

## **Vplyv racionalizácie pestovateľských systémov na príjem Fe, K do zrna jačmeňa siateho**

Pavol TREBICHALSKÝ<sup>1\*</sup>, Juliana MOLNÁROVÁ<sup>2</sup>, Peter LAZOR<sup>1</sup>, Tomáš TÓTH<sup>1</sup> and Július ÁRVAY<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of chemistry, Faculty of Biotechnology and Food Sciences, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 949 76 Nitra; phone: 0042137/6415376; \* correspondence: pavol.trebichalsky@uniag.sk

<sup>2</sup>Department of Crop Production, Faculty of Agrobiolgy and Food Resources, Slovak University of Agriculture, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 949 76, Nitra, correspondence: juliana.molnarova@uniag.sk; phone: 0042137/6414216

### **Abstract**

The influence of applied inorganic nutrients in soil, the method of tillage (conventional and minimalization) on accumulation of Fe and K into the grain of selected varieties of barley was observed. Small-parcel experiments were carried out on fields with size 14 m<sup>2</sup> in three parallels. Four levels of fertilization were done: 1) unfertilized control; 2) N<sub>70</sub> + P<sub>4.36</sub> + K<sub>16.6</sub>; 3) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub>; 4) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub> + Ca<sub>25</sub>. Content of Fe, K in grain of barley was assessed by the method of flame AAS. Content of Fe in dry matter of barley grain in analyzed samples were v interval 34.7 – 109.0 mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup> and of potassium 293.1 – 658.9 mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup>. Application of macro elements (N, P, K) into the soil had on the accumulation of Fe into the barley grain reduction effect (beside KM2084 variety) and contrary, in comparison with control treatment increased influence on uptake of mentioned element in winter varieties (beside variety Malwinta) not dependent on the method of amendments of soil by tillage. The content of potassium in grain probably antagonistically affected the content of other macroelements – nitrogen and phosphorus, but it was obviously hard to define certain interaction of the uptake of mentioned element into the grain of spring barley. Addition of CaCO<sub>3</sub> in fertilizers affected with contrary – reducing effect of contents Fe and K in barley grain.

**Keywords:** barley, fertilization, iron, potassium

### **Abstrakt**

Skúmal sa vplyv aplikovaných anorganických živín v pôde, spôsobu orby (konvenčná a minimalizačná) na akumuláciu Fe a K do zrna vybraných odrôd jačmeňa siateho. Maloparcelové experimenty boli realizované na poličkách veľkosti 14 m<sup>2</sup> v troch opakovaníach. Realizovali sa štyri úrovne hnojenia: 1) kontrolný– nehnojený variant 2) N<sub>70</sub> + P<sub>4.36</sub> + K<sub>16.6</sub>, 3) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub>, 4) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub> + Ca<sub>25</sub>. Obsahy Fe, K v zrne jačmeňa boli stanovené metódou plameňovej AAS. Obsah Fe v sušine zrna jačmeňa siateho v analyzovaných vzorkách bol v intervale 34.7 – 109.0 mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup> a draslíka 293.1 – 658.9 mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup>. Aplikácia makroprvkov (N, P, K) do pôdy mala na kumuláciu Fe do zrna jarného jačmeňa siateho redukujúci účinok (okrem odrody KM2084) a naopak, v porovnaní s kontrolným variantom skôr zvyšujúci vplyv na príjem tohto prvku v ozimných odrodách (okrem odrody Malwinta) nezávisle na spôsobe úpravy pôdy orbou. Obsah draslíka v zrne pravdepodobne antagonisticky

siateho. Adícia  $\text{CaCO}_3$  v hnojivách pôsobila s opačným – redukujúcim účinkom na obsahy Fe a K v zrne jačmeňa siateho.

**Kľúčové slová:** draslík, hnojenie, jačmeň, železo

## Detailed abstract

Analyzovali sa aplikácie rôznych dávok hnojív do pôdy, spôsob orby (konvenčná a minimalizačná) na akumuláciu Fe a K do zrna vybraných odrôd jačmeňa siateho. Fe a K v zrne jačmeňa boli mineralizované a ich obsah bol stanovený metódou plameňovej AAS na prístroji VARIAN 240FS. Obsah Fe v sušine zrna jačmeňa siateho v analyzovaných vzorkách bol v intervale  $34.7 - 109.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  a draslíka  $293.1 - 658.9 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ . Odrody ozimného jačmeňa mali v porovnaní s odrodami jarného jačmeňa výrazne nižšie hodnoty príjmu Fe do zrna jačmeňa (okrem odrody Wintmalt, kde bol jeho obsah v ozimnom jačmeni najväčší). V jarnom jačmeni sa nedal jednoznačne určiť vplyv odrody na kumuláciu Fe do zrna; vyšší príjem tohto prvku sa zaznamenal v odrode Xanadu. Najväčší obsah K v zrne ozimného jačmeňa bol zaznamenaný v odrode Malwinta, v jarnom jačmeni mala relatívne najvyšší obsah K v zrne odroda KM2084. Aplikácia makroprvkov (N, P, K) do pôdy mala na kumuláciu Fe do zrna jarného jačmeňa siateho redukujúci účinok (okrem odrody KM2084) a naopak, v porovnaní s kontrolným variantom skôr zvyšujúci vplyv na príjem tohto prvku v ozimných odrodách (okrem odrody Malwinta) nezávisle na spôsobe úpravy pôdy orbou. Obsah druhého skúmaného prvku nebol prakticky výraznejšie ovplyvňovaný prítomnosťou (ako aj hladinou) dodaných živín (N, P, K) v jačmeni jarnom, v ozimnom jačmeni bol nevýrazný rozdiel len vo vyživovaných variantoch v odrode Malwinta, ich množstvo K v zrne bolo vyššie v porovnaní s kontrolnými variantami v oboch aplikovaných druhoch orby. Adícia  $\text{CaCO}_3$  v hnojivách skôr znižovala obsah Fe v zrne v skúmaných odrodách jačmeňa siateho.

## Introduction

Barley, the world's fourth most important cereal after wheat, rice and maize suffers huge yield losses due to disease leaf blight that severely affects aerial parts of the plant. Cultivated barley is grown in a range of diverse environments that vary from sub-artic to sub-tropical, with greater concentration in temperate areas and high altitudes of the tropics and subtropics. Barley is increasing in popularity as a food grain and is used in flours for bread making or other specialties such as baby foods and thickeners. It is preferred by some food manufactures due to its lower price compared to wheat and its nutritional value (Akar, et al., 2004).

Other than the cool highlands, barley is rarely grown in the tropics as it is not suited to warm humid climates (Nevo, 1992). Until the late nineteenth century, all barleys existed as highly heterogeneous landraces adapted to different environments. Over the past 100 years, the landraces have mostly been displaced in agriculture by pureline varieties with reduced genetic diversity (Nevo, 1992). Extensive cultivation, intensive breeding and selection have resulted in thousands of commercial varieties of barley. For commercial purposes, barley varieties are classified into broad classes that are used as a basis for world trade (Abare, 2007).

Iron is important essential micronutrient for both plant and human (Yolcu, et al., 2010). Iron is required for life-sustaining processes from respiration to photosynthesis, where it participates in electron transfer through reversible redox reactions, cycling between  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ . Insufficient Fe uptake leads to Fe-deficiency

Yi, 1994). Although Fe is the fourth most abundant element in the earth's crust, it is not readily available to plants. In well-aerated soils at physiological pH, the concentrations of free  $Fe^{3+}$  and  $Fe^{2+}$  are less than  $10^{-15}$  mM, a value far below that required for optimal growth (Marschner, 2011). Thus, Fe-deficiency often limits plant growth causing agricultural problems. Iron uptake in plants is highly regulated in order to supply amounts sufficient for optimal growth while preventing excess accumulation (Kim and Lougueriot, 2007).

Potassium is relatively abundant in all living cells and forms an essential part of their physico-chemical structure. In contrast to Na cell walls are very permeable to K ions. Potassium is a vital nutrient for plant growth and development. Plants are able to accumulate substantial tissue contents of  $K^+$ , with some estimates of  $K^+$  comprising 10% of plant dry weight, while, subcellularly,  $K^+$  is the most abundant cation in plant cells (Leigh and WynJones, 1984; Very and Sentenac, 2003).

Potassium facilitates many functions in plants, including photosynthesis, enzyme activation, and osmoregulation. It aids in the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which affects the rate of photosynthesis, and acts as a catalyst for over 60 enzymatic processes related to plant growth (Armstrong, 1998).

The objective of our study was to determine the relation of Fe and K accumulation into barley grain in relation to type of tillage (minimalization and conventional) as well as in relation to three different levels of doses of inorganic nutrients.

## Materials and methods

This experiment was established in experimental base lands of Faculty of Agrobiology and Food Resources, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra – Dolná Malanta. This locality is flat, height above sea level is 177 m, coordinates are 48°19' central-west width; 18°09' east-west longitude. The soil was extracted using the Mehlich III method ( $CH_3COOH$ ,  $NH_4NO_3$ ,  $NH_4F$ ,  $HNO_3$  and EDTA). The content of available phosphorus (P) in the extract was determined colorimetrically and the content of available potassium (K) and iron (Fe) by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS). The ion-selective electrode (ISE) method was used to determine the pH value after extraction in 0.01 M KCl (Table 1). The values of pH/KCl in soil were slightly acidic, the content of nitrogen in soil was medium, the content of phosphorus was sufficient, and the content of potassium and iron is under standard values.

Experiments were based on block method. One variant area was 14 m<sup>2</sup> large. Small-parcel technique was used for seeding, treatment and harvesting. Grown grain crop was sorted out and we took three samples from it.

Table 1 Agrochemical soil properties of research plots in Kolíňany  
Tabuľka 1 Agrochemická charakteristika pôdy na výskumných pozemkoch  
v Kolíňanoch

Soil reaction	Humus content	Nutrients			
		N <sub>an</sub>	P	K	Fe
(pH/KCl)	(%)	(mg*kg <sup>-1</sup> )	(mg*kg <sup>-1</sup> )	(mg*kg <sup>-1</sup> )	(mg*kg <sup>-1</sup> )
6.1	2.97	11.3	64.8	196.0	21612.3

### Characteristics of level of fertilization and tillage methods

In this experiment, four levels of fertilization were applied: 1) unfertilized (control variant), 2) fertilization by the fertilizer Condit mineral batched  $1 \text{ t*ha}^{-1}$  (which added to soil  $70 \text{ kg N*ha}^{-1}$ ,  $4.36 \text{ kg P*ha}^{-1}$  and  $16.6 \text{ kg K*ha}^{-1}$ ), 3) application of the following fertilizers: Amofos batched in  $150 \text{ kg}$ , KCl (60 %)  $60 \text{ kg*ha}^{-1}$ , Hakofyt  $150 \text{ dm}^3\text{*ha}^{-1}$  and  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ , in total, we added to the soil  $60 \text{ kg N*ha}^{-1}$ ,  $22.7 \text{ kg P*ha}^{-1}$ ,  $36 \text{ kg K*ha}^{-1}$ , 4) same level of fertilization as in the previous case, however, instead of the last applied separate fertilizer  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  we used mixture of  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3$  and so we added  $60 \text{ kg N*ha}^{-1}$  and  $25 \text{ kg Ca*ha}^{-1}$  to the soil.

We realized two types of tillage: conventional tillage (tillage up to the depth of  $0.18 - 0.20 \text{ m}$ ) and minimalization – disc ploughing (up to the depth of  $0.10 - 0.12 \text{ m}$ ). Three repetitions were carried out in this experiment.

### Sampling and preparation of samples

Three species of winter barley were used, exactly: Malwinta, Graciosa, Wintmalt and four species of spring barley: Kangoo, KM2084, Marthe, Xanadu.

Analysis of zinc, copper in tested material after mineralization was realized in two phases (Koppova, et al., 1955):

- in the first phase,  $2 \text{ g}$  of milled grain of barley is decomposed in dry way while adding of about  $0.5 \text{ cm}^3$  of concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$  oxidizer. It was incinerated in sand bath, then it was annealed in muffle furnace at the temperature of  $500 - 550 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .
- in the second phase, after incineration, this material was mixed up with  $\text{HNO}_3$  in the rate of 1:3. Then it was rinsed and added in  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  volumetric flask after filtration. Finally we set amount of Zn and Cu using AAS method by Varian DUO 240FS/240Z device.

The data were statistically analysed by means of variance analysis (ANOVA) using the statistical programme Statistica.

### Results

Minimums and maximums of observed elements uptake more significantly related to varieties of barley (Tab. 2, 3): the lowest content of iron ( $34.7 \text{ mg*kg}^{-1}$ ) and potassium ( $293.1 \text{ mg*kg}^{-1}$ ) was evaluated in dry matter of winter barley in variety Graciosa, contrary the highest content of Fe:  $109.0 \text{ mg*kg}^{-1}$  (as well as the second highest content of K:  $655.3 \text{ mg*kg}^{-1}$ ) in dry matter was evaluated in variety Wintmalt.

After averaging of observed elements amounts in barley grain in all variants of individual varieties (i.e. fertilized with control variant) and after comparison the following line of spring barley varieties was observed by uptake of Fe: Marthe > Kangoo > KM2084 > Xanadu after application of conventional tillage and line of uptake of Fe into grain of barley after application of minimalization tillage was as following: KM2084 > Kangoo > Xanadu > Marthe. By winter varieties the line of average values of all variants was approximately the same abstractedly from the way of tillage as following: Wintmalt > Malwinta > Graciosa. When evaluating average contents of K in barley grain with comparison to spring varieties the following line was observed: Xanadu > Marthe > KM2084 > Kangoo– after application of conventional tillage and by other way of tillage was the line as following: Marthe > Xanadu > Kangoo > KM2084. The line by winter barley varieties was as following: Malwinta > Wintmalt > Graciosa (after application of conventional tillage) after application of minimalization tillage: Malwinta > Graciosa > Wintmalt.

type of tillage and four levels of fertilization (in the table are numerically labeled right subscript): 1) unfertilized control; 2)  $N_{70} + P_{4.36} + K_{16.6}$ ; 3)  $N_{60} + P_{22.7} + K_{36}$ ; 4)  $N_{60} + P_{22.7} + K_{36} + Ca_{25}$ ).

Tabuľka 2 Obsah železa ( $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ ) v zrne v rôznych odrodách jačmeňa siateho v závislosti od druhu aplikovanej orby a od štyroch úrovní hnojenia (v tabuľke sú číselne označené pravým dolným indexom): 1) kontrolný – nehnojený variant; 2)  $N_{70} + P_{4.36} + K_{16.6}$ ; 3)  $N_{60} + P_{22.7} + K_{36}$ ; 4)  $N_{60} + P_{22.7} + K_{36} + Ca_{25}$ .

Fe	tillage + level of fertilization	Spring barley varieties				Winter barley varieties		
		Marthe	KM2084	Xanadu	Kangoo	Malwinta	Graciosa	Wintmalt
1	conven. <sub>1</sub>	106.8 <sup>Aa</sup>	53.0 <sup>Ab</sup>	73.3 <sup>Ab</sup>	73.1 <sup>Ab</sup>	46.2 <sup>Aa</sup>	41.7 <sup>Ab</sup>	42.0 <sup>Aa</sup>
2	conven. <sub>2</sub>	68.5 <sup>Aa</sup>	63.9 <sup>Ba</sup>	71.9 <sup>Bb</sup>	65.6 <sup>Ba</sup>	42.9 <sup>Ba</sup>	44.4 <sup>Aa</sup>	49.3 <sup>Ba</sup>
3	conven. <sub>3</sub>	65.7 <sup>Aa</sup>	75.5 <sup>Ba</sup>	54.0 <sup>Ba</sup>	65.6 <sup>Bb</sup>	49.8 <sup>Aa</sup>	50.9 <sup>Aa</sup>	54.9 <sup>Cb</sup>
4	conven. <sub>4</sub>	66.0 <sup>Ba</sup>	68.7 <sup>Ba</sup>	63.8 <sup>Ca</sup>	72.9 <sup>Cb</sup>	43.9 <sup>Ba</sup>	44.2 <sup>Ab</sup>	109.0 <sup>Bc</sup>
5	minimal. <sub>1</sub>	69.1 <sup>Aa</sup>	67.4 <sup>Aab</sup>	75.9 <sup>Ab</sup>	71.8 <sup>Aa</sup>	70.0 <sup>Aa</sup>	44.3 <sup>Ab</sup>	61.6 <sup>Aab</sup>
6	minimal. <sub>2</sub>	47.2 <sup>Ba</sup>	79.8 <sup>Bb</sup>	72.6 <sup>Ab</sup>	68.4 <sup>Bb</sup>	57.0 <sup>Aa</sup>	45.4 <sup>Ab</sup>	55.3 <sup>Ba</sup>
7	minimal. <sub>3</sub>	62.8 <sup>Ba</sup>	98.4 <sup>Ab</sup>	65.5 <sup>Bab</sup>	79.2 <sup>Ac</sup>	44.7 <sup>Aa</sup>	38.3 <sup>Aa</sup>	62.5 <sup>Ab</sup>
8	minimal. <sub>4</sub>	62.2 <sup>Aa</sup>	70.2 <sup>Ba</sup>	64.7 <sup>ABa</sup>	70.0 <sup>Ca</sup>	42.3 <sup>Ba</sup>	34.7 <sup>Ba</sup>	88.7 <sup>Bb</sup>

Capital letters in table stand for statistical significance in columns ( $P < 0.01$ ) and small letters stand for statistical significance in rows ( $P < 0.01$ ) between varieties of spring barley and winter barley (Their conformity means that the values are statistically non-significant and different letters characterize statistically strong significance).

The presence of fertilizers in soil has caused reducing of Fe uptake into grain of all barley varieties (besides variety KM2084) and by variety Malwinta (winter barley) in comparison to non-fertilized (control) variants abstractedly from the soil amendment by tillage (statistically highly significant only by variety Kangoo). Higher doses of nitrogen in soil ( $200 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$ ) in form of urea increased according to Loššák et al. (2011) the contents of iron and zinc in grain of maize (*Zea mays L.*) but only in one year of two experimental years in comparison to variant with applied nitrogen in dose of  $120 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$ .

Liming with  $CaCO_3$  (in combination with fertilizing) had not effect on Fe uptake into grain of spring barley by variety Marthe (in comparison to previous non-limed variant), in winter barley by variety Wintmalt invoked (statistically highly significant) increased uptake of Fe into grain abstractedly from type of applied tillage. Application of  $CaCO_3$  caused increased uptake of Fe into grain also in other spring varieties of barley Xanadu and Kangoo which was statistically significant; in others variants there was decline in iron uptake to barley grain in limed variants, in comparison to non-

Soil amendment by liming caused decline in K level by all winter varieties of barley (statistically highly significant only by variety Wintmalt) in comparison with variants N<sub>60.0</sub>; P<sub>22.4</sub>; K<sub>36.0</sub>, as well as in one variety of spring barley (Kangoo) abstractedly from the type of applied tillage. By spring varieties KM2084 and Xanadu there was also observed decline of K in barley grain, but only after application of minimalization tillage.

Table 3 Content of potassium in grain (mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup>) of different varieties of barley in relation to type of tillage and four levels of fertilization (in the table are numerically labeled right subscript): 1) unfertilized control; 2) N<sub>70</sub> + P<sub>4.36</sub> + K<sub>16.6</sub>; 3) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub>; 4) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub> + Ca<sub>25</sub>.

Tabuľka 3 Obsah draslíka (mg\*kg<sup>-1</sup>) v zrne v rôznych odrodách jačmeňa siateho v závislosti od druhu aplikovanej orby a od štyroch úrovní hnojenia (v tabuľke sú číselne označené pravým dolným indexom): 1) kontrolný – nehnojený variant; 2) N<sub>70</sub> + P<sub>4.36</sub> + K<sub>16.6</sub>; 3) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub>; 4) N<sub>60</sub> + P<sub>22.7</sub> + K<sub>36</sub> + Ca<sub>25</sub>.

K	tillage + level of fertilization	Spring barley varieties				Winter barley varieties		
		Marthe	KM2084	Xanadu	Kangoo	Malwinta	Graciosa	Wintmalt
1	conven. <sub>1</sub>	612.4 <sup>Aa</sup>	595.0 <sup>Aa</sup>	615.7 <sup>Aa</sup>	592.0 <sup>Ab</sup>	637.1 <sup>Aa</sup>	293.1 <sup>Ab</sup>	647.4 <sup>Aa</sup>
2	conven. <sub>2</sub>	616.1 <sup>Aa</sup>	596.3 <sup>Ba</sup>	614.5 <sup>Ba</sup>	597.4 <sup>Ba</sup>	650.0 <sup>Aa</sup>	488.6 <sup>Aa</sup>	530.1 <sup>Ba</sup>
3	conven. <sub>3</sub>	617.9 <sup>ABa</sup>	588.2 <sup>Cb</sup>	615.2 <sup>Cab</sup>	597.0 <sup>Bb</sup>	658.9 <sup>Aa</sup>	524.8 <sup>Aa</sup>	627.7 <sup>Ca</sup>
4	conven. <sub>4</sub>	584.7 <sup>Ba</sup>	596.8 <sup>Bab</sup>	622.9 <sup>BCb</sup>	589.6 <sup>Bab</sup>	657.6 <sup>Aa</sup>	504.8 <sup>Bab</sup>	602.2 <sup>Ab</sup>
5	minimal. <sub>1</sub>	620.1 <sup>Aa</sup>	587.5 <sup>Ab</sup>	609.3 <sup>Aab</sup>	594.8 <sup>Aab</sup>	621.2 <sup>Aa</sup>	632.3 <sup>Aa</sup>	629.4 <sup>Aa</sup>
6	minimal. <sub>2</sub>	617.9 <sup>Ba</sup>	586.9 <sup>Ab</sup>	614.1 <sup>Aa</sup>	598.3 <sup>Ba</sup>	647.5 <sup>Aa</sup>	642.3 <sup>Bb</sup>	612.3 <sup>Bab</sup>
7	minimal. <sub>3</sub>	615.2 <sup>Ba</sup>	592.7 <sup>Ba</sup>	611.3 <sup>Ba</sup>	600.0 <sup>Aab</sup>	649.7 <sup>Ba</sup>	649.4 <sup>Ca</sup>	655.3 <sup>Aa</sup>
8	minimal. <sub>4</sub>	622.5 <sup>Aa</sup>	589.5 <sup>Cb</sup>	610.4 <sup>Ca</sup>	589.2 <sup>Ca</sup>	649.8 <sup>Ba</sup>	603.8 <sup>BCa</sup>	486.5 <sup>Cb</sup>

Capital letters in table stand for statistical significance in columns (P<0.01) and small letters stand for statistical significance in rows (P<0.01) between varieties of spring barley and winter barley (Their conformity means that the values are statistically non-significant and different letters characterize statistically strong significance).

## Discussion

As Tab. 2 refers, fertilizing with N, P, K had not unique influence on distribution of Fe from soil into plants (with accumulation into the grain of tested variants of barley).

Hao, et al. (2007) compared amounts of Fe in grain of brown rice after application 0, 80, 160, 320 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup> into soil and found out that the amount of Fe in grain of brown rice was gradually increased in comparison with control by dose of 160 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup>, but by dose of 320 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup> the amount of Fe began to decline in grain of brown rice. By lowest dose of fertilizing (80 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup>) Hao, et al. (2007) did not find by most

kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup>.

In correspondence of such findings is also another result presented by Rongli, et al. (2010), who referred that the concentrations of Fe in the whole grain of winter wheat were greater in the N<sub>130</sub> and N<sub>300</sub> treatments than in the control but did not differ between the N<sub>130</sub> and N<sub>300</sub> treatments. The contents of Fe were greater in the in the N<sub>130</sub> and N<sub>300</sub> treatments than in the control but did not differ between the N<sub>130</sub> and N<sub>300</sub> treatments.

Yolcu, et al. (2010) refers that solid and combined manure treatments increased the Fe content of the intercropping mixture while the liquid manure treatments reduced its content. Singh and Dahiya (1980) also reported that farmyard manure application increased Fe concentration up to a definite level and then reduced its content in oat.

Increased content of iron in presence of organic fertilizers (as well as in presence low concentration of Cd in plants of sorghum) were interpreted also by Pinto, et al. (2004), as well as Chen, et al. (1998) and Chen, et al. (2000), who published that the presence of organic matter also increased Fe and Zn transport from root to shoot for all levels of Cd in nutrient solution, also observed an enhanced transport of Fe from root to shoot in the presence of humic substances, as well as an increase of Fe solubility in plant tissues.

The combination of fertilizers with macroelements N, P, K with increased doses of nitrogen by Jurkovič, et al. (2006) and Komljenovic, et al. (2006) had not any effect on accumulation of Fe into leaves of maize, so it could be predicted that the combination of these macroelements activates indifferent Fe uptake into vegetative and generative organs of plants. Similar results were achieved also by Yolcu and Turan (2008), who referred in their work that increased doses of nitrogen fertilization (after P applications) reduced Fe content of alfalfa smooth brome grass intercrops ( $p < 0.01$ ). The highest Fe content of the intercrops was obtained at no nitrogen fertilization application treatments (215.58 mg Fe\*ha<sup>-1</sup>) and this value was followed by 60 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup> (201.25 mg Fe\*ha<sup>-1</sup>) and 120 kg N\*ha<sup>-1</sup> (197.71 mg Fe\*ha<sup>-1</sup>) fertilization applications. These results are in consistency with works of Sönmez and Yilmaz (2000), who reported that nitrogen fertilization reduced Fe contents of barley grain.

The potassium content of the intercropping mixture (Yolcu, et al., 2010) in cattle manure applications was not significantly different. In other studies, it was reported that manure had no effect on the K of the maize shoot (Iqbal, et al., 2007) and of cereals (Yolcu and Turan, 2008). The linear relationship between forage K content and dairy manure compost application was reported by Butler and Muir (2006).

In our work (Tab. 3) an increased content of K in barley grain was not observed with increasing doses of this macroelements in fertilizers, what could be in normal relation to mentioned parameters awaited, as it is mentioned in work of Çelik, et al. (2010), who put various doses of K and Fe into soil and found out increasing relation of K content in leaves of maize to increased amount of K in fertilizers. Thus it is possible to conclude that the presence of other macroelements in fertilizers together with K involves not unique relation of K uptake into plants. Subtle contrary was found by Maňásek et al. (2011), referring that after application of nitrogen (120 kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>) in combination with K<sub>2</sub>O (125kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>) the content of iron was slightly reduced in grain of maize (*Zea mays conv. Saccharata*) in comparison to experimental variant only with applied nitrogen (120 kg.ha<sup>-1</sup>).

## Conclusion

Food Codex of Slovak republic does not define maximal acceptable amounts of Fe and K in grain of cereals, thus it is not possible to mention limit values of observed

Wintmalt as well as potassium by variety Malwinta.

Combination of macronutrients (N, P, K) in fertilizers had no clear influence on Fe and K uptake into grain of our tested varieties of barley. There was a decline in Fe content by spring varieties of barley, in contrast, when compared to winter varieties with its slight increase of mentioned element. It could be possible to compare our findings to published works that refer about a clear increase of Fe content into grain of plants after application of nitrogen in a dose of  $150 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{ha}^{-1}$  in comparison to non-fertilized variants (but not in combination also with increased doses of phosphorus – in our work this fact was confirmed).

Presence of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  together with fertilizers, had an increased influence on reducing of potassium content (besides variety Marthe) always after application of minimalization tillage, in comparison to non-limed variant with the same amount of N, P, K. The applied types of tillage had no significant influence on intake of K into grain of tested varieties of barley.

**Acknowledgement:** The work was supported by grants VEGA 1/0456/12, VEGA 1/0724/12 and Centre of excellence for white-green biotechnology, ITMS 26220120054, supported by the Research & Development Operational Programme funded by the ERDF.

## References

- Abare L., (2007) Australian Crop Report June 2007. Report No. 142, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Canberra. [Online] Available at: [http://www.abare.gov.au/publication/html/cr/cr07\\_feb.pdf](http://www.abare.gov.au/publication/html/cr/cr07_feb.pdf)
- Akar T., Avci M., Dusunceli F., (2004) Barley: Post-harvest operations. [Online] Available at: <http://www.fao.org/inpho/content/ci/compnd/text/ch31/ch31.htm>. Accessed on 15 August 2004.
- Armstrong D.L., (1998) Functions of potassium in plants. *Better Crops With Plant Food* 82 (3), 4–5.
- Butler T.J., Muir J.P., (2006) Dairy manure compost improves soil and increases tall wheatgrass yield. *Agronomy Journal*, (98), 1090-1096.
- Chen Y., Clapp C.E., Magen H., Cline V.W., (1998) Stimulation of plant growth by humic substances: effects on iron availability EA Ghabbour, G Davis (Eds.), *Understanding humic substances: advanced methods, properties and applications*. The Royal Soc. of Chemistry, Cambridge, (1), p.p. 255-263.
- Chen J., Katan A., Gamliel T., Aviad M. (2000) Schnitzer Involvement of soluble organic matter in increased plant growth in solarized soils. *Biol Fert Soils*, (31), 209.
- Çelik H., Aşık B.B., Gürel S., Katkat A.V., (2010) Effects of iron and potassium fertility on micro element uptake of maize. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, (5), 2158-2168.
- Guerinot M.L., Yi Y., (1994) Iron: nutritious, noxious, and not readily available. *Plant Physiol.*, (104), 815-820.

- Iqbal M., Hassan A., Lal R., (2007) Nutrient content of maize and soil organic matter status under various tillage methods and farmyard manure levels. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B-Soil and Plant Science*, (57), 349-356.
- Jurkovic Z., Kovacevic V., Loncaric Z., Zduric Z., (2006) Influences of soil and fertilization with phosphorus, potassium on zinc, manganese, copper and iron status in maize. *Cereal Res. Comm.*, (34), 525-528.
- Kim A., Lougueriot M., (2007) Mining iron: Iron uptake and transport in plants. *Febs letters*, (581), 2273-2280.
- Komljenovic I., Markovic M., Todorovic J., Cvijovic M., (2006) Influences of fertilization by phosphorus on yield and nutritional status of maize in Potkozarje area. *Ceral Res. Comm.*, (34), 549-552.
- Koppova A., Pirk J., Kalina J., (1955) Stanovení popelovin v rostlinném materiálu přesnými expeditivními metodami. *Vědecké práce VÚRV ČSAZV, Praha*.
- Leigh, R.A., WynJones, R.G., (1984) A hypothesis relating critical potassium concentrations for growth to the distribution and functions of this ion in the plant cell. *New Phytol*, (97), 1-13.
- Lošák T., Hlušek, J., Martinec J., Jandák J., Szostková M., Filipčík R., Maňásek J., Prokeš K., Peterka J., Varga L., Ducsay L., Orosz F., Martensson A., (2011) Nitrogen fertilization does not affect micronutrient uptake in grain maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica Section B: Soil and Plant Science*, (61), 543-550. ISSN 0906-4710.
- Maňásek J., Lošák T., Prokeš K., Hlušek J., Vítězová M., Škarpa P., Filipčík R., (2011) Effect of nitrogen and potassium fertilization on micronutrient content in grain maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Acta Universitatis Agriculturae et Silviculturae Mendelianae Brunensis*, (61), 123-128. ISSN 1211-8516.
- Marschner H., (2011) *Mineral Nutrition of Plants*. 3rd ed. Academic Press, Boston.
- Nevo E., (1992) Origin, evolution, population genetics and resources for breeding of wild barley, *Hordeum spontaneum*, in the fertile crescent. Chapter 2. PR Shewry, ed. *Barley. Genetics, Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Biotechnology*. C. A. B International, Wallingford, Oxon. 19-43.
- Pinto A.P., Mota A.M., de Varennes A., Pinto F.C. Influence of organic matter on the uptake of cadmium, zinc, copper and iron by sorghum plants. *Science of the total environment*, (326), 239-247.
- Rongli S., Yueqiang Z., Xinping Ch., Qinqing S., Fusuo Z., Volker R., Chunqin, Z., (2010) Influence of long-term nitrogen fertilization on micronutrient density in grain of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *J. Cer. Science*, (51), 165-170.
- Singh R., Dahiya S.S., (1980) Effect of farm yard manure and iron on dry matter yield and nutrients uptake by oats (*Avena sativa*). *Plant and Soil*, (56), 403-412.
- Sönmez F., Yilmaz N., (2000) The effect of N and P on some macro and micro nutrient matter contents of barley grain. *J. Agric. Fac. Ankara Univ.*, (6), 65-75.

Yolcu H., Turan M., (2008) The effects of various fertilization and seeding patterns on trace minerals content of lucerne and smooth brome grass mixture in an intercropping system for livestock. Journal of animal and veterinary advances 7, (10), 1276-1281.

Yolcu H., Gunes A., Dasci M., Turan M., Serin Y. (2010): The Effects of Solid, Liquid and Combined Cattle Manure Applications on the Yield, Quality and Mineral Contents of Common Vetch and Barley Intercropping Mixture. Ekoloji, 19 (75), 71-81.