

Effect of NPK Fertilization on *Tachigali vulgaris* L. G. Silva & H. C. Lima Plants

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Abstract

The study on nutritional needs of the tree species *T. vulgaris*, has a great contribution to the formation and conduction of plantations, resulting in their choice in terms of the potential that has been demonstrated in the comparative trials of fast growing species (more than 0.60 m/year in height) and strong regional demand for firewood and coal. The objective of this study was to evaluate the growth of *T. vulgaris* in response to the application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, from the beginning of the establishment until the second year after planting. The study was carried out in the municipality of Igarapé-Açu-PA, in a *T. vulgaris* plantation of 1.44 ha (14,400 m²), spacing of 2 m × 3 m (plants × lines). The treatments consisted in the use of commercial products urea, super triple phosphate and potassium chloride as source of N-nitrogen, phosphorus-P₂O₅ and potassium-K₂O respectively, forming 8 treatments which were analyzed using measures repeated in time. Treatment with combined doses of nitrogen and potassium contributed to a higher growth in height and diameter when compared to plants without fertilization. Fertilization of nitrogen (26.67 g) plus potassium (30 g) contributed to a higher planting growth.

Keywords: fertilization, nutritional demand, silviculture

1. Introduction

Tachigali vulgaris L. G. Silva & H. C. Lima, synonym of *Sclerolobium paniculatum* Vogel, popularly known as *tachi-branco*, comes from South America, with a wide geographic distribution. In Brazil it occurs in the North (Pará, Amazonas and Tocantins), the Northeast (Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará and Bahia), the Midwest (Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal and Mato Grosso do Sul) and Southeast (São Paulo and Minas Gerais) (Carvalho, 1994). In order to study the effects of soil fertility on soil erosion, it is important to note that in this case, having stood out by the fast growth, high production of biomass and by the wood to be used as energy source. It is a species that since the 1940s (Le Cointe, 1947) was already considered with characteristics for the production of firewood and charcoal, confirmed later by Paula (1982), and Carpanezzi et al. (1983).

Although plants adapted to the low availability of nutrients can develop, it is indispensable to adopt soil fertility management and correction practices in areas cultivated with *tachi-branco*, in order to increase the productivity of the forest sites or at least maintain it for (Schumacher et al., 2013; Sousa et al., 2016). These management practices should take into account the adoption of nutrient sources through mineral or organic fertilization (Biagiotti et al., 2017), causing the soil to provide all the nutrients in quantities necessary to obtain the desired growth for the plants (Benites et al., 2010).

For the adequate nutrition of the trees, their demand must be balanced with the supply of nutrients, in time and space, because the characteristics and quantity of fertilizers to be applied will depend on the nutritional needs of the species used, the fertility of the soil, fertilizer efficiency, economic order factors and water availability (Ryan, 2010).

As a consequence, the importance of carrying out studies involving different doses of fertilization for *T. vulgaris*, aiming to obtain greater productivity and sustainability in forest production, is based on the appropriate recommendation of the NPK dose. The objective of this study was to evaluate the growth of *tachi-branco*, in response to the application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, from the beginning of the plantation establishment to the second year after planting.

2. Material and Methods

The study area is located at the School Farm of the Federal Rural University of Amazonia-UFRA, in the municipality of Igarapé-Açu (FEIGA). The municipality of Igarapé-Açu belongs to the mesoregion of the Pará Northeast and the Bragantina micro-region. The geographical coordinates of the seat of the municipality are: 01°07'33" south latitude and 47°37'27" longitude west of Greenwich.

The work was carried out in an one-year old *T. vulgaris* plantation of 1.44 ha (14,400 m²), implanted on February 1, 2016, with a spacing of 2 m × 3 m (plants × lines), as recommended by Souza et al. (2016), totaling 1,728 plants distributed in lines, in the East-West direction.

In order to support decision-making regarding fertilizer/treatment applications, soil samples were collected randomly throughout the planting area, prior to their implantation, at 0-20 and 20-40 cm depths of the soil, which consisted of two composite samples, which were then sent to the laboratory, where they were submitted to chemical and physical analysis (Tables 1 and 2). Although the acidity levels according to Table 1 were considered high (Raij, 1991), we decided not to add calcareous to correct the soil.

Table 1. Soil chemical characterization of the planting area

Identification	P	OM	pH	K	Ca	Mg	H+Al	Al	SB	T	V	m
	mg dm ⁻³	g dm ⁻³	CaCl ₂	----- mmolc dm ⁻³ -----			-----			----- % -----		
0-20	2.3	18	4.3	0.4	5	1	38	5	6,9	44.9	15	42.0
20-40	2.4	15	4.3	0.4	4	1	30	7	6,1	36.1	17	53.4

Table 2. Soil physical analysis of the planting area

Depth (cm)	Clay	Silt	Total sand	Silt + Clay
	----- HMFS + NaOH -----			
	----- g/kg -----			
0-20	184	90	726	274
20-40	225	111	664	336

Note. Obs: HMFS (sodium hexametaphosphate [Na₆(PO₃)₆]) and NaOH (sodium hydroxide) were the industrial dispersants used by the laboratory to determine the physical analysis of the soil.

The treatments followed average doses of fertilizers found in the literature for forest stands such as eucalyptus and black acacia (Costa et al., 2012; Schumacher et al., 2013), which consisted in the use of commercial products, urea, triple super phosphate and potassium chloride as nitrogen-N, phosphorous-P₂O₅ and potassium-K₂O respectively, forming the treatments (Table 3). Those were combined according to the fractional factorial arrangement 2³ at random, represented by 8 treatments with plots of 4 plants and 4 replications, randomly installed at the planting, totaling 128 plants studied.

Table 3. Treatments and their respective dosages of commercial fertilizer in grams per plant

Treatment/Fertilization	Combinations	Urea (g)	Triple superphosphate (g)	Potassium chloride (g)	Kg/ha
T0	Control	0	0	0	0
T1	N	26.67	0	0	44.5
T2	P	0	19.56	0	32.6
T3	K	0	0	30	50
T4	NP	26.67	19.56	0	44.5 (N) + 32.6 (P)
T5	NK	26.67	0	30	44.5 (N) + 50 (K)
T6	PK	0	19.56	30	32.6 (P) + 50 (K)
T7	NPK	26.67	19.56	30	44.5 (N) + 32.6 (P) + 50 (K)

The treatments were established one year after the planting of *tachi-branco*. A cover fertilization was applied, just once, around the plants, but 10 cm away from them, considering the dosages in Table 3.

The diameter and height of the plants used for growth analysis were measured every three months since the establishment of the treatments, from June 2017 to June 2018, totaling 5 measurements.

The diameter of the plants was measured at the DBH (diameter at breast height), that means measured at 1.3 meter from the ground, using a centimetrical diameter tape. The total height of the plants was measured with a ruler graduated in centimeters.

In order to analyse the plant growth rate in the treatments, the data were submitted to anormality test, then an analysis of variance was performed, considering measures repeated in time. Further, gas exchange analyzes were performed in order to find out if the applied nutrients were absorbed by *T. vulgaris* plants. Measurements for gas exchange analyzes were performed from 9 am to 11 am between the plants in each treatment, in fully expanded and completely mature leaves. An infrared gas analyzer (IRGA Infrared Gas Analyzer), model Li-6400 (Li-Cor, Biosciences Inc., Nebraska, EUA) was used to determine the Net photosynthetic rate per unit of leaf area (A, $\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), the stomatal conductance to water vapor (gs, $\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) and the transpiratory rate (E, $\text{mmol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$).

3. Results

3.1 Height

The treatments nitrogen (t1), phosphorus (t2) and potassium (t3) and the combination of N:K (t5) had significant statistical effect for total height of *T. vulgaris* plants. The time of evaluation did not influence positively on the plants growth. The mean growth in the last measurement in each treatment was: t1 (603 cm), t2 (537 cm), t3 (581 cm), t5 (596 cm), as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Height growth (cm) of *T. vulgaris* according to fertilization treatments: T0-control, T1-nitrogen (N), T2-phosphor (P), T3-potassium (K) and their combinations (T4-NP, T5-NK, T6-NP, and T7-NPK) and interaction with the time (t) of growth, corresponding to 12 months of experimentation

Treatments	Time				
	0	1	2	3	4
T0 (Control)	247a	324a	368a	426a	503a
T1 (26.67 g urea) ***	307b	403b	465b	534b	603b
T2 (19.56 g SFT) ***	275bc	357bc	405bc	471bc	537bc
T3 (30 g KCL) **	282bcd	374bcd	428bcd	499bcd	581bcd
T4 (26.67 g urea + 19.56 g SFT)	336e	431e	487e	562e	639e
T5 (26.67 g urea + 30 g KCL) ***	304ef	407bef	467bef	536bef	596bef
T6 (19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	333g	441eg	495eg	576g	654g
T7 (26.67 g urea +19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	315befg	416efg	470befg	531befg	602befg

Note. Levels of significance, *** 0.1%; ** 1%; 5%. Different Letters in the same column differ between treatments and on the same line differ in time.

4. Diameter

Of the fertilizer sources that had a positive developmental effect in diameter, only N, P and K, and N:P and N:K combinations were statistically significant (Table 5). The development over time to diameter was also similar to height, with no statistical significance during the two years and 3 months of analysis, being the difference between treatments, visible at the end of the first year of the study implantation. The plants in the in the treatments with significant difference had mean diameter of 24.5; 21.0; 23.1; 24.3; 24.8 cm for T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 respectively.

Table 5. Mean diameter growth (cm) of *T. vulgaris* in the treatments according to fertilization: T0-control, T1-nitrogen (N), T2-phosphor (P), T3-potassium (K) and their combinations (T4-NP, T5-NK, T6-NP, and T7-NPK) and interaction with the time (t) of growth, corresponding to 12 months of experimentation

Treatments	Time				
	0	1	2	3	4
T0 (control)	8.0 a	11.3 a	13.6 a	17.4 a	20.4 a
T1 (26.67 g urea) ***	10.2 abc	14.7 abc	17.9 abc	21.5 abc	24.5 abc
T2 (19.56 g SFT) *	8.1 ab	12.6 ab	14.8 ab	18.1 ab	21.0 ab
T3 (30 g KCL) ***	9.5 abc	13.6 abc	16.3 abc	20.0 abc	23.1 abc
T4 (26.67 g urea + 19.56 g SFT) *	11.4 bc	15.9 bc	18.3 bc	21.5 bc	24.3 bc
T5 (26.67 g urea + 30 g KCL) ***	10.6 bc	15.4 bc	17.9 bc	21.7 bc	24.8 bc
T6 (19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	11.1 c	16.8 c	19.5 c	23.9 c	27.3 c
T7 (26.67 g urea +19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	11.3 bc	15.5 bc	17.8 bc	20.8 bc	23.4 bc

Note. Levels of significance, *** 0.1%; ** 1%; 5%. Different letters in the same column differ between treatments and on the same line differ in time.

4.1 Gas Exchange

The results of gas exchange analyzes showed that fertilizers that had a significant effect on both height and diameter promoted a photosynthetic rate of 7.2136 (T1), 8.5293 (T2), 5.5617 (T3) and 16.5654 $\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (T5), to which of these, treatment 5 had a higher mean followed by T4, whose fertilization contributed only to the growth in diameter. The stomatal conductance and transpiratory rate had similar results for all treatments.

Table 6. Average analysis of gas exchange of plants with fertilization treatments. A (net photosynthetic rate per unit leaf area); gs (stomatal conductance to water vapor); E (transpiratory rate)

Treatments	A ($\mu\text{mol CO}_2 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	gs ($\text{mol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)	E ($\text{mmol H}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
T0 (witness)	3.38	0.35	5.65
T1 (26.67 g urea)	7.21	0.07	4.15
T2 (19.56 g SFT)	8.53	0.10	5.50
T3 (30 g KCL)	5.56	0.08	4.49
T4 (26.67 g urea + 19.56 g SFT)	4.89	0.08	4.42
T5 (26.67 g urea + 30 g KCL)	16.57	0.08	4.61
T6 (19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	12.05	0.09	5.30
T7 (26.67 g urea +19.56 g SFT + 30 g KCL)	6.72	0.09	5.23

5. Discussion

5.1 Growth in Height

T. vulgaris plants showed a growth rate (Figure 1) that promoted increase between time zero and time five of 296 cm with the application of 26.67 g of urea per plant or 44.5 kg ha^{-1} . As in this study, Ciriello et al. (2014) evaluated the effect of nitrogen doses on the initial development and nutrition of *Guanandi* plants (*Calophyllum brasiliense* Cambèss), native tree species from Brazil, to which they applied five doses of N: 0, 178, 356, 533 and 711 kg ha^{-1} of urea, plus the control (without fertilization); they concluded that the dose of urea at 178 kg ha^{-1} at the time of planting is enough to supply the need for nitrogen in the initial growth of *guanandi*, being 4 times greater than the amount of fertilizer used in the present study (44.5 kg ha^{-1} of urea).

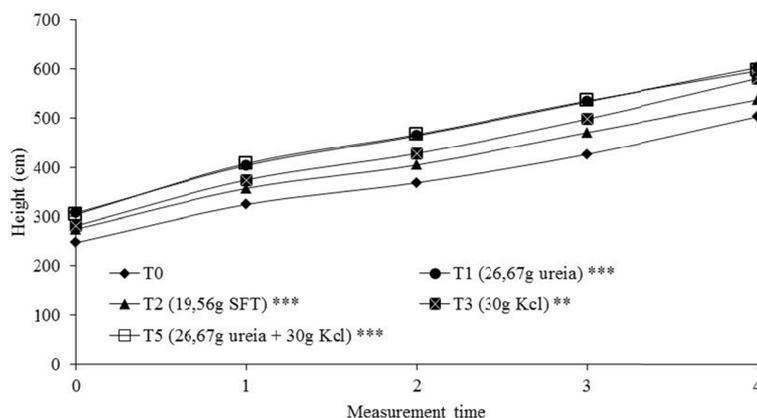


Figure 1. Growth in height of *T. vulgaris* plants with application of nitrogen fertilization doses (T1-application of 26.67 g of urea per plant or 44.5 kg ha⁻¹), phosphate (T2-application of 19.56 g of triple superphosphate per plant), potassium (T3-application of 30 g of potassium chloride per plant or 50 kg ha⁻¹), nitrogen + potassium (T5-application of 26.67 g of urea + 30 g of potassium chloride per plant or 44.5 and 50 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) and without fertilization-T0, throughout the measurement time

Fertilization with phosphorus (P) promoted growth of 34 cm more than when correlated with plants without the addition of nutrients (Figure 1). This response to mineral fertilization with P, results from the low available content of this element in soil (2.3 mg dm⁻³) according to the classes proposed by Rajj (1991), which is an essential element for the growth of plants, and their deficiency is often reported in weathered tropical soils (Rodrigues et al., 2016). The supply of calcium via triple superphosphate (12 to 14% of the mineral fertilizer is composed of Ca) may also have contributed. *Tachi branco* plants probably showed marked responses to the addition of calcium via triple superphosphate, since the exchangeable content of this element in the soil was below (Table 1) the lower supply limit (20.0 mmolc dm⁻³) and, furthermore, soil acidity correction was not performed by calcareous application.

Another factor that may have contributed to the development of the height of the forest stand that received P fertilization is the fact that the *tachi-branco* species is tolerant to soils with high acidity (Lima, 2004; Oliveira et al., 2006). The increased acidity causes reduced availability of phosphorus to plants. In soils with pH in H₂O ≤ 5.5, Al³⁺ is in the trivalent ionic form that is toxic to plants (Ciamporová, 2002). Levels of naturally occurring Al³⁺ in acid soils range from 10 to 100 μM, sufficient for immediate and severe inhibition of root growth of the species (Epstein & Bloom, 2006). The physiological basis of the damage caused by Al³⁺ is not yet completely elucidated, however, it is known that this ion is strongly associated with many oxygen donor ligands, such as carboxylic groups, phosphates and sulphates; consequently interact with cell walls, plasma membranes, proteins and nucleotides (Epstein & Blomm, 2006). As a consequence, there is a considerable reduction and/or paralysis of the cell division of the apical meristem of the roots, resulting in a drastic decrease in cell elongation (Rout et al., 2001; Yamamoto et al., 2002). In addition, the reduction of the root system affects the absorption, mainly of the P, since this nutrient is dislocated in the soil by diffusion (Lukowiak et al., 2016; Frazão et al., 2019).

Potassium (K) also had a high significance in the growth in height (Table 4). This fact must also be present in several physiological functions of plants such as: enzymatic activation, protein synthesis, photosynthesis, as well as a clear function in the processes of opening and stomatal closure (Silva et al., 2011). Figure 1 shows the development of the plants that received fertilization with potassium, in which the difference in height growth, with an increase of 78 cm in relation to the plants that did not receive nutrients, is visible. In *E. saligna*, the application of 140 kg ha⁻¹ of K₂O in sandy texture Oxisols, provided an increase of 3.7 m in plant height at 36 months compared to plants that did not receive fertilization (Laclau et al., 2009).

Potassium (K) is the second nutrient most absorbed by plants, being essential in the activation of several enzymes that act in the processes of photosynthesis and respiration. In tropical soils the potassium contents normally found are considered low (< 1.5 mmol dm⁻³), as in this study (0.4 mmolc dm⁻³), requiring the use of potassium fertilization fertilizers for supplementation (Benites et al. 2010). Their deficiency may lead to a reduction in apical dominance and in plant growth, as well as to retard fruiting and produce smaller fruits with less color (Costa et al., 2017).

The combination of nitrogen and potassium (N:K) promoted a 93cm increase in height of the plants that received fertilization in relation to the control corresponding to the last measurement (Figure 1). Jesus et al. (2016) found similar results for *Eucalyptus globulus* seedlings, concluding that fertilization, with nitrogen and potassium, influenced the initial growth of the seedlings, being an important factor in the plant growth in the seedling stage for all levels studied. The height, considered a morphological characteristic of quality and vigor of seedlings, is used to express the potential of development, both in the field and in nurseries, in this way, both the nitrogen and potassium application is fundamental for obtaining planting of *tachi-branco* of better silvicultural quality (Figure 4).

5.2 Diameter Growth

Nitrogen fertilization treatment (26.67 g of urea) had a highly significant effect on the development in diameter (Table 5) of the *tachi-branco* plants, being visible in Figure 2, with an increase of 4 cm in relation to the control in the time five. Native species present different nutritional requirements, which make it difficult to transfer experiences, but these can be used to guide studies with little studied essences among them the *tachi branco*. For example, Nascimento et al. (2014) determined that for *jatobá* (*Hymenaea courbaril* L.) the diameter of the stem of plants with no nitrogen application showed reductions of 21% in relation to individuals that received the nutrient, being the diameter less affected by the effects of short-term nutritional suppression, these reductions were only possible to observe from the 70th day. These authors also observed that N was the macronutrient most limiting to the growth of *jatobá* plants, suggesting that the nutritional requirement for the macronutrients of this species obeys the decreasing order of: N > P > K.

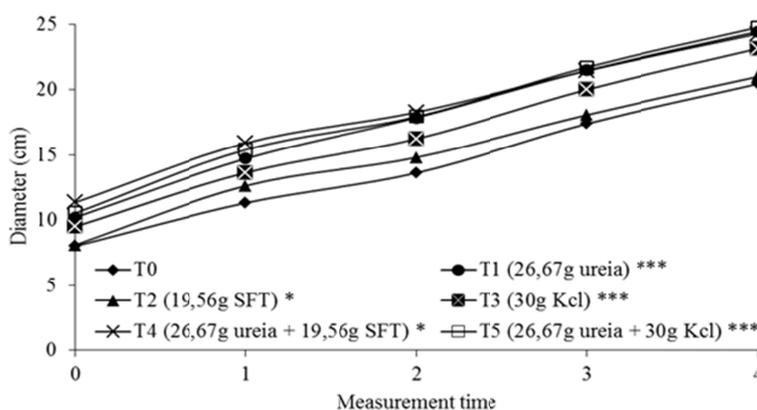


Figure 2. Growth in diameter of *T. vulgaris* plants under doses of nitrogen fertilization (T1-application of 26.67 g of urea per plant or 44.5 kg ha⁻¹), phosphate (T2-application of 19.56 g of superphosphate or 32.6 kg ha⁻¹), potassium (T3-application of 30 g of potassium chloride per plant or 50 kg ha⁻¹), nitrogen + phosphorus (T4-application of 26.67 g urea + 19.56 g SFT or 44.5 + 32.6 kg ha⁻¹, respectively), nitrogen + potassium (T5-application of 26.67 g of urea + 30 g of potassium chloride per plant or 44.5 and 50 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) and without fertilization-T0, over the measurement time

At a *Pinus taeda* plantation, evaluated at five years of age, Moro et al. (2014) observed that the application of nitrogen in a harmful way did not influence the diameter development. The authors concluded that the rate of N applied did not differ statistically from each other in terms of tree diameter increase, and the highest dose applied was 140 kg ha⁻¹ of N, higher than that used in the present study.

As for height, phosphorus fertilization (T2-19.56 g SFT) contributed to growth in diameter of the *tachi-branco* plants, increasing 1 cm more than those plants without addition of nutrients (Figure 2).

The calcium supply via triple superphosphate (12 to 14% of the mineral fertilizer is composed of Ca) may also have contributed to the positive effect of P. In *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* trees, phosphate fertilization promoted a higher diameter growth, with a maximum value of 5.6 cm at a P application dose of 120 kg ha⁻¹ in relation to the control (Costa et al., 2012).

The application of potassium (K) promoted growth in diameter of the plantation (Figure 2) contributing with increment of 3 cm in relation to the control. Biagiotti et al. (2017) studying potassium fertilization in a *Corymbia citriodora* planting at 6, 9, 12 and 24 months after planting, observed that at 12 months there was a quadratic

effect of treatments and maximum growth (5.98 cm) was estimated with the dose of 62 kg ha⁻¹ of K₂O. At 24 months, there was no effect of treatments, concluding that up to 12 months of age, growth and biomass production of *C. citriodora* were favored by potassium fertilization.

The combination of N:P and N:K fertilizer sources were significant at 5 and 0.1% of error probability, respectively (Figure 2). This may have occurred because of the synergistic effect of the interaction of such nutrients. This represented a growth in diameter of 4 cm for the treatment with N:P and 5 cm for the treatment N:K in the last measurement (12 months) higher than the control (Figure 2), being the fertilization with N:K better among them.

P deficiency reducing N absorption has been observed in some studies. Santos et al. (2015) evaluated the efficiency of nitrogen fertilization by genotypes of tree cotton under phosphorus application, observed that genotypes grown in low P supply had higher leaf N concentration, indicating a synergism ratio between N and P. This corroborates with the present study, since the interaction between nitrogen and phosphorus was positive for the growth in diameter of the plants (Figure 2). The P interferes in the absorption of N indirectly, through the reduction of the leaf area (Santos et al., 2015). The leaf area is closely related to N absorption, because the larger the leaf area, the higher the transpiration rate, which in turn increases the flow of water absorbed by the plant, which directly influences the nutrients from soil to the root surface, being significant for N (Bonfim-Silva & Monteiro, 2010; Han et al., 2015).

The treatment with nitrogen and potassium fertilization promoted a higher diameter growth of *T. vulgaris*. In soils with high K contents, N stimulates vegetative growth, increasing the K content in the aerial part of the plants and consequently, the utilization of the nutrient reserves in the soil solution. Potassium plays a key role in the functioning of the enzymes necessary for the growth and development of the plant; it also helps in the absorption of nitrogen, which results in better vegetative growth (Debbarma et al., 2017).

In eucalyptus plantations in sandy lands the highest responses to nitrogen and potassium fertilization occurred in the first year of tree growth, with application of 4.3 and 20 kg ha⁻¹ of the respective nutrients, suggesting that the number of N and K applications may be reduced after planting for establishment of commercial plantations without adversely affecting productivity and deeper drainage losses (Silva et al., 2013). Jesus et al. (2016) studying the growth and chemical composition of the essential oil of *Eucalyptus globulus* seedlings fertilized with nitrogen and potassium found similar results, concluding that fertilization with nitrogen and potassium influenced the initial growth of the seedlings, increasing in 72% the diameter of the plants that received NK fertilization in relation to the control.

5.2 Gas Exchange

The results of the gas exchange analyzes (Table 6) are mainly explained, because the nitrogen and potassium are present in the photosynthetic process. N is involved in carbon assimilation due to the enzymes involved in the carbon sequestration process (Marschner, 2012). N is required for the synthesis of chlorophyll, which in turn participates in the measurement of the efficiency of photochemical reactions of photosynthesis as the primary receptor molecule of electrons in photosystem II after the oxidation of water mediated by light; the flow of these electrons between photosystems I and II on the thylakoid membrane; thermal dissipation within the PSII and the quantum efficiency of electron transfer for the formation of the NADPH, ATP and Fdr reductant used in the assimilation of CO₂ in the biochemical phase of photosynthesis (Roháček, 2002; Baker, 2008).

Gomes (2012) evaluated the effect of fertilization and acidity correction on homogenous planting of *Bertholletia excelsa* H.B. and concluded that nitrogen fertilization showed direct reflexes, with increases on the nutritional status of young plants of *B. excelsa*, however, there were no differences among the treatments for photosynthesis, transpiration rates and stomatal conductance. This result was opposite to results of the present study, where T5 treatment (26.67 g urea + 30 g KCL per plant) had a higher photosynthetic rate (Figure 3).

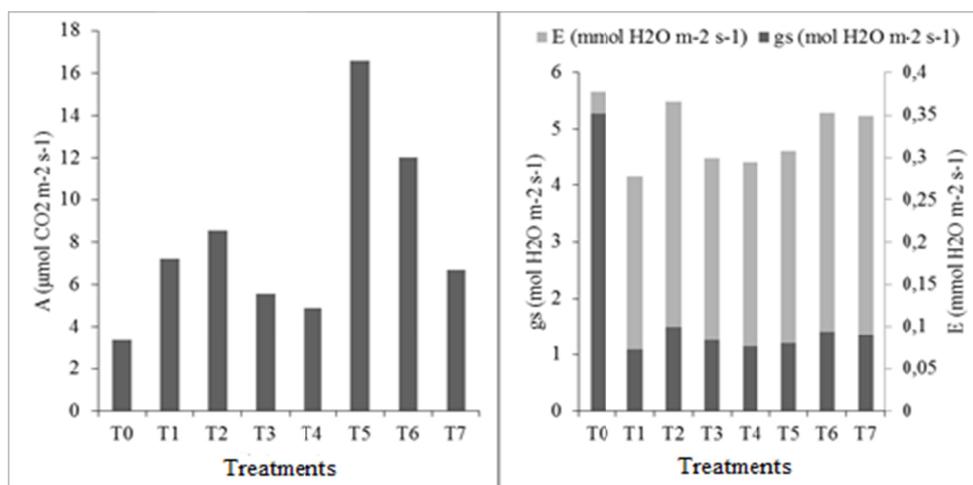


Figure 3. Analysis of gas exchange of plants with fertilization treatments, in the last dendrometric measurement. A (net photosynthetic rate per unit of leaf area); gs (stomatal conductance to water vapor); E (transpiratory rate)

Potassium also performs its physiological functions in opening and closing stomata by controlling the water potential of cells (Marschner, 2012). The K^+ cation facilitates the transport of NO_3^- from root to stem (Mengel & Kirkby, 2001). This element presents some functions in physiological terms as it actively participates in the release of the sucrose molecules produced in the photosynthetic process, from the cells of the mesophyll to the apoplast (Magalhães, 2007).

The physiological characteristics of eucalyptus genotypes under the effect of potassium supply in two conditions of water availability showed that potassium fertilization can attenuate the negative effects of water deficiency in the initial stages of growth of the tested genotypes, which presented better physiological performances than those without potassium fertilization, presenting better stomatal control and, consequently, higher values of A and E (Mendes et al., 2013).

6. Conclusion

The combined dose of nitrogen and potassium contributed to the better growth of height and diameter of *T. vulgaris* plants. It is recommended therefore the combined fertilization of nitrogen and potassium in the doses of 26.67 and 30 g per plant respectively or 44.5 kg/ha of urea and 50 kg/ha of potassium, from the second year after planting.

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