

## Minimizing of Using Potassium Fertilizer by Using Foliar Spraying and Organic Manuring and Its Effect on Maize Productivity and Soil Properties

Ghada F. H. El-Sherif; H. A. Awadalla and Hanan M. Abu El Fotoh  
Soil, Water and Environment Res., ARC, Giza, Egypt.



### ABSTRACT

Two field experiments were performed in the Agricultural Farm of Sids Agricultural Research Station, ARC, Beni-Suef Governorate during two seasons of 2016 and 2017 to evaluate using foliar spraying of 2% mono-potassium sulphate or di-potassium sulphate twice for minimizing the use of chemical potassium fertilizer (0.0, 50 and 100 kg  $K_2SO_4$  /fed) under different doses of organic manure (0.0, 2.5 and 5 t/fed chicken manure) and its effect on maize productivity, namely, growth parameters (plant height and dry weight/plant), yield components (number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain yield), grain and stover yields and NPK uptake as well as some soil chemical properties, i.e., pH, EC, OM and soil available NPK. The results indicate that increasing level of organic manure was significantly increased maize growth, yield and its components and NPK uptake, also it improved all studied soil properties, except soil salinity which increased with increasing manure levels. Foliar spraying of di-potassium sulphate surpassed mono-potassium sulphate on maize productivity. Increasing the level of chemical potassium sulphate as soil application enhanced maize productivity and soil available K after harvest. Added 50 kg/fed potassium sulphate + foliar spraying of 2% di-potassium sulphate twice + 5t chicken manure/fed give highest maize productivity.

**Keywords:** Maize, growth parameters NPK uptake, mono-potassium sulphate, di-potassium sulphate, chicken manure and chemical soil properties.

### INTRODUCTION

Among the cereals, maize (*Zea mays* L.) ranks third crop after wheat and rice. It providing nutrition to humans as well as livestock and poultry. It constitutes an important source of carbohydrates, vitamin B and minerals. It is used in the form of bread, cake and porridge in many parts of Asia, Africa and America (Bukhish *et al.*, 2003). Maize grain contain about 71% starch, 9% protein, 4.5 oil, 8.5% fiber and 7% ash (Hurburgh, 1989 and Chaudhary, 1993). Maize is very efficient utilizer of solar energy and has immense potential for higher yield. It is the staple food crop and the base of the most rural diets, as well as a cash crop. In poor communities, it is the main source of calories and protein, as well as the primary weaning food for babies. In developed countries, maize is consumed mainly as second.

Potassium is an important nutrient for improving the crop yield per unit area. It is vital for physiological processes, water availability, photosynthesis, assimilate transport and enzyme activation with a direct effect on crop production. Potassium deficiency reduces the leaves number and size of individual leaf as a result, photosynthetic activity of plant was affected (William, 2008). If potassium is inadequate, the stomatal activity decrease and transpiration loss increases. Grain yield increases by enhancing the uptake of potassium under the arid condition (Damon and Rengel, 2008). Generally, soils have large capacity to provide K to crop plants under normal conditions (Ranjha *et al.*, 1990), but increase in cropping intensity, extensive removal of plants from the field and introduction of high yielding hybrid varieties are resulted in considerable exhaust of soil K (Malik *et al.*, 1989). The price of potassium fertilizers is getting higher and becoming unaffordable by farmers, consequently, foliar spraying of potassium is more suitable target oriented and economical technique for increasing the fertilizer use efficiency and grain yield over soil application.

Organic fertilizer is one of the most limiting factors for vertical and horizontal agricultural production, especially under Egyptian conditions (Saleh *et al.*, 1997).

Organic manure can increase soil productivity by providing essential plant nutrients and by improving soil physical properties. When compost are incorporated into

soil, a gradual assimilation occurs through chemical and biological reactions. Mineralization of manures release nutrients for plant uptake. Organic manure amendments are expected to improve soil physical and chemical conditions (Ali, 2001). Also, organic manure generally increased the ability of the soils to held moisture, expanded the available water capacity and decreased the modulus of rupture of compacted soil (Nidal, 2003).

This investigation was conducted aiming to explore the effect of foliar application of mono- and di-potassium phosphate in comparing with application of potassium sulphate as soil application under different level of organic manure on maize productivity.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two field experiments were conducted at the Experiment Farm of Sids Agricultural Research Station, ARC, Beni-Suef Governorate in 2016 and 2017 seasons to evaluate the effect of different levels of chemical potassium fertilizers as soil application, i.e., 0.0, 50.0 and 100.0 kg/fed potassium sulphate (48%  $K_2O$ ) and foliar spraying of different sources of potassium fertilizers at rate of 2% twice (without, mono-potassium phosphate; 0.0, 50.0 and 34.0 and di-potassium sulphate; 0.0, 40.0 and 52.0% N,  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$ , respectively) under different chicken manure levels (0.0, 2.5 and 5.0 t/fed) on growth, yield and yield components and N, P and K uptake of maize. Experimental soil was clay in texture with slightly alkaline in reaction, having low organic matter, low in available nitrogen and phosphorus and moderate in available potassium (according to A.O.A.C, 1975). The experimental design was split-split design in complete randomized block, where chicken manure levels were allocated in main plots and chemical potassium fertilizer treatments as soil application were devoted in sub-plots, while foliar spraying of potassium treatments were done in sub-sub plots. The preceding crop is wheat the two seasons all other agricultural practices were applied as usually done in the district.

Organic manure treatments were added before planting during land preparation. Table 1: indicate the chemical composition of chicken manure used in the experiment. Soil application of potassium treatments were applied in two equal doses, before first and second

irrigation, while foliar spraying treatments were done twice after month from planting and after one month later. Nitrogen fertilizer was applied for all plots at rate of 75 kg/fed as ammonium nitrate (33.35% N) in two equal doses before the first and second irrigation, while phosphorus fertilizer was added for all plots before sowing at rate of 22 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/fed as mono-calcium superphosphate (15.5% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>).

**Table 1. Chemical composition of the used chicken manures (according to A.O.A.C., 1975).**

Chemical composition	2016	2017
pH (1:2.5 chicken manure-water suspension)	7.71	7.78
Ec,dSm <sup>-1</sup> (1:5 chicken manure-water extraction)	6.19	6.55
Total organic matter (%)	53.36	56.19
Total organic carbon (%)	30.95	32.90
Total nitrogen (%)	2.15	2.23
Total phosphorus (%)	0.39	0.41
Total potassium (%)	0.96	0.92
C/N ratio	1/14.4	1/14.8

Maize grains of Single cross 10 were sown in 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> June in the two growing seasons, respectively. The experimental plot consisted of five ridges 3.5 meters in length and 60 cm apart (10.5 m<sup>2</sup>, 1/400 fed).

**Table 2. Response of maize growth to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)															
		Plant height (cm)						Dry weight/plant (g)									
		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	155.3	156.6	160.3	160.9	163.2	163.7	159.8	160.2	60.33	61.61	63.16	63.35	65.16	66.11	62.88	63.69
	2.5	161.4	163.7	167.2	167.8	169.0	168.2	165.6	166.8	64.17	64.92	65.26	65.76	67.03	67.31	65.49	66.00
	5.0	166.9	167.5	170.5	170.9	172.6	172.5	170.0	170.3	67.93	68.33	70.63	71.03	73.17	73.35	70.58	70.90
	mean	161.2	162.6	166.0	166.5	168.3	168.1	165.1	165.8	64.14	64.95	66.35	66.71	68.45	68.92	66.31	66.86
50.0	0.0	163.7	165.5	168.1	168.8	169.9	168.9	166.9	168.1	63.13	64.21	67.33	66.56	67.25	66.70	65.90	65.82
	2.5	167.8	169.1	171.3	172.7	174.1	172.1	170.4	172.0	67.69	68.56	71.15	70.34	71.93	70.21	70.26	69.70
	5.0	172.3	175.6	176.7	177.1	179.3	178.7	175.9	177.3	69.18	70.36	73.06	73.19	73.18	73.06	71.81	72.20
	mean	167.9	170.1	172.0	172.9	174.4	173.2	171.0	172.5	66.67	67.71	70.51	70.03	70.79	69.99	69.32	69.24
100.0	0.0	168.5	168.6	168.7	168.9	169.9	168.9	168.7	169.1	63.23	64.51	67.36	66.62	67.36	66.69	65.98	65.94
	2.5	171.3	172.3	171.3	173.5	174.3	172.3	171.6	173.4	67.72	69.37	71.30	70.70	71.96	70.35	70.33	70.14
	5.0	175.6	178.6	176.7	177.8	178.8	179.1	177.1	178.4	69.25	70.64	73.22	73.25	73.36	73.19	71.94	72.36
	mean	171.8	173.2	172.2	173.4	174.3	173.4	172.5	173.6	66.73	68.17	70.63	70.19	70.89	70.08	69.42	69.48
mean of chicken manure	0.0	162.5	163.6	165.7	166.2	167.7	167.1	165.1	165.8	62.23	63.44	65.95	65.51	66.59	66.50	64.92	65.15
	2.5	166.8	168.4	169.9	171.3	172.5	170.9	169.2	170.7	66.53	67.62	69.24	68.93	70.31	69.29	68.69	68.61
	5.0	171.6	173.9	174.6	175.3	176.9	176.8	174.3	175.3	68.79	69.78	72.30	72.49	73.24	73.20	71.44	71.82
mean of foliar spraying	without							167.0	168.6							65.85	66.94
	mono-K							170.1	170.9							69.16	68.98
	di-K							172.3	171.6							70.04	69.66
L.S.D. at 0.05	A							3.16	3.75							1.35	1.46
	B							2.55	2.47							1.06	1.25
	C							3.36	3.04							1.62	1.68
	AB							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	ABC							4.01	3.85							1.95	2.00

It is obvious to notice that the difference between the effect of 100 and 50 kg K-sulphate on plant height and dry weight/plant not reach to the significance value. The increment of maize growth due to increasing potassium levels may be attributed to K effects on one or more of the following physiological functions: (a) carbohydrate metabolism or formation breakdown and translocation of starch, (b) control and regulation of activities of various essential elements, and (c) activation of various enzymes

At harvesting, 10 ears and plants were randomly taken from each plot to determine growth characters (plant height, cm and dry weight/plant,g); yield components (number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain weight in gram). Also, grain and stover yields were determine for all plots and converted to arbab and ton/fed, respectively. N, P and K concentration in grains and stover were determined (according to A.O.A.C ,1975) and converted to NPK uptake.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Growth parameters:

Data in Table 2 show the response of maize growth, namely, plant height and dry weight/plant to soil and foliar application of potassium under chicken manure application. As the main affect of K-soil application, the results clearly show that plant height and dry weight were significantly increased as potassium levels increased up to 100 kg K-sulphate/fed. Added 100 kg K-sulphate/fed as soil application caused plant height and dry weight/plant surpassed that due to without K fertilization by about 4.5 and 4.7%, respectively in the first season. The corresponding values for dry weight/plant were 4.7 and 3.9% in the second season.

(Zorkany, 2014). The results are in harmony with those obtained by Sidrak (2007) and Ali *et al* (2016).

As for foliar spraying of potassium, the data reveal that foliar spraying of both mono- or di-potassium phosphate had a positive effect on maize plant height and dry weight comparing with without foliar spraying. The relative increasing of plant height due to mono-potassium phosphate or di-potassium over without foliar spraying reached to 1.9 and 3.2% in the first season, respectively.

Similar trends were obtained for the second season and for maize dry weight/plant in the two seasons. It is worthy to observed that the difference between the effect of the two foliar spraying treatments on plant height and dry weight/plant was not reach to significance value. The promoting effect of foliar spraying of potassium is probably may be due to the activation of enzymes that helped the plants to increase their heights and weights. Moreover, Amanulla *et al* (2015) stated that foliar nutrition under semi arid climates not only applied nutrients, but also beneficial in terms of providing water to crop. Also, foliar K application is particularly well adapted to this form of fertilization because soon foliar spraying takes place and rapidly translocate from the leaves (Mengel, 2002). Similar results were obtained by Hu *et al* (2008) and Khan *et al* (2017).

With regard to chicken manure application, the data in Table 2 clearly show that increasing chicken manure level from 0.0 up to 5.0 t/fed increased both plant height and dry weight/plant. Added 5.0 t chicken manure/fed increased both plant height and dry weight/plant by about 3.0 and 5.6% for plant height and 3.8 and 4.0 and 10.0% for dry weight plants in first season over 0.0 and 2.5 t/fed chicken manure respectively. Similar trends were obtained in the second season. The positive effect of chicken manure on maize growth is mainly due to chicken manure contain lot of nutrients, having high content of organic matter (Table1) which in turn improved soil chemical and physical properties (Singh and Yadav, 1986) These results are in line with those obtained by Abd-Elattif (2007) and El-Sheref (2012).

The data of the interaction between any two factors and among the three factors. Clearly show that maize growth did not respond to the studied interactions, except the

interaction among the three factors. The tallest and heaviest maize plants were recorded under the treatment of 50 or 100kg potassium sulphate as soil application + 2% foliar spraying of di-potassium phosphate twice + 5.0 t/fed compost. Whereas, the treatment of without potassium, whether soil or foliar application and without manuring gave the shortest and lightest plants.

**Yield components:**

Maize yield components, i.e., number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain weight as affected by potassium applied as soil or foliar application under chicken manure application and their interactions is presented in Table 3. As the main affect of soil potassium fertilization, the data show that number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain weight were significantly affected by increasing soil potassium fertilization up to 100 kg K-sulphate/fed. The weight of under 100 kg/fed potassium sulphate. The relative increasing in number of rows/ear, number of grains/ear and 100-grain weight caused by 100 kg/fed K-sulphate reached to 5.7, 2.6 and 1.8% over control in the first season and 5.8, 3.6 and 1.5% in the second one, respectively. The increment in maize yield components as affected by increasing K level is mainly due to the maximum availability of K that may have increased photosynthetic activities and more dry matter was accumulated and partitioned to the grains. In addition, Mengel and Kirkby (1987) mentioned that K has important role in improving water use efficiency which improved plant growth and increase cell division. Bukhsh *et al* (2009) reported that maize produced maximum number of grains/ear and increased grains weight due to increase in K level. These results are in accordance with those obtained by Sadiq and Jan (2001) and Akhtar *et al* (2003).

**Table 3. Response of yield components of maize to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		Number of rows/ear								Number of grains/ear								100-grain weight (g)							
		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	1213	1231	1358	1361	1395	1397	1322	1330	4333	4337	4372	4378	4391	4396	4365	4370	2811	2813	2841	2842	2865	2867	2839	2841
	2.5	1233	1246	1391	1401	1441	1446	1355	1364	4391	4396	4413	4416	4478	4482	4431	4431	2853	2856	2892	2893	2903	2906	2883	2885
	5.0	1255	1261	1481	1473	1499	1503	1412	1412	4423	4429	4436	4441	4461	4463	4440	4444	2883	2886	2913	2915	2936	2939	2911	2913
mean	1234	1246	1410	1412	1445	1449	1363	1369	4382	4387	4407	4412	4443	4447	4411	4415	2849	2852	2882	2883	2901	2904	2877	2880	
50.0	0.0	1245	1250	1383	1386	1402	1408	1343	1348	4437	4442	4477	4481	4496	4497	4470	4473	2862	2866	2983	2986	2911	2917	2919	2890
	2.5	1276	1280	1430	1436	1461	1466	1389	1394	4481	4499	4526	4529	4550	4557	4519	4528	2880	2891	2920	2926	2953	2956	2918	2924
	5.0	1310	1313	1511	1516	1542	1546	1454	1458	4501	4526	4561	4568	4597	4599	4553	4564	2899	2903	2950	2952	2981	2986	2943	2947
mean	1277	1281	1441	1446	1468	1473	1395	1400	4473	4489	4521	4526	4548	4551	4514	4522	2880	2887	2951	2921	2948	2953	2926	2920	
100.0	0.0	1326	1329	1386	1387	1406	1411	1373	1376	4480	4483	4480	4482	4497	4499	4486	4621	2863	2867	2983	2889	2913	2919	2920	2892
	2.5	1402	1423	1435	1440	1466	1468	1434	1444	4503	4515	4529	4532	4556	4557	4529	4535	2880	2891	2921	2927	2954	2959	2918	2926
	5.0	1486	1501	1511	1522	1553	1550	1517	1524	4526	4531	4566	4570	4598	4602	4563	4568	2899	2904	2952	2953	2985	2987	2945	2948
mean	1405	1418	1444	1450	1475	1476	1441	1448	4503	4510	4525	4661	4550	4553	4526	4575	2881	2887	2952	2923	2951	2955	2928	2922	
mean of chicken manure	0.0	1261	1270	1376	1378	1401	1405	1346	1351	4417	4421	4443	4480	4461	4464	4449	4488	2845	2849	2836	2872	2896	2901	2993	2874
	2.5	1304	1316	1419	1456	1456	1460	1393	1401	4458	4470	4489	4492	4528	4532	4492	4498	2871	2879	2911	2915	2937	2940	2906	2912
	5.0	1350	1358	1501	1531	1531	1533	1465	1465	4483	4495	4521	4526	4552	4555	4519	4525	2894	2898	2938	2940	2967	2971	2933	2936
mean of foliar spraying	without							13.05	13.15							44.53	44.62							28.70	28.75
	mono-K							14.32	14.36							44.84	45.33							29.28	29.09
	di-K							14.63	14.66							45.14	45.17							29.33	29.37
L.S.D. at 0.05 A								0.24	0.23							0.36	0.38							0.22	0.23
	B							0.35	0.30							0.31	0.35							0.32	0.34
	C							0.21	0.20							0.26	0.25							0.36	0.39
	AB							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	ABC							0.76	0.81							0.61	0.67							0.55	0.56

Concerning the main affect of K as foliar spraying, the data in Table 3 indicate that foliar spraying of potassium had a positive effect on the three studied maize yield components. It could be arranged the effect of foliar K-fertilizer on yield components in the descending order as follow: di-potassium phosphate > mono-potassium phosphate > without foliar spraying. The superiority of di-potassium phosphate than mono-potassium phosphate is mainly due to the high

Potassium content in di-potassium phosphate 52% K<sub>2</sub>O than mono-potassium phosphate (34% K<sub>2</sub>O). The positive effect of foliar spraying of K could be attributed to its effect on maize growth as abovementioned discussed. These results are similar to those obtained by Chemma *et al* (1999) and Aown *et al* (2012).

Regarding the chicken manure affect, the results clearly show that with increasing chicken manure level, the yield component parameters of maize were increased. The highest values of number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain yield were recorded under 5.0 t chicken manure/fed, while no manuring yielded the lowest ones. The enhancement of chicken manure on maize yield components is mainly due to its positive effect on maize growth as discussed earlier in Table 2. These results agree with those obtained by Luikham *et al* (2003) and Saleh and Nawar (2003).

As the interaction affect, The data clearly show that the three studied maize yield components were significantly affected by the interaction among the three studied factors ( A×B×C). In general, the highest values of number of rows/ear, number of grains/row and 100-grain

weight were exerted under the treatment of 50 or 100 kg K-sulphate as soil application + 2% foliar spraying of di-potassium phosphate + 5.0 t chicken manure/fed. On the other hand, the maize plants without soil or foliar spraying and without manuring possessed the lowest yield components of maize.

**Yields:**

Data in Table 4 represent the affect of soil and foliar application of potassium and chicken manure and their interactions on grain and stover yields. As for the soil potassium application, it is evident from the data that grain and stover yields of maize were significantly increased by increasing the potassium fertilization level from 0.0 to 100.0 kg K-sulphate/fed in the two growing seasons. The relative increasing in grain and stover yields due to 100 kg K-sulphate/fed when compared to 0.0 and 50.0 kg K-sulphate/fed reached to 4.6 and 1.7, and 15.7 and 12.8% ,respectively in the first season. The same trends were obtained in the second season. The increment of maize yields caused by soil potassium application is mainly due to its affect on maize growth and yield components as discussed before (Table 2 and 3). Furthermore, Yosefi *et al* (2011) and Iqbal *et al* (2014) reported That the enhanced in grain and stover yields of maize resulted to K application might be due to increased activity of growth promoting hormones on the crucial role of potassium in synthesis of carbohydrates, photosynthetic process, nitrogen assimilation and improved tolerance to drought. These results are similar to those obtained by Khalil *et al* (2002) and Zorkany (2014).

**Table 4. Response of maize yields to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying ( C )															
		Grain yield (ardab/fed)								stover yield (ton/fed)							
		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	17.85	18.13	19.21	19.33	19.75	19.86	18.94	19.11	3.10	3.16	3.20	3.26	3.26	3.29	3.19	3.24
	2.5	18.36	18.96	19.86	19.95	20.33	20.41	19.52	19.77	3.35	3.38	3.46	3.50	3.51	3.54	3.44	3.47
	5.0	19.17	19.66	20.27	20.46	20.70	20.83	20.05	20.32	3.61	3.67	3.74	3.78	3.82	3.86	3.72	3.77
	mean	18.46	18.92	19.78	19.91	20.26	20.37	19.50	19.73	3.35	3.40	3.47	3.51	3.53	3.56	3.45	3.49
50.0	0.0	18.47	18.99	19.79	19.86	20.05	20.26	19.44	19.70	3.47	3.51	3.63	3.67	3.71	3.75	3.60	3.64
	2.5	19.15	19.69	20.13	20.36	20.44	20.75	19.91	20.27	3.75	3.82	3.94	3.98	4.16	4.19	3.95	4.00
	5.0	20.06	20.68	21.05	21.29	21.26	21.50	20.79	21.16	3.98	4.05	4.14	4.19	4.22	4.27	4.11	4.17
	mean	19.23	19.79	20.32	20.50	20.58	20.84	20.04	20.38	3.73	3.79	3.90	3.95	4.03	4.07	3.89	3.94
100.0	0.0	19.46	14.93	19.83	19.88	20.08	20.29	19.79	18.37	3.76	3.74	3.66	3.69	3.73	3.76	3.72	3.73
	2.5	20.16	20.75	20.25	20.39	20.46	20.81	20.29	20.65	3.98	4.03	3.97	4.01	4.18	4.21	4.04	4.08
	5.0	20.85	21.20	21.13	21.32	21.27	21.59	21.08	21.37	4.22	4.28	4.16	4.21	4.23	4.29	4.20	4.26
	mean	20.16	18.96	20.40	20.53	20.60	20.90	20.39	20.13	3.99	4.02	3.93	3.97	4.05	4.09	3.99	4.02
mean of chicken manure	0.0	18.59	17.35	19.61	19.69	19.96	20.14	19.39	19.06	3.44	3.47	3.50	3.54	3.57	3.60	3.50	3.54
	2.5	19.22	19.80	20.08	20.23	20.41	20.66	19.91	20.23	3.69	3.74	3.79	3.83	3.95	3.65	3.81	3.74
	5.0	20.03	20.51	20.82	21.02	21.08	21.31	20.64	20.95	3.94	4.00	4.01	4.06	4.09	4.14	4.01	4.07
mean of foliar spraying	without							19.28	19.22							3.69	3.74
	mono-K							20.17	20.31							3.77	3.81
L.S.D. at 0.05	di-K							20.48	20.70							3.87	3.91
	A							0.27	0.29							0.09	0.08
	B							0.32	0.34							0.26	0.20
	C							0.29	0.32							0.07	0.08
	AB							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S
	ABC							0.47	0.50							0.30	0.36

As for foliar spraying of potassium, data indicate that grain and stover yields were significantly affected by potassium foliar spraying treatments. Maximum grain and stover yields were obtained by maize plants under foliar spray of di-potassium phosphate (20.48 and 3.87 in the first season and 20.70 and 3.91 ardab and t/fed in the second one, respectively. While, plants without foliar spraying recorded less grain and stover yield (19.28 and 3.69 in the first season and 19.22 and 3.74 ardab and t/fed in the second season, respectively. Foliar spraying of di-potassium phosphate increased grain and stover yield by about 6.2 and 3.0%) as compared to control in first season, respectively. Similar trends were obtained in second season. The enhancement in grain and stover yields caused by foliar spraying of potassium is mainly due to its affect on maize growth and yield components as mentioned before. In this connection, Mohamed *et al* (2010) and Jabeen and Ahmed (2011) mentioned that foliar application of potassium had a positive effect on biological activity, metabolism and stimulating the photosynthetic pigments and enzyme activity which encourage the vegetative growth of plants, consequently increased maize yields. These results are in harmony with those obtained by Singh *et al* (2005) and Romheld and Kirkby (2010).

With respect to organic manure, the data clearly reveal that grain and stover yields of maize were significantly affected by chicken manure application. Added 0.0, 2.5 and 5.0 t chicken manure/fed yielded 19.28, 20.17 and 20.48 ardab grains/fed and 3.69, 3.77 and 3.87 ton stover/fed in the first season, respectively. Same trend was obtained in the second season. It is obvious to notice that grain and stover yields were increased as chicken manure level increased from 0.0 to 5.0 t/fed. This finding is mainly due to the improvement affect of organic manure on soil

fertility and physical and chemical properties, consequently enhanced plant growth and yields of maize (Hassanien, 2009). These results are in line with those obtained by Seddik (2006) and El-Sheref (2012).

Regarding the interaction affect, the results clearly reveal that both grain and stover yields were affected only by the interactions among the three studied factor (A×B×C). In general, maize plants received 50 or 100 kg K-sulphate/fed + 2% foliar spraying of di-potassium sulphate + 5.0 t chicken manure/fed exhibited the highest grain and stover yields. On the other hand, the plants without soil or foliar potassium and without chicken manure application exerted the lowest grain or stover yields.

**N,P and K uptake:**

The data presented in Tables 5,6 and 7 show the affect of treatments on N,P and K uptake in grains and/or stover. The results clearly show that N,P and K uptake by grains and/or stover were significantly affected by added K-sulphate as soil application, where increasing potassium levels from 0.0 to 100.0 kg K-sulphate resulted in increasing N, P and K uptake in grains and stover as well as total uptake. The increment in total N,P and K uptake due to 100 kg K-sulphate/fed reached to 6.2 , 21.3 ; 3.2 , 12.0 and 7.0 , 29.6 % , comparing with 50 kg K – sulphate / fed and without potassium fertilization. respectively in the first season. Same trends were obtained in the second season. The positive effect of soil K-sulphate application, can be explained by its affect on grains and stover yields, since nutrient uptake calculated by multiplying grain or stover yields by its nutrient percentage (Table 1 and 2 in appendix). Similar results were obtained by Zorkany (2000) and Zeidan and Kramany (2001).

**Table 5. Response of NPK uptake of maize grains to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		N uptake (kg/fed)				P uptake (kg/fed)				K uptake (kg/fed)															
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	28.24	28.68	31.20	31.66	32.35	32.53	30.60	30.96	6.25	6.35	7.26	7.31	7.47	7.51	6.99	7.06	17.49	18.02	20.17	20.30	21.84	21.97	19.83	20.10
	2.5	32.13	33.18	35.31	35.75	36.72	37.15	34.72	35.36	6.94	7.17	8.06	8.10	8.25	8.57	7.75	7.95	19.79	20.70	23.08	23.18	24.48	24.57	22.45	22.82
	5.0	35.96	36.61	39.16	39.82	40.28	40.54	38.47	38.99	8.32	8.53	9.93	8.88	9.27	9.33	9.17	8.91	23.08	23.40	24.97	25.21	26.37	26.54	24.81	25.05
	mean	32.11	32.82	35.22	35.74	36.45	36.74	34.59	35.10	7.17	7.35	8.42	8.10	8.33	8.47	7.97	7.97	20.12	20.71	22.74	22.90	24.23	24.36	22.36	22.65
50.0	0.0	32.84	33.50	35.74	36.42	37.05	37.44	35.21	35.79	6.46	6.91	7.48	7.51	7.58	7.66	7.17	7.36	20.69	21.53	23.00	23.36	24.14	24.39	22.61	23.09
	2.5	36.46	37.49	38.89	39.62	40.06	40.96	38.47	39.36	7.51	7.72	8.17	8.27	8.30	8.42	7.99	8.14	22.79	23.43	24.24	24.51	25.47	25.85	24.17	24.60
	5.0	39.60	40.53	42.44	43.52	43.46	44.25	41.83	42.77	8.71	8.98	10.61	9.54	9.52	9.33	9.61	9.28	24.99	25.77	27.11	27.42	28.57	28.90	26.89	27.36
	mean	36.30	37.17	39.02	39.85	40.19	40.88	38.50	39.30	7.56	7.87	8.75	8.44	8.47	8.47	8.26	8.26	22.82	23.58	24.78	25.10	26.06	26.38	24.56	25.02
100.0	0.0	35.42	27.59	36.09	36.74	37.39	37.78	36.30	34.04	7.08	5.43	7.77	7.51	7.59	7.67	7.48	6.87	23.43	17.98	24.15	24.21	24.74	25.00	24.11	22.40
	2.5	39.23	40.67	39.41	39.96	40.39	41.37	39.68	40.67	8.18	8.42	8.22	8.28	8.59	8.74	8.33	8.48	25.12	26.15	25.23	25.41	26.35	26.80	25.57	26.12
	5.0	42.03	43.33	42.89	43.88	43.77	44.13	42.90	43.78	9.05	9.20	10.35	9.25	9.53	9.67	9.64	9.37	27.15	27.60	28.10	28.36	28.59	29.02	27.95	28.33
	mean	38.89	37.20	39.46	40.19	40.52	41.09	39.62	39.49	8.10	7.68	8.78	8.35	8.57	8.69	8.48	8.24	25.23	23.91	25.83	25.99	26.56	26.94	25.87	25.61
mean of chicken manure	0.0	32.17	29.92	34.34	34.94	35.60	35.92	34.04	33.60	6.60	6.23	7.50	7.44	7.55	7.61	7.21	7.10	20.54	19.18	22.44	22.62	23.57	23.79	22.18	21.86
	2.5	35.94	37.11	37.87	38.44	39.06	39.83	37.62	38.46	7.54	7.77	8.15	8.22	8.38	8.58	8.02	8.19	22.57	23.43	24.18	24.37	25.43	25.74	24.06	24.51
	5.0	39.20	40.16	41.50	42.41	42.50	42.97	41.07	41.85	8.69	8.90	10.30	9.22	9.44	9.44	9.47	9.19	25.07	25.59	26.73	27.00	27.84	28.15	26.55	26.91
mean of without foliar spraying	mono-K							35.77	35.73							7.61	7.63					23.39			
	di-K							37.90	38.59							8.65	8.30					24.45			
	mean							39.05	39.57							8.46	8.54					25.62			25.89
L.S.D at 0.05	A							1.03	1.16							0.16	0.18					1.00			0.95
	B							1.11	1.03							0.21	0.22					1.05			0.97
	C							1.20	1.25							0.26	0.27					1.07			1.01
	AB							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S					N.S			N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S					N.S			N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S							N.S	N.S					N.S			N.S
	ABC							1.66	1.57							0.36	0.30					1.70			1.65

**Table 6. Response of NPK uptake of maize stover to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate manure (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		N uptake (kg/fed)								P uptake (kg/fed)								K uptake (kg/fed)							
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean			
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		
0.0	0.0	26.04	26.86	28.16	28.69	28.69	28.95	27.63	28.17	5.89	6.00	7.68	7.82	7.17	7.24	6.91	7.02	26.35	26.54	29.12	29.34	30.97	30.93	28.81	28.94
	2.5	29.82	30.08	31.83	32.55	32.64	33.28	31.43	31.97	7.71	7.77	9.34	9.45	8.78	8.85	8.61	8.69	30.49	30.42	33.22	32.90	34.75	34.69	32.82	32.67
	5.0	33.57	34.50	36.28	36.29	37.05	37.44	35.63	36.08	9.39	9.54	11.22	11.34	10.70	10.81	10.44	10.56	35.38	35.23	37.03	36.67	39.35	38.99	37.25	36.96
mean		29.81	30.48	32.09	32.51	32.79	33.22	31.56	32.07	7.66	7.77	9.41	9.54	8.88	8.97	8.65	8.76	30.74	30.73	33.12	32.97	35.02	34.87	32.96	32.86
50.0	0.0	34.59	34.41	36.97	37.64	38.05	38.73	36.54	36.93	7.52	7.11	9.15	9.23	8.58	8.65	8.42	8.33	36.47	35.53	42.09	41.70	44.39	43.99	40.98	40.41
	2.5	34.88	35.53	37.82	38.21	40.35	41.06	37.68	38.27	9.00	8.79	10.64	10.75	10.40	10.48	10.01	10.01	36.00	35.91	44.13	43.78	49.09	48.60	43.07	42.76
	5.0	38.21	38.88	40.99	41.06	41.78	42.70	40.33	40.88	10.35	10.53	12.42	12.57	11.82	11.96	11.53	11.69	39.40	39.29	49.68	49.86	51.48	51.24	46.85	46.80
mean		34.54	35.22	37.52	37.80	39.00	39.67	37.02	37.56	8.65	8.66	10.59	10.71	10.13	10.23	9.79	9.87	35.77	35.71	44.34	44.30	47.37	47.16	42.49	42.39
100.0	0.0	34.59	34.41	36.97	37.64	38.05	38.73	36.54	36.93	7.52	7.11	9.15	9.23	8.58	8.65	8.42	8.33	36.47	35.53	42.09	41.70	44.39	43.99	40.98	40.41
	2.5	37.81	38.29	41.69	42.51	43.89	44.63	41.13	41.81	9.15	9.27	11.12	11.23	10.45	10.53	10.24	10.34	39.80	39.90	47.64	47.72	51.83	51.78	46.42	46.47
	5.0	41.78	42.37	44.93	45.89	45.68	46.76	44.13	45.01	10.97	11.56	12.48	13.05	11.84	12.01	11.76	12.21	44.31	44.08	51.58	51.36	54.57	54.48	50.15	49.97
mean		38.06	38.36	41.20	42.01	42.54	43.37	40.60	41.25	9.21	9.31	10.92	11.17	10.29	10.40	10.14	10.29	40.19	39.84	47.10	46.93	50.26	50.08	45.85	45.62
mean of chicken manure	0.0	30.39	30.84	32.96	33.49	33.87	34.31	32.41	32.88	6.67	6.59	8.51	8.62	7.97	8.05	7.72	7.75	31.58	31.34	36.80	36.77	38.97	38.85	35.78	35.65
	2.5	34.17	34.63	37.11	37.76	38.96	39.66	36.75	37.35	8.62	8.61	10.37	10.48	9.88	9.95	9.62	9.68	35.43	35.41	41.66	41.47	45.22	45.02	40.77	40.63
	5.0	37.85	38.58	40.73	41.08	41.50	42.30	40.03	40.66	10.24	10.54	12.04	12.32	11.45	11.59	11.24	11.49	39.70	39.53	46.10	45.96	48.47	48.24	44.75	44.58
mean of foliar spraying	without							34.14	34.69									8.51	8.58					35.57	35.43
	mono-K							36.94	37.44									10.31	10.47					41.52	41.40
	di-K							38.11	38.75									9.77	9.87					44.22	44.04
L.S.D. at 0.05	A							1.13	1.14									0.30	0.31					0.88	1.01
	B							1.20	1.22									0.27	0.26					0.89	1.00
	C							1.02	1.05									0.21	0.22					0.90	0.97
	AB							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	ABC							2.01	2.35									0.53	0.48					N.S	N.S

**Table 7. Response of total NPK uptake of maize to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate manure (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		Total N uptake (kg/fed)								Total P uptake (kg/fed)								Total K uptake (kg/fed)							
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean			
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		
0.0	0.0	54.23	55.51	59.32	60.32	61.03	61.45	58.19	59.09	12.17	12.31	14.93	15.10	14.61	14.71	13.90	14.04	43.81	44.54	49.32	49.61	52.85	52.93	48.66	49.03
	2.5	61.97	63.29	67.09	68.29	69.32	70.46	66.13	67.35	14.61	14.89	17.39	17.59	17.01	17.39	16.34	16.62	50.33	51.16	56.29	56.03	59.21	59.23	55.28	55.47
	5.0	69.49	71.09	75.40	76.07	77.37	77.93	74.09	75.03	17.77	18.04	21.11	20.19	19.99	20.10	19.62	19.44	58.42	58.61	62.03	61.92	65.75	65.57	62.07	62.03
mean		61.90	63.30	67.27	68.23	69.24	69.95	66.14	67.16	14.85	15.08	17.81	17.63	17.20	17.40	16.62	16.70	50.85	51.44	55.88	55.85	59.27	59.24	55.33	55.51
50.0	0.0	63.36	64.71	69.53	70.55	71.95	72.63	68.28	69.30	13.01	13.55	16.23	16.35	15.71	15.88	14.98	15.26	52.63	53.49	62.23	62.65	65.67	66.05	60.18	60.73
	2.5	71.37	73.05	76.68	77.81	80.39	81.96	76.15	77.61	16.53	16.52	18.85	19.00	18.73	18.93	18.04	18.15	58.81	59.31	68.34	68.31	74.59	74.41	67.25	67.34
	5.0	77.77	79.37	83.45	84.61	85.21	86.92	82.14	83.63	19.02	19.47	23.00	22.08	21.31	21.26	21.11	20.94	64.37	65.05	76.81	77.25	80.03	80.11	73.74	74.14
mean		70.83	72.38	76.55	77.66	79.18	80.50	75.52	76.85	16.19	16.51	19.36	19.14	18.58	18.69	18.04	18.12	58.60	59.28	69.13	69.40	73.43	73.52	67.05	67.40
100.0	0.0	70.05	62.04	73.02	74.35	75.41	76.55	72.83	70.98	14.65	12.51	16.95	16.76	16.19	16.35	15.93	15.21	59.93	53.53	66.23	65.99	69.15	68.97	60.18	62.83
	2.5	77.04	78.94	81.13	82.43	84.33	86.03	80.83	82.47	17.30	17.72	19.31	19.48	19.01	19.24	18.54	18.81	64.95	66.09	72.89	73.06	78.21	78.63	72.02	72.59
	5.0	83.78	85.73	87.80	89.71	89.41	90.85	87.00	88.76	20.00	20.75	22.81	22.33	21.35	21.65	21.39	21.58	71.43	71.73	79.65	79.73	83.11	83.49	78.06	78.32
mean		76.96	75.57	80.65	82.16	83.05	84.48	80.22	80.74	17.32	16.99	19.69	19.52	18.85	19.08	18.62	18.53	65.44	63.78	72.92	72.93	76.82	77.03	71.73	71.25
mean of chicken manure	0.0	62.55	60.75	67.29	68.41	69.46	70.21	66.43	66.46	13.28	12.79	16.04	16.07	15.50	15.65	14.94	14.84	52.12	50.52	59.26	59.42	62.56	62.65	57.98	57.53
	2.5	70.13	71.76	74.97	76.18	78.01	79.48	74.37	75.81	16.15	16.38	18.52	18.69	18.25	18.52	17.64	17.86	58.03	58.85	65.84	65.80	70.67	70.76	64.85	65.13
	5.0	77.01	78.73	82.22	83.46	84.00	85.23	81.08	82.47	18.93	19.42	22.31	21.53	20.88	21.00	20.71	20.65	64.74	65.13	72.83	72.97	76.30	76.39	71.29	71.50
mean of foliar spraying	without							69.90	70.42									16.12	16.19					58.30	58.17
	mono-K							74.82	76.02									18.95	18.76					65.98	66.06
	di-K							77.16	78.31									18.21	18.39					69.84	69.93
L.S.D. at 0.05	A							1.13	1.14									0.30	0.31					0.88	1.01
	B							1.20	1.22									0.27	0.26					0.89	1.00
	C							1.02	1.05									0.21	0.22					0.90	0.97
	AB							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	AC							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	BC							N.S	N.S									N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	ABC							2.01	2.35									0.53	0.48					N.S	N.S

Considering foliar spraying of potassium, the data indicate that foliar spraying of potassium had a markedly affect on N,P and K uptake. Comparing with control, spraying mono-potassium phosphate increased total N,P and K uptake by about 7.0 ,17.6 and 13.2 % in first season comparing with control, respectively. The corresponding increasing due to di-potassium phosphate were 10.4 , 13.0

and 19.8% in the abovementioned respect. It is worthy to notice that foliar spraying of mono- or di-potassium phosphate had a greater affect on increasing P and K uptake than N uptake, which mainly due to presence phosphorus and potassium in its content. The effect of foliar spraying of potassium on maize grain and stover yields as well as its effect on NPK concentration in grains

and stover is a good explanation for its effect on NPK uptake.

These results are similar to those obtained by Zorkany (2014) and Hassanien (2018). As for organic manure, the data indicate that N,P and K uptake by grains and/or stover were significantly increased by increasing chicken manure levels up to 5.0 t/fed. The highest mean values of total N,P and K due to applied 5.0 t chicken manure/fed were 81.08, 70.71 and 71.29 kg/fed in the first season, respectively, while the lowest total N,P and K uptake were recorded under without manuring (66.43 , 14.14 and 57.98 kg/fed, respectively in the first season). Same trends were obtained in the second season. The promotive effect of chicken manure on nutrient uptake may be referred to the improvement of soil reaction caused by manuring, which in turn increased nutrient solubility (Brar *et al*, 2001). Also, these increments may be due to the high N,P and K content in chicken manure used in the experimental soil as shown in Table 1. These results are in harmony with those obtained by Esilaba *et al* (2000) and El-Sheref (2012).

As for the interaction between treatments, the data indicate N,P and K uptake were affected only by the interaction among the three studied factors. In general, the maize plants received 50 or 100 kg K-sulphate as soil application + 2% foliar spraying of di-potassium phosphate + 5.0 t chicken manure/fed yielded the highest N,P and K by grains and/or stover. On the other hand, the maize plants without potassium fertilization or manuring produced the lowest N,P and K.

**Table 8. Response of some chemical soil properties after maize harvesting to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		pH								EC				O.M											
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	8.13	8.12	8.13	8.13	8.12	8.13	8.13	8.13	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.43	
	2.5	8.08	8.07	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.33	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.57	
	5.0	8.04	8.04	8.08	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.05	8.04	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	
mean		8.08	8.08	8.10	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.09	8.08	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.55	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	
50.0	0.0	8.12	8.13	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.43	
	2.5	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.58	1.57	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	
	5.0	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.05	8.04	8.04	8.04	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	
mean		8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	
100.0	0.0	8.12	8.12	8.13	8.13	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	
	2.5	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.07	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.57	1.57	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	
	5.0	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.05	8.04	8.04	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	
mean		8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	
mean of chicken manure	0.0	8.12	8.12	8.13	8.13	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.12	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	
	2.5	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.08	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	
	5.0	8.04	8.04	8.05	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.04	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.67	
mean of foliar spraying	without								8.08	8.08							1.32	1.32					1.55	1.55	
	mono-K								8.09	8.08								1.32	1.32					1.55	1.55
	di-K								8.08	8.08								1.32	1.32					1.55	1.55
L.S.D. at 0.05	A								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	B								0.02	0.01								0.03	0.03					0.03	0.03
	C								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	AB								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	AC								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	BC								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S
	ABC								N.S	N.S								N.S	N.S					N.S	N.S

**Soil fertility:**

The data in Table 9 represent the effect of soil and foliar fertilization of potassium and organic manure application and their interactions on soil fertility in term of soil available N,P and K after maize harvest. The results

**Some chemical soil properties:**

The influence of soil or foliar fertilization and organic manure application and their interaction on some chemical properties after maize harvest are shown in Table 8. The data reveal that the values of soil reaction, salinity and organic matter noted after maize harvest were non considerably exaggerated by K-fertilization, whether soil or foliar application. On the other and, these properties was significantly affected by manuring. Chicken manure treatments improved both soil reaction and soil organic matter, while it increased soil salinity. It is obvious to notice that the affect of chicken manure on soil properties is increased as its level increased. The decreasing in soil pH due to organic manure could be attributed to the acidifying effect of organics produced during the course of continuous decomposition of applied chicken manure (Hizal, 1993). The promotive effect of chicken manure on soil organic matter is mostly explained by the higher content of organic matter in chicken manure (Table 1), beside the relative slow of its decomposition (Kunda, 2006). The increase in soil salinity due to increasing chicken manure levels may be ascribed to its high salinity content as shown in Table 1 (Wong *et al*, 1999). These results are similar to those obtained by El-Shabrawy (2012) for soil pH, Sharif *et al* (2004) for soil organic matter and El-Shreef (2012) for soil salinity. It is evident from the data that the studied chemical soil properties did not respond to the interaction between the treatments.

clearly show that potassium fertilization as soil application was only affected soil available K after harvest, which may be attributed to added potassium as soil application may be absorbed in the soil as K<sup>+</sup> and part of them remain in soil after harvest without leaching. On the other hand, added

potassium as foliar spraying did not affect soil fertility. Mean while, chicken manure application enhanced soil available N,P and K after harvest, which mostly due to the content of N,P and K applied to soil within manure itself, also the decomposition of the organic manure formation to

mineralized form of N, P and K (Mann *et al*, 2006). These results are in line with those obtained by Ali (2001) and El-Sheref (2012). It is evident from the data that soil available N,P and K did not respond to the interactions between treatments.

**Table 9. Response of soil fertility after maize harvesting to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.**

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																								
		Available N (ppm)							Available P (ppm)							Available K (ppm)										
		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-k phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	
0.0	0.0	22	24	22	24	23	24	22	24	12	14	12	14	13	14	12	14	172	174	172	173	173	175	172	174	
	2.5	27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	13	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	178	179	177	179	178	179	178	179	
	5.0	31	33	30	33	31	33	31	33	14	17	15	16	15	16	15	16	185	187	186	187	185	187	185	187	
mean		27	29	26	29	27	29	27	29	13	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	178	180	178	180	179	180	178	180	
50.0	0.0	22	24	22	25	22	24	22	24	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	180	182	181	183	181	182	181	182	
	2.5	27	29	27	28	27	30	27	29	13	16	13	15	14	15	13	15	184	187	185	187	185	187	185	187	
	5.0	32	33	31	34	31	33	31	33	14	17	14	17	15	16	14	17	189	195	188	195	189	196	189	195	
mean2		27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	13	16	13	15	14	15	13	15	184	188	185	188	185	188	185	188	
100.0	0.0	23	25	23	24	22	25	23	25	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	185	188	185	187	184	187	185	187	
	2.5	27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15	190	193	191	194	190	194	190	194	
	5.0	31	34	31	33	31	34	31	34	14	17	14	16	14	16	14	17	196	196	197	196	196	197	196	196	
mean		27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	13	15	13	15	13	15	13	15	190	192	191	192	190	193	190	192	
Mean of chicken manure	0.0	22	24	22	24	22	24	22	24	12	14	12	14	12	14	12	14	179	181	179	181	179	181	179	181	
	2.5	27	29	27	29	27	29	27	29	13	15	13	15	14	15	13	15	184	186	184	187	184	187	184	187	
	5.0	31	33	31	33	31	33	31	33	14	17	14	16	15	16	14	17	190	193	190	193	190	193	190	193	
mean of foliar spraying	without																									
	mono-K																									
	di-K																									
L.S.D. at 0.05	A									NS	NS							NS	NS						1.75	1.30
	B									1.11	1.02							0.07	0.06						1.02	1.16
	C									NS	NS							NS	NS						NS	NS
	AB									NS	NS							NS	NS						NS	NS
	AC									NS	NS							NS	NS						NS	NS
	BC									NS	NS							NS	NS						NS	NS
	ABC									NS	NS							NS	NS						NS	NS

**CONCLUSION**

It could be concluded that the fertilized maize plants with 50.0 kg K-sulphate/fed + 2% foliar spraying of di-potassium phosphate twice + 5.0 t/fed chicken manure had better performance to maize productivity and improved soil properties after harvest under the conditions of Middle Egypt, Beni-Suef Governorate, this result means that it could be save about 50 kg potassium sulphate by spraying di-potassium sulphate.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Response of NPK concentration in maize grains to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		N %						P %						K %											
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	113	113	116	117	117	117	115	116	025	025	027	027	027	027	026	026	070	071	075	075	079	079	0.75	0.75
	2.5	125	125	127	128	129	130	127	128	027	027	029	029	029	030	028	029	077	078	083	083	086	086	0.82	0.82
	5.0	134	133	138	139	139	139	137	137	031	031	035	031	032	032	033	031	086	085	088	088	091	091	0.88	0.88
mean		124	124	127	128	128	129	126	127	028	028	030	029	029	030	029	029	078	078	082	082	085	085	0.82	0.82
50.0	0.0	127	126	129	131	132	132	129	130	025	026	027	027	027	027	026	027	080	081	083	084	086	086	0.83	0.84
	2.5	136	136	138	139	140	141	138	139	028	028	029	029	029	029	029	029	085	085	086	086	089	089	0.87	0.87
	5.0	141	140	144	146	146	147	144	144	031	031	036	032	032	031	033	031	089	089	092	092	096	096	0.92	0.92
mean		135	134	137	139	139	140	137	138	028	028	031	029	029	029	029	029	085	085	087	087	090	090	0.87	0.88
100.0	0.0	130	132	130	132	133	133	131	132	026	026	028	027	027	027	027	027	086	086	087	087	088	088	0.87	0.87
	2.5	139	140	139	140	141	142	140	141	029	029	029	029	030	030	029	029	089	090	089	089	092	092	0.90	0.90
	5.0	144	146	145	147	147	146	145	146	031	031	035	031	032	032	033	031	093	093	095	095	096	096	0.95	0.95
mean		138	139	138	140	140	140	139	140	029	029	031	029	030	030	030	029	089	090	090	090	092	092	0.91	0.91
mean of chicken manure	0.0	123	124	125	127	127	127	125	126	025	026	027	027	027	027	026	027	079	079	082	082	084	084	0.82	0.82
	2.5	133	134	135	136	137	138	135	136	028	028	029	029	029	030	029	029	084	084	086	086	089	089	0.86	0.86
	5.0	140	140	142	144	144	144	142	142	031	031	035	031	032	032	033	031	089	089	092	092	094	094	0.92	0.92
mean of foliar spraying	without							1.32	1.32							0.28	0.28							0.84	0.84
	mono-K							1.34	1.36							0.31	0.29							0.86	0.86
	di-K							1.36	1.36							0.29	0.30							0.89	0.89

L.S.D. at 0.05 A  
B  
C  
AB  
AC  
BC  
ABC

Table 2. Response of NPK concentration in maize stover to soil and foliar spraying of potassium under chicken manure application.

K-sulphate (kg/fed) (A)	Chicken manure (t/fed) (B)	Potassium foliar spraying (C)																							
		N %						P %						K %											
		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean		without		mono-K phosphate		di-K phosphate		mean	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
0.0	0.0	0.84	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.85	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.89
	2.5	0.89	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.91	0.92	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.91	0.90	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.94
	5.0	0.93	0.94	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.97	1.03	1.01	1.00	0.98
mean		0.89	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.91	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.94
50.0	0.0	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.92	0.91	1.08	1.07	1.12	1.11	1.04	1.03
	2.5	0.93	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.96	0.94	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.16	1.09	1.07
	5.0	0.96	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.99	0.97	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.14	1.12
mean		0.92	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.96	0.94	1.13	1.12	1.17	1.16	1.09	1.07
100.0	0.0	0.92	0.92	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.03	0.98	0.99	0.20	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.97	0.95	1.15	1.13	1.19	1.17	1.10	1.08
	2.5	0.95	0.95	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.02	1.02	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.99	1.20	1.19	1.24	1.23	1.15	1.14
	5.0	0.99	0.99	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.05	1.06	0.26	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	1.05	1.03	1.24	1.22	1.29	1.27	1.19	1.17
mean		0.95	0.95	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.02	1.02	0.23	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.01	0.99	1.20	1.18	1.24	1.22	1.15	1.13
mean of chicken manure	0.0	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.93	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.91	0.90	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.07	1.01	1.00
	2.5	0.92	0.92	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.97	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.96	0.94	1.09	1.08	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.05
	5.0	0.96	0.96	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.00	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.01	0.99	1.14	1.13	1.18	1.16	1.11	1.09
mean of foliar spraying	without							0.92	0.92							0.23	0.23							0.96	0.94
	mono-K							0.98	0.98							0.27	0.27							1.09	1.08
	di-K							0.98	0.99							0.25	0.25							1.10	1.12

L.S.D. at 0.05 A  
B  
C  
AB  
AC  
BC  
ABC

**تقليل استخدام الاسمدة البوتاسية باستخدام الرش و اضافته الاسمدة العضوية وتأثيرها علي انتاجية الذرة وخواص التربة  
عادة فتح الله حافظ الشريف ، حامد علي عوض الله و حنان محمد ابوالفتوح  
معهد بحوث الاراضي و المياه و البيئة – مركز البحوث الزراعية – الجيزة – مصر**

اجريت تجربتان حقليتان بمحطة البحوث الزراعية بسدس مركز البحوث الزراعية محافظة بني سويف خلال موسمي النمو 2016 , 2017 لتقييم امكانيه تقليل الكميات المستخدمة من الاسمدة البوتاسية برش 2% من اسمدة المونو بوتاسيوم فوسفات او الداى بوتاسيوم فوسفات مرتان تحت استخدام مستويات مختلفة من سماد الدواجن (صفر , 2.5 , 5 طن /فدان) وتأثيرها علي صفات النمو والمحصول ومكوناته وامتصاص عناصر النيتروجين والفوسفور والبوتاسيوم لنبات الذرة وكذلك صفات التربة بعد الحصاد. وكانت اهم النتائج المتحصل عليها هي: زيادة مستويات التسميد العضوي كان لها تأثير معنوي علي زيادة طول النبات ووزنه الجاف وعدد الصفوف في الكوز وعدد الحبوب في الصف ووزن المائه حبه ومحصول الحبوب ومحصول القش وامتصاص عناصر النيتروجين والفوسفور والبوتاسيوم وكذلك تحسين صفات التربة وخصوبتها ماعدا ملوحة التربة التي زادت بالتسميد العضوي. ادي رش نبات الذرة بسماد الداى بوتاسيوم فوسفات الي اعلي قيم لصفات النمو والمحصول ومكوناته وامتصاص العناصر مقارنة بسماد المونو بوتاسيوم فوسفات والكوتترول ولم يؤثر رش البوتاسيوم علي اي من صفات التربة وخصوبتها. ادي زيادة التسميد البوتاسي الي 100كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم /فدان الي زيادة كل صفات النمو والمحصول ومكوناته وامتصاص العناصر وكذلك زيادة البوتاسيوم الميسر في التربة بعد الحصاد . من نتائج التداخل فقد ادي اضافة 50 كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم/فدان + 2% رش داى بوتاسيوم فوسفات + 5 طن سماد دواجن الي انتاجية مساويه احصائيا للتسميد بمعدل 100 كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم /فدان، مما يوضح امكانية توفير 50 كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم/فدان باستخدام الرش الورقي بمعدل 2% مرتان لسماد داى بوتاسيوم فوسفات .ومن نتائج الدراسة يمكن التوصيه برش نبات الذرة الشامية بسماد الداى بوتاسيوم فوسفات بمعدل 2% مرتان + اضافة 50 كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم/فدان + 5 طن سماد دواجن للحصول علي انتاجية مساوية لاضافة 100 كجم كبريتات بوتاسيوم.