target yield.

Experiments carried out in olive orchards indicated that the trees are suffering from nutrient deficiencies (Fernandez - Escobar, 1998 and Viesman *et al.*, 2002). Moreover, many researches point out that olive trees varied among plant species and cultivars in their nutrient status especially in the absorption and translocation (Procpio and Wallas, 1979, Zaharieva, 1982, Mabark *et al.*, 1992) and their yields and fruit quality (Rezk *et al.*, 2005).

The present work was designed to characterize the response of using an integrated and balanced fertilization program on yield and quality of some olive cultivars under drip irrigation system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The trial was conducted during 2006 and 2007 seasons on four olive cultivars(10 years old), namely Picual , Manzanello, Coratina and Egazy.

They were grafted on Balady rootstock and grown in sandy loam soil in olive private farm at Wadi El-Natron region, Egypt. The soil of the experimental site is loamy sand with 6.9 %calcium carbonate, 0.33% organic matter, an electrical conductivity of 0.52 dS/m and a pH of 8.2. Two Fertilizer programs were applied which are the control (Normal Farm Fertilization; NFF): 300g N as ammonium nitrate, 100g P₂O₅ as phosphoric acid, 400g K₂O as potassium sulfate, 0.0g MgO as magnesium sulfate/tree/year and the integrated and balanced fertilization program(IBF): 400, 500g N, 200, 250g P₂O₅, 500, 750g K₂O, 25, 50g MgO, 1.0g Fe, 1.0g Mn, 1.0g Zn, 0.20g Cu and 0.10g B /tree year for 2006 and

¹Fertilization Technology Department.

2 Plant Nutrition department, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt.

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2007 seasons, respectively. All macronutrients, were added through drip irrigation and micronutrients in EDTA chelated form except B as Sodium borate form (borax) were foliar sprayed three times during the growth season, i.e. before flowering, after fruit set and one month later.

The experimental design was factorial in randomized complete block design with 4 replicates each one was represented by 16 trees for each cultivar.

Leaf sampling was performed in mid of growing season for determination of nutrient contents as outline in Chapman and Pratt (1978). The harvest olive yield and both oil and total acidity percentages were determined for each cultivar.

The obtained data were subjected to statistical analysis for least significant difference (LSD) using PC-SAS software (SAS Institute, 1988).

RESULTS

It is clear that leaf mineral content of the four olive cultivars was significantly different due to modification of the fertilizer program over the two seasons (Tables 1, 2). It is clear that for the control (NFF), the concentrations of all nutrients were less than that in treated trees (IBF). Results indicated that Picual cultivar posed the highest leaf N-content (1.61%) which increased by 28.8% as compared with control. The results of leaf P-content for all cultivars did not show any significant differences by

applying IBF program except for Egazy cultivar in which P-content was increased from 0.06 to 0.10 %. With respect to leaf K-content, the data in Table (2) indicate that there are significant differences either between cultivars or treatments. In addition ,the maximum concentration of potassium was found with Manzanello cultivar, whereas its leaf content was 2.15% in IBF treatment with an increasing percent of 30% compared to the control .A similar trend was observed for leaf Ca-content, but in Coratina cultivar the leaf content was twice that of control. In addition, all olive cultivars were highly responded to IBF program which reflected to an increase in leaf Mg-content which reached more than the control by 59% .

Leaf- micronutrients content of all olive cultivars was improved in sequences to applying IBF treatment (Table2). The table-purpose (Egazy)cultivar was superior with leaf Fe-content while the double-purpose (Manzanello) gave the heighest Mn, Zn and Cu contents.

As shown in Table (3), the average olive yield of the two seasons was varied between cultivars in the following order: picual > Manzanello > Coratina > Egazy. On the other hand, applying IBF program significantly affected the olive yield of all cultivars with different degrees and increasing percent in the yield ranged from 23% for Manzanello to 30% for Egazy comparing to the control.

Table 1. Leaf macronutrient contents of olive cultivars as affected by farm and integrated balanced fertilizations (average of two seasons 2006 and 2007)

Element (%)	Treatment	Cultivars				Mean*	L.S.D. 0.05
		Picual	Manzanello	Coratina	Egazy		
N	NFF	1.25	1.30	1.10	1.08	1.18b	0.14
	IBF	1.61	1.46	1.30	1.33	1.43a	
	Mean*	1.43a	1.38a	1.20b	1.21b		
L.S.D. 0.05		0.10					
P	NFF	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.08b	0.02
	IBF	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10a	
	Mean*	0.09b	0.11a	0.08b	0.08b		
L.S.D. 0.05		0.02					
K	NFF	1.48	1.65	1.40	1.03	1.39b	0.18
	IBF	1.73	2.15	1.77	1.07	1.68a	
	Mean*	1.61b	1.90a	1.59b	1.05c		
L.S.D. 0.05		0.15					
Ca	NFF	1.22	1.96	1.10	1.20	1.37b	0.25
	IBF	2.10	2.21	2.43	1.80	2.14a	
	Mean*	1.66b	2.09a	1.77b	1.50b		
L.S.D. 0.05		0.35					
Mg	NFF	0.13	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.17b	0.02
	IBF	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.27a	
	Mean*	0.18b	0.23a	0.24a	0.23a		
L.S.D. 0.05		0.03					

* Mean followed by the same letter (s) are not significantly different at 0.05 level .

NFF =Normal Farm Fertilization

IBF = Integrated Balanced Fertilization

Table 2. Leaf micronutrients contents of olive cultivars of as affected by farm and integrated balanced fertilizations (average of two seasons 2006 and 2007)

Element (ppm)	Treatment	Cultivars				Mean*	L.S.D. 0.05
		Picual	Manzanello	Coratina	Egazy		
Fe	NFF	87	145	95	71	99.5b	19.0
	IBF	133	163	135	166	149.3a	
	Mean*	110.0b	154.0a	115.0b	118.5b		
L.S.D. 0.05		26.0					
Mn	NFF	24	38	28	21	27.75b	4.2
	IBF	29	43	39	42	38.25a	
	Mean*	26.5c	40.5a	33.5b	31.5bc		
L.S.D. 0.05		6.0					
Zn	NFF	19	30	14	18	20.25b	3.4
	IBF	26	36	26	26	28.50a	
	Mean*	22.5b	33.0a	20.0b	22.0b		
L.S.D. 0.05		4.9					
Cu	NFF	5.1	5.7	4.2	2.6	4.40b	1.1
	IBF	6.5	9.0	5.7	4.9	6.53a	
	Mean*	5.80ab	7.35a	4.95b	3.75b		
L.S.D. 0.05		1.6					

* Mean followed by the same letter (s) are not significantly different at 0.05 level .

NFF =Normal Farm Fertilization

IBF = Integrated Balanced Fertilization

Concerning oil percentage, results in Table(3) showed that this character was significantly affected by olive cultivar. In this respect, oil percentage of Picual under the IBF program was generally the highest (20.7%) whereas for Egazy was the lowest (7.7%). The variations in total acidity percentages between the four tested cultivars were also significant. Otherwise, the IBF treatment significantly decreased total acidity by 20-33% comparing with the control.

Table 3. Yield, oil and total acidity of olive cultivars as affected by farm and integrated balanced fertilizations (average of two seasons 2006 and 2007)

Cultivars	Character	Olive yield (Kg / tree)	(%) Increasing	Oil (%)	(%) Increasing	Total acidity (%)	(%) Decreasing
Picual	NFF	23.0	-	17.6	-	1.2	-
	IBF	28.9	26	20.7	18	0.8	33
	Mean*	25.95a	-	19.15a	-	1.00a	-
Manzanello	NFF	21.8	-	15.5	-	0.9	-
	IBF	26.8	23	18.9	22	0.7	22
	Mean*	24.30a	-	17.20a	-	0.80c	-
Coratina	NFF	19.6	-	17.5	-	1.0	-
	IBF	24.4	24	19.7	13	0.8	20
	Mean*	22.00b	-	18.60a	-	0.90b	-
Egazy	NFF	15.8	-	6.1	-	1.2	-
	IBF	20.6	30	7.7	26	0.8	33
	Mean*	18.20c	-	6.90b	-	1.00a	-
L.S.D. 0.05 between cultivars		1.9	-	2.3	-	0.10	-
Mean*	NFF	20.05b	-	14.18b	-	1.08a	-
	IBF	25.18a	0.20	16.75a	0.15	0.78b	0.27
L.S.D. 0.05 between treatments		1.5	-	2.1	-	0.1	-

*Mean followed by the same letter (s) are not significantly different at 0.05 level .

NFF =Normal Farm Fertilization

IBF = Integrated Balanced Fertilization

Data of the correlation coefficients were used to predict the relations between leaf nutrients contents and olive yield. In this concern, the data showed positive relationships between olive yield and leaf-nutrients content. The highest value was occurred for potassium ($r=0.63$), however, the lowest value was for manganese ($r=0.08$).

In terms of the relations between oil percentage and leaf-nutrients content, the data showed positive responses with potassium, copper, calcium and phosphorus in a descending order. In contrast, negative actions were obtained with nitrogen, magnesium and manganese .

Concerning total acidity percentage, the results indicated that there were widely negative relations with nutrients which ranged between ($r=-0.72$) for potassium and ($r=-0.06$) for Manganese.

The relationship between olive yield, oil percentage and total acidity percentage, the results showed a positive relation between olive yield and its oil content ($r=0.20$). On the other hand, negative relations were found between each of them and total acidity percentage ($r=-0.48$ and - 0.14, respectively).

Table(3)showed that there were significant differences in yield, oil and total acidity of olive cultivars as affected by IBF program .The average values of the two seasons revealed that the increments of olive production of the four tested cultivars raised by 23-30% comparing to the initial treatment. Meanwhile, in case of oil percentage the increasing rate was ranged from 13-26% over control. Otherwise, the total acidity was decreased by rate of 20-33% due to using integrated balanced fertilization program. On the other hand, the highest olive yield was 28.9kg/tree associated with 20.7% of oil and 0.7% total acidity for the double-purpose cultivar (Picual) and the lowest one was 20.6 kg/tree associated with 7.7% of oil and 0.8% of total acidity for the table-purpose cultivar (Egazy), under the IBF fertilization program.

DISCUSSIONS

The mean values of leaf nutrient contents of the four olive tested cultivars revealed that the IBF fertilization treatment produced an improvement results than found in control. The key role of integrated balanced fertilization (IBF)in increasing of leaf nutrients content was due to its favorable effects such as improving some soil chemical properties (Gallardo-Lara & Dogales, 1987). Subsequently, apply an increments created nutrient balance in the root medium, which was a real reflection to their concentration in the leaf tissues.

The obtained finding are in line with the results reported by (Shaaban *et al.*, 2004). On the other hand, the improvement of nutritive status of four olive cultivars in response to micronutrients application may be attributed to better balance between macro- and micronutrients. Such results were in agreement with that

mentioned by (Mengel & Krikby, 1987 and Rezk *et al.*, 2005).

Hence, the applying of IBF program which combined of macro- and micronutrients in a balanced form is very important to achieve good nutritive status for olive trees.

Referring the response of olive cultivars to the fertilizer treatment, it is quite evident that there were significant differences among cultivars in the two studied seasons. In this respect, Zaherievea (1982) reported that the same plant species and varieties adapted better to unfavorable soil condition than others as well as there are wide difference among varieties in their nutrient requirements. While, Ahmed *et al.*, (1998) mentioned that those differences mainly due to genetically factors.

The studied cultivars were positively affected and varied in their response to IBF program. However, the cultivars were widely differed in their leaf nutrient contents which reflecting on olive yield and its quality. In general, Manzanello showed the highest leaf nutrient contents among the tested cultivars and Picual gained the highest values of olive yield and oil percentage associated with lowest total acidity. This indicating the importance of the ratio between nutrients (balancing nutrition) rather than only leaf nutrient contents. On the other hand, the results of correlation coefficients indicated the promising role of nitrogen, potassium and copper for improving the yield, oil percentage and decreasing the acidity. This might be attributed to the improvement in plant physiological processes and reflecting on yield and its quality. Nofal *et al.*, (1999) and Rezk *et al.*,(2005) indicated the same findings.

It can be concluded that using an integrated and balanced fertilization program (IBF) can be improve the physiological performance of olive cultivars which reflects on their yield and its quality.

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الملخص العربي

تحسين إنتاجية وجودة محصول بعض أصناف الزيتون بإستخدام نظام التسميد المتكامل والمتوازن في الأراضي الجيرية

عبد الحليم ابراهيم رزق، أسامة انور نوفل، عادل بدر النشرى

والحديد ($r = -0.33$). ولقد اتضح أن للبوتاسيوم والنحاس دوراً فعالاً ومؤثراً على المحصول وجودته كما ظهرت علاقة ارتباط موجبة بين محصول الزيتون ونسبة الزيت والعكس بين كلاً منهما مع الحموضة الكلية حيث كانت (-0.48 ، -0.14) على الترتيب. كذلك فإن محصول الزيتون للأصناف الأربع و محتوى الزيت زاد كثيراً نتيجة استخدام برنامج التسميد المتوازن والمتكامل حيث تراوحت الزيادة ما بين 13-30% ومن 23-26% على الترتيب فيما انخفضت الحموضة الكلية بمعدل يتراوح ما بين 12-33%.

وطبقاً لذلك كان أعلى محصول زيتون 28.9 كجم/شجرة متواكباً مع نسبة زيت قدرها 20.7% ونسبة حموضة كلية قدرها 0.8% بالنسبة لصنف بيكون المزدوج الغرض، بينما كان أقل محصول زيتون 20.6 كجم/شجرة متزامناً مع نسبة زيت 7.7% ونسبة حموضة كلية 0.8% لصنف العجيزى الحالى (المائدة) وذلك تحت نظام التسميد المتوازن والمتكامل (IBF).

وما سبق يتبين أن التسميد بالعناصر الكبرى مع نظام الري بالتنقيط مع إضافة العناصر الصغرى رشا للأربعة أصناف تحت الدراسة كان له دوراً هاماً وفعالاً بدرجات متفاوتة في تحسين محصول الزيتون وجودته 0

تم تقييم 4 أصناف زيتون عمر 10 سنوات ذات أغراض إنتاجية مختلفة (زيت- مائدة- مزدوجى الغرض) في أراضي جيرية تحت نظام الري بالتنقيط بمنطقة وادى النطرون- مصر في موسمين متتاليين 2006 ، 2007 تحت نظام التسميد المتوازن والمتكامل (IBF) ومقارنة بالتسميد العادى للمزرعة(NFF). ولقد أظهرت النتائج اختلافات معنوية بين الأصناف في محتواها من العناصر الكبرى ومحصول الزيتون و نسبة الزيت والنسبة المئوية للحموضة الكلية كنتيجة لاستخدام نظام التسميد المتوازن والمتكامل. ولقد أظهرت معاملات الارتباط بأن هناك علاقات إيجابية عالية بين المحتوى الغذائي للورقة ومحصول الزيتون حيث بلغت أقصاها مع البوتاسيوم ($r = 0.63$) وكلاً من النيتروجين والنحاس ($r = 0.58$) وبالنسبة لنسب الزيت فإن العلاقات كانت إيجابية وبخاصة مع البوتاسيوم ($r = 0.38$) والنحاس ($r = 0.26$) والكلاسيوم ($r = 0.24$) والفسفور ($r = 0.18$) وعلى العكس من ذلك فكانت هناك علاقات سالبة مع الحموضة الكلية وبالأخص مع البوتاسيوم ($r = -0.72$) والنحاس($r = -0.55$) وامتدت لأقل من ذلك مع الفوسفور ($r = -0.48$) والكلاسيوم ($r = -0.49$) والماغنيسيوم ($r = -0.51$) والنيتروجين ($r = -0.38$)