ACCUMULATION AND EXPORT OF MICRONUTRIENTS IN POTATO FERTILIZED WITH ORGANIC-MINERAL FERTILIZER

ACUMULAÇÃO E EXPORTAÇÃO DE MICRONUTRIENTES EM BATATA ADUBADA COM FERTILIZANTE ORGANO-MINERAL

Leandro da Silva ALMEIDA¹; Hamilton Seron PEREIRA²; Atalita Francis CARDOSO³; Regina Maria Quintão LANA²; José Geraldo MAGESTE²; Luara Cristina de LIMA¹; José Magno Queiroz LUZ²

¹Doutorando em Agronomia na Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, MG, Brasil. almeidalean26@gmail.com; 2. Professores Titulares do Instituto de Ciências Agrárias na Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Uberlândia, MG, Brasil. 3. Professora no Centro Universitário de Goiatuba, Goiatuba, GO, Brasil

ABSTRACT: The response of potato plants to organo-mineral fertilization is still poorly understood. Hence, the aim of this study was to evaluate absorption and extraction of micronutrients by Agata potato cultivar in winter crop. The experiment was conducted in the municipality of Cristalina, Goiás state, Brazil, from May 26 to August 29 of 2012. The experimental design was a randomized block with five organo-mineral fertilizer rates, one mineral fertilizer rate (control) and four replications for each treatment. The results demonstrated that the mean total absorption of micronutrients by potato plants for the organo-mineral treatments was higher relative to the mineral treatment; and also that micronutrients were absorbed in the following order: Fe > Zn > Mn > Cu > B, in relation to total amounts. The average export of micronutrients in potato plants treated with organo-mineral fertilizer was 28%, 37%, 25%, 8% and 17% for Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn (respectively) relative to total amounts absorbed by the plants.

KEYWORDS: Nutrients accumulation. Organo-minerals. Solanum tuberosum L.

INTRODUCTION

Cultivation of potatoes, generally, involves high doses of fertilizers due to the fact that this crop is highly responsive to fertilization (CARDOSO et al., 2007). However, the major concern of potato growers is with the application of macronutrients (N, P, K), which can often result in hidden deficiency of micronutrients (SORATTO et al. 2011). In this case, the symptoms of deficiency are not visible; however, micronutrient-deficient crops deliver reduced tuber yield (RAIJ, 2001) of inferior quality (MESQUITA FILHO et al., 2001). Although micronutrients are absorbed at low concentrations, they have equal importance to macronutrients for crop growth (KRKBY; ROMHELD, 2007).

Micronutrient removal by potato plants and fertilization with highly pure mineral materials can lead to micronutrient deficiencies in potatoes after several years of cultivation (FILGUEIRA, 1993). Highly productive cultivars which usually demand high rates of macronutrients further exacerbate this problem (SORATTO et al., 2011). Still, according to Soratto et al. (2011), information regarding uptake and export of micronutrients in potato plants is scarce.

Absorption and extraction of micronutrients depends on external factors, such as cultivation environment, and also internal factors, such as genetic potential and plant age (BERTSCH, 2003). For that reason, an accurate fertilization program for each cultivar, which optimizes the yield of tubers and prevents over-fertilization, predicates on studies of uptake and export of nutrients (ZOBIOLE et al., 2010).

Potato yields have nearly doubled in recent years in Brazil. They grew from 10 to 15 (t ha⁻¹) in the 1980’s to 25 to 30 (t ha⁻¹) currently, and even above 40 (t ha⁻¹) in some areas (FAOSTAT, 2016). The highest yields of tubers are obtained on the Brazilian cerrado soils. This fact gives cause for real concern about the need for correction and fertilization of these soils, which are characterized by high fixation of phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg) and micronutrients (ARIMURA et al., 2007).

It is also known that the purpose of potato growing is to further increase the interaction between factors influencing growth, development and behavior of plants, such as: water, light, CO₂, temperature, nutrients and genotype. Among them, fertilization is very important for most Brazilian soils which naturally present low fertility (FONTES; PEREIRA, 2003).

According to Luz et al. (2010), the organo-mineral fertilizer is more efficient than exclusive fertilization with either organic or mineral materials. It is due to the fact that some of the fractions of the organic matter are humic substances, which enhance and stimulate microbial flora surrounding the root system, facilitate the release of nutrients, increase

Received: 19/09/17
Accepted: 15/06/18
Accumulation and exportation of micronutrients by Agata potato cultivar in winter crop.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out in the municipality of Cristalina, Goiás state, Brazil on a site granted by the Agricultural Wehrmann® company. The experimental site is located at an altitude around 1189 m, with an average rainfall 1426.3 mm and average temperature 20.4°C. The planting of Agata potato cultivar was carried out on May 26, 2012 and harvested on August 29, 2012, being the winter crop.

The organo-mineral fertilizer rates were based on Souza & Lobato (2004) recommendations for mineral fertilizer for high fertility soils. Mineral fertilizer used in this experiment was a 3-32-6 formulation of urea (45% N), triple superphosphate (38% P₂O₅) and potassium chloride (58% K₂O).

The organo-mineral fertilizer was based on poultry manure obtained from farms in the region. The production involved initially composting of the organic waste (poultry manure) by means of a controlled aerobic decomposition which lasted, on average, 20 days. To reduce the composting period and accelerate the decomposition process, nutrient cocktails and microorganisms (fungi and bacteria) were used yielding in a few days a stabilized compost. Next, the compost was amended with urea, triple superphosphate and potassium chloride to balance the nutrients, according to nutritional requirements for potato plants, soil fertility and soil nutritional status. Finally, the material was homogenized and pelleted.

The granules possessed a high degree of hardness (8 kgf cm⁻²), which creates high resistance to breakage and prevents formation of irregular particles. The organic material in the fertilizer: (i) provides physical protection, (ii) forms a porous matrix for the nutrients, and (iii) prevents direct contact of soluble nutrients with the soil. As a result, it promotes lower fixation and leaching losses (TEIXEIRA, 2013).

The chemical characterization of organo-mineral fertilizer was carried out in the laboratory is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Description of the treatments.

| Treatments | Corresponding percentage of mineral fertilizer | Applied dose (kg ha⁻¹) |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1          |                                               | 2.800                 |
| 2          | 40 %                                          | 1.629.10              |
| 3          | 60 %                                          | 2.443.60              |
| 4          | 80 %                                          | 3.258.20              |
| 5          | 100 %                                         | 4.072.70              |
| 6          | 120 %                                         | 4.887.30              |

The experiment consisted of 24 plots, each with six rows 10 m long spaced 0.8 m apart, totaling 48 m² per plot. The evaluations were carried out on two central rows, disregarding two guard rows on each side of the block and a half meter at the ends of each row, totaling 14.4 m² of evaluation area per plot.

The soil was classified as Oxisol with clayey texture (FERREIRA, 2010). The chemical analysis of soil samples extracted from depth of 0-20 cm (DONAGENA et al., 2011) showed the following results: pH 6.40 (CaCl₂), 3.6 g dm⁻³ soil organic matter and 50 mg dm⁻³ P (resin). The concentration of K, Ca and Mg in the soil was 161.00, 5.4 and 1.0 cmol c dm⁻³, respectively, while H⁺Al stayed 2.00 cmol c dm⁻³. The micronutrients concentration of Zn, Cu, Fe, Mn and B was 12, 2.8, 33, 21, 70 and 2.3 cmol c dm⁻³, respectively. The base saturation was 77%; and CEC was 8.80 cmol c dm⁻³. Thus, the experiment was conducted under conditions of high soil fertility according to the potato crop (MESQUITA et al., 2012).

The experimental design was a randomized block with six rates and four replications in the winter crop (Table 1).
Soil preparation was carried out according to the recommendations for potato crops, with the following tillage operations: plowing, harrowing and furrowing (FILGUEIRA, 2008).

Fertilization was performed manually using hoes to incorporate the fertilizer into soil. Agata type 3 seed tubers (30-40 mm diameter) were planted in furrows.

Additional source of macro and micronutrients containing 2.7% Ca, 8.2% S, 12% Zn and 6% B at a dose of 30 kg ha\(^{-1}\) was applied on all plots at planting, according to Souza & Lobato (2004) recommendation for potatoes.

Hilling was performed about 30 days after planting in two seasons to stimulate tuberization. Hilling of the winter crop was additionally accompanied by topdressing with 300 (kg ha\(^{-1}\)) of 20-00-20 formulation, justified by low rainfall during the period.

A central pivot irrigation system was used. The plants received approximately 500 mm of water during the cycle - a suitable volume for potato crops, which ranges between 450 and 550 mm (GRIMM et al., 2011).

At harvest, plant samples were done analysis of micronutrients Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn in leaves, stems and tubers. First, the sample material was washed. Then, the samples were placed in paper bags and taken to a stove with forced air circulation. After drying, the samples were ground in a mill with mesh number 20. The ground material was analyzed for nutrient content according to the methodology described by Embrapa (1999).

The accumulation of nutrients was calculated by multiplying the quantity of extracted nutrients and dry matter at each stage of plant development in each part of the plant. The nutrient export was obtained from the nutrient accumulation in the tubers at 89 DAP, that is, at harvest.

The data were submitted to analysis of variance to verify the existence of differences among the treatments. The comparison of the means for the treatments was carried out using the Scott Knott test at 0.05 significance. The data for the treatments were submitted to polynomial regression analysis.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Significant differences among treatments regarding the accumulation of all micronutrients (average) during the potato cycle (Table 3) were observed.

However, the accumulation of micronutrients in stems and leaves was higher for all organo-mineral treatments, except for copper (Cu) where treatment 1 (mineral fertilizer only) was statistically equal to treatment 3 (60%). Boron (B) levels in tubers in treatment 1 was higher than in treatments with organo-mineral fertilizer. Absorption of copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn) in tubers in treatment 1 was statistically equal to treatment 2 (40%) and treatment 3 (60%), respectively. Absorption of iron (Fe) in tubers was statistically equal in all treatments, except for treatment 6 (120%).

Similar behavior was also observed by Oliveira et al. (2007a), who found better agronomic effect of liquid organo-mineral fertilizers on vegetative growth of lettuce, cultivar Vera, relative to chemical fertilizer. Furthermore, studies carried out by Gonçalves et al. (2007) and Arimura et al. (2007), demonstrated higher yields of potatoes (Atlantic and Agata potatoes cultivars) under organo-mineral fertilizers, which was probably due to better uptake of nutrients.

Luz et al. (2010) found beneficial effect of organo-mineral fertilizer on tomato plants (Débora Pto cultivar), which expressed better production stability and better fruit quality in higher bunches, which according to the literature should occur there wise. According to Luz et al. (2010), the positive effect of the organo-mineral fertilizer is directly linked to organic compounds in its composition which generally optimize the uptake of nutrients.

Studies conducted by Bruno et al. (2007) and Oliveira et al. (2007b) concluded that organo-
mineral fertilizers improve crop productivity and plant morphological parameters such as length and diameter of roots, and improve the uptake of nutrients by roots (PEDROSA et al., 2007). Kaseker et al. (2014) evaluating the effects of organo-mineral fertilizers on carrot, also noted increased accumulation of nutrients in plants, even in a highly fertile soil - conditions similar to this study – emphasizing, therefore, better efficiency of organo-mineral fertilizers.

Table 3. Comparative mean extraction of micronutrients by potato plants (Agata cultivar) among treatments with organo-mineral and mineral fertilizer in different parts of plants.

| Micro¹ (g ha⁻¹) | Treatments                      | CV (%) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|
|                 | 1 2 3 4 5 6                     |        |
| Boron           |                                |        |
| St.²            | 22.88c 19.15d 32.10a 22.80b 22.21c 30.32b | 9.14   |
| Le.³            | 16.67d 26.79 b 24.12b 35.68 a 17.68 c 34.67 a | 1.87   |
| Tub.⁴           | 14.76a 10.43b 10.40b 10.45b 9.36b 11.22b | 24.99  |
| Total           | 54.31d 56.38d 66.62c 68.93b 49.24e 76.21a | 4.90   |
| Cupper          |                                |        |
| St.             | 14.37b 16.96a 16.76a 12.48c 6.07d 6.59d | 10.93  |
| Le.             | 47.58b 45.72c 46.97b 49.10a 35.40e 37.68d | 2.90   |
| Tub.            | 18.61a 20.80a 12.39b 9.02b 9.83b 10.10b | 25.41  |
| Total           | 80.55b 83.48a 76.13c 70.60d 51.29f 54.37e | 4.88   |
| Iron            |                                |        |
| St.             | 574.33b 322.44d 345.11d 496.63c 736.69a 476.75c | 10.10  |
| Le.             | 1598.70d 1306.11f 2815.34a 1479.23e 1661.38c | 1.88   |
| Tub.            | 439.11a 523.83a 454.51a 489.07a 372.88b 199.50b | 27.41  |
| Total           | 2612.14c 2152.37e 2807.29b 3801.04a 2588.81c 2337.63d | 4.14   |
| Manganese       |                                |        |
| St.             | 22.09c 16.91 d 23.22c 40.19a 41.73a 34.50b | 8.07   |
| Le.             | 78.51d 81.28c 92.78b 117.49a 122.18a 81.24c | 1.40   |
| Tub.            | 11.77b 7.47c 9.54c 17.08a 15.03a 16.75a | 27.22  |
| Total           | 112.37e 105.66f 125.64d 174.78b 178.94a 132.49c | 3.29   |
| Zinc            |                                |        |
| St.             | 74.62c 80.47b 82.80b 72.82b 64.69 d 95.58 a | 10.48  |
| Le.             | 48.17d 49.74c 51.31b 67.65a 47.40 e 45.43 f | 1.23   |
| Tub.            | 21.24a 19.09b 23.19a 11.40c 18.13b 16.71b | 26.65  |
| Total           | 144.04c 149.30b 157.30a 151.88b 130.23d 157.72a | 4.93   |

Micros: micronutrients; ² St.: Steam; ³ Le.: Leaves; ⁴ Tub.: tubers; means followed by the same letter in the line do not differ, by Scott Knott test (1974), p< 0.05.

Figure 1 (A, B, C, D and E) shows accumulation curves of micronutrient (Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn, respectively) in potato leaves, stems and tubers during crop cycle in the organo-mineral treatment. Figure 2 shows total absorption curves (sum of stems, leaves and tubercle), during the potato crop cycle.

Maximum accumulation of B in stems was 30.49 (g ha⁻¹) at 74 days after planting (DAP) (Figure 1A). These results are considerably higher than 8.50 and 10.10(g ha⁻¹), respectively, found by Soratto et al. (2011) for 'Asterix' and 'Mondial' cultivars, which had been the largest accumulation values found by researches working with five potato cultivars treated with mineral fertilizer. Regarding Agata cultivar, Fernandez (2010) found maximum accumulation in stems 4.80 (g ha⁻¹) at 71 DAP, working in the municipality of Itaí, São Paulo state.
The maximum Cu accumulation in stems was 17.80 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) at 61 DAP (Figure 1B). Again, this result is different from 1.73 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) found by Fernandez (2010) for Agata cultivar at 77 DAP. The same author found 5.63 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of accumulated Cu in Mondial potato cultivar.

![Accumulation curves of nutrients in leaves, stems and tubers of potatoes, 'A': boron (B); 'B': Copper (Cu); 'C': iron (Fe); 'D' manganese (Mn); 'E' Zinc (Zn).](image)

Figure 1. Accumulation curves of nutrients in leaves, stems and tubers of potatoes, 'A': boron (B); 'B': Copper (Cu); 'C': iron (Fe); 'D' manganese (Mn); 'E' Zinc (Zn).

The maximum Fe accumulation in stems was 664.10 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) (Figure 1C) at 61 DAP; higher than 131.37 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) presented by Soratto et al. (2011) for Agata cultivar. The maximum levels of Mn and Zn accumulated in stems were 35.50 and 116.57 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) at 61 DAP, which are different from 39.80 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Mn and 18.00 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Zn observed by Soratto et al. (2011) also for Agata potato cultivar.

The levels of B, Cu, Fe in leaves grew up to 74 DAP (Figures 1A, 1B, 1C); however, Mn and Zn foliar levels grew only up to 61 DAP (Figures 1D and 1E), reaching the following maximum levels: 30.50 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of B; 59.80 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Cu; 2453.50 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Fe; 142.00 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Mn and 72.00 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Zn. Though, Soratto et al. (2011) observed the following maximum foliar levels for Agata potato cultivar: 19.70; 16.30; 193.00; 359.90 and 42.60 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn, respectively. Furthermore, the same authors found in their study the following maximum levels of micronutrients in leaves of Mondial potato cultivar: 37.50 (g ha\(^{-1}\)) of
B, 24.40(g ha$^{-1}$) of Cu; 152.50(g ha$^{-1}$) of Fe; 490.00(g ha$^{-1}$) of Mn, and 52.20(g ha$^{-1}$) of Zn in Atlantic potato cultivar.

Except for Mn, micronutrient levels in potato tubers grew until the end of the cycle. However B, Cu and Fe accumulation intensified 60 DAP, which can be seen in the accumulation curve (Figures 1A, 1B, 1C). Cabalceta et al. (2005), postulated that B content in tubers from the beginning of their formation is due to the fact that B participates in growth and cell division of meristematic tissues, formation of cell walls, and starch translocation from tops to tubers. Thus, as the development of tubers is preceded by intense process of division and cell elongation in the subapical region of stolons, rapid accumulation of B in tubers under formation is common (CABALCETA et al., 2005).

![Figure 2](image.png)

Figure 2: Curves of total accumulation for each micronutrient during the potato crop cycle

Figure 2 shows that only Fe accumulation grew in the potato plant as a whole until the end of the cycle. Accumulation of B and Cu grew until 74 DAP, and accumulation of Mn and Zn grew up to 61 DAP. This decrease in nutrient accumulation is due to their translocation to tubers (FERNANDEZ et al., 2011). Cabalceta et al. (2005) found that nutrients absorbed by potatoes in the early stages of the cycle are mainly accumulated in the shoots; however, in the final phase of the cycle most of shoot nutrients are translocated to tubers. Moreover, according to Fernandez et al. (2010), falling leaves and translocation to tubers decrease the amount of nutrients.
Absorbed micronutrients relative to total amounts obeyed the following decreasing order: Fe > Zn > Mn > Cu > B (Figure 2). Soratto et al. (2011) observed similar behavior of micronutrients, with only one difference between Zn and Mn. However, Yorinori (2003); Cabalceta et al. (2005) and Paul et al. (1986) observed the following sequence: Fe > Mn > Cu > B.

The maximum accumulation of micronutrients during the production cycle of Agata potato cultivar was 77.00 (g ha⁻¹) B; 90.82 (g ha⁻¹) Cu; 3808.08 (g ha⁻¹) Fe; 195.90 (g ha⁻¹) Mn and 204.50 (g ha⁻¹) Zn. The accumulation of nutrients varies according to productivity, season, environmental conditions, and plant development phase; which occur during vegetative growth and intensify during flowering and formation of fruits and tubers (CARDOSO, 2014).

The accumulation of nutrients in tubers at the end of the cycle corresponds to the total accumulation during the cycle. There was a statistically significant difference among treatments with organo-mineral and mineral fertilizers. However, no significant differences among total yield of tubers per hectare were observed (Table 4).

### Table 4. Average export of micronutrient in each treatment, total yield of tubers and average export per ton of tubers.

| Treatments | Export of micronutrients (g ha⁻¹) | Total yield (t ha⁻¹) |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|            | B  | Cu  | Fe  | Mn  | Zn  |                   |
| 1          | 29.96 c | 45.31 c | 949.08 b | 12.72 b | 40.73 d | 43.12a             |
| 2          | 20.59 a | 47.09 c | 1229.20 c | 7.98 a  | 34.99 c  | 41.52a             |
| 3          | 22.84 b | 35.01 b | 1221.76 c | 8.63 a  | 49.53 e  | 42.50a             |
| 4          | 19.74 a | 23.89 a | 1055.44 b | 27.61 d | 19.65 a  | 42.94a             |
| 5          | 18.75 a | 26.62 a | 915.06 b  | 21.69 c  | 32.07 c  | 42.50a             |
| 6          | 18.23 a | 23.14 a | 405.47 a  | 21.23 c  | 25.82 b  | 34.87a             |
| Mean export¹ | 21.69 | 33.51 | 962.67 | 14.80 | 35.15 | 41.24 |

Mean export of nutrients per ton of produced tubers (g ha⁻¹)

|              | B  | Cu  | Fe  | Mn  | Zn  |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Export²      | 0.53 | 0.81 | 23.34 | 0.36 | 0.85 |

¹Mean export: mean values obtained with regression equation shown in Figure 1; ²Export: division of mean export values for organo-mineral treatment by average yield; Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ by the Scott Knott test; (1974) at (p<0.05).

Mean export values of micronutrients in plants treated with the organo-mineral fertilizer in relation to total amounts absorbed by potato plants were: 28%, 37%, 25%, 8% and 17% for Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn, respectively. Yorinori (2003) observed that 67% (72.00 g ha⁻¹) of accumulated B was exported, which is far above the average 21.69 (g ha⁻¹) exported by cultivar Agata found in this study (Table 5). However, B export observed by Paula et al. (1986) was 22.00 (g ha⁻¹) for Mantiqueira potato cultivar and 12.40 (g ha⁻¹) for Achat potato cultivar. Yet, B export found by Soratto et al. (2011) was 43.00 (g ha⁻¹) also for Agata cultivar, with similar yield to this study and average 1.17 [g(t⁻¹ tubers⁻¹)] de B.

The average amount of exported Cu was 33.51 (g ha⁻¹) (Table 5), very similar to 35.00 (g ha⁻¹) found by Yorinori (2003) in winter crop. However, our result is different from 20 (g ha⁻¹) observed by Soratto et al. (2011) for Agata cultivar, and 0.52 [g(t⁻¹ tubers⁻¹)].

The average amount of exported Fe in this study was 962.67 g ha⁻¹ (23.34 g t⁻¹). It is much higher than 296.00 (g ha⁻¹) that corresponding 7.92 (g ha⁻¹) observed by Soratto et al. (2011), and also higher than 14.74 (g ha⁻¹) obtained by Yorinori (2003).

The average export of Mn was 14.80 (g ha⁻¹) (Table 5). It is very close to 16.50 (g ha⁻¹) found by Yorinori (2003) in the winter crop, but different from 62.00 (g ha⁻¹) observed by Soratto et al. (2011) for Agata cultivar. Comparing the export per ton of potato tubers, Mn export was 1.67 (g ha⁻¹) observed by Soratto et al. (2011) and 0.69 (g t⁻¹) observed by Yorinori (2003). Both amounts are higher than 0.39 (g t⁻¹) observed this study (Table 5).

Finally, the average export of Zn was 35.15 (g ha⁻¹) that corresponding 0.85 (g t⁻¹) in the present study (Table 5), which is different from 91.50 (g ha⁻¹) found by Yorinori (2003), in winter crop, and also different from 63.00 and 24.00 (g ha⁻¹) reported by Paula et al. (1986) for Mantiqueira and Achat cultivars, respectively. Further, Zn export observed by Soratto et al. (2011) was 114.00 (g ha⁻¹) for Agata cultivar, about 3.07 [g(t⁻¹ tubers⁻¹)], which is much higher than in this study.
As demonstrated in the discussion above, the export of micronutrients, either per hectare or per ton of tubers, vary widely in the literature. It is also important to point out that the comparisons had to be carried out using results obtained in studies with conventional fertilization, i.e. mineral fertilizers. This fact reinforces the importance of intensifying studies with organo-mineral fertilizers to gain better understanding of their behavior in soil-plant system. Thus, more research work under different soil conditions, climate and management systems must be carried out to better recognize the benefits of organo-mineral fertilizers and also their constraints.

CONCLUSIONS

The mean total absorption of micronutrients by potato plants for the organo-mineral treatments was higher than for the mineral treatment.

Micronutrient absorption in relation to total amounts obeyed the following order Fe > Zn > Mn > Cu > B, at amounts: 3808.08; 204.50; 195.90; 90.82 and 77.00 (g ha\(^{-1}\)), respectively.

The average export of micronutrients for the organo-mineral treatments relative to total amounts of micronutrients absorbed by potato plants were: 28%, 37%, 25%, 8% and 17% for Cu, Fe, Mn and Zn, respectively.

RESUMO: A resposta das plantas de batata à adubação organo-mineral ainda é pouco conhecida. Assim, o objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar a absorção e extração de micronutrientes por cultivar Agata de batata na safra de inverno. O experimento foi conduzido no município de Cristalina, Goiás, Brasil, de 26 de maio a 29 de agosto de 2012. O delineamento experimental foi um bloco casualizado com cinco doses de fertilizantes organo-minerais, uma dose mineral de fertilizante (controle) e quatro repetições para cada tratamento. Os resultados demonstraram que a absorção total média de micronutrientes por plantas de batata para os tratamentos organo-minerais foi maior em relação ao tratamento mineral, e também que os micronutrientes foram absorvidos na seguinte ordem: Fe > Zn > Mn > Cu > B, em relação às quantidades totais. A exportação média de micronutrientes em plantas de batata tratadas com adubo organo-mineral foi de 28%, 37%, 25%, 8% e 17% para Cu, Fe, Mn e Zn (respectivamente) em relação às quantidades totais absorvidas pelas plantas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Acumulação de nutrientes. Organo-minerais. Solanum tuberosum.

REFERENCES

ARIMURA, N. T.; ARREON, R.; LUZ, J. M. Q.; GIURERILLI SILVA, P. A. R.; SILVA, M. A. D. Influência da aplicação de produtos organominerais Aminoagro na produção de batata, cv. Ágata. Paper presented in: ENCONTRO NACIONAL DA PRODUÇÃO E ABASTECIMENTO DE BATATA (Holambra, Brazil, ABBA), 2007.

ALVARADO, A.; ITURRIAGA, I.; SMYTH, J. T.; UREÑA, J. M.; PORTUGUEZ, E. Efeito de la fertilização com fósforo sobre el rendimiento y la absorción de nutrimentos de la papa en un andisol de Juan Viñas, Costa Rica. Agron. Costarricense, v. 33, p. 45-61, 2009.

BERTSCH, F. 2003. Absorção de nutrientes por os cultivos, 1 ed (San José, Costa Rica: ACCS), pp. 307.

BRUNO R. L. A.; VIANA, J. S.; SILVA, F. V.; BRUNO, G. B.; MOURA, M. F. Produção e qualidade de sementes e raízes de cenoura cultivada em solo com adubação orgânica e mineral. Horticultura Brasileira, v. 25, p. 170-174, 2007. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-05362007000200008

CABALCETA, G.; SALDIAS, M.; ALVARADO, A. Absorción de nutrientes en el cultivar de papa MNF-80. Agron. Costarricense, v. 29, p. 107-123, 2007.

CARDOSO, A. F. Fertilizante Organomineral em Batata cv, Atlantic: produtividade e crescimento e acumulo de nutrientes em diferentes safras de plantio. Paper presented at: Dissertação de mestrado em fitotecnia (Uberlândia, Brazil, UFU), 2014.

DONAGEMA, G. K.; CAMPOS, D. V. B.;CALDERANO, S. B.;TEIXEIRA, W. G.; VIANA, J. H. B. Manual de métodos de análise de solos. 2. ed. (Rio de Janeiro: EMBRAPA SOLOS), pp. 230, 2011.
FAOSTAT - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2015. www.fao.org.

FERNANDES, A. M.; SORATTO, R. P.; SILVA, B. L. Extração e exportação de nutrientes em cultivares de batata: I - macronutrientes. Rev. Bras. Ciênc. Solo, v. 32, p. 2039-2056, 2011. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832011000600020

FERNANDES, A. M.; SORATTO, R. P.; SILVA, B. L.; SOUZA-SCHLICK, G. S. Crescimento, acúmulo e distribuição de matéria seca em cultivares de batata na safra de inverno. Pesq. Agropec. Bras., v. 45, p. 826-835, 2010. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-204X2010000800008

FERREIRA, D. F. SISVAR – Sistema de análise de variância. Versão 5.3, (Lavras: UFLA), 2010.

FILGUEIRA, F. A. R. 2008. Novo manual de olericultura: agrotecnologia moderna na produção e comercialização de hortaliças. Viçosa, MG: UFV. 2008. 421 p.

FONTES, P. C. R.; PEREIRA, P. R. G. Nutrição mineral do tomate para mesa. Informe agropecuário, v. 24, p. 27-34, 2003.

FONTES, P. C. R. Preparo do solo, nutrição mineral e adubação da batateira. 1 ed. (Viçosa: UFV) pp.42. 1997.

GRIMM, E. L.; HELDWEIN, A.; RADONS, S. Z.; MALDANER, I. C.; TRENTIN, G.; BOSCO, L. C. Produtividade da batata em função da irrigação e do controle químico da requeima. Rev. bras. eng. agríc. Ambiente, v. 15, p. 125-130, 2011.

GONÇALVES, M. V.; CARREON, R.; LUZ, J. M. Q.; GIURELLI, J. E.; SILVA, P. A. R.; SILVA, M. A. D. Produção de batata. cv. Atlantic, submetida a produtos organominerais Aminoagro. Paper presented at: Encontro nacional da produção e abastecimento de batata (Holambra, Brazil, ABBA). 2007.

JACKSON, R. D.; HADDOCK, J. L. Growth and mineral uptake of Russet Burbank potatoes. American Potate Journal, v. 36, p. 22-28, 1959. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02877211

KASEKER, J. F.; BASTOS, M. B.; CONSALTER, R.; MOGOR, A. F. Alteração do crescimento e dos teores de nutrientes com utilização de fertilizante organomineral em cenoura. Rev. Ceres, v. 61, p. 964-969, 2014. https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-737X201461060011

LUZ, J. M. Q.; BITTAR, C.; QUEIROZ, A. A.; CARREON, R. Produtividade de tomate 'Débora Pto' sob adubação organomineral via foliar e gotejamento. Hortic. Bras, v. 28, p. 489-494, 2010. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-05362010000400019

MACEDO, M. C. M.; HAAG, H. P.; GALLO, J. R. Nutrição mineral de hortaliças.:XXI Absorção de nutrientes por cultivares nacionais de batatinha (SolanumtuberosumL.). Anais ESALQ, v. 34, p. 179-229, 1977.

MIRANDA FILHO, H. S.; GRANJA, N. P.; MELO, P. C. T. Cultura da batata.1. ed. (Vargem Grande do Sul: FAEF), pp. 68, 2003.

MESQUITA, H. A.; PÁDUA, J. G.; YURI, J. E.; ARAÚJO, T. H. Fertilização da cultura da batata. InformeAgropecuário, v. 33, p. 52-61, 2012.

NUNES, J. C. S.; FONTES, P. C. R.; ARAÚJO, E. F.; SEDIYAMA, C. Potato plant growth and macronutrient uptake as affected by soil tillage and irrigation systems. Pesq. Agropec. Bras. v. 41, p. 1787-1792, 2006. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-204X2006001200014
PAULA, M. B.; FONTES, P. C. R.; NOGUEIRA, F. D. Produção de matéria seca e absorção de macronutrientes por cultivares de batata. *Horticultura Brasileira*, v. 4, p. 10-16, 1986.

PEDROSA, M. W.; SEDIYAMA, M. A. N.; VIDIGAL, S. M.; SALGADO, L. T.; OLIVEIRA, F.; NOBRE, M. C. Concentração de nutrientes em raízes de três cultivares de cenoura, adubadas com diferentes rates de compostos orgânicos. *Revista Brasileira de Agroecologia*, v. 2, p. 1145-1149, 2007.

LUZ, J. M. Q.; OLIVEIRA, G.; QUEIROZ, A. A.; CARREON, R. Aplicação foliar de fertilizantes organominerais em cultura de alfáce. *Horticultura Brasileira*, v. 28, p. 373-377, 2010. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-05362010000300023

OLIVEIRA A. P.; BARBOSA, A. H. D.; CAVALCANTE, L. F.; PEREIRA, W. E.; OLIVEIRA, A. N. P. Produção da batata-doce adubada com esterco bovino e biofertilizantes. *Ciência Agrotécnica*, v. 31, p. 1722-1728, 2007. https://doi.org/10.1590/S1413-70542007000600018

REIS JÚNIOR, R. A.; MONNERAT, P. H. Exportação de nutrientes nos tubérculos de batata em função de rates de sulfato de potássio. *Hortic. Bras*, v. 19, p. 360-364, 2001. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0102-05362001000300015

SOUZA, J. L.; RESENDE, P. *Manual de horticultura orgânica*. 1 ed. (Viçosa: Aprenda fácil), pp. 564, 2003.

SOUZA, D. G.; LOBATO, E. *Cerrado: correção do solo e adubação*. 2 ed. (Planaltina: EMBRAPA Cerrados) pp.416, 2004.

SORATTO, R. P.; FERNANDES, A. M.; SOUZA-SCHLICK, G. D. Extração e exportação de nutrientes em cultivares de batata: II - micronutrientes. *Rev. Bras. Ciênc. Solo*, v. 35,p. 2057-2071, 2011. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832011000600021

TEIXEIRA, W. G. *Biodisponibilidade do fósforo e potássio de fertilizantes mineral e organomineral*. Paper presented at: Dissertação de mestrado em fitotecnia (Uberlândia, Brazil, UFU), 2013.

YORINORI, G. T. Curva de crescimento e acúmulo de nutrientes pela cultura da batata cv. ‘Atlantic’. Paper presente dat: Dissertação de mestrado em fitotecnia (Piracicaba, Brazil, ESALQ),2003.

ZOBIOLE, L. H. S.; CASTRO, C.; OLIVEIRA, F. A.; OLIVEIRA JUNIOR, A. Marcha de absorção de macronutrientes na cultura do girassol. *R. Bras. Ci. Solo*, v. 34, p. 425-433, 2010. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-06832010000200016