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5-Summary And Conclusion

The current study aimed to investigate the role of Mg- nutrition, relation to K, in growth and yield of wheat plants grown on a new claimed desert, sandy calcareous soil. To achieve that purpose, four cations [A,B,C and D]were chosen, at farm of the Centre Of gricultural Exp. And Res. of Minia Univ. at Shosha - Samalute - Minia Governorate, A.R.E., to carry out the studied field periments on wheat variety Giza 164. These experiments were nducted at the same season 1995/1996 using three rates of Mg plied to wheat plants in two application methods as follows:

,15 and 20 kg MgO/Fed. as foliar spray. ,30 and 40 kg MgO/Fed. as soil application.

Also, four rates of k were applied only to the soil as 25,50,75 and kg K20/Fed.

These treatments were applied according to the recommended tilization programme prescribed in this thesis, under two irrigation stems [sprinkler and surface] along the four growth stages of wheat emergence, tillering, stem extension and head development at ,30,50 and 80 days from sowing, respectively].

The obtained findings of wheat growth parameters [fresh and dry eights] and wheat plant contents of Mg, k and chlorophyll fractions chlorophyll- a, chlorophyll-b and total (a + b)], as well as, wheat eld [grain and straw] and its contents of Mg and k, as affected by the ove treatments, could be summarized as follows:

At the lowest or the highest rates of both Mg and k, there was a significant response than at a nutrient rate contrary to the other.

The maximum values were obtained at 15kgMgO/Fed. (foliar-rayed) or 30 kg MgO/Fed. (soil - applied) in parallel to 50 kg

)/Fed. (soil-applied).

The minimum values were obtained at the lowest Mg-rate in allel to the highest K- rate or at the reverse.

Treatments that gave maximum values proved a clear -k interaction, while treatments that induced minimum values ved an interfered one.

Wheat straw had more pronounced values of Mg-and ktents (cone. and uptake), except Mg-conc., than wheat grain.

In all locations and along the four wheat growth stages, except locations (B) and (D) at emergence stage, values of wheat with parameters and its contents of Mg, k and chlorophyll ctions were more marked significantly at all Mg and k atments than those at the control treatment. The same trend is true wheat yield and its contents of Mg and K.

Generally, the best values were obtained when wheat plants re foliar sprayed with Mg under surface I.S. or when they were I supplied with Mg under sprinkler I.S.

- There is a weak correlation coefficient (r) between Mg conc. Mg uptake and chlorophyll fractions content in wheat edlings at emergence stage, whereas it is a strong one at the last ree growth stages in all locations.
- Wheat growth parameters progressively increased with wheat e, whereas its contents of Mg, k and chlorophyll fractions, in neral, increased up to 50 days from sowing and decreased ereafter.

- enerally, it could be concluded that when applying the best ments which are:
- 15 Kg MgO/Fed. (foliar sprayed) plus 50 Kg K2O/Fed. (soil applied) under surface I.S.
- 30 kg MgO/Fed. (soil applied) plus 50 Kg K2O/Fed. (soil applied) under splinkler I.S.,
- ne maximum wheat growth parameters (F.W. and D.W.) and naximum its contents of Mg, K and chlorophyll fractions were trained along the four growth stages resulting in maximum yield of wheat grain (29.4 Ard./Fed.) and straw, as well as, maximum their ontents of Mg and K.