

Study on Fertilization of Water Convolvulus (*Ipomea aquatica* Forsk.) Irrigated with Hot-Spring Water at Ilan Area¹

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Summary

The objective of this study is to investigate the effects of different fertilizers and application methods for water convolvulus irrigated with hot-spring water. The study was conducted from Jan. 1999 to Aug. 1999 at Jiau-shi, Ilan. The results indicated that effect of mixing powdery ammonium sulfate, calcium superphosphate and potassium chloride was better than granular compound fertilizer for water convolvulus.

Fertilizers applied after every harvesting accompanied with one foliage dressing of instant fertilizer during mid-vegetative stage got the highest yield 25,048 kg/harvest/ha, that is 150 tons/ha for 6 successive harvesting in one crop season. The nitrate nitrogen contents of leaves and stems were among 1.22~1.59 ppm in different treatments.

(Key words : Water convolvulus, Irrigated with hot-spring water, Fertilizing method)

¹Research article No.165 of the Hualien District Agricultural Improvement Station. This experiment was supported in part by the Council of Agriculture (project number:88MCAC-F-01(1)-9).

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