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# Investigation of Reducing the Amount of Fertilizer a Limited Nutrient Supply Control into Substrate Cul Double Trough Bed of Tomatoes

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Limited nutrient supply control of tomato grown in substrate culture bed was investigated. Two experiments were conducted to determi

reduced amount of nutrient supply. Experiment 1. Treatment with 5
N·plant$^{-1}$·week$^{-1}$ was considered in the cultivation and managemen
supply control. As a result, the yield till 4th truss was not significant
under an EC-based control method. However on the 5th to 6th trus
decreased. At the late growth stage of 6th truss pinching of tomato,
50 me $NO_3$-N·plant$^{-1}$·week$^{-1}$ should be increased. Experiment 2.
amount of $NO_3$-N applied at the 6th truss pinching tomato growth
In limited nutrient supply control, the blooming periods of the 2nd,
clusters were treated with increasing amounts of 50, 70, 90 me NO
respectively. Compared with that under an EC-based control, these
inorganic component rate by 33% ($NO_3$-N), 56% ($NH_4$-N), 53%
22% (Ca) and 76% Mg, respectively. These results show that it is p
nutrient control on tomatoes grown by substrate culture using a doul
in the reduction of the inorganic component, particularly $NO_3$-N.

**Key Words:** EC-based control method, nutrient uptake character

[PDF (600K)] [References]

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