

トルコギキョウの2～3月出し栽培における炭酸ガス施用が乾物重および養分吸収に及ぼす影響

安岡由紀*

Influence of carbon dioxide application on dry weight and nutrient absorption
in *Eustoma grandiflorum* cultivation shipped from February to March

Yuki YASUOKA

要 約

炭酸ガスを施用したトルコギキョウの2～3月出し栽培では、炭酸ガス無施用に比べて地上部の乾物重が2割増加した。乾物重の増加に伴い、各要素吸収量も乾物重の増加割合と同程度に増加したが、リン酸および石灰では、その程度は少なかった。

器官別では、葉の増加に比べ花での増加が顕著であった。特にリン酸では、茎葉での増加が見られなかったが、花では顕著に増加しており、炭酸ガス施用により花への配分が促進されたと推察された。

10a当たりの吸収量は、窒素 9.99 kg、リン酸 2.06 kg、加里 16.81 kg、石灰 1.88 kg、苦土 3.30 kgであった。

キーワード：トルコギキョウ、炭酸ガス施用、乾物重、養分吸収量、リン酸

Summary

In the February-March cultivation of *Eustoma grandiflorum* applied with carbon dioxide gas, the dry matter weight of plant increased by 20% compared to the case where no carbon dioxide gas was applied. As the dry matter weight increased, the amount of each element absorbed also increased to the same extent as the dry matter weight increase rate, but it was less for phosphoric acid and lime.

By organ, the increase in flowers was more remarkable than the increase in leaves. In particular, in the case of phosphoric acid, no increase was observed in the stems and leaves, but it was significantly increased in the flowers, suggesting that the application of carbon dioxide gas promoted the distribution to the flowers.

The amount absorbed per 10a was 9.99 kg of nitrogen, 2.06 kg of phosphoric acid, 16.81 kg of potassium, 1.88 kg of lime, and 3.30 kg of magnesium.

Key words : *Eustoma grandiflorum*, carbon dioxide application, dry matter weight, nutrient absorption, phosphoric acid