

Table of Contents

In Press

Article Archive

[HORTSCI \(45\) 2018](#)[HORTSCI \(44\) 2017](#)[HORTSCI \(43\) 2016](#)[HORTSCI \(42\) 2015](#)[HORTSCI \(41\) 2014](#)[HORTSCI \(40\) 2013](#)[HORTSCI \(39\) 2012](#)[HORTSCI \(38\) 2011](#)[HORTSCI \(37\) 2010](#)[HORTSCI \(36\) 2009](#)[Issue No. 1 \(1-43\)](#)[Issue No. 2 \(45-83\)](#)[Issue No. 3 \(85-125\)](#)[Issue No. 4 \(127-170\)](#)[HORTSCI \(35\) 2008](#)[HORTSCI \(34\) 2007](#)[HORTSCI \(33\) 2006](#)[HORTSCI \(32\) 2005](#)[HORTSCI \(31\) 2004](#)[HORTSCI \(30\) 2003](#)[HORTSCI \(29\) 2002](#)

Editorial Board

Ethical Standards

Reviewers 2017

For Authors

Author Declaration

Instruction for Authors

Submission Templates

Guide for Authors

Copyright Statement

Fees

Submission/Login

For Reviewers

Guide for Reviewers

Reviewers Login

Subscription

Occurrence and correction of chlorosis in young petunia plants

F. Šrámek, M. Dubský

<https://doi.org/10.17221/6/2009-HORTSCI>

Citation: Šrámek F., Dubský M. (2009): Occurrence and correction of chlorosis in young petunia plants. Hort. Sci. (Prague), 36: 147-153.

[download PDF](#)

: A glasshouse pot experiment tested the effects of 14 different combinations of substrate type, pH and nutrient treatments on the occurrence and severity of leaf chlorosis in a susceptible variety of petunia. Plants grown at optimal pH level (4.7) in peat substrate with low limestone dose were symptom-free even without added micronutrients. Severe chlorosis occurred in plants grown at high pH in peat substrate with high limestone (pH 6.7) and in peat-bark-compost (pH 6.2); it was associated with decreased Fe and Mn content in leaves. Regular application of nutrient solution with low concentration of Fe, Mn, and other micronutrients as EDTA chelates greatly reduced chlorosis in plants grown in peat-bark substrate and in peat-bark-compost, and it improved Fe uptake. An exception was peat substrate at high pH level and high limestone where chlorosis was only partially reduced by this treatment. Regular application of Fe, Mn, and other micronutrients as sulphates or citrates had no substantial effect; only application of three additional substrate drenches of 30 mg/l Mn from Mn-EDTA and 90 mg/l Fe from either Fe-EDTA or Fe-EDDHA substantially corrected chlorosis and increased foliar Fe and Mn in cases where plants were grown in high limestone peat substrate.

Keywords:

Petunia × atkinsiana; chlorosis; iron; manganese; iron chelates; Fe-EDTA; Fe-DTPA; Fe-EDDHA; Mn-EDTA

[download PDF](#)
Impact Factor (WoS)2017: **0.5**5-Year Impact Factor: **0.8****SJR (SCImago Journal Ra****SCOPUS):**2017: **0.318 – Q2** (Horticult
 Share
Similarity Check

All the submitted manus checked by the [CrossRef Check](#).

New Issue AlertJoin the journal on [Facel](#)**Referred to in**[Agrindex of Agris/FAO da](#)[BIOSIS Previews](#)[CAB Abstracts](#)[CNKI](#)[Czech Agricultural and F](#)[Bibliography](#)[DOAJ \(Directory of Open](#)[Journals\)](#)[EBSCO – Academic Searc](#)[Ultimate](#)[EMBIology](#)[Google Scholar](#)[Horticulturae Abstracts](#)[ISI Web of KnowledgeSM](#)[J-GATE](#)[Plant Breeding Abstracts](#)[Science Citation Index Ex](#)[SCOPUS](#)[Web of Science®](#)**Licence terms**

All content is made freely for non-commercial purp users are allowed to copy redistribute the material, transform, and build upo material as long as they c source.

Open Access Policy

This journal provides inm open access to its conten principle that making res freely available to the pu supports a greater globa exchange of knowledge.

Contact

Ing. Eva Karská

Executive Editor

phone: + 420 227 010 606

e-mail: hortschi@cazv.cz**Address**

Horticultural Science

Czech Academy of Agric

Sciences

Slezská 7, 120 00 Praha 2,

Republic