

IMPACT OF ORGANIC AND INORGANIC NITROGEN FERTILIZERS ON WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE TREES. II. FRUIT QUALITY DURING COLD STORAGE

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ABSTRACT: *The present study was carried out during 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 seasons on 20 year old Washington navel orange trees grown in a private orchard in Kafr El Sheikh governorate, Egypt, to evaluating the effects of poultry manure and/or ammonium sulphate on fruit quality and storability of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage. At harvest time, fruit samples were transported to laboratory of Sakha Horticulture Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt. Fruit samples were stored at cold storage (3±1 °C and 90 – 95 % RH) for 60 days. Fruit quality was determined at 15 days intervals from storage to determine the changes of fruit characters. The obtained results revealed that, Washington navel orange trees receiving 305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure (T₃) was the most effective treatment in maintaining the quality of Washington navel oranges during cold storage (3±1 °C and 90 – 95 % RH) which was significantly indicated by the lowest percentages of weight loss and decay. Also, this treatment (T₃) gave the highest fruit firmness, higher SSC and SSC/acid ratio, while it gave moderate level of titratable acidity and ascorbic acid compared to the other treatments. Therefore, it could be recommended that, fertilizing Washington navel orange trees with 305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure (T₃) considers as effective treatments in producing fruit with high quality at harvest time and help to maintaining the quality tell 60 days of cold storage.*

Key words: *Citrus sinensis, poultry manure, storability, juice quality, orange*

INTRODUCTION

Fertilization is the most important inputs which directly affect the tree growth, yield and fruit quality. Nitrogen is easily absorbed and distributed in plant cell and plays an important role in essentially all life processes of plant. Citrus tree needs to nitrogen in large amounts but fairly expensive to supply. Furthermore, nitrogen is easily loss in the field causes a serious environmental problem which giving rise to soil and water pollution (Masclaux-Daubresse *et al.*, 2010). On the other words, mineral nitrogen fertilizers cause the accumulation of harmful residual substances like NO₃ and NO₂ in fruits,

which reflected on human health (Caruso *et al.*, 2011 and Ennab *et al.*, 2018). So, organic sources and natural raw materials have received much attention from growers and researchers. Recent approaches have included the use of organic material such as organic manures, compost, biofertilizers and plants extracts to improving productivity and access to safe fruits for local consumer and high exportation potential as well as reduce the costs. Several studies were done for producing citrus fruits through avoid application of all or part of nitrogen chemical fertilizers and encouraging the application of organic nitrogen and biofertilizers (Abd El Migeed



et al., 2007; Mansour and Shaaban 2007; Ahmed et al., 2013 and Ibrahim and Maklad 2014). Soil fertilization has influence on the chemical content of citrus fruit and its storability. It has been known that high level of nitrogen can result in increasing disorder incidence of Washington navel orange during storage (Kassem and El Sabrout, 2002). Potassium may have an influence on the incidence of physiological disorders; it has an important role in the maintenance of cellular organization by regulation by the permeability of cell membranes (Marschner, 1995). Nutrition of Copper may have an even stronger role for reducing fungal diseases and improved fruit quality (Malhi et al., 1989). A few studies were done to comparing the effect between organic and inorganic fertilizers applications on fruit quality during cold storage (Zaghloul et al., 2010; Omer and Belal 2013; Candir et al., 2013;

Ceglie et al., 2016 and Mehmood et al., 2016).

So, the present study was conducted to evaluate the effect of preharvest application of poultry manure as a source of organic nitrogen and mineral nitrogen on physical and chemical properties of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was carried out in a private orchard at Kafr El Sheikh Governorate Egypt during 2018 and 2019 seasons, on twenty years old Washington navel orange (*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck) trees budded on sour orange (*Citrus aurantium* L.) rootstock, planted at 5 × 5 meter apart in clay soil under flood irrigation system. Soil and poultry manure used in this study were analyzed according to Page et al., (1982); the data was illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Analysis of poultry manure, and some physical and chemical characters of the experimental soil

Parameters	Soil analysis		Poultry manure analysis	
	Soil depth cm		Parameters	Values
	0 – 30	30 – 60		
Sand %	6.84	6.84	Weight of m ³ kg	495.32
Silt %	33.87	30.74	Moisture %	18.45
Clay %	59.29	62.42	Organic matter %	35.42
Texture	Clay	Clay	Organic carbon %	26.33
pH 1:2.5	8.18	8.20	pH 1:10	6.73
EC dSm ⁻¹ 1:5	1.20	0.98	EC dSm ⁻¹ 1:5	0.89
Organic matter %	1.30	0.98	C/N ratio	11.44
K ⁺ meq/l	0.50	0.43	N %	2.30
Ca ⁺⁺ meq/l	4.70	4.53	P %	0.91
Mg ⁺⁺ meq/l	3.77	3.35	K %	1.36
Na ⁺ meq/l	12.87	11.48	Ca %	0.180
HCO ₃ ⁻ meq/l	4.40	4.31	Mg %	0.180
Cl ⁻ meq/l	6.69	6.23	Fe ppm	241.75
SO ₄ ⁻ meq/l	10.75	9.25	Mn ppm	127.17
CO ₃ ⁻	0.00	0.00	Zn ppm	152.76
Total N , %	0.155	0.112	--	--
Available P, mg/kg soil	15.25	7.90	--	--
Available K, mg/kg soil	1155	800	--	--

Forty five trees uniform in growth, vigor and productivity were selected, and subjected to study the effect of poultry manure and ammonium sulphate as a source of nitrogen fertilization on fruit quality of Washington navel orange during cold storage. The trees were exposed to the same cultural practices commonly adopted on the orchard, except those dealing with application of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers. Trees were arranged in a randomized complete block design, each treatment replicated three times with three trees per replicate.

The experiment included five treatments as follows:

- T₁: 100 % recommended dose of mineral N (126 unites N/ feddan) completely via ammonium sulphate 20.6 % N at rate of 611.6 kg/feddan, (3.64 kg/tree/year),
- T₂: 66.6 % recommended dose of mineral N (126 unites N/feddan) via ammonium sulphate at rate of 407.7 kg/feddan, (2.42 kg/tree/year) + 33.3 % via poultry manure 2.30 % N at rate of 1.82 ton/feddan, (10.8 kg/tree/year),
- T₃: 50% recommended dose of mineral N (126 unites N/feddan) via ammonium sulphate at rate of 305.8 kg/feddan, (1.82 kg/tree/year) + 50 % via poultry manure 2.30 % N at rate of 2.73 ton/feddan, (16.2 kg/tree/year),
- T₄: 33.3 % recommended dose of mineral N (126 unites N/feddan) via ammonium sulphate at rate of 203.8 kg/feddan, (1.21 kg/tree/year) + 66.6 % via poultry manure 2.30 % N at rate of 3.64 ton/feddan, (21.6 kg/tree/year),and
- T₅: 100% recommended dose of mineral N (126 unites N/ feddan) completely via poultry manure 2.30 % N at rate of 5.46 ton/feddan, (32.5 kg/tree/year).

The source of inorganic N fertilizers was ammonium sulphate 20.6 % N). It was splitted into three equal doses and

added at the first week of March, June and August. The amounts of poultry manure were broadcasted and incorporated into the root zone of trees in winter service at December in both seasons. At harvest time, fruits of each replicate were picked separately by clipper to reduce any mechanical injuries and packed in plastic boxes. Fruit samples were directly transported to laboratory of Sakha Horticulture Research Station, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate, Egypt. Fruits were washed with following tap water to remove the adherent particles of the dirt and foreign materials and then dipped in 1% Clorox solution. The fruits ear dried, a quick sorting and packed in plastic boxes (dimensions 30*50*12cm), each box contain (5Kg). Each treatment represented by four plastic boxes. Ten citrus fruits per plastic box weighted and labeled for determining fruit weight loss every 15 days of cold storage. All boxes were stored at 3±1 °C with 90 – 95 % RH. One plastic box per treatment was taken out of storage to evaluate fruit quality parameters every 15 days of cold storage till 60 days as follows:

1. Weight loss%:

Fruits were weighed at zero time (beginning) and 15 days intervals during the storage period. Fruit weight was recorded, and then the percentages of weight loss were calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Fruit weight loss \%} = (W_i - W_s) / W_i \times 100$$

Where, W_i = fruit weight at initial period.

W_s = fruit weight at sampling period.

2. Fruit decay%:

Fruit decay% was determined by calculating the number of decayed fruits on the sampling date and expressed as a percentage of decayed fruits according to the following equation:

$$\text{Fruit decay\%} = \{ \text{NO. of decayed fruits} \div \text{Initial NO. of stored fruits} \} \times 100$$

3. Fruit firmness kg/cm²

Fruit firmness was examined in two sides of the fruit using pressure tester (Digital force-Gouge Model FGV-0.5A to FGV-100A.shimpo instruments) and expressed as kg/cm².

4. Soluble solid content %:

Soluble solid content of the fruits were measured by hand refractometer.

5. Titratable acidity%:

The acidity of the fruit juice was estimated by titrating against standard alkali solution (0.1N NaOH) using the phenolphthalein indicator and expressed as percentage of citric acid/100 ml of juice according to (A.O.A.C 1990).

6. SSC/acid ratio:

SSC/acid ratio was estimated.

7. Ascorbic acid mg/100 ml juice:

Ascorbic acid content of fruits was measured by 2, 6-dichlorophenol indophenol titration solution to a pink end-point, and expressed as mg ascorbic acid/100 ml juice according to method described by Rangana, (1977).

Statistical analysis:

Statistical analysis was done as analysis of variance according to Snedecor and Cochran (1990) and the differences among treatment means were compared with Duncan multiple range tests at 5% level according Duncan (1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Weight loss %

Data in Table 2 show the changes in fruit weight loss percentage of Washington navel orange trees fertilized by organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers as preharvest treatments, stored at 3±1°C with 90 – 95 % RH for 60 days. The results revealed that fruit weight loss % increased as the storage period progressed in both seasons. Also,

weight loss percentage was significantly decreased with increasing poultry manure percentages for replacing mineral nitrogen. In this respect, the highest percentage of weight loss was observed in T₁ (100% inorganic nitrogen). Whereas, T₃ (50% inorganic nitrogen + 50% organic nitrogen) and T₄ (33.3% inorganic nitrogen + 66.6% organic nitrogen) were superior in reducing fruit weight loss percentage as compared to other treatments. Generally, the results indicated that combined application of poultry manure plus mineral nitrogen dose was effective in reducing fruit weight loss percentage of Washington navel orange fruits during storage at 3±1°C with 85 – 95 % RH for 60 days especially application of 305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure (T₃). Similar results were obtained by Omar and Belal (2013) on Washington navel orange and Mehmood *et al.*, (2016) on Kinnow mandarin. In this respect, Sharma *et al.*, (2016) who recorded highest weight loss of guava fruits was obtained with the treatment of 100% N from urea, while weight loss % was minimum with the treatment of 75% N supplemented through poultry manure and rest of N through urea during storage under ambient conditions.

The loss of water from fresh fruit after harvest is a serious problem, causing shrinkage and weight loss. The enhance in fruit weight loss as a result of organic and inorganic fertilization maybe due to the integration of organic and inorganic fertilizers, which might have accelerated the better uptake and accumulation of Ca and P. It has been observed that when organic status of the soil was increased, it would also have helped to certain extent the maintenance of cell wall turgidity as the Ca is one of the important constituents of cell wall. This reduce dehydration in fruits, reduce water loss, retain the shriveling of the fruit skin, delay the fruit ripening, and thereby delay the decline in fruit quality.

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Table 2: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on weight loss % of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH

Treatments	0 day	15 day	30 day	45 day	60 day	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	0.00	1.26 b	4.10 a	6.21 a	12.33 a	4.78 a
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	0.00	1.34 a	2.30 b	3.39 b	7.19 b	2.84 b
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	0.00	1.25 b	1.92 c	2.79 e	5.11 c	2.21 d
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	0.00	1.27 b	2.26 b	3.00 d	5.50 c	2.40 cd
T ₅ : 100% organic	0.00	1.32 a	2.28 b	3.29 c	5.87 bc	2.55 c
Mean	0.00 e	1.28 d	2.57 c	3.73 b	7.20 a	---
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	0.00	2.89 a	3.94 a	5.94 a	11.75 a	4.90 a
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	0.00	1.67 b	2.10 b	5.81 b	7.80 b	3.47 b
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	0.00	1.47 d	1.74 d	3.65 e	5.88 e	2.54 e
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	0.00	1.54 c	1.77 d	4.20 d	6.35 d	2.77 d
T ₅ : 100% organic	0.00	1.55 c	1.98 c	4.84 c	7.17 c	3.10 c
Mean	0.00 e	1.82 d	2.30 c	4.88 b	7.79 a	----

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at $P \leq 0.05$

2. Decay %

Data presented in Table 3 show the effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on decay % of Washington navel orange fruits stored at 3±1°C. The results showed that, there was no fruit decay appeared up to 15 days of cold storage, but it increased with increase of storage period till 60 days. All treatments included poultry manure as organic source significantly reduced fruit decay compared to 100% mineral nitrogen only. In this trend, application of 305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure (T₃) showed to be the superior one in reducing fruit decay percentage during all storage periods till 60 days of storage as compared with treatments in both seasons. On the other hand, T₁ (100% inorganic nitrogen) treatment had the highest decay percentage with significant differences between T₁ and other treatments in both seasons. Similar results were obtained by Benge *et al.*, (2000) on kiwifruit. Also, Omar and Belal

(2013) revealed that, compost tea and filtered biogas slurry liquid foliar applications at 50 and 100% were effective to reducing fruit decay % of Washington navel orange compared to control treatment.

3. Fruit firmness Kg/cm²

Data in Table 4 indicated that, combined applications of poultry manure with mineral nitrogen at different percentages significantly improved fruit firmness of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage as compared to application of mineral nitrogen only in both seasons. Fruit firmness was decreased during storage period, and this was noticed with the all measurement times. At the end of storage period, the higher fruit firmness was recorded with applications of T₄, T₅ and T₃ however; significantly the lowest values were noticed in T₁ in both seasons. This finding is harmony with that of Ceglie *et al.*, (2016) and Taha *et al.*, (2018).

Table 3: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on decay % of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH.

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	0.00	0.00	10.49 a	12.92 a	16.78 a	8.03 a
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	0.00	0.00	8.70 b	12.38 a	14.45 b	7.10 b
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	0.00	0.00	1.87 d	6.15 c	11.73 c	3.95 d
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	0.00	0.00	2.90 c	8.46 b	12.88bc	4.84 c
T ₅ : 100% organic	0.00	0.00	2.91 c	8.47 b	12.5bc	4.78 c
Mean	0.00 d	0.00 d	5.37 c	9.67 b	13.68 a	---
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	0.00	0.00	10.58 a	13.44 a	15.93 a	7.99 a
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic+33.6% organic	0.00	0.00	6.31 b	11.63 a	12.15 b	6.01 b
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	0.00	0.00	2.98 d	5.89 b	11.88 b	4.15 c
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic+66.6% organic	0.00	0.00	3.14 d	8.22 b	12.10 b	4.69 c
T ₅ : 100% organic	0.00	0.00	5.13 c	8.48 b	12.26 b	5.17 bc
Mean	0.00 d	0.00 d	5.62 c	9.53 b	12.86 a	---

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at $P \leq 0.05$

Table 4: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on fruit firmness (kg/cm²) of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	55.17 e	52.52 e	49.36 e	42.45 e	32.28 e	46.35 e
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	72.83 d	69.65 d	64.96 d	57.61 d	53.09 d	63.62 d
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	84.75 b	79.33 b	78.45 b	71.59 b	61.24 b	75.07 b
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	91.46 a	85.87 a	83.16 a	75.69 a	66.90 a	80.61 a
T ₅ : 100% organic	78.80 a	74.05 c	71.91 c	64.60 c	57.18 c	69.30 c
Mean	76.60 a	72.28 b	69.56 c	62.38 d	54.13 e	---
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	59.34 e	60.49 e	56.44 e	46.85 e	37.77 e	52.17 e
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	77.26 c	70.44 d	66.78 d	56.19 d	53.91 d	64.91 d
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	85.40 a	80.37 b	77.22 b	66.97 c	56.83 c	73.35 b
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	80.20 b	77.63 c	73.90 c	68.26 b	59.64 b	71.92 c
T ₅ : 100% organic	85.52 a	82.36 a	78.81 a	71.85 a	63.69 a	76.44 a
Mean	77.54 a	74.25 b	70.63 c	62.02 d	54.36 e	---

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at $P \leq 0.05$

4. Soluble solids content (SSC):

Data in Table 5 show the results of soluble solid content (SSC %) of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers application on Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage periods at 3±1°C. The results indicated that soluble solid content (SSC %) of Washington navel orange fruits slightly increased as storage time progressed. At the end of the storage period, application of T₃ (50% inorganic nitrogen + 50% organic nitrogen) recorded the highest SSC % in fruits followed by T₁ (100% inorganic nitrogen) in the first season and T₅ (100% organic nitrogen) in the second one. Meanwhile, the lowest value was found in T₄ (33.3% inorganic nitrogen + 66.6% organic nitrogen) treatment in the first season and in T₁ (100% inorganic nitrogen) in the second season. These results are in agreement with the findings

of Omar and Belal (2013) and El Sayed and El Sherif (2017) on Washington navel orange fruits. Thus, using combined applications of poultry manure with doses of mineral nitrogen especially application of T₃ (50% inorganic nitrogen + 50% organic nitrogen) maintain high level of soluble solids content percent at different period of cold storage compared to other treatments. The increasing soluble solids content with organic manure application maybe related to the hydrolytic activities in starch, the increased activity of enzymes responsible for the hydrolysis of starch to soluble sugars, and the conversion of starch to sugar, which indicates that the fruits are at the ripening process. This explanation agrees with those results obtained by Candir *et al.*, (2013) on Washington navel orange.

Table 5: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on SSC % of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH during 2018 and 2019 seasons

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	10.75 c	12.27 a	12.30 a	12.73 a	13.20 b	12.25 b
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	11.55 b	11.58 d	11.88 b	12.12 d	12.28 b	11.88 d
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	12.15 a	12.17 b	12.35 a	12.67 b	12.66 a	12.40 a
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	11.49 b	11.53 e	11.71 b	11.90 e	12.02 c	11.73 e
T ₅ : 100% organic	11.77 b	11.81 c	11.80 b	12.32 c	12.30 b	12.00 c
Mean	11.54e	11.87 d	12.00 c	12.34 b	12.49 a	----
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	10.35 c	10.65 e	10.95 e	10.97 d	11.23 c	10.83 e
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	11.18 b	11.56 c	11.71 c	11.75 c	11.95 ab	11.63 c
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	11.61 a	12.01 a	12.18 a	12.22 a	12.25 a	12.05 a
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	11.14 b	11.23 d	11.44 d	11.69 c	11.72 b	11.44 d
T ₅ : 100% organic	11.50 a	11.84 b	12.11 b	12.13 b	12.14 a	11.94 b
Mean	11.15 d	11.45 c	11.67 b	11.75 ab	11.85 a	---

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at P ≤ 0.05

5. Titratable acidity

Titrate acidity of Washington navel orange fruits at cold storage during 60 days affected by organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers (Table 6). The results indicated that titrate acidity was gradually decreased with the incidence of cold storage period in both seasons. Soil application of 66.6% mineral nitrogen + 33.3% organic nitrogen (T₂) recorded the highest titrate acidity content in both seasons. These results agree with El Sayed and El Sherif (2017) on Washington navel orange and Taha *et al.*, (2018) on apple. As the ripening of the fruits develops, a reduction in titrate acidity is observed. The decrease in acid content was caused by the use of acids in the fruit as a source of energy and the conversion of organic acids to form sugar (Ghosh and Sen 1984).

6. SSC/acid ratio:

Data in Table 7 show the effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on SSC/acid ratio of Washington navel orange fruits at cold storage (3±1°C and 90-95% RH). The results revealed that as the storage period progressed, the SSC/acid ratio was increased. SSC/acid ratio values of T₃ and T₁ were the highest in the first season, but T₅ and T₃ gave the highest values in the second seasons. In contrast, fruits from T₂ had the lowest values of SSC/acid ratio in both seasons. Similar results were obtained by El Sayed and El Sherif (2017) on Washington navel orange. So, it can be concluded from data in Table 9 that application of T₃ (50% inorganic nitrogen + 50% organic nitrogen) maintain high level of SSC/acid ratio during cold storage at 3±1°C for 60 days.

Table 6: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on acidity % of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T1: 100% inorganic	1.18 a	1.17 a	1.09 e	0.98 e	0.98 c	1.08 b
T2 : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	1.14 b	1.13 b	1.13 a	1.04 b	1.04 a	1.09 a
T3 : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	1.12 bc	1.12 bc	1.12 b	1.02 c	1.02 ab	1.08 b
T4 : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	1.11 c	1.10 c	1.11 c	1.01 d	1.01 b	1.06 c
T5 : 100% organic	1.10 c	1.10 c	1.10 d	1.08 a	1.00 bc	1.07 b
Mean	1.13 a	1.12 a	1.11 b	1.02 c	1.01 d	---
2018-2019 season						
T1: 100% inorganic	1.16 a	1.16 a	1.06 b	1.06 a	0.96 b	1.08 b
T2 : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	1.14 b	1.14 ab	1.14 a	1.04 a	1.04 a	1.10 a
T3 : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	1.13 b	1.13 bc	1.03 bc	0.93 c	0.93 c	1.03 c
T4 : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	1.11 c	1.11 c	1.01 c	1.01b	0.91 c	1.03 c
T5 : 100% organic	1.11 c	1.11 c	1.01 c	0.91 c	0.91 c	1.01 d
Mean	1.13 a	1.13 a	1.05 b	0.99 c	0.95 d	---

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at P ≤ 0.05

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Table 7: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on SSC/acid ratio of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	9.11 e	10.49 ab	11.28 a	12.99 a	13.47 a	11.46 a
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic+33.6% organic	10.13 d	10.07 c	10.51 c	11.65 c	11.80 d	10.83 d
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	10.84 a	10.79 a	10.98 ab	12.42 b	12.41 b	11.48 a
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic+66.6% organic	10.32 c	10.30 bc	10.55 c	11.78 c	11.90 cd	10.97 c
T ₅ : 100% organic	10.67 b	10.74 a	10.72 bc	11.37 d	12.31 bc	11.16 b
Mean	10.21e	10.47 d	10.80 c	12.04 b	12.37 a	---
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	8.93 d	9.17 c	10.33 c	10.35 c	11.69 b	10.09 d
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic+33.6% organic	9.80 c	10.14 b	10.27 c	11.29 b	11.49 b	10.59 c
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	10.27 a	10.62 a	11.82 a	13.14 a	13.16 a	11.80 a
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic+66.6% organic	10.01 b	10.11 b	11.33 b	11.57 b	12.88 a	11.18 b
T ₅ : 100% organic	10.36 a	10.66 a	11.99 a	13.32 a	13.34 a	11.93 a
Mean	9.87 e	10.14 d	11.14 c	11.93 b	12.51 a	--

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at $P \leq 0.05$

7. Vitamin C:

Data presented in Table 8 show that, vitamin C (ascorbic acid) content in Washington navel orange fruits under cold storage (3±1°C and 90-95% RH) was decreased gradually as storage period prolonged. Moreover, fruits harvested from trees that treated by T₂ and T₁ in the first season and T₃ and T₂ in the second one had significantly the highest values of ascorbic acid as compared to the other treatments during storage period. On the other hand, T₄ had the lowest value of ascorbic acid as compared to other

treatments in both seasons. So, it can be concluded that application of T₂ and T₃ are most effective in preventing ascorbic acid losses from fruits during cold storage. The same trend was also observed in the previous study by Candir *et al.*, (2013) and El Sayed and El Sherif (2017) on Washington navel orange fruits. In this respect, Omar and Belal (2013) reported that, Washington navel orange fruit sprayed with compost tea and filtered biogas slurry liquid had the maximum content of ascorbic acid at the end of storage period.

Table 8: Effect of organic and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on vitamin C mg/100 ml juice of Washington navel orange fruits during cold storage at 3±1°C and 90-95% RH

Treatments	0 day	15 days	30 days	45 days	60 days	Mean
2017-2018 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	54.93 a	54.24 ab	52.82 b	51.36 b	50.00 b	52.67 b
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	55.78 a	55.65 a	55.11 a	54.22 a	53.69 a	54.89 a
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	53.86 ab	53.59 b	51.42 c	49.11 c	47.48 c	51.09 c
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	50.23 b	49.45 c	47.61 d	46.00 d	44.10 d	47.47 d
T ₅ : 100% organic	53.14 ab	52.97 b	51.63 bc	49.43 c	47.68 c	50.97 c
Mean	53.58 a	53.18 a	51.71 b	50.02 c	48.59 d	---
2018-2019 season						
T ₁ : 100% inorganic	52.33 bc	52.00 c	49.32 b	47.24 c	45.00 b	49.17 c
T ₂ : 66.6% inorganic + 33.6% organic	54.96 ab	54.53 b	52.77 a	50.42 b	48.63 a	52.26 b
T ₃ : 50% inorganic + 50% organic	56.61 a	56.20 a	54.00 a	51.90 a	49.94 a	53.73 a
T ₄ : 33.3% inorganic + 66.6% organic	49.57 c	49.22 d	46.83 c	44.95 d	42.73 c	46.66 d
T ₅ : 100% organic	50.45 c	49.86 d	46.94 c	45.00 d	43.18 c	47.08 d
Mean	52.78 a	52.36 a	49.97 b	47.90 c	45.89 d	---

Means followed by the same letter within a column are not significantly different using DMRT at $P \leq 0.05$

Conclusion

In light of this study it can be concluded that, combined application of poultry manure as organic nitrogen and ammonium sulphate as inorganic nitrogen causes an increase in fruit quality at picking date. Under cold storage conditions, organic and inorganic nitrogen applications, especially T₃ (305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure) was the best treatment for maintaining the fruit quality of Washington navel orange over other treatments, where it exhibited the least weight loss and decay percentages as well as maintaining fruit firmness, titratable acidity, soluble solids content, SSC/acid ratio and ascorbic acid in the highest levels. On the basis of these results, it can be concluded that the treatments of 305.8 kg/feddan ammonium sulphate + 2.73 ton/feddan poultry manure was the most effective method in maintaining the quality of Washington

navel orange fruits at picking date as well as under cold storage at 3±1 with 90-95 RH till 60 days.

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تأثير الأسمدة النيتروجينية العضوية والمعدنية على أشجار البرتقال أبو سره

II جودة الثمار أثناء التخزين البارد

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تم إجراء تجربة حقلية خلال موسمي ٢٠١٧-٢٠١٨ و ٢٠١٨-٢٠١٩ على أشجار البرتقال أبو سره عمرها ٢٠ سنة مطعومة على أصل النارج ومسافة الزراعة ٥ ٥ متر في مزرعة خاصة بمحافظة كفر الشيخ، مصر، لتقييم تأثير إضافة سبلة الدواجن وكبريتات الأمونيوم أو احدهما أو في توليفات فيما بينهما على جودة ثمار البرتقال أبو سره والحفاظ عليها أثناء التخزين البارد إحتوت التجربة على خمس معاملات هي المعاملة الأولى ١٠٠ نيتروجين معدني، المعاملة الثانية ٦٦,٦ نيتروجين معدني ٣٣,٣ نيتروجين عضوي، المعاملة الثالثة ٥٠ نيتروجين معدني ٥٠ نيتروجين عضوي، المعاملة الرابعة ٣٣,٣ نيتروجين معدني ٦٦,٦ نيتروجين عضوي، المعاملة الخامسة ١٠٠٪ نيتروجين عضوي.

وقت جمع الثمار ، تم اخذ عينات من الثمار و نقلها مباشرة إلى معمل محطة بحوث البساتين بسخا ، محافظة كفر الشيخ ، مصر تم تخزين عينات الثمار في الثلجة على درجة حرارة ٣ ١ درجة مئوية و ٩٠ - ٩٥ % RH لمدة ٦٠ يوما و كان يتم اخذ عينات الثمار من الثلجة كل ١٥ يوما خلال فترة التخزين و ذلك لتقدير التغييرات في صفات الجودة للثمار و قد اظهرت النتائج ان المعاملة الثالثة وهي اضافة ٣٠,٥,٨ كجم فدان كبريتات الأمونيوم ٢,٧٣ طن / فدان سبلة دواجن هي المعاملة الأكثر فعالية في الحفاظ على جودة ثمار البرتقال أبوسره حيث أعطت اقل النسب المئوية لفقدان الوزن و التدهور في الثمار أيضا ، أعطت هذه المعاملة ثمار احتوت على أعلى قيم من حيث صلابة الثمرة و المواد الصلبة الذائبة و نسبة المواد الصلبة الذائبة الى الحموضة، في حين أعطت مستوى معتدل من الحموضة و فيتامين C مقارنة مع المعاملات الأخرى.

ولذلك، يمكن التوصية بتسميد أشجار البرتقال أبوسره باضافة ٣٠,٥,٨ كجم فدان كبريتات الأمونيوم ٢,٧٣ طن فدان سبلة دواجن المعاملة الثالثة حيث تعتبر فعالة في إنتاج ثمار ذات جودة عالية وقت الحصاد و الحفاظ على جودة الثمار أثناء فترة التخزين

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