

감귤원 이상낙엽 원인 구명 및 토양환경 개선에 관한 연구

Studies on Improvement of Soil Environment and Investigation for Unnormal Defoliation in Citrus Orchards

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**Studies on Improvement of Soil
Environment and Investigation for
Unnormal Defoliation in Citrus Orchards**

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2001. 1

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1. 가 ,
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'95 '96
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1.
1)

pH

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3) .

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3
25,800ha
615,000

가 4,335 60%

1

'96 7.9ha가

가

1.

1 :

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pH

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()

○ Geocheam PC

2.

1 (' 97. 10 ' 99. 12)	○	○
	○	○ 가
	○	○
2 (' 98. 12 ' 99. 12)	○	○ pH
		○
	○	○
	○	○
3 (' 99. 12 ' 2000. 12)	○	○ pH
		○
	○	○
	○	○ Geocheam PC

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12 3 .
 가
 (50kg/10a) 2 6 .
 10
 1 .
 10cm 90% .
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 가 .
 가 , 가
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 pH 4.5
 100ppm .
 가 .
 , .
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 (52ng/kg) 3 4
 (166 246ng/kg) .
 pH
 pH pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Hoagl and

() 3

pH 5 pH 6
pH 5 6

pH
pH가

가 pH

pH가

3 , 30

pH pH 5.5

pH 6.5

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pH 5.5
30%

pH 3

1 2

가

(1, 2)

< 1>

< 2>

12

3

가

pH가 4.5
2 3

가

98

가
200 300kg/10a

30 40%

가

2,000kg/10a

300kg/10a

pH 1.5

2 4 가

가

가

가

가

가

pH가 1.5 , , ,

, 1 가 .

, 1

가 가

(300kg/10a)

2

()

12

S04 가

Cl

가

2.0ms/m

가

12ms/m

pH

7cmol/kg

가 가

가

. $(y = 2.55 \times (1 - e^{-0.47x}) + 2.68)$

가

pH가

가

pH

3

pH가 0.5

2

Geocheam PC

100% (free

ligand)

H 80% Ca, Mg

2.3 6.7%, Fe, Cu

90% free ligand

CaSO₄ MgSO₄ 10%

90% 가 free ligand SO₄ CO₃

10%

free ligand

가 가

가

가

'70

'90

'96. 6 '99. 12(3 7)

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500

'98

가

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10

가 3,000

MBC

“ ”

'98. 7. 20 50

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1	-----	1
2	-----	2
2	가 -----	3
1	-----	3
2	-----	3
3	-----	5
1.	-----	5
2.	-----	6
3.	-----	10
4. pH	-----	13
5.	-----	21
4	-----	22
3	-----	25
1	-----	25

2	-----	25
3	-----	26
1.	-----	26
2.	-----	33
4	-----	40
4	-----	42
1	-----	42
2	-----	43
1.	-----	43
2.	-----	43
3	-----	44
1.	-----	44
2.	-----	49
3.	-----	55
4	-----	58
5	가 -----	60
1.	-----	60
2.	-----	61
3.	가 -----	61

6	-----	64
1.	-----	64
2.	-----	64
3.	-----	65
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SUMMARY

. Title

Studies on Improvement of Soil Environment and Investigation for Abnormal Defoliation in Citrus Orchards

. Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives

The average amount of fertilizer application per unit area(kg/10a) in Jeju province, especially in citrus orchard, is known to be the highest among those of other provinces in Korea. That is due to the misunderstanding farmers believe citrus trees grown on Volcanic Ash Soil need more fertilizer since Volcanic Ash Soil is apt to fix and make lots of nutrients useless.

This high application of fertilizer caused salt accumulation in orchard soil during 1995 - 1996 and abnormal defoliation of citrus trees, sometimes closed citrus orchards.

Accordingly, the objectives of this study is 1) to survey present conditions of citrus orchards showing abnormal defoliation of citrus trees, 2) to investigate ion characteristics of nutrients and specific characteristics of citrus orchard soil, 3) to develop soil improving method of abnormal orchards, 4) to lead proper amount of fertilizer application in citrus orchards and to reduce the damages of abnormal defoliation of citrus trees.

1. Significances

1) Technical Aspects

To use as instruction materials for soil and fertilizer

management in citrus orchards, by analyzing cases and causes of abnormal defoliation of citrus trees

To establish improvement standards for acidic citrus orchard soil, by determining proper soil pH condition in citrus orchard

To compare fruit productivity and tree nourishment of citrus

To test actual effects of soil improving agents

To study effects of various organic materials on soil improvement and citrus tree nourishment

To use as a basic material for the preventing of ground water pollution, by investigating soil change and nutrient movement after fertilizer application

To solve farmer's difficulties, by developing diagnosis methods for preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus tree

2) Economical and Industrial Aspects

To reduce citrus production cost, by decreasing the level of fertilizer application and increasing nutrient effectiveness in soil

To establish proper application level of chemical fertilizer and produce high-quality citrus, by preventing nutrient unbalance, soil acidification, and waste of agricultural material

To establish reasonable management system for sustainable production of citrus and preservation of soil ecosystem

To contribute for stabilized citrus production and increasing gross income for citrus farmers

3) Social and Cultural Aspects

To prevent nitrate pollution of ground water caused by

over-application of nitrogen fertilizer in Jeju Island

To establish a basement for environment friendly agriculture according to tendency of enforced restriction in chemical fertilizer application for agricultural production in the world

To satisfy farmers and consumers who want to get safe and qualified agricultural products and to preserve natural resources

. Contents and Scope of the Research

This study was aimed to develop the technology for solving one of farmer's difficulties in soil improvement and to investigate the causes for abnormal defoliation of citrus tree in citrus orchard for 3 years. Citrus is first ranked fruit in Korea in gross income and production (434 billion won and 615 thousand metric ton, respectively), and is main agricultural product, with 25,800 ha of cultivated area, and accounts for 60% of total agricultural gross income in Jeju province.

In citrus cultivation the phenomena of alternate bearing is common and known to be caused by over-fruiting and defoliation of trees. But, in 1996, harmed 7.9 ha of citrus orchards was dead with abnormal defoliation in winter. Researchers tried to find the causes of abnormal defoliation from cultivation aspects but hadn't good result in finding good reasons. Accordingly we are trying to study the phenomena from soil environmental aspects and to develop reasonable measures for preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus tree.

The details of this study are as follows.

1. Contents of Research Subjects

1st Subject : Investigation for the Causes of Abnormal Defoliation of Citrus Tree and Improvement for Soil Environment in Citrus Orchards

- Survey for occurrence of abnormal defoliation of citrus tree
- Survey for actual state of citrus tree nourishment
- Investigation of proper pH conditions for citrus
- Development of precautious method for preventing abnormal defoliation by early diagnosis in citrus
- Instruction of citrus farmers for preventing appearance of abnormal defoliation

2nd Subject : Effects of Soil Improving Methods on Citrus Trees

- Effects of soil improvement agents on citrus tree and orchard soil
- Effects of various organic materials on citrus tree and soil improvement

3rd Subject : Studies on Ionic States in Soil Solution of Damaged Orchards

- Soil characteristics(anion characteristics) in abnormal defoliation orchards
- Changes in soil and nutrients by fertilizer application levels
- Investigation of ionic states and activities in soil solution with Geocheam PC

2. Annual Contents and Scopes of the Research

1st year

- Survey of actual state of citrus orchards and the reason of abnormal defoliation of citrus tree
- Survey of the effects of soil improving agents on citrus tree
- Comparison of ionic characteristics in soil solution between damaged and normal orchards

2nd year

- Survey of tree nourishment and investigation of proper pH condition in orchard
- Instruction of farmers for preventing appearance of abnormal defoliation of citrus trees
- Effects of various organic materials on citrus tree and soil improvement
- Survey of Changes in soil and nutrients with fertilizer application

3rd year

- Investigation of proper pH condition for citrus production
- Development of precautious method for preventing abnormal defoliation by early diagnosis in citrus
- Studies on effects of soil improving agents and organic materials
- Investigation of ionic states and activities in soil solution with Geocheam PC

. Results and Suggestions for Application of the Research

1. Results of the Research

Chapter 1. Case study and analysis of reason for abnormal defoliation of citrus tree

The appearance of abnormal defoliation was happened mainly in winter, from December to March. Most of damaged orchards have been applied quick-acting mixed fertilizers and also over-applied 2-6 times more than standard amount of fertilizer(50kg/10a) annually with surface and partial application method. Farmers also have not been tried any kinds of soil improving agents and deep plows.

The rootlets of the damaged trees were distributed mostly(over 90% of them) to 10 cm in soil surface layer, and some of them were dead. In particular, over-fruiting and over-fertilized trees were damaged severely with abnormal defoliation in winter.

The damaged leaves became brown or red-brown from leaf end and followed by defoliation gradually from the end of branch to the limb of tree, sometimes caused whole tree dead.

The soil of damaged orchards was characterized by very acidic, below pH 4.5, by high content of Mn, over 100 ppm, and relatively low content of Ca and Mg, compared to K.

The inorganic components of defoliated citrus leaves were similar in P, K contents to those of normal leaves, but superior in Fe, Mn, Zn contents known as trace elements. Especially Mn content in damaged leaves, 166-246ng/kg, 3-4 times higher than in normal leaves, 52ng/kg.

Chapter 2. Proper soil pH for citrus growth

For investigating proper pH condition for citrus growth,

3-year-old citrus trees were cultivated in Hoagland nutrient solutions set pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, respectively and their plant growth, root activity, mineral contents of leaves and roots were measured.

The number and length of new flush were better in pH 5 and pH 6 than in any other treatments, also root activity showed same trend.

In inorganic components of leaves and roots, the contents of macro-nutrient elements such as N, P, K had no differences between damaged and normal leaves, but those of some trace elements such as Mn, Fe showed increasing tendency as solution pH decreases. Especially, in the damaged trees, the Mn, Fe contents in the roots were higher 3, 30 times, respectively, than those in the leaves.

So we can conclude that pH 5.5 is proper to grow citrus tree. Currently the standard of pH for soil improvement is 5.5, and needed lime amount was calculated by this standard. It is possible, we think, to decrease required amount of lime up to 30% if the standard are changed from pH 6.5 to pH 5.5. But this result was obtained from nutrient solution cultivation with 3-year-old citrus tree, we think it needs to be tested in the field condition with full productive trees.

Chapter 3. Precautious method for preventing abnormal defoliation by early diagnosis in citrus

First symptom of abnormal defoliation in citrus is characterized by brownish or dark brownish spots at the end of leaves(Fig. 1, 2).

<Fig. 1> Initial stage

<Fig. 2> Abnormal defoliation

The period of occurrence was from late December to March, and in severe cases, defoliation of leaves is started. In our experiment, abnormal defoliation of citrus leaves was caused by excess injury of Mn in the tree caused by soil acidification.

Farmers can identify the symptom easily by observing leaves during harvesting or winter season, and by soil test at extension service center. If soil pH is very low (below pH 4.5), the amount of fertilizer application should be reduced to 60-70% and 200-300kg/10a of lime applied before spring fertilizer application.

For preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus, we have informed same precautionous method to farmers since 1998, and this method has been effective for preventing of abnormal defoliation in citrus orchards.

Chapter 4. Effects of soil improvement methods on citrus tree

We conducted this experiment to study effects of soil improvement methods on citrus tree in the citrus farming orchards.

In case of applying soil improving agent (limestone 300kg/10a) and manure (horse dropping 2,000kg/10a), soil pH was increased by 1.5, and Ca, Mg contents also increased by 2-4 times compared to the control. And soil physical state was also improved due to lower bulk density, higher porosity, and better soil aggregates.

But there were no differences in mineral contents of the leaves. We think, because citrus is a perennial fruit crop, the effects of applying soil improving agents may be slow.

The amounts of fruiting and sugar contents were higher in

soil improving agent treatment than in control, but no significantly.

Treatment of organic materials on soil increased soil pH(to 1.5), available P, soil organic material and soil CEC. In particular rapeseed meal and 'Uginong No. 1' were effective for soil improvement and for increasing sugar content of fruit.

We can conclude that application of soil improving agents (limestone 300kg/10a) and organic material such as rapeseed meal will be a good method for preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus tree, if early symptom of tree injury was detected.

Chapter 5. Ionic types and activities in soil solution of damaged orchards

The amount of anions in soil solution of damaged orchards was higher 12 times than those of normal orchards(in order of SO_4 Cl etc), and they were distributed 2 times more in surface soil than in deep soil.

Electric conductivity(EC) was over 2.0ms/m in most of damaged orchards, and the highest was 12ms/m in which most of trees had been dead.

Both of CEC and pH were increased linearly to the point of 7cmol/kg of CEC. After that point there was no relationship ($y = 2.55 \times (1 - e^{-0.47x}) + 2.68$). It implies that degree of base saturation was increased by over fertilization, but soil pH didn't be increased. Also soil acidification of citrus orchards was possibly caused with the result of over fertilization. We can confirm this phenomena that over fertilization(3 times more than standard amount) caused soil pH decrease by 0.5 and EC increase by 2 times, compared to standard and no fertilization treatments.

We also investigated ionic types and activities in soil solution with Geocheam PC. In case of anions, 100% of nitrate ions and over 90% of sulfate ions were free ligand types, but about 80% of phosphate ions combined with H ion, 2.3, 6.7% of them with Ca, Mg, respectively. Trace phosphate ions were combined with Fe, Cu ions. In cations, main form was CaSO₄, MgSO₄, and the amount was about 10%. Ninety percent of Ca ions were free ligand types, and 10% of them were combined with SO₄ and CO₃ ions.

It means that salt stress could be appeared possibly in drought season and spoiled ground water with heavy precipitation because most of ions can moved easily as free ligand form if over fertilization is persistent in citrus orchards.

Chapter 6. Practical trials for solving farming difficulties related to abnormal defoliation of citrus

Establishment of "Movement for Vital Soil"

Volcanic ash soil in Jeju Island was well known of high P fixing capacity, easily base leaching, and low productivity compared to other soils. So farmers have been applied much amount of chemical fertilizers in their orchards since 1970's, and it lowered soil buffer capacity and caused damages of citrus production such as abnormal defoliation of citrus.

So we tried to propel a social movement named "Movement for Vital Soil" related to research this project.

"Movement for Vital Soil" was established step by step for 3 years and 7 months from June, 1996 to December, 1999, making Actual Planning Section and Executive Committee.

Citrus Experiment Station was taken the responsibility of researching related to revitalize the soil, especially searching

the reason of abnormal defoliation of citrus and developing a new environment-friendly technologies such as propagation of citrus leaf color chart, and selection of phosphate releasing microorganism etc.

Making booklets for precautionary prevention of abnormal defoliation of citrus

We made 500 copies of book named "Symptom and physiological characteristics of abnormal defoliation in citrus orchards" and distributed to related research institutes, extension service centers, agricultural cooperatives, and farmers. And we also tried to instruct a new technology for preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus. As a result, abnormal defoliation has not occurred since 1998 in Jeju.

Training of farmers for solving farming difficulties related to abnormal defoliation of citrus

This project planned to solve farming difficulties and to develop a new technology. So we tried to train farmers occasionally during carrying out this project.

Every responsible persons for this project attended training program more than 10 times per year, and the number of farmers attended this program was about 3,000 persons.

In particular, a special documentary program named "Revitalize the Soil" was constructed with MBC and broadcasted on television for 50 minutes in 20th July, 1998. In this program it was pointed that main reason of abnormal defoliation of citrus were soil acidification and unbalanced nutrients caused over application of chemical fertilizers on the soil.

2. Suggestion for the application

Through this study, it is suggested the reason and solution of abnormal defoliation of citrus was in soil environment. Especially it should be stressed that soil improvement can be the basement for preventing abnormal defoliation and for reducing alternate bearing of citrus.

It is also expected that this results can be used as base materials to instruct farmers for the production of high quality citrus with stability by stressing out the impotence of soil management and fertilization improvement.

In particular, if pH standard of soil improvement could be changed from 6.5 to 5.5 with the result of this project, it is also expected to save 50% of limestone.

Also we hope that scientific soil management technique will be generalized by establishing exact application level of fertilizers after soil testing and precautions diagnosis of farming difficulties such as abnormal defoliation of citrus etc.

As a result, the application of this result could be used as teaching materials for preventing abnormal defoliation of citrus and soil improvement in citrus orchards, also as standards for making a policy related to decreased use of chemical fertilizers, to stabilize citrus production, and to preserve soil resources etc.

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1

1

가 4,335 25,802ha 615,000 60%

가

가 '97 7 1 가

가 가

가 '96 7.9ha(45 가) 가

가 '70

가 2-3

가

2

가

'95 '96

87.5%

59% 가 70%가 2

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1 :

가

- o
- o pH
- o

2 :

- o
- o

3 :

- o
- o
- o Geocream PC

2
가

1

'70 '90
25,801 ha 70 1
가 가
가 30
가 2 3
'96
가 ('87 熊本縣 特別報告書).

2

가 , , 가
pH, , , ,

K, Ca Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn Cu
 pH 1 : 5 pH meter
 , K₂Cr₂O₇ 가
 FeSO₄ Winkley-Black , Bray No.
 1 K, Ca Mg
 NH₄OAc , Fe,
 Mn, Zn Cu DTPA

2

480

DRIS(Diagnosis Recommendation Integrated System)

pH 1999 3
 pH pH3, pH4, pH5, pH6, pH7 4

Hoagland , pH
 6N HCl, 1N NaOH pH

< 2-1> Hoagland

	(g/L)	(ml/L)	20
KNO ₃	101.10 g/L	6 ml	120 ml
Ca(NO ₃) ₂ · 4H ₂ O	236.16 g/L	4 ml	80 ml
NH ₄ H ₂ PO ₄	115.08 g/L	2 ml	40 ml
MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	246.49 g/L	1 ml	20 ml
KCl	3.728 g/L		
H ₃ BO ₃	1.546 g/L		
MnSO ₄ · H ₂ O	0.338 g/L	1 ml	20 ml
ZnSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	0.575 g/L		
CuSO ₄ · 5H ₂ O	0.125 g/L		
H ₂ MoO ₄	0.081 g/L		
Fe-EDTA	6.922 g/L	1 ml	20 ml

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 10 3,000 가
 가 .

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	가 ()	(a)
()	2	80
(,)	25	121.3
()	10	413.5
(,)	8	172.3
	45	781.1

Mh

2.

가.

2-3

A pH 6.1

Ca K , K Ca

25 cmol/kg

가

B

K

가

< 2-3 >

	pH	(g/kg)	(g/kg)	(mg/kg)	(cmol/kg)		
					K	Ca	Mg
A	6.1	18.5	16.4	165.1	25.0	25.2	1.6
B	4.9	20.2	10.7	27.9	5.4	2.3	0.7
	4.5	21.5	7.8	0.3	3.0	1.5	0.5
	5.2	88.0	-	258.0	0.87	3.32	1.11

pH가

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5: 2: 1 가

岩切

가

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가 2: 1: 1

< 2-4 >

	pH	(g/kg)	(g/kg)	(ng/kg)	(cmol/kg)		
					K	Ca	Mg
A	5.8	125.4	0.70	47.1	4.12	1.0	0.3
	4.5	132.0	0.48	4.7	1.39	0.6	0.5
B	4.9	127.6	0.29	19.5	1.58	0.8	0.2
	4.4	129.8	0.40	3.6	0.69	0.9	0.4
C	5.2	88.0	0.22	184.6	1.47	1.3	0.4
	4.6	94.6	0.16	60.4	0.66	1.0	0.7
	4.85	46.5	-	617	1.50	3.12	1.82

. pH 4.1 - 4.3
 , pH 4.6
 , pH 5.0
 가
 가

< 2-5>

	pH	(g/kg)	(g/kg)	(mg/kg)	(cmol /kg)		
					K	Ca	Mg
A	4.21	100.8	0.42	173.64	0.90	0.59	0.39
	4.22	117.6	0.38	67.09	0.77	0.66	0.45
B	4.28	90.7	0.42	236.9	1.95	1.73	0.85
	4.05	117.6	0.39	161.68	1.51	1.36	1.68
	4.60	124.0	-	292.0	0.39	2.94	1.01

pH 4.9

pH

< 2-6>

	pH	(g/kg)	(g/kg)	(mg/kg)	(cmol /kg)		
					K	Ca	Mg
	5.64	181.4	0.64	21.2	2.02	3.24	0.88
	4.60	188.1	0.49	0.93	1.32	0.53	0.22
	4.88	126.0	-	496.0	1.25	3.89	1.25

2-9

가

가

가

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가

, ,
2
(52.4mg/kg) 3 4 (166
246mg/kg)

< 2-7 >

< 2-8 >

3.

가

, , , , , 47.8 - 75.8% 가
, , , , 25%

< 2-7 >

	(%)					(mg/kg)			
	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Zn	Cu
	2.66	0.18	1.22	2.02	0.33	58.53	64.63	14.99	4.11
	2.12	0.11	0.40	0.84	0.13	7.6	30.8	5.1	1.5
	3.43	0.30	3.01	6.62	0.59	218.2	114.7	39.5	13.3
C.V	8.95	13.49	29.97	24.06	16.45	83.13	15.44	32.04	27.04
*	68.4%	47.8	75.8	9.0	66.6	25.0	87.6	0.6	22.3

* :

DRIS

(Diagnosis AND Recommendation Integrated System)

- 1) $S > S$, $f() = 100(1 - S/S) * 10 / CV$
 $S < S$, $f() = 100(S/S - 1) * 10 / CV$
, CV :
s : sample

- 2) N (NI) = $[f(N) + f(N/P) + \dots + f(N/Cu)] / n$
P (PI) = $[f(P) + f(N/P) + \dots + f(P/Cu)] / n$

- 3) (nutrient imbalance index)

30, 50, 70, 90kg 10
DRIS DMRT0.05
DRIS
(-)

< 2-8>

DRIS

	NII	(%)					(mg/kg)			
		N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	Zn	Cu
30	59.1a	2.72b	0.17	1.03b	2.35a	0.38a	129.58	62.57b	22.51	3.36bc
50	47.1a	2.85ab	0.18	1.13b	2.05b	0.34ab	125.72	71.81a	21.28	3.91a
70	31.4b	2.89ab	0.18	1.22ab	1.97b	0.27b	113.70	72.85a	20.38	3.13c
90	29.8b	2.93a	0.19	1.27a	1.94b	0.34ab	112.45	71.10a	19.87	3.65ab
DMRT	***	*	ns	**	*	*	ns	*	ns	*
		2.5- 3.0	0.15 - 0.18	1.0- 2.0	2.5- 4.0	0.3- 0.6	50- 150	50- 150	30- 150	5- 15

DRIS

30	77	-8	-4	-16	14	11	6	-10	6	0
50	39	-5	-3	-11	3	3	2	0	4	7
70	16	-1	-3	0	0	2	1	2	3	-5
90	20	-1	3	-4	-1	3	-1	-3	1	3

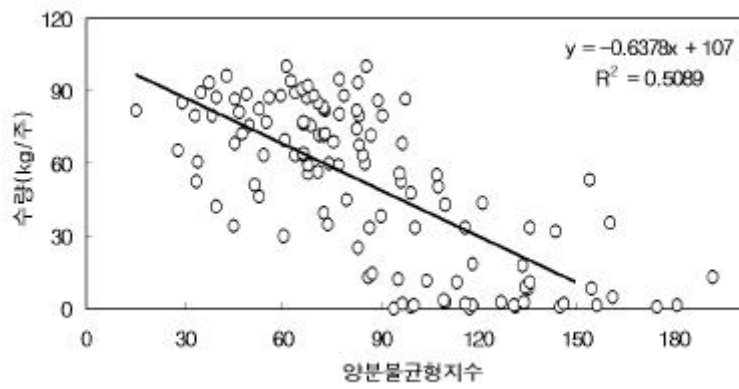
* data 10

* NII : nutrient imbalance index

$$y = -0.6378x + 107,$$

(R²)가 0.5089 , p=0.0001
 , (CV)가 42.87% .

< 2-1 >



4. pH

가. pH

pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

pH 5-6 ,

pH 5 .

< 2-9> pH

		(cm)	()	(cm)	(μ g/g/h)
pH3	1	86	45	34	254
	2	83	0	0	293
	3	78	55	26	238
	4	74	5	11.5	211
pH4	1	86	16	14	316
	2	60	55	29	285
	3	97	94	19	321
	4	85	35	14	287
pH5	1	92	84	11	494
	2	108	26	11	361
	3	102	27	18	251
	4	71	49	24	275
pH6	1	71	44	16	428
	2	95	72	27	422
	3	87	59	25	205
	4	90	60	24	352
pH7	1	92	0	0	422
	2	99	42	19	176
	3	100	102	12	280
	4	75	37	22	293

< 2-2> pH3

< 2-2> pH4

< 2-3> pH5

< 2-4> pH6

< 2-5> pH7 < 2-6>

. pH

, pH
N03 , N03
가 NH4 H2PO4 NH4+ nitrification
. EC 5-6
가 가 .

< 2-2> pH

< 2-3> EC

< 2-4> N03

< 2-5> P04

< 2-6> K

< 2-7> S04

. pH

pH

pH 5

pH 6

pH↑

pH

pH↑

< 2-8> pH

< 2-9> pH

< 2-10> pH

< 2-11> pH

< 2-12> pH

5.

12

3

가

가 , 가 500
'98
가
200 - 300 kg/10a
< 2-7> 1 < 2-8>
2

< 2-9> 1 < 2-9> 2

4

1.

781a가 , 가 .

2.

10cm
가 pH
4.5
3
4

3.

DRIS (-)
 $y = -0.6378x + 107$,
(R²)가 0.5089 , p=0.0001
(CV)가 42.87%

4. pH

pH Hogland
pH 5 6
pH 5 . pH
pH

가 가 . pH
pH 5
, pH 6
pH가 .

5.

12 3 ,

.
가 200 - 300 kg/10a

3

1

가

,

가

가

.

가

2

,

가

5

2

가

(,) 10a
30cm

(,)
2,500kg

300 kg
(3-1).

가 5 10a
200-300kg

< 3-1> 가

(a)			
100	'98. 2. 23	-	: 2,500kg : 300 kg
100	'98. 2. 20	-	: 100 kg : 60kg -가 : 80kg
100	'98. 2. 18	-	: 2,500kg : 300 kg
100	'98. 2. 26	-	: 160 kg : 80kg -가 : 80kg

3

1.

가.

4 가

3-2
 95 127g/kg
 300mg/kg
 Mg
 pH 4.4 4.8
 Ca

< 3-2 >

pH	(g/kg)	(ng/kg)	(cmol/kg)			EC (nS/cm)
			K	Ca	Mg	
4.9	168	440	1.01	3.11	1.4	0.182
5.0	149	971	1.10	3.1	1.3	0.062
4.4	128	540	1.14	1.4	1.0	0.192
4.4	86	641	1.29	1.98	1.1	0.528

2 가
 3-3
 가 pH가
 Ca Mg
 가
 가 pH가 , Ca Mg 2-3 가

< 3-3 >

	pH (1:5)	(g/kg)	(mg/kg)	(cmol/kg)			(kg/10a)
				K	Ca	Mg	
	5.6	185	340	0.97	4.65	1.78	1010
	4.2	178	322	0.88	1.69	0.07	1450
	5.5	151	345	1.24	6.43	1.30	1112
	4.0	140	464	1.09	1.84	0.38	1550
	5.8	159	612	1.35	10.96	3.93	750
	4.5	127	581	0.83	4.18	1.45	1112
	5.8	149	270	1.67	5.79	1.83	1175
	4.6	130	182	0.78	1.62	0.24	1690

3-3 .

가

가

가

가 .

가

가

가

< 3-4 >

가	(g/cm ³)		(g/cm ³)		(%)		
	(g/cm ³)	(%)	(g/cm ³)	(%)			
	0.69	58	2.22	11	58	31	69
	0.81	59	2.30	6	59	35	65
	0.82	55	2.30	9	55	36	64
	0.75	50	2.35	18	50	32	68
	0.97	39	2.55	22	40	38	62
	1.07	38	2.54	20	38	42	58
	0.97	37	2.48	24	37	39	61
	1.05	40	2.55	19	40	41	59

3-5

가

가

가

가

가

가

< 3-5>

	(%)	(P2O5)	가 (K2O)	(CaO)	(MgO)
	1.56	0.10	0.51	0.64	0.17
	1.46	0.11	0.35	0.84	0.22
	1.44	0.14	0.69	0.69	0.20
	1.45	0.13	0.38	0.34	0.17
	1.39	0.15	0.68	0.81	0.29
	1.37	0.17	0.36	0.56	0.18
	1.38	0.14	0.76	0.75	0.19
	1.40	0.11	0.72	0.46	0.18

'98. 8. 19

3-1

가
3.2mm . , 2mm ,
0.6 mm 0.8mm ,

< 3-1>

가

3-2). 가 가 (

< 3-2>

가

'99 9 6-7 ,

3-6 .
가
, 가
.
가 18.6
.
가 17.5 98
99 .

< 3 - 6 >

	()/	()/	
	10446	315	33. 6
	11035	298	37. 0
	19119	1029	18. 6
	8179	200	24. 4
	10188	412	24. 7
	6211	239	26. 0
	11059	632	17. 5
	9808	213	21. 8
	(96, 97, 98)	' 98	' 99
	25. 7	28. 7	16. 3

' 99 5 11

3-6

가

< 3-7>

	0. 56	0. 44
	0. 78	0. 49
	0. 34	0. 56
	0. 76	0. 69

3-8

가

가 가

가

< 3-8 >

	(Brix)	(%)	
	7.87	1.68	4.68
	6.83	1.66	4.11
	7.57	1.61	4.70
	7.10	1.75	4.06
	7.50	1.53	4.90
	6.53	1.17	5.58
	7.53	1.26	5.98
	7.43	1.33	5.59

2.

가.

1)

(300 mg/kg) pH가

,
.

< 3-9 >

	pH (1:5)	(g/kg)	(ng/kg)	(cmol/kg)			
				K	Ca	Mg	(kg/10a)
	3.8	95	346	2.04	3.90	1.70	2008
()	3.7	89	354	1.82	1.90	1.00	1897

'97 11 pH 1-2
 4% , ,
 Ca Mg , K 가
 1

< 3-10 >

	pH (1:5)	(g/kg)	(mg/kg)	(cmol/kg)			(kg/10a)
				K	Ca	Mg	
	5.4	118	552	0.70	4.24	1.65	1050
	4.2	92	441	0.82	1.34	0.72	1450
	5.6	125	663	0.70	4.66	1.90	900
	4.2	92	441	0.82	1.34	0.72	1450
	5.8	145	643	0.85	5.88	1.84	750
()	4.2	92	441	0.82	1.34	0.72	1250
	5.5	158	645	1.65	5.79	1.83	950
	4.2	92	441	0.82	1.34	0.72	1250
	5.9	125	428	0.78	6.17	1.27	675
1	4.2	92	441	0.82	1.34	0.72	1250

가 가
 1 ,

가 .

< 3-11>

	(g/cm ³)	(%)	(g/cm ³)				(%)
	0.67	65	2.40	7	65	28	72
	0.72	64	2.40	16	64	30	70
	0.61	63	2.39	12	63	25	75
	0.72	64	2.40	16	64	30	70
	0.59	54	2.36	21	54	25	75
()	0.72	64	2.40	16	64	30	70
	0.68	58	2.52	15	58	27	73
	0.72	64	2.40	16	64	30	70
	0.60	54	2.41	21	54	25	75
1	0.72	64	2.40	16	64	30	70

.

, , , , 1
3-12

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, 1 , , , , 가 , , , ,

가

< 3-12>

가	가				
	(%)	(P2O5)	(K2O)	(CaO)	(MgO)
	1.44	1.10	0.75	0.41	0.24
	1.33	0.98	0.51	0.27	0.19
	1.30	10.8	0.64	0.77	0.25
	1.33	0.98	0.51	0.27	0.19
	1.35	0.92	0.58	0.29	0.19
	1.33	0.98	0.51	0.27	0.19
	1.25	1.09	0.41	0.49	0.22
	1.33	0.98	0.51	0.27	0.19
	1.41	1.18	0.44	0.43	0.19
1	1.33	0.98	0.51	0.27	0.19

'99 5 14

가

1

(3-13).

< 3-13>

		0.7	0.88
		1.0	0.88
()		1.1	0.88
		1.2	0.88
	1	1.2	0.88

< 3-14>

		()/	()/	
		12710	509	25.0
		12337	318	25.8
		11510	441	26.1
		12337	318	25.8
		9544	388	24.6
()		12337	318	25.8
		7009	326	21.5
		12337	318	25.8
	1	12228	534	22.9
		12337	318	25.8

가 가
 1 가
 가 (3-14).

< 3-15>

	(cm)	(cm)	
	56.9	50.0	87.8
	58.5	50.5	86.3
	57.1	50.0	87.5
	58.5	50.5	86.3
	56.3	49.2	87.3
	58.5	50.5	86.3
	56.6	48.7	86.0
	58.5	50.5	86.3
1	57.7	49.0	84.9
	58.5	50.5	86.3

가 1
(3-15).

가
(3-16). 1
가 가 .

< 3-16>

	(Brix)	(%)	
	7.10	1.58	4.49
	6.00	1.13	5.31
	7.23	1.70	4.30
	6.00	1.13	5.31
	6.47	1.39	4.65
()	6.00	1.13	5.31
	6.50	1.53	4.25
	6.00	1.39	5.31
	7.23	1.70	4.30
1	6.00	1.39	5.31

가 , 1 가 .
가 , 1
가 가
(300kg/10a)

4

1

가 가
 , 가
 , 가 . 1

가 (NH₄ 2CO)
 , 가
 (NH₄ 2SO₄) NH₄ NO₃ S02-4

가 .

가 .

free ligand
 free ligand
 , Ca, Mg, Na
 가 , 가
 가 .

가 ,

가 .

2 , 2 , 3 ,
2 , 2 , 1
, 6
, 3 ()
, 3 3 (3
)

PC free ligand Geochem .

2

1.

(1:5) ,
. Ca, Mg, K , Cl, PO4, SO4, NO3

2.

10 - 20

6 , 3
pH, EC, ,
Ca, Mg, K .

Ion chromatography(Dinex 100) AAS(Varian AA)
Geochem PC .

3

1.

가.

4-1

Cl S04 가 , P04 ()가

S04 Cl 가 . ,

가 .

< 4-1>

	Cl	N03	P04	S04	total ani ons
	mg/kg				
A	4,663.2	722.1	115.9	25,101.1	30,602.3
B	2,590.4	577.3	0.0	7,520.5	10,688.2
	1,350.0	629.5	0.0	3,282.0	41,290.5

3

(4-2), Cl N03

, P04 . ,

S04

, 1,280 mg/kg
(4-4).

< 4-4>

Cl	N03	P04	S04	total
mg/kg				ani ons
240.2	167.8	113.5	761.3	1,282.8

.
4-5
,

< 4-5>

Cl	N03	P04	S04	total
mg/kg				ani ons
35.5	165.5	0.0	339.3	540.3
77.6	160.1	0.0	84.6	322.2

.
(4-1), 12 nS/m

, 800mg/kg, 400mg/kg
, 0.6nS/m

P, K, Mg
 , Fe, Mn Zn
 2
 Mn
 6-2
 N,
 가
 1

pH
 4-3
 가 가
 $(Y = 2.55 \times (1 - e^{-0.47X}) + 2.68)$
 pH
 7 cmol/kg
 가
 1
 pH가
 가

2.
 pH
 50 uS/m
 pH 5.6 - 5.3
 Ca Mg

< 4-6>

	pH	EC (uS/m)	N (%)	P (ng/L)	K	Ca	Mg	Na
					(cmol /kg)			
0- 10cm	5. 7	31. 08	0. 68	30. 8	2. 15	9. 1	2. 7	0. 2
	5. 69	55. 44	0. 59	14. 36	1. 63	9. 4	2. 6	0. 2
	5. 42	78. 54	0. 73	26. 3	2. 31	7. 6	2. 2	0. 1
	5. 6	55. 0	0. 67	23. 8	2. 03	8. 7	2. 5	0. 2
10- 20cm	5. 57	37. 80	0. 70	2. 95	1. 40	4. 2	1. 3	0. 1
	6. 2	53. 76	0. 71	2. 41	2. 18	12. 8	3. 4	0. 1
	5. 06	96. 60	0. 60	0. 6	1. 09	1. 1	0. 6	0. 1
	5. 6	62. 7	0. 67	2. 0	1. 56	6. 0	1. 8	0. 1
20- 30cm	5. 21	62. 16	0. 60	0	0. 92	1. 1	0. 4	0. 1
	5. 96	63. 00	0. 60	0. 94	1. 27	4. 4	1. 5	0. 1
	4. 81	57. 12	0. 47	3. 67	0. 84	0. 4	0. 3	0. 1
	5. 3	60. 8	0. 56	1. 5	1. 01	2. 0	0. 7	0. 1
30- 40cm	5. 39	54. 60	0. 39	0. 3	0. 92	1. 3	0. 6	0. 1
	5. 58	61. 32	0. 42	0. 11	1. 25	2. 0	0. 9	0. 1
	4. 87	43. 68	0. 34	0. 05	0. 74	0. 4	0. 3	0. 1
	5. 3	53. 2	0. 38	0. 2	0. 97	1. 2	0. 6	0. 1

	Mn	Zn	Cu	Fe
	(ng/kg)			
0- 10cm	6.6	9.6	4.6	81.3
	4.9	5.7	2.5	72.1
	9.5	9.8	4.1	74.2
	7.0	8.3	3.7	75.9
10- 20cm	3.6	1.5	1.2	49.6
	2.7	4.2	2.2	49.7
	2.5	1.5	0.5	48.3
	2.9	2.4	1.3	49.2
20- 30cm	1.6	0.5	0.3	58.8
	2.2	1.1	0.7	44.5
	1.6	0.6	0.3	63.2
	1.8	0.7	0.4	55.5
30- 40cm	2.3	0.5	0.3	63.9
	2.1	0.8	0.4	89.0
	1.4	0.5	0.2	78.6
	1.9	0.6	0.3	77.2

pH ,
pH† , 30 uS/m

< 4-7>

	pH	EC (uS/m)	N (%)	P (mg/L)	K	Ca	Mg	Na
					cmol /kg			
0- 10cm	5.6	31.9	0.62	16.7	1.21	8.2	2.1	0.4
	5.2	37.8	0.62	1.5	0.76	1.3	0.3	0.2
	5.9	26.0	0.70	26.1	1.07	9.6	2.9	0.3
	5.6	31.9	0.65	14.8	1.01	6.4	1.8	0.3
10- 20cm	4.9	40.3	0.62	3.1	0.60	0.9	0.4	0.1
	5.2	30.2	0.56	4.5	0.82	1.4	0.3	0.1
	5.4	22.7	0.59	0.2	0.81	1.1	0.6	0.2
	5.2	31.1	0.59	2.6	0.75	1.1	0.5	0.1
20- 30cm	4.8	42.0	0.52	3.6	0.71	0.6	0.2	0.1
	5.2	24.4	0.55	0.9	0.66	1.4	0.4	0.2
	5.4	31.1	0.53	0.5	0.83	1.4	0.8	0.2
	5.1	32.5	0.53	1.7	0.73	1.1	0.5	0.2
30- 40cm	4.8	35.3	0.37	0.2	0.60	0.3	0.1	0.1
	5.4	35.3	0.51	0.5	0.76	1.5	0.4	0.1
	5.6	21.0	0.38	0.0	0.82	1.2	0.7	0.2
	5.3	30.5	0.42	0.3	0.72	1.0	0.4	0.1

< 4-8> 3

	pH	EC	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Na
		(uS/m)	(%)	(mg/L)		(cmol /kg)		
0-10cm	4.4	168.0	0.59	7.9	1.85	1.4	0.9	0.1
	4.8	67.2	0.72	32.0	2.16	2.4	0.9	0.1
	5.4	77.7	0.53	28.3	2.89	5.5	2.7	0.1
	4.9	104.3	0.61	22.7	2.30	3.1	1.5	0.1
10-20cm	4.3	176.4	0.63	1.7	1.47	0.6	0.5	0.1
	4.2	142.8	0.76	0.6	1.10	0.6	0.4	0.2
	4.5	168.0	0.41	0.8	1.83	1.0	0.7	0.1
	4.3	162.4	0.60	1.0	1.47	0.7	0.5	0.1
20-30cm	4.1	226.8	0.46	0.3	1.46	0.6	0.5	0.2
	4.3	92.4	0.59	0.5	0.86	0.2	0.2	0.1
	4.5	126.0	0.37	0.7	1.73	0.4	0.4	0.1
	4.3	148.4	0.47	0.5	1.35	0.4	0.4	0.1
30-40cm	4.2	168.0	0.41	0.8	1.32	0.5	0.4	0.1
	4.2	79.8	0.45	0.3	1.02	0.4	0.2	0.1
	4.3	117.6	0.29	1.8	1.75	0.3	0.3	0.1
	4.3	121.8	0.38	0.9	1.37	0.4	0.3	0.1

	Mn	Zn	Cu	Fe
	(ng/kg)			
0- 10cm	4.0	1.3	1.7	74.9
	10.0	6.1	4.6	97.1
	7.5	4.0	1.9	72.5
	7.2	3.8	2.7	81.5
10- 20cm	2.5	2.1	1.5	68.5
	2.7	1.6	0.6	57.7
	2.2	1.0	0.3	54.5
	2.5	1.6	0.8	60.3
20- 30cm	1.9	0.7	0.4	49.4
	2.5	0.6	0.3	56.8
	1.8	0.5	0.2	74.8
	2.1	0.6	0.3	60.3
30- 40cm	1.6	0.5	0.4	45.1
	1.3	0.4	0.2	36.2
	1.6	0.4	0.2	76.7
	1.5	0.5	0.3	52.7

6 , , , , 3
 () , 3 3 ()
 3)
 .
 H ,
 Fe Cu . Ca

2.3 - 6.7% , Mg Ca

. 3 3

Mg 가 .

< 4-9> (%)

				3	3	3
Fe+2	-	0.11	0.1	0.35	0.08	0.33
Cu+2	-	0.05	0.04	-	0.12	-
Mg	6.65	12.95	4.84	6.88	6.42	18.81
Ca	4.57	6.67	4.25	2.1	2.31	6.32
Na	1.11	1.25	1.32	1.16	2.14	0.96
H	87.65	78.97	89.45	89.51	88.92	73.58

4-10 90%

free ligand .

CaSO4 MgSO4 ,

free ligand .

가

가

free ligand

. 3 3 free ligand

MgSO4

.

< 4-10> (%)

					3	3	3
free ligand	93.99	90.91	93.57	95.45	95.11	84.77	
Fe+2	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.02	
Mg	2.42	4.68	2.02	2.56	2.38	8.5	
Ca	3.19	3.96	3.87	1.54	1.7	6.27	
Na	0.4	0.45	0.53	0.43	0.81	0.44	

100%
(4-11). ,
NO3 가

< 4-11> (%)

					3	3	3
free ligand	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Na (4-12). Mg
가

< 4-12> (%)

					3	3	3
free ligand	99.83	99.73	99.8	99.82	99.72	99.56	
Mg	0.07	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.3	
Na	0.1	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.2	0.13	

4

1.

가 , S04
 1,000
 mg/kg , Ca,
 Mg, K P04 , 가

가 10,000mg/kg % ,
 , , 1,000mg/kg .
 가

S04 가 '90 , .

12nS/m
 가 ,
 , N, P, K, Mg
 가 Fe, Mn Zn
 2
 (Ca, Mg

K) pH가
 plateau
 pH가 5.5 (pH = 2.55
 $x (1 - e^{0.4x}) + 2.68$, x
 NO3 Cl S04 가 .

2.

6 (), 3 3 (, 3)
 3)
 .
 50uS/m
 ,
 pH
 , 3 3 , ,
 , .

3.

free ligand
 , H Fe Cu
 . Ca 2.3 6.7%
 , Mg Ca
 . 3 3 Mg 가
 ,
 가 free ligand
 .
 90% free ligand
 .
 가 가 ,
 free ligand
 , NO3 100% free ligand
 가
 , 가

5

가

1.

'96 2 3

가 가

가 .

가

가

,

가

가

.

가

가 '70

.

가

'96. 6

가

, , , ,

15

.

'99 12 3 7

()

,

가

.

,

가

30,000

가

.

,

, ,

가

가

.

가 ,
가 .

2.

가 .

가 .

12 3

3 4

,

가

“ ” 500

, , , .

.

'98

.

3.

가

가

.

10

,

가 3,000

.

, MBC “ ”
'98. 7. 20 50

< 5-1 >

			()		
'98. 4. 9	10:30-12:30		100		
'98. 4. 18	10:00-12:00		200		
'98. 4. 21	10:00-12:00		150		
'98. 4. 26	10:00-12:00		80		
'98. 4. 29	10:00-12:00		200		
'98. 4. 30	10:00-12:00		80		
'98. 7. 16	10:30-12:30		60		
'98. 7. 24	10:30-12:30		100		
'98. 8. 10	13:00-18:00		60		
'98. 9. 4	09:30-11:30		150		
'98. 9. 10	09:30-11:30		150		
'98. 9. 14	09:30-11:30		150		
'98. 11. 18	10:00-12:00		120		
'98. 11. 20	10:00-12:00		100		
'98. 11. 26	10:00-12:00		100		
'98. 11. 27	10:00-12:00		150		
'98. 12. 15	10:00-11:00		60		
'99. 1. 14	11:30-12:30		150		
'99. 1. 16	12:30-13:30	1	100		
'99. 1. 18	11:30-12:30	2	100		
'99. 1. 19	11:30-12:30	1	80		
'99. 1. 25	11:30-12:30		100		
'99. 1. 26	11:30-12:30		120		
'99. 2. 25	14:00-14:50		70		
		24	2,730		

6

1.

'96 7.9ha

가

'98

가

가

가

가

가

2.

'97 54,501

'98 43,077

21%

()

45

< 6-1>

('98

)

< 6-2> 가 ()

3.

pH 6.5

pH 5.5

30%

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