Study on Fertilization of Ratooning Vegetable after Typhoon Disaster[1]

Der-Chang Perng[2]

Summary

The objective of this study is to investigate the effects of different waterlogging periods and fertilization for ratooning vegetable after typhoon disaster. The studies were conducted from May 2004 to Sep. 2005 at Haulien and Ilan county. The results indicated that water convolvulus was more tolerant to waterlogging than chayote, Chinese leek and *Gynura bicolor*. The yield of water convolvulus which was treated with waterlogging 48 hours, during prolific growth stage, is higher than the control by 27.1%. Chayote shoot got higher yield when treated with foliage dressing of diluted （150x）TFC No. 1 instant fertilizer (N: P_2O_5: K_2O= 26: 13: 13%) after typhoon disaster. On the contrary, Chinese leek, water convolvulus and *Gynura bicolor* got higher yield with top dressing with chemical fertilizer nitrogen: potassium oxide=84:24 kg/ha.

Key words: vegetable, waterlogging, typhoon disaster, fertilization

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2.Assistant researcher, Division of Crop Environment, Hualien DARES.