

Centre for Smart Agriculture Production Technology of cut and loose flower



Module 2: Cultural practices followed in cut and loose flowers Session 13: Foliar nutrients



Foliar feeding is a technique of feeding plants by **applying** liquid **fertilizer** directly to the leaves. Plants are able to absorb essential elements through their leaves. The absorption takes place through their stomata and also through their epidermis. Plants are also able to absorb **nutrients** through their bark.

Benefits:

Empowering Communities...

- Higher resistance to diseases and insect pests
- . Improved drought tolerance
- . Improved soil salinity tolerance
- Higher resistance to physiological disorders
- Rapid utilization of applied nutrients and therefore rapid correction of observed deficiencies
- Being highly effective for the immobilized nutrients in the soils, such as iron
- Providing faster responses with applied crop nutrients, only 3-4 days required



Nutrient foliar fertilizer

This kind of foliar fertilizer has a high content of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and trace elements, and its main function is to provide various nutrients for crops and improve the nutritional status of crops, especially suitable for the supplement of various nutrients in the later growth stage of crops.



Regulated foliar fertilizer

Such foliar fertilizers contain substances that regulate plant growth, such as auxin and hormone, etc., and their main function is to regulate the growth and development of crops.



Biological foliar fertilizer

Such fertilizers contain microbial bodies and metabolites, such as amino acids, nucleotides and nucleic acids. The main function is to stimulate crop growth, promote crop metabolism, reduce and prevent the occurrence of diseases and insect pests.



Compound foliar fertilizer

This kind of foliar fertilizer has a wide variety of compound and mixed forms. Its function has a variety of, one kind of foliar face fertilizer can provide nutrition already, can stimulate growth to control development again.



Fertiliser recommendation for gladiolus:

N, P, K each @ 200 kg/ha.
Nitrogen may be applied in 3-4 split applications i.e. before planting, at 2-3 leaf stage, at spike emergence and after completion of flowering.



Fertiliser Recommendation for Jasmine:

Jasminum auriculatum: 120 g N: 240 g P2O5:120 g K2O per plant.

•*Jasminum sambac*: 60 g N: 60 g P2O5:120 g K2O per plant.

Jasminum grandiflorum: 60g N: 60 g P2O5:120 g K2O per plant.



Fertilizer recommendation for carnation:

The optimal nitrate level in the medium should be 25-40 ppm; phosphorus 5-10 ppm; potassium 25-40 ppm; calcium 125 - 200 ppm; magnesium 30 - 40 ppm and boron 30-35 ppm.



Thank you.....