

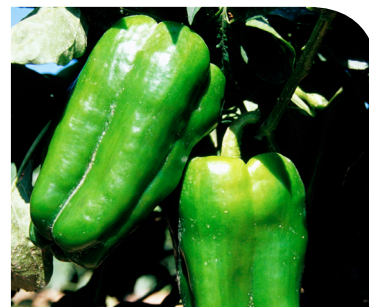


# PEPPER FERTIGATION

## GENERAL

Sweet pepper gives yields from 35 to 100T or even more, according to the length of the cycle of vegetation and the type of produced fruits (green or coloured). The average duration is 100 to 140 days. It is rather tolerant to acidity with values of pH from 6.5 to 7.5, with extremes going from 5.6 to 8.5. The sweet pepper profits from a swivelling rooting, with roots developing laterally in a radius of 50 cm, preferably in quite ventilated grounds.

It is moderately sensitive to salinity (less than tomato). On the fertilisation level, the sweet pepper is sensitive to the calcium deficiency (after flowering) which induces the rot. Potassium plays a significant role in resistance to fading after harvest and induces a better resistance to transport and improves the conservation. The demand for potash increases until flowering then become stable. The sweet pepper responds positively to ureic dressing. However, one will take care to cover the need with 50 % of nitrogen in nitric form. The application of nitrogen will be made early in the season (8 to the first 14 weeks) in order not to harm the quality. The sweet pepper is very sensitive to the magnesium deficiency.



## NUTRIENT UPTAKE/REMOVAL

### Leaves + fruits (in normal growth conditions)

Under greenhouse	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	MgO
37 T/ha - green colour	336	100	635	42
21 T/ha - red colour	410	120	675	54

(Source: CTIFL, France)

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## FERTIGATION ADVICE

Expected yield:

70 T/ha of green fruits – fertilisation advice: N: 335 kg/ha – P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 190 kg/ha – K<sub>2</sub>O: 550 kg/ha

Irrigation	Phenologic stage	Germinating (1)/planting (2) to stage 6 to 8 leaves			Stage 6 to 8 leaves to beginning of blossom			From beginning of blossom till beginning of fruit setting			From beginning of fruit setting till end of picking (3)		
	Number of days	10 (2) to 20 (1)			45			8			75		
	Fertilising elements	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	Requirements in fertilising elements	30	60	30	140	35	210	15	45	10	150	50	300
	NPK ratio	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	1	5	1	0	2
	Formulation	15*30*15			20*05*30			15*45*10			15*05*30		
	Number of kg/ha	200			700			100			1000		
	Number of kg/ha/day	10 or 20 every 2 days			15.5			12.5			13.3		

Foliar treatment	Phenologic stage	Fomulation	Dosages
		5-6 leaves	SUPREMO L 259 P +Mg+Mn+N
	Stage 6 to 8 leaves to beginning of blossom	SUPREMO L 225 Ca +N+TE	3 x 5 l/ha, at 10 days interval
	From beginning of blossom till beginning of fruit setting	SUPREMO L 135 Mg +N	3 x 5 l/ha, at 10 days interval

Yield deviation: per any 10 tons of deviation, add or reduce 50 kg/ha of 20\*5\*30 + T.E., at stage 2, 200 kg/ha of 15\*5\*30 + T.E., at stage 4.

Notice: Formulae and recommended doses correspond to the plant average needs, cropped on well-balanced soils. They must be adapted to the soil, the climate, the cropping conditions, the variety, the water management and the yield target. Fertigation schedule indicate daily fertilizer requirements per ha. In case of irrigation in time intervals other than daily, the amount of fertilizer to be given has to be increased proportionally. The base dressing (organic and/or mineral) should be deducted from advised recommendations.

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