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Response of Lanyin III zoysiagrass to watering and fertilization

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Key words: Lanyin | zoysiagrass, watering, fertilization, soluble sugar, POD, leaf water potential, chlorophyll

Introduction Over-watering and over fertilization often led to poor turf quality (White et al., 1993). This study was conducted to determine the physiological response of Lanyin III Zoysiagrass under water-fertilizer integrated controlling.

Materials and methods 27 pots of Lanyin
Zoysiagrass cultivated in the sand dominated root-zone were treated with watering of 3 levels (W1 :20% E₀ ,W2 :60% E₀ ,W3 :100% E₀) as main treatment and fertilization of 3 levels (F1 :N1 .5 g m⁻² ,F2 :3 .0 g m⁻² ,F3 :6g m⁻² monthly at the same N :P :K ratio of 4 : 1 : 2) as secondary treatment and replicated 3 times . Soluble sugar , peroxides (POD) , leaf water potential (LWP) and chlorophyll were measured during drought stress and after rewatering .

Results and discussion

The results showed that controlled watering and fertilization had significant effects upon the physiological characteristics of Lanyin | Zoysiagrass . Soluble sugar accumulated dramatically under 20% Eo watering level , but it kept lower level when watering was sufficient and after rewatering , (Figure 1) . The leaf water potential was significantly lower under 20% Eo watering level , whereas fertilization had no effects on it in sufficient watering condition (Figure 2) . POD activity was distinctly high when watering was limited , which indicated that drought resulted in Lanyin | zoysiagrass injury especially with high fertilization (Figure 3) . Water stress could reduce the synthesis of chlorophyll , however under higher water condition the content of chlorophyll was lower due to dilution of abundant water (Flexas et al., 1999) (Figure 4) . In combination with watering , fertilization and their effects it was concluded that Lanyin | Zoysiagrass could grow well under the condition of watering of 60% Eo and fertilization of N1 5-3 .0g m⁻² monthly .

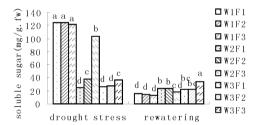


Figure 1 The effect of different treatments on soluble sugar.

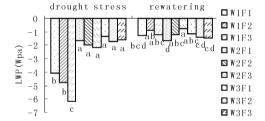


Figure 2 The effect of different treatments on LWP.

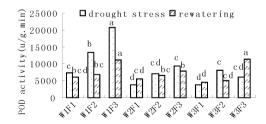


Figure 3 The effect of different treatments on POD activity.

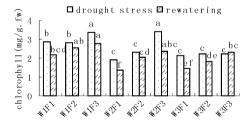


Figure 4 The effect of different treatments on chlorophyll.

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