

마늘 재배시 양분이용을 및 수량에 미치는 국소시비 효과

양창휴* · 류철현 · 신복우 · 김재덕 · 강승원¹

작물과학원 호남농업연구소, ¹작물과학원

Effect of Band Spotty Fertilization on Yields and Nutrient Utilization of Garlic(*Allium sativum* L.) in Plastic Film Mulching Cultivation

Chang-Hyu Yang*, Chul-Hyun Yoo, Bok-woo Shin, Jae-Duk Kim and Seung-Won Kang¹

Honam Agricultural Research Institute, NICS, RDA, Iksan 570-080, Korea

¹National Institute of Crop Science, RDA, Suwon 441-857, Korea

To establish law-put fertilization technique and increase of fertilization efficiency during cultivation of vinyl mulching for plant, the improvement of soil properties, nutrition efficiency and yields by band spotty fertilization(BSF) using band spotty applicator was carried out at garlic(*Allium sativum* L.) field in Honam Agricultural Research Institute from 2001 to 2002 for 2 years. The value of pH and the content of total nitrogen, organic matter, exchangeable potassium and calcium of soil after experiment were increased but the content of available phosphate was decreased than soil before experiment. Uptake amounts of nitrogen fertilized by plants were more than in BSF plots(89~111 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF(conventional fertilization) plot (76 kg ha⁻¹) and nitrogen use efficiency were high in BSF plots(42.9~58.2%) compared to in CF plot(34.9%). Also Uptake amounts of potassium fertilized by plants were more than in BSF plots(34~58 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF plot(33 kg ha⁻¹) and potassium use efficiency were high in BSF plots(21.6~41.2%) compared to in CF plot(19.4%).

Residual amount of nitrogen fertilized on soil were more than in BSF plots(38~54 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF plot(22 kg ha⁻¹) while loss amount of nitrogen fertilized on soil were less than in BSF plots(32~53 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF plot(120 kg ha⁻¹). Also Residual amount of potassium fertilized on soil were more than in 100% BSF plot(109 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF plot(72 kg ha⁻¹) while loss amount of nitrogen fertilized on soil were less than in BSF plots(14~38 kg ha⁻¹) compared to in CF plot(113 kg ha⁻¹). The BSF plots were increased plant height, leaf number, leaf sheath diameter, bulb diameter and height compared to CF plot. The total yields of garlic were more increased 14~19% because of high large bulb rate, commercial yields in 70, 100% BSF plots compared to in CF plot(102.9 Mg ha⁻¹). It was found that 70% band spotty fertilization was more effective as fertilization method to reduce both environmental pollution and chemical nitrogen fertilizer in plastic film mulching cultivation.

Key words : Garlic, Band spotty fertilization, Nutrient utilization, Yield

서 언

밭작물은 관개수에 의한 양분의 천연공급량이 거의 없고 산화조건에 있어 양분이 소모적으로 분해되어 비료에 대한 작물의 반응은 매우 높다. 또한 밭에서 재배되는 채소를 포함한 소득 작물은 생육기간이 짧은 여러 종류의 작물을 이어짓기하거나 돌려짓기를 하는 다양한 작부체계가 도입되고 있다. 최근에는 비료 사용에 의한 아산화질소 발생량 증가와(Yang and

Minami, 1991) 지하수 질산오염이 염려되고 있다.

시설원예지 뿐만 아니라 노지와 피복토양에서도 농축산 부산물을 다량사용하게 되고 연중재배에 의한 시비횟수의 증가 등으로 토양 중 양분함량이 크게 변동되었다. 작물에 대한 합리적 시비관리도 토양종류와 토양양분 함량에 부합되는 토양관리와 시비가 동시에 이루어져 토양양분 함량이 알맞게 유지되도록 하고 비료의 특성과 작물의 생육정도에 따른 양분 흡수양상을 고려하여 균형시비를 하여야 한다. 더욱이 국소시용이나 완효성비료의 사용에 의한 효율적인 시비체계를 연구하고 용수의 순환이용 등 새로운 기술을 도입하는 것도 바람직하다(Kumajawa, 1994).

접 수 : 2006. 8. 18 수 리 : 2006. 11. 14

*연락처 : Phone: +82638402272,

E-mail: yang1907@rda.go.kr

20 × 10 cm 6
3

33 ha 가 5.6 (MAF, N-P₂O₅-K₂O = 218-131-170 kg ha⁻¹,
2004) 가 4 , 72% ,
(Lee et al., 1996) , 100%, 70%, 50%
가 가 가 , 3 5
가 가 가 가 3
(Yang et al., 2006)
10 3

(NIAST, 2000) pH
Kjeldahl ,
Ca,
Tyurin , Lancaster , ICP(Varian
(Song Mg, K NH₄OAc(pH7.0) sodium
Liverty 110) hydrometer
hexametaphosphate
(USDA)
Polyethylene film (Chung, 1987) 가 (ASI, 1973). 60
H₂SO₄-H₂O₂
() Indophenol-blue , ICP(Varian
Liverty 110)
가 / × 100
() -
() -
(RDA, 1998)

2 (2001 2002)

Table 1 pH가 Table 2
가 2 3 pH
()

500 + (,) 1000 100% ,
1 10 70%

Table 1. Physico-chemical properties of the soil before experiment.

pH	OM	T-N	Av. P ₂ O ₅	Ex. cations			Soil texture
				K	Ca	Mg	
1:5	----- g kg ⁻¹ -----		mg kg ⁻¹	----- cmol kg ⁻¹ -----			
6.1	6.0	0.49	3.42	0.47	4.4	1.4	L

가 (Abe et al., 1983)

Table 3

가	62 68 cm	3 8 cm
		12.85
	15.05 cm	1.7 3.9 mm
가	50, 100%	5.6
가	6.2 cm	0.5 0.6 cm
가	4.9 cm	70, 100%
가	cm	0.7 cm

Fig. 3 4

22 kg ha⁻¹
 70%, 100% 38 kg ha⁻¹, 54 kg ha⁻¹
 120 kg ha⁻¹
 32 53 kg ha⁻¹
 72 kg ha⁻¹
 100% 109 kg ha⁻¹
 113 kg ha⁻¹
 14 38 kg ha⁻¹

가 가 (/) 가
 가 (Aoba, 1980).

(Lee, 1974).

Table 4 . 3

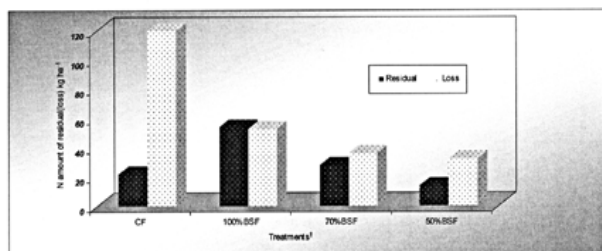
가

50 mm

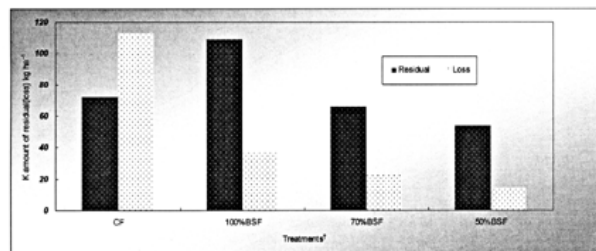
70%, 100%

6.4 15.1%

1.1 10.3%



* CF : Conventional Fertilization, BSF : Band Spotty Fertilization



* CF : Conventional Fertilization, BSF : Band Spotty Fertilization

Fig. 3. Amount of residual and loss N fertilized with fertilization methods.

Fig. 4. Amount of residual and loss K fertilized with fertilization methods.

Table 3. Growth characteristics of galic with fertilization methods.

Treatments [†]	Plant height	Number of leaf	Leaf sheath diameter	Bulb diameter	Bulb height	Bulb shape index [‡]
	cm	ea	mm	----- cm -----		
Control	59	5.7	11.15	5.6	4.9	1.14
100%BSF	67	6.0	12.85	6.2	5.6	1.11
70%BSF	64	5.9	13.00	5.6	5.6	1.00
50%BSF	62	5.9	15.05	6.1	5.6	1.09
Non Fertilization	54	5.7	11.75	4.8	4.1	1.17

[†] Control : Conventional Fertilization BSF : Band Spotty Fertilization

[‡] Bulb shape index : bulb diameter/bulb height

100% (109 kg ha⁻¹)
 (113 kg ha⁻¹)
 14 38 kg ha⁻¹

가 가

70%, 100%
 (10,290 kg ha⁻¹) 14 19%
 70%

Abe, T., T.K. Aoike, and K.H. Takahashi. 1983. On factor of secondary growth generation in garlic plant. The autumn presentation summary on horiculture society of Japan. p.148-149.

ASI. 1973. Agronomical survey manual. 2:3-28. Agricultural Sciences Institute, Suwon, Korea.

Aoba, T. 1980. Effect of low temperature on the bulb formation in bulbous and tuberous plants. On formation of papa(nikai tama) in freezia. J. Jap. Soc. Hort. Sci. 41:290-296.

Chun, K.B. 1981. Distribution and content of mineral nutrients in garlic. J. Kor. Soc. Hort. Sci. 22:17-23.

Chung, H.D. 1987. Effects of P.E. film mulching, sulphur application and different levels of nitrogen and potassium on growth, flower-stalk elongation, bulbing, and leaf tip yellowing of garlic(*Allium sativum* L. cv. Euisung). J. Kor. Soc. Hort. Sci. 28:1-8.

Gotou, H.N. 1982. A method of fertilization on garlic mulching cultivation. Agricultural & Horiculture. 57:1176-1180.

Kumajawa, Y.H.O. 1994. The prospects on study of soil & fertilizer

in agricultural of environmental preservation type. Symposium data on agricultural of environmental preservation type(Prospect of technique and controversial point on nutrient cycle of agriculture in subtropics land). p.1-16.

Lee, E.T., I.H. Choi, Y.B. Oh, J.K. Kim, and B.S. Kwoun. 1996. Cultivating and marketing status of onion in southwestern region of Korea. RDA. J. Agri. Sci. 38:454-461.

Lee, W.S. 1974. Studies on bulb and clove characteristics of Korean local garlic strains. J. Kor. Soc. Hort. Sci. 15:20-29.

MAF. 2004. Agricultural & forestry statistical yearbook. p.115. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Seoul, Korea.

NIAST. 2000. Methods of soil and crop plant analysis. National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Suwon, Korea.

RCA. 1977. Practical technology and basal physiology on onion of scallion type. Rural Culture Association, Tokyo, Japan.

RDA. 1998. Investigation and standard for agricultural experiment. p.332-335. Rural Development Administration, Suwon, Korea.

RDA. 2001. Garlic cultivation technique. A manual for standard farming(117). p. 149-185. Rural Development Administration, Suwon, Korea.

Sohn, B.K., J.S. Cho, J.G. Kang, J.Y. Cho, K.Y. Kim, H.W. Kim, and H.L. Kim. 1999. Physico-chemical properties of soils at red pepper, garlic and onion cultivation areas in Korea. J. Kor Soc. Soil Sci. Fert. 32:123-131.

Song, Y.S., I.H. Choi, B.C. Chung, and W.Y. Choi. 2001. Effect of applying slow-release fertilizer on southern type garlic(*Allium sativum* L.) cultivation. Kor. J. Hort. Sci. & Tech. 19:471-475.

Yang, C.H., B.W. Yoo, and S.W. Kang. 2006. Effect of band spotty fertilization for reduction of nitrogen fertilizer on Chinese cabbage(*Brassia campestris* L.) in plastic film mulching cultivation. Korean J. Soil Sci. Fert. 39:95-101.

Yang, M.O., and S.O. Minami. 1991. Nitrous oxide generation in soil. Soil Science and Plant Nutrition. 62:654-661.