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**Fertilización de la variedad de maíz "Pichilingue - 504" con
diferentes dosis de los nutrientos deficientes en suelos
de la Zona Central del Litoral Ecuatoriano.**

TESIS DE GRADO

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VII. RESUMEN

El presente estudio se llevó a cabo como parte de la planificación de trabajo del Departamento de Suelos y Fertilizantes de la Estación Experimental Tropical Pichilingue del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIAP).

El propósito fue investigar la influencia de la fertilización sobre el rendimiento, algunas características agronómicas de las plantas, y contenidos foliares de la variedad de maíz "Pichilingue-504", sembrada a una población de 50.000 plantas por hectárea en áreas representativas de las zonas "maiceras" de Quevedo, Babahoyo, Carbomal, El Empalme, Patricia Pilar, Balzar y La Maná.

Se estudiaron 10 tratamientos principales combinando 5 niveles de N y S y 6 P, según los nutrientes deficientes en cada suelo, mediante un arreglo denominado "diamante doble" y 4 adicionales mediante niveles de S, P, K, B y todos los tratamientos estuvieron bajo un diseño de bloques al azar con cuatro repeticiones.

Los resultados mostraron una clara influencia de la fertilización con N sobre el rendimiento, los caracteres estudiados, y contenidos foliares de nitrógeno; mientras que el efecto de los otros elementos probados no fue bien definido.

The present paper was carried out
to study the effect of fertilization on
yield and some yield components in
the different treatments. The results
indicated a close and positive
correlation between yield and first internode
diameter, stem height at insertion of
the ear, ear diameter and ear length.
The same occurred with the foliar
contents of nitrogen, but the effect of the
remaining elements was not well defined.

Mediante los tratamientos principales se caracterizó
la relación rendimiento-niveles de N y S ó P utilizando -
una ecuación de regresión múltiple, deduciendo a partir -
de la misma los niveles adecuados para producir el óptimo
ingreso económico. De esta manera los niveles de N esti-
mados oscilaron de 84.5 a 126.9 kg/ha, mientras que el de
azufre fue de 35.7 kg/ha en una sola ocasión.

treatments were statistically analyzed under a randomized
block design.

Results showed a clear influence of fertilization -
with N on yield, agronomic characteristics and foliar con-
tents of nitrogen; but the effect of the remaining ele-
ments was not well defined.

Correlation coefficients indicated a close and posi-
tive dependence between yield and first internode, ear -

SUMMARY

The present assay was carried out as a part of the -
Soil and Fertilizer Department work scheme at the Pichili-
ningue Experimental Station of National Agricultural --
Research Institute.

The effect of fertilization on yield, agronomic cha-
racteristics and foliar contents of a corn variety called
"Pichilingue-504" was studied. Corn was planted at a --
density of 50.000 plants per hectarea in representative --
areas of corn growing zones of Quevedo, Babahoyo, Carbo-
Malo, El Empalme, Patricia Pilar, Balzar y La Maná.

10 principal treatments were studied, which resulted
from combining 5 levels of N and S or P, according to --
nutrient deficiencies in each soil using a treatment arran-
gement called "double diamond", and 4 additional treat--
ments formed by using levels of S, P, K, B. All the --
treatments were statistically analyzed under a randomized
block design.

Results showed a clear influence of fertilization -
with N on yield, agronomic characteristics and foliar con-
tents of nitrogen; but the effect of the remaining ele--
ments was not well defined.

Correlation coefficients indicated a close and posi-
tive dependence between yield and first internode, cob --

insertion height, cob diameter, cob length. A close and positive correlation also existed between yield and N fo
liar contents in all the locations. Correlation coefficient between yield and lodging percentage was negative and highly significant in most cases.

Using principal treatments was calculated a multiple regression equation to characterize the relation yield-levels of N and S or P. From this, the adequate levels in order to produce optimum economic intake were obtained. The calculated levels for N ranged from 84.5 to 126.9 kg/ha, while that of S was 35.7 kg/ha at one occasion.

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