**Response of Saidy Date Palms to Some Inorganic, Organic and Biofertilization As Well As Some Antioxidant Treatments**

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**Abstract:** During 2012 and 2013 seasons, Saidy date palms received N as 40 to 100% inorganic plus 10 to 30 % farmyard manure and Biogen as well as vitamins A & K and salicylic acid each at 250 ppm. Growth characters, plant pigments, N, P, K, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn and Cu, yield, fruit quality, nitrite and nitrate in the juice in response to these treatments were investigated. Using the suitable N via 60 to 80% inorganic N plus 10 to 20% organic N and Biogen was accompanied with improving yield and bunch weight relative to using N completely via inorganic N or when inorganic N was added at percentages lower than 60%. Spraying vitamins A & K and salicylic acid each at 25.0 ppm caused a great promotion on growth and fruiting relative to the check treatment. Using vitamins A was superior than using vitamin K in this respect. Spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm was preferable than using any vitamins in this connection. The best findings were recorded on the palms that fertilized with N as 60% inorganic N + 20% farmyard manure enriched with 20% Biogen. Supplying Saidy date palms with N (1000 g N / palm/ year) via 60% inorganic + 80 kg farmyard manure / palm / year+ 200 g Biogen / palm / year besides spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm four times is responsible for improving yield and fruit quality.

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**1. Introduction**

Nowadays, using organic and biofertilization as a partial replacement of mineral N fertilizers, vitamins and salicylic acid are very effective in improving yield and fruit quality of different fruit crops. This is attributed to the important role of organic and biofertilizers on enhancing soil fertility, availability of nutrients, N fixation and natural hormones (**Kanniyan, 2002**). Vitamins andsalicylic acid are responsible for avoiding the plants from all stresses, and reactive oxygen species and enhancing cell divisions and the biosynthesis of all organic foods (**Oretili, 1987, Ding *et al.,* 2001 and Hayat and Ahmed, 2007**).

Organic and biofertilization were found by many authors as an important partial replacement of mineral N fertilizers for reducing pollution and improving, yield and fruit quality of fruit crops especially date palm cvs (**Mohamed and Ragab, 2004; Mohamed and Gobara, 2004; Mansour *et al.,* 2004; Al- Wasfy and El- Khawaga, 2008; El- Salhy, 2008; Morsi, 2009; Ibrahiem- Zenib, 2010; Ahmed *et al.,* 2011; Ahmed- Samah, 2011 and Ahmed *et al.,* 2014a and 2014b**). An obvious promotion on fruiting of date palm cvs was attributed to using vitamins (**Ragab, 2004; Sayed *et al.,* 2011; Ahmed *et al.,* 2011; Ahmed *et al.,* 2013b;' Hassan, 2014 and Hassan- Huda, 2014**) and salicylic acid (**Eshmawy, 2010; Ahmed, 2011; Abd El- Megeed, 2015 and Ahmed *et al.,* 2015**).

The target of this study was examining the effect of organic and biofertilization, vitamins A & K and salicylic acid on fruiting of El- Saidy date palms grown under New Valley environmental conditions.

**2. Material and Methods**

This study was conducted during 2012 and 2013 seasons in a private date palm orchard situated at El- Farafrah Oasis New Valley Governorate on 40 years old Saidy date palms as (Semi- dry date palm cv.). These palms produced through conventional propagation by offshoots as well as characterized by regular bearing. The selected palms are uniform in vigour healthy, good physical conditions, free from insects, diseases and damages. They are planted at 7 x7 meters apart (85 palms/ feddan). The selected palms were irrigated with well water through surface irrigation system. The texture of the soil is sandy.

Hand pollution of all the selected palms was achieved by inserting five fresh male strands into the center of one female spathe according (**Hussein *et al.,* 1987**) to using the same source of pollens (Saidy date palms males) to avoid resides of metaxenia (according to **Dammas**, **1998**). The pollen grains viability was tested before carrying out pollination with acetocarmine staining. according to **Moreira and Gurgel (1944)**. Pollination was carried out throughout two days after female spathes cracking at the day time of afternoon according to **Omar (2007)**. Every bunch was bagged after pollination by white paper bags which were tied at the ends using a piece of cotton for aeration. The bags were shaken lightly to ensure pollens distribution and they were removed after one month (**Musa, 1981**). Number of bunches per palm was adjusted to ten bunches and leaf bunch ratio was maintained at 8 : 1 (according to **Omar, 2007**).

Physical and chemical properties of the experimental soil at 0.0- 90 cm depth are presented in Table (1) according to the procedure of **Cottenie*et al.,* (1982**).

**Table (1): Analysis of the tested soil:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characters** | **Values** |
| **Practical size distribution**  |
| Sand % | 7.5 |
| Silt % | 11.0 |
| Clay % | 81.5 |
| Texture  | Sandy |
| pH ( 1 : 2.5 extract) | 8.80 |
| E.C. ( 1 : 2.5 extract) mmhos / 1 cm / 25oC | 0.75 |
| Organic matter % | 1.2 |
| Total CaCO3% | 20 |
| **Available macronutrients (ppm)** |
| N | 22.0 |
| P | 3.3 |
| K | 80.0 |
| Ca | 71.0 |
| Mg | 5.0 |
| **EDTA extractable available micronutrients (ppm)** |
| Zn | 2.1 |
| Fe | 1.8 |
| Mn | 0.9 |
| Cu | 0.7 |

All the selected Saidy date palms received common horticultural practices as usually applied in the orchard.

This experiment included sixteen treatments from two factors (A & B). The first factor (A) consisted from the following inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments:

a1) Using the suitable N (1000 g N palm/ year) as 100 % inorganic N (2985.1 g ammonium nitrate / palm/ year).

a3) Using the suitable N as 80% inorganic N (2388.1 g ammonium nitrate / palm / year) + 10% organic N (40 kg F.Y.M., 0.25 % N / palm / year) + 10% biofertilizer (100 g Biogen / palm/ year).

a3) Using the suitable N as 60% inorganic N (1791.1 g ammonium nitrate / palm / year) + 20% organic N (80 kg F.Y.M., 0.25 % N / palm / year) + 20% biofertilizer (200 g Biogen / palm/ year).

a4) Using the suitable N as 40% inorganic N (1194.0 g ammonium nitrate / palm / year) + 30% organic N (300 kg F.Y.M./ palm / year) + 30% biofertilizer (300 g Biogen / palm/ year).

The second factor (B) comprised from the following four treatments from vitamins A & B & salicylic acid:

b1) Untreated palms.

b2) Spraying vitamin A at 250 ppm.

b3) Spraying vitamin K at 250 ppm.

b4) Spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm.

Each treatment was replicated three times, one palm per each. Ammonium nitrate (33.5 %N) as a source of inorganic N was divided into three equal batches and applied at the first week of March, May and July. It was broadcast around each palm 20 cm far from palm trunk. Farmyard manure (Table 2) enriched with Biogen added at the last week of Jan. in two trenches (25 m deep 1.0 m long and 25 cm wide) at both sides of trees row.

**Table (2): Analysis of the tested farmyard manure**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Parameter | Values |
| Cubic meter weight (kg.) | 650.0 |
| Moisture % | 35.0 |
| O.M.% | 24.0 |
| pH ( 1: 10) | 8.70 |
| EC (mmhos cm-1 / 25oC). | 5.70 |
| C/N | 17.5 |
| Total N % | 0.25 |
| Total P % | 0.32 |
| Total K % | 0.92 |
| Total Ca % | 1.83 |
| Total Mg % | 1.00 |
| Total Fe ( ppm) | 14900 |
| Total Mn( ppm) | 500 |
| Total Zn (ppm) | 55 |

Each ml of Biogen contains 106cells. Vitamins A & K was solubilized in few drops of ethyl alcohol before application. Salicylic acid solution was adjusted to pH 6.0 by using 1.0 N sodium hyrdorxide and was solubilized in few drops of ethyl alcohol. These antioxidants were sprayed four times started at the first week of March and at 45 day intervals. Triton B as wetting agent was used to all sprayed solutions at 0.5%. Spraying was done till runoff.

Randomized complete block design in split plot arrangement was followed. The four inorganic, organic and biofertilization treatments occupied the main plots. The four antioxidants treatments ranked the subplots.

During both seasons, the following parameters were recorded:

1-Vegetative growth characters namely number of green leaves/ palm, number of pinnae / leaf, pinnae area (**Ahmed and Morsy, 1999**) and leaf area.

2- Plant pigments namely chlorophylls a & b, total chlorophylls, and total carotenoids as mg / 100 g F.W. (**Von –Wettstein, 1957 and Hiscox and Isralstam, 1979**).

3- Nutrients namely N, P, K and Mg (as percentages) and Zn, Fe, Mn and Cu (as ppm) in the leaves (**Peach and Tracey, 1968; Cottenie*et al.,* 1982 and Summer, 1985**).

4- Yield (kg.) and bunch weight (kg.)

5- Fruit quality characteristics namely fruit weight (g.), dimensions (length and width in cm.), percentages of pulp and seeds, pulp/seed, T.S.S. %, total and reducing sugars (**Lane and Eynon, 1965 and A.O.A.C., 2000**), total acidity % as g malic acid / 100 g pulp (**A.O.A.C., 2000**), total soluble tannins (**Balbaa, 1981**), total crude fibre % (**A.O.A.C., 2000**) as well as nitrate and nitrite in the juice as ppm (**Ridnour- Lisa *et al.,* 2000**).

Statistical analysis was done and treatment means were compared using new L.S.D. test at 5% (**Mead *et al.,* 1993**).

**3. Results**

**1-Growth characters:**

Data in Tables ( 3& 4) clearly show that using the suitable N (1000 g / palm / year) through 60 to 80% inorganic N + 10 to 20 organic and biofertilizers significantly stimulated all growth characters namely number of green leaves/ palm, number of pinnae / leaf, pinnae area and leaf area comparing with using N as 100% inorganic or when inorganic N was applied at 40% with 30% inorganic and biofertilizers. Using N completely via inorganic N was significantly superior than using N as 40% inorganic plus 30% organic and biofertilizers in enhancing these growth characters. The maximum values were recorded on the palms that received N as 60% inorganic N + 20% organic + 20 % N biofertilizer.

Foliar application of vitamins A and K and salicylic acid each at 250 ppm significantly stimulated all growth characters rather than non- application. Using vitamin A was superior to using vitamin K in this respect. Using salicylic acid significantly stimulated these growth characters than using both vitamins.

Combined application of inorganic N as 60% in organic N 20% organic N + biofertilizer at 20% of the suitable N plus spraying salicylic acid four times at 250 ppm gave the maximum values of these growth characters. These results were true during both seasons.

**2- Plant pigments:**

It is clear from the data in Tables (5 & 6) that using N as 60 to 80 % inorganic N plus 10 to 30% organic and bioforms of N significantly enhanced chlorophylls a & b, total chlorophylls and total carotenoids relative to using N as 100% inorganic alone. The promotion on these plant pigments was significantly associated with reducing percentages of inorganic N from 100 to 60% and at the same times increasing percentages of organic manure from 10 to 20% and biofertilizer from 10 to 20 %. The maximum values were presented on the palms that received N as 60% inorganic + 20% organic and biofertilizers.

Spraying vitamins A &K and salicylic acid each at 250 ppm significantly enhanced chlorophylls a & b, total chlorophylls and total carotenoids comparing with the check treatments. The maximum values were presented on the palms that received salicylic acid via foliage followed by spraying vitamin A.

The maximum values were recorded on the palms that received N as 60 % inorganic + 20 % as organic N + 20 % as biofertilizer plus spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm. These results were true during both seasons.

**3- Nutrients in the leaves:**

Data in Tables ( 7 to 10) obviously reveal that using N as 60 to 80% inorganic N plus 10 to 20 % organic and biofertilizers significantly enhanced N % in the leaves over the applicationof N completely via inorganic N or when inorganic N was added as inorganic N at 40% with the application of organic and biofertilization. However, Nutrients namely P, K, Mg, Zn, Fe, Mn and Cu in the leaves were significantly increased with using N as 40 to 80% inorganic N plus 10 to 30 % organic and biofertilization rather than application of N completely via inorganic N form. The promotion on these nutrients was significantly depended on reducing percentages of inorganic N from 100 to 40 % as well as organic and biofertilizerpercentages from 0.0 to 30%.

Foliar application of vitamins A & K as well as salicylic acid each at 250 ppm significantly was followed by enhancing all nutrients (N, P, K, Mg, Zn, Fe, Mn and Cu) in the leaves over the control treatment. The best material was salicylic acid followed by vitamin A and vitamin K.

Supplying the palms with N as 40 % inorganic + organic and biofertilization at 30% each plus spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm gave the maximum values of all nutrients except N. These results were true during both seasons.

**4- Yield / palm and bunch weight:**

Data in Table (11) clearly show that supplying the palms with N as 60 to 80% inorganic N plus 10 to 20% organic and biofertilizers significantly improved yield/ palm and bunch weight rather than application of N completely via inorganic N or when percentages of inorganic N applied reached 40%. A significant reduction on the yield and bunch weight was observed with using N as 40% inorganic plus 30% organic and biofertilization comparing with using the other N management. The best N management was the application of N as 60% inorganic + 20% organic N +20 % bioform.

Spraying the palms with vitamins A & K or salicylic acid each at 250 ppm was very effective in improving yield and bunch weight over the check treatment. The best results were attributed to using vitamin K, vitamin A and salicylic acid, in ascending order.

Amending Saidy date palms with N as 60% inorganic N + 20% organic N + 20% bioform plus spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm gave the maximum yield (96.0 and 99.0 kg) and bunch weight (9.6 kg and 9.9kg) during both seasons, respectively. Palms received N as 100% inorganic without the application of any biostimulants (vitamins or salicylic acid) had the minimum values.

**5- Quality of the fruits:**

Data in Tables ( 12 to 18) clearly indicate that using N as 40 to 80 % inorganic N plus 10 to 30% organic N and bioform significantly was very effective in improving fruit quality in terms of increasing fruit weight and dimensions (length & width), pulp %, pulp/ seed, T.S.S. %, total and reducing sugars and decreasing seeds %, total acidity %, total soluble tannins, total crude fibre %, nitrate and nitrite in the juice comparing with using N completely via inorganic form alone. The promotion on fruit quality was significantly associated with reducing percentages of inorganic N from 100 to 40% and at the same time increasing the percentages of organic and biofertilization from 0.0 to 30%.

Foliar application of vitamins A & K as well as salicylic acid each at 250 ppm significantly improved both physical and chemical characteristics of the fruits in terms of increasingfruit weight and dimensions, T.S.S., pulp %, pulp / seed, total and reducing sugars and decreasing seeds %, total acidity%, total soluble tannins%, total crude fibre%, nitrate and nitrite (ppm) in the juice comparing with the control treatment. Using vitamin K, vitamin A and salicylic acid at 250 ppm, in ascending order was very effective in enhancing fruit quality.

The best results with regard to fruit quality were obtained due to supplying Saidy date palms with N as 40 % inorganic N + 30% organic N + 30 % bioform of N plus spraying salicylic acid at 250 ppm. These results were true during both seasons.

Table (3): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the number of green leaves/ palm and number of pinnae per leaf of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Number of green leaves / palm |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vi. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 17.1 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 21.2 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 18.4 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 17.6 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 19.3 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 22.6 | 21.0 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 19.9 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 20.5 | 22.6 | 21.5 | 23.7 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 23.0 | 21.3 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 15.2 | 17.6 | 16.5 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 16.9 |
| Mean (B)  | 18.0 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 22.0 |  | 17.3 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 20.4 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.2 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Number of pinnae per leaf  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 183.9 | 190.0 | 187.0 | 193.0 | 188.5 | 184.0 | 190.0 | 187.0 | 193.0 | 188.5 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 186.7 | 193.0 | 190.0 | 196.0 | 191.4 | 187.0 | 193.0 | 190.0 | 196.0 | 192.0 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 191.0 | 197.0 | 194.0 | 200.0 | 195.5 | 190.0 | 196.0 | 193.0 | 199.0 | 195.0 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 181.0 | 187.0 | 184.0 | 190.0 | 185.5 | 182.0 | 188.0 | 185.0 | 191.0 | 187.0 |
| Mean (B)  | 186.0 | 191.8 | 188.8 | 194.8 |  | 185.8 | 191.8 | 188.8 | 194.8 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 2.0 | 1.9 |  | 3.8 |  | 1.9 | 2.0 |  | 4.0 |  |

Table (4): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the pinnae area and leaf area of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Pinnae area (cm)2 |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 142.3 | 147.0 | 145.0 | 150.0 | 146.1 | 143.3 | 150.0 | 147.0 | 152.2 | 148.1 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 145.0 | 150.0 | 148.0 | 152.0 | 148.7 | 146.0 | 151.0 | 148.5 | 153.3 | 149.7 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 147.0 | 152.3 | 150.0 | 155.0 | 151.1 | 148.0 | 153.0 | 150.0 | 155.0 | 151.5 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 140.0 | 144.0 | 142.0 | 146.8 | 143.2 | 141.2 | 147.0 | 144.0 | 150.0 | 145.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 143.6 | 148.3 | 146.2 | 151.0 |  | 144.6 | 150.2 | 147.4 | 152.6 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.7 | 1.5 |  | 3.0 |  | 1.5 | 1.4 |  | 2.8 |  |
| Character | Leaf area (cm)2 |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 2.62 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.90 | 2.75 | 2.64 | 2.85 | 2.75 | 2.94 | 2.79 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 2.71 | 2.90 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 2.85 | 2.73 | 2.91 | 2.82 | 3.00 | 2.86 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 2.81 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 3.10 | 2.95 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 2.90 | 3.08 | 2.95 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 2.53 | 2.69 | 2.61 | 2.79 | 2.65 | 2.57 | 2.76 | 2.66 | 2.87 | 2.71 |
| Mean (B)  | 2.70 | 2.80 | 2.76 | 2.90 |  | 2.68 |  | 2.80 | 3.97 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.09 | 0.08 |  | 0.16 |  | 0.07 | 0.08 |  | 0.16 |  |

Table (5): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on chlorophylls a and b in the leaves of ofSaidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Chlorophyll a ( mg/ 100 g F.W.) |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 6.2 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 9.4 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 8.5 | 10.6 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 10.4 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 5.2 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Mean (B)  | 6.8 | 6.2 | 7.4 | 9.4 |  | 7.1 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 10.0 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.9 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Chlorophyll b ( mg/ 100 g F.W.) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 4.6 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 5.8 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 6.8 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 6.7 |  | 3.8 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 6.6 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.8 | 0.7 |  | 1.4 |  | 0.8 | 0.8 |  | 1.6 |  |

Table (6): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the total chlorophylls and carotenoids in the leaves of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Total chlorophylls ( mg/ 100 g F.W.) |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 9.5 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 12.6 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 11.8 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 18.1 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 14.0 | 18.5 | 15.2 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 14.0 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 20.1 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 16.0 | 20.2 | 17.1 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 7.5 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 11.9 | 9.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 10.7 | 14.1 | 12.2 | 16.1 |  | 10.9 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 16.6 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.9 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Total carotenoides( mg/ 100 g F.W.) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 3.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.3 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Mean (B)  | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 |  | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.0 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.5 | 0.6 |  | 1.2 |  | 0.5 | 0.5 |  | 1.0 |  |

Table (7): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentages of N and K in the leaves of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A)** | **Leaf N %**  |
| **2012** | **2013** |
| **Some antioxidant treatments (B)** |
| **b1****Untreated** | **b2****Vit. A** | **b3****Vit. K** | **b4****Salicylic acid** | **Mean (A)** | **b1****Untreated** | **b2****Vit. A** | **b3****Vit. K** | **b4****Salicylic acid** | **Mean (A)** |
| **a1 100% inorganic N**  | 1.71 | 1.87 | 1.80 | 1.95 | **1.83** | 1.72 | 1.86 | 1.79 | 1.92 | **1.82** |
| **a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio.** | 1.81 | 1.98 | 1.90 | 2.05 | **1.94** | 1.80 | 1.94 | 1.87 | 2.01 | **1.90** |
| **a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio.** | 1.90 | 2.05 | 1.97 | 2.12 | **2.01** | 1.88 | 2.02 | 1.95 | 2.10 | **1.99** |
| **a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio.** | 1.61 | 1.76 | 1.69 | 1.82 | **1.72** | 1.66 | 1.80 | 1.73 | 1.88 | **1.77** |
| **Mean (B)**  | 1.75 | 1.91 | 1.84 | 1.98 |  | 1.76 | 1.90 | 1.83 | 1.98 |  |
| **New L.S.D. at 5%** | **A** | **B** |  | **AB** |  | **A** | **B** |  | **AB** |  |
| 0.05 | 0.06 |  | 0.12 |  | 0.06 | 0.06 |  | 0.12 |  |
| **Character** | **Leaf P %**  |
| **a1 100% inorganic N**  | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.30 | **0.25** | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.28 | **0.24** |
| **a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio.** | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.33 | **0.28** | 0.22 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.31 | **0.27** |
| **a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio.** | 0.29 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.40 | **0.35** | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.33 | 0.40 | **0.34** |
| **a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio.** | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.43 | **0.39** | 0.28 | 0.39 | 0.41 | 0.47 | **0.37** |
| **Mean (B)**  | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.36 |  | 0.23 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.34 |  |
| **New L.S.D. at 5%** | **A** | **B** |  | **AB** |  | **A** | **B** |  | **AB** |  |
| 0.03 | 0.02 |  | 0.04 |  | 0.02 | 0.03 |  | 0.06 |  |

Table (8): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentages of K and Mg in the leaves of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Leaf K % |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 1.41 | 1.52 | 1.46 | 1.58 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.57 | 1.51 | 1.66 | 1.55 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 1.46 | 1.60 | 1.52 | 1.66 | 1.56 | 1.50 | 1.62 | 1.56 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 1.51 | 1.63 | 1.57 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.56 | 1.69 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.66 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 1.57 | 1.72 | 1.65 | 1.84 | 1.70 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.68 | 1.85 | 1.73 |
| Mean (B)  | 1.49 | 1.62 | 1.55 | 1.70 |  | 1.53 | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.74 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.04 | 0.05 |  | 0.10 |  | 0.05 | 0.05 |  | 0.10 |  |
| Character | Leaf Mg %  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 0.55 | 0.70 | 0.62 | 0.77 | 0.66 | 0.56 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.65 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 0.62 | 0.75 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 0.72 | 0.61 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.80 | 0.71 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 0.69 | 0.82 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.79 | 0.66 | 0.78 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 0.75 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 0.75 | 0.86 | 0.80 | 0.96 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.90 | 0.81 |
| Mean (B)  | 0.65 | 0.78 | 0.71 | 0.86 |  | 0.64 | 0.76 | 0.70 | 0.83 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.05 | 0.06 |  | 0.12 |  | 0.05 | 0.05 |  | 0.10 |  |

Table (9): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the leaf content of Fe and Zn ( as ppm) of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Leaf Fe (ppm)  |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 55.3 | 59.2 | 57.1 | 61.2 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 60.0 | 58.4 | 62.9 | 59.4 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 57.7 | 63.0 | 60.3 | 65.0 | 61.5 | 58.4 | 63.0 | 61.0 | 65.0 | 61.8 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 59.9 | 65.0 | 63.0 | 68.0 | 64.0 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 62.3 | 66.3 | 63.3 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 62.2 | 67.3 | 63.9 | 69.3 | 65.7 | 62.2 | 66.3 | 64.1 | 68.9 | 65.4 |
| Mean (B)  | 58.8 | 63.6 | 61.1 | 65.9 |  | 59.2 | 63.4 | 61.4 | 65.8 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.1 | 1.1 |  | 2.2 |  | 0.9 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Leaf Zn (ppm) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 60.0 | 64.3 | 62.0 | 67.1 | 63.3 | 61.7 | 65.0 | 63.8 | 67.1 | 64.4 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 62.7 | 67.1 | 65.0 | 69.2 | 66.0 | 63.9 | 68.3 | 66.1 | 71.1 | 67.3 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 65.0 | 69.3 | 67.3 | 71.9 | 68.4 | 66.9 | 71.0 | 68.3 | 73.1 | 69.8 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 67.7 | 71.9 | 69.9 | 73.3 | 70.7 | 69.3 | 75.0 | 71.9 | 77.1 | 73.3 |
| Mean (B)  | 63.8 | 68.1 | 66.0 | 70.4 |  | 65.4 | 69.8 | 67.5 | 72.1 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.2 | 1.3 |  | 2.6 |  | 1.3 | 1.4 |  | 2.8 |  |

Table (10): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the leaf content of Mn and Cu as (ppm) of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Leaf Mn (ppm) |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 57.3 | 60.9 | 58.5 | 63.3 | 60.0 | 59.1 | 64.0 | 62.0 | 66.1 | 62.8 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 59.1 | 62.9 | 61.1 | 65.0 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 65.7 | 63.3 | 68.3 | 64.8 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 61.4 | 66.3 | 64.5 | 69.0 | 65.3 | 64.5 | 69.9 | 67.3 | 72.3 | 68.5 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 63.2 | 69.3 | 66.0 | 71.9 | 67.6 | 66.6 | 71.9 | 69.3 | 74.3 | 70.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 60.3 | 64.9 | 62.5 | 67.3 |  | 63.0 | 67.9 | 65.5 | 70.3 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.0 | 1.2 |  | 2.4 |  | 1.0 | 1.3 |  | 2.6 |  |
| Character | Leaf Cu (ppm) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 2.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 3.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Mean (B)  | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.5 |  | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.2 | 0.3 |  | 0.6 |  |

Table (11): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the bunch weight and yield per palm of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Bunch weight (kg.)  |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.6 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.4 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| Mean (B)  | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 8.1 |  | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.3 | 0.3 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 |  | 0.6 |  |
| Character | Yield / palm (kg.) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 65.0 | 69.0 | 67.0 | 72.0 | 68.3 | 66.0 | 73.0 | 69.0 | 76.0 | 71.0 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 73.0 | 80.0 | 76.0 | 84.0 | 78.3 | 70.0 | 78.0 | 74.0 | 81.0 | 75.8 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 88.0 | 94.0 | 91.0 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 89.0 | 96.0 | 93.0 | 99.0 | 94.3 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 61.0 | 68.0 | 65.0 | 70.0 | 66.0 | 63.0 | 69.0 | 66.0 | 72.0 | 67.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 71.8 | 77.8 | 74.8 | 80.5 |  | 72.0 | 79.0 | 75.5 | 82.0 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.0 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |

**Table (12): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the fruit weight and length of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Fruit weight (g.)  |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 9.70 | 10.30 | 10.00 | 11.00 | 10.25 | 9.77 | 10.37 | 10.09 | 10.48 | 10.18 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 9.95 | 10.60 | 10.30 | 10.91 | 10.44 | 10.02 | 10.67 | 10.38 | 10.79 | 10.47 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 10.20 | 10.81 | 10.50 | 11.11 | 10.66 | 10.28 | 10.88 | 10.57 | 10.91 | 10.66 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 10.51 | 11.19 | 10.86 | 11.50 | 11.02 | 10.58 | 11.26 | 10.93 | 11.37 | 11.04 |
| Mean (B)  | 10.09 | 10.73 | 10.42 | 11.13 |  | 10.16 | 10.80 | 10.49 | 10.89 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.21 | 0.22 |  | 0.44 |  | 0.22 | 0.22 |  | 0.44 |  |
| Character | Fruit length (cm.) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 3.45 | 3.70 | 3.56 | 3.81 | 3.63 | 3.52 | 3.77 | 3.63 | 3.88 | 3.70 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 3.47 | 3.77 | 3.57 | 3.89 | 3.68 | 3.54 | 3.84 | 3.64 | 3.96 | 3.75 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 3.59 | 3.87 | 3.67 | 3.99 | 3.78 | 3.66 | 3.94 | 3.74 | 4.06 | 3.85 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 3.71 | 3.91 | 3.81 | 4.11 | 3.89 | 3.78 | 3.98 | 3.88 | 4.20 | 3.96 |
| Mean (B)  | 3.56 | 3.81 | 3.65 | 3.95 |  | 3.63 | 3.88 | 3.72 | 4.03 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.11 | 0.10 |  | 0.20 |  | 0.10 | 0.10 |  | 0.20 |  |

Table (13): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the fruit diameter and percentage of pulp of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Fruit width (cm) |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 2.35 | 2.51 | 2.44 | 2.88 | 2.55 | 2.41 | 2.57 | 2.48 | 2.66 | 2.53 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 2.42 | 2.57 | 2.50 | 2.66 | 2.54 | 2.47 | 2.64 | 2.55 | 2.74 | 2.60 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 2.50 | 2.69 | 2.59 | 2.75 | 2.63 | 2.51 | 2.71 | 2.57 | 2.81 | 2.65 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 2.57 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 2.85 | 2.71 | 2.61 | 2.81 | 2.71 | 2.91 | 2.76 |
| Mean (B)  | 2.46 | 2.63 | 2.55 | 2.79 |  | 2.50 | 2.68 | 2.58 | 2.78 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.05 | 0.06 |  | 0.12 |  | 0.05 | 0.05 |  | 0.10 |  |
| Character | Pulp %  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 84.3 | 86.4 | 85.4 | 87.5 | 85.9 | 85.0 | 87.4 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 86.8 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 85.9 | 88.0 | 86.9 | 89.0 | 87.5 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 89.5 | 87.9 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 86.9 | 88.9 | 87.9 | 90.0 | 88.4 | 87.4 | 89.9 | 88.5 | 91.0 | 89.2 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 88.3 | 91.0 | 89.9 | 92.2 | 90.4 | 88.5 | 91.2 | 90.0 | 92.3 | 90.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 86.4 | 88.6 | 87.5 | 89.7 |  | 87.8 | 89.3 | 88.1 | 90.3 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.9 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |

Table (14): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentage of seeds and pulp / seed of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Seeds %  |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 15.7 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 13.2 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 14.1 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 10.5 | 12.1 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 13.1 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 10.8 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 11.7 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 9.5 |
| Mean (B)  | 13.7 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 10.4 |  | 13.2 | 10.7 | 12.0 | 9.7 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.9 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Pulp / seed  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 5.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 6.6 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 6.1 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 6.6 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 6.6 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 8.4 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 7.5 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 9.8 |
| Mean (B)  | 6.4 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 9.0 |  | 6.7 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.7 | 0.8 |  | 1.6 |  | 0.9 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |  |

Table (15): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentages of T.S.S and total sugars in the fruits of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | T.S.S. % |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 68.3 | 71.5 | 70.0 | 73.0 | 70.7 | 69.0 | 72.2 | 70.7 | 73.8 | 71.4 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 69.3 | 71.7 | 70.5 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 70.0 | 72.5 | 71.2 | 74.0 | 72.0 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 71.2 | 73.5 | 72.5 | 75.0 | 73.1 | 72.0 | 74.5 | 73.2 | 75.9 | 73.9 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 73.3 | 76.0 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 75.4 | 74.0 | 76.7 | 75.5 | 78.3 | 76.1 |
| Mean (B)  | 70.5 | 73.2 | 72.0 | 74.7 |  | 71.3 | 74.0 | 72.7 | 75.5 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.9 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |
| Character | Total sugars %  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 60.0 | 63.0 | 61.5 | 64.5 | 62.3 | 60.5 | 64.0 | 62.5 | 66.0 | 63.3 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 61.5 | 64.5 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 63.8 | 61.9 | 65.9 | 64.0 | 68.0 | 65.0 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 62.8 | 65.5 | 63.9 | 67.0 | 64.8 | 63.9 | 68.3 | 66.0 | 70.2 | 67.1 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 64.0 | 68.0 | 66.0 | 69.9 | 67.0 | 66.0 | 70.0 | 68.0 | 71.2 | 68.8 |
| Mean (B)  | 62.1 | 65.3 | 63.6 | 66.9 |  | 63.1 | 67.1 | 65.1 | 68.9 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 |  | 2.0 |  |

Table (16): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentages of reducing sugars and total acidity in the fruits of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Reducing sugars % |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 63.0 | 64.2 | 63.7 | 65.0 | 64.0 | 63.7 | 64.9 | 64.5 | 65.7 | 64.7 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 63.5 | 66.0 | 65.0 | 66.5 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 66.7 | 65.7 | 67.2 | 66.0 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 64.1 | 67.1 | 66.0 | 68.5 | 66.4 | 64.8 | 67.9 | 66.7 | 69.2 | 67.2 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 64.6 | 69.0 | 67.5 | 70.0 | 67.8 | 65.3 | 69.7 | 68.5 | 71.2 | 68.7 |
| Mean (B)  | 63.8 | 66.6 | 65.6 | 67.5 |  | 64.5 | 67.3 | 66.4 | 68.3 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.3 | 0.3 |  | 0.6 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 |  | 0.6 |  |
| Character | Total acidity %  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 0.393 | 0.349 | 0.369 | 0.311 | 0.356 | 0.390 | 0.356 | 0.366 | 0.318 | 0.358 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 0.371 | 0.320 | 0.351 | 0.299 | 0.335 | 0.378 | 0.327 | 0.358 | 0.306 | 0.342 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 0.348 | 0.300 | 0.320 | 0.281 | 0.312 | 0.355 | 0.307 | 0.327 | 0.288 | 0.319 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 0.320 | 0.271 | 0.299 | 0.251 | 0.285 | 0.327 | 0.278 | 0.306 | 0.288 | 0.300 |
| Mean (B)  | 0.358 | 0.310 | 0.335 | 0.286 |  | 0.363 | 0.317 | 0.340 | 0.300 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.019 | 0.018 |  | 0.036 |  | 0.020 | 0.020 |  | 0.040 |  |

Table (17): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the percentages of total soluble tannins and total fibre crude in the fruits of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Total soluble tannins %  |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.11 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.25 | 1.11 | 1.16 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 1.15 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.18 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.04 | 1.12 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 0.95 | 1.03 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.07 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 1.05 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.86 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 0.89 | 1.01 |
| Mean (B)  | 1.13 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 0.95 |  | 1.17 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 1.00 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.03 | 0.03 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.02 | 0.03 |  | 0.6 |  |
| Character | Total fibre crude %  |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.20 | 1.27 | 1.39 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.29 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 1.27 | 1.14 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.18 | 1.30 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.13 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 1.20 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.20 | 1.00 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.06 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 1.17 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 0.80 | 0.99 |
| Mean (B)  | 1.24 | 1.12 | 1.17 | 1.08 |  | 1.25 | 1.08 | 1.16 | 0.99 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.03 | 0.03 |  | 0.06 |  | 0.03 | 0.03 |  | 0.06 |  |

Table (18): Effect of inorganic, organic and biofertilization as well as some antioxidant treatments on the nitrate and nitrite in the juice of Saidy date palms during 2012& 2013 seasons.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inorganic, organic and biofertilizer treatments (A) | Nitrate in the juice (ppm) |
| 2012 | 2013 |
| Some antioxidant treatments (B) |
| b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) | b1Untreated | b2Vit. A | b3Vit. K | b4Salicylic acid | Mean (A) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 3.12 | 2.60 | 2.80 | 2.40 | 2.73 | 3.00 | 2.48 | 2.68 | 2.28 | 2.61 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 2.80 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 2.10 | 2.48 | 2.68 | 2.28 | 2.48 | 1.98 | 2.36 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 2.60 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 1.80 | 2.23 | 2.48 | 1.98 | 2.28 | 1.68 | 2.11 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 2.40 | 1.80 | 2.10 | 1.62 | 1.98 | 2.28 | 1.68 | 1.98 | 1.50 | 1.86 |
| Mean (B)  | 2.73 | 2.23 | 2.48 | 1.98 |  | 2.61 | 2.11 | 2.36 | 1.86 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.11 | 0.12 |  | 0.24 |  | 0.11 | 0.10 |  | 0.20 |  |
| Character | Nitrite in the juice (ppm) |
| a1 100% inorganic N  | 1.82 | 1.58 | 1.70 | 1.40 | 1.63 | 1.85 | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.30 | 1.56 |
| a2 80 % inorganic + 10 organic + 10% bio. | 1.70 | 1.40 | 1.56 | 1.25 | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.30 | 1.46 | 1.15 | 1.38 |
| a3 60 % inorganic + 20 organic + 20% bio. | 1.58 | 1.20 | 1.38 | 1.11 | 1.32 | 1.48 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.01 | 1.22 |
| a4 30 % inorganic + 30 organic + 30% bio. | 1.32 | 1.00 | 1.11 | 0.92 | 1.09 | 1.22 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.79 | 0.98 |
| Mean (B)  | 1.61 | 1.30 | 1.44 | 1.17 |  | 1.54 | 1.20 | 1.34 | 1.06 |  |
| New L.S.D. at 5% | A | B |  | AB |  | A | B |  | AB |  |
| 0.09 | 0.10 |  | 0.20 |  | 0.10 | 0.10 |  | 0.20 |  |

**4. Discussion:**

The promoting effect of organic and biofertilization of N on fruiting of Saidy date palms might be attributed to their positive action on reducing soil pH, soil salinity and soil erosion as well as enhancing soil fertility via increasing soil aggregation, water retention, organic matter, enzymes such as nitrogenase, N fixation, activity of microorganisms, natural hormones, vitamins B, antibiotics, root development and the availability of most nutrients (**Nijjar, 1985 and Kannaiyan, 2002**).

The beneficial effect of vitamins on reducing the reactive oxygen species and all stresses around the palms as well as enhancing cell division, the biosynthesis of hormones and plant pigments (**Oretili, 1987**) could explain the present results.

The beneficial effects of salicylic acid on fruiting of Saidy date palms might be attributed to its essential role on enhancing the tolerance of plants to biotic and abiotic stresses as well as lowering the level of oxidative stress in plants which acts as a hardening process, improving the antioxidative capacity of the plant and helping to induce the synthesis of protective compounds such as polymines, enhancing photosynthesis as well as uptake and transport of nutrients and the resistance of plants to pathogens (**Ding *et al.,* 2001 and Hayat and Ahmed, 2007**).

These results regarding the promoting effect of organic and biofertilization on growth, yield and fruit quality of Saidy date palms are in agreement with those obtained by **Mohamed and Ragab (2004); Mohamed and Gobara (2004); Mansour *et al.,* (2004) Al-Wasfy and El- Khawaga, (2008); El- Salhy, (2008); Morsi, 2009; Ibrahiem- Zenib, (2010); Ahmed *et al.,* (2011); Ahmed –Samah and Ahmed *et al.,* (2014a) and (2014b)**.

The promoting effect of vitamins on growth and fruiting of Saidy date palms are in harmony with those obtained by **Ragab (2004); Sayed *et al.,* (2011); Ahmed *et al.,* (2011); Ahmed *et al.,* (2013b); Hassan (2014) and Hassan- Huda (2014)**.

The results of **Eshmawy (2010); Ahmed (2011); Abd El- Megeed (2015) and Ahmed *et al.,* (2015)** emphasized the beneficial effects of using salicylic acid on fruiting of different date palm cvs.

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