

Adubação mineral, orgânica e organomineral: efeitos na nutrição, produtividade, póscolheita da cebola e na fertilidade do solo [

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text (article)

Analítica

Organic fertilization, due to the residual effect on the soil, has a greater influence on soil fertility attributes in relation to mineral fertilization. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the effect of mineral, organic and organomineral fertilization on nutrition, yield, onion post-harvest and on soil fertility after onion cultivation. The treatments consisted of different doses and sources of N: 0N = treatment without application of N; 75N-M = 75 kg ha-1 of N as ammonium nitrate (NA); 75N-O = 75 kg ha-1 of N as EA (poultry manure); 75N-OM = 75 kg ha-1 of N half as NA and half as EA; 125N-M = 125 kg ha-1 of N as NA; 125N-O = 125 kg ha-1 of N as EA; 125N-OM = 125 kg ha-1 of N half as NA and other half as EA. The different types of fertilization influenced the nutrition, but did not present statistical difference in the yield. Regardless of the source, the bulbs of the treatments that received the highest doses of N were those that presented the highest post-harvest losses. In general, organic fertilization (75N-O and 125N-O) provided an improvement in soil physicochemical attributes in relation to conventional fertilization (75 N-M and 125N-M)

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