

8. Appendix (Plates numbered according to the related chapter number)



Plate 1.1. Potash mining from underground ore deposits in Germany (photo courtesy K+S).



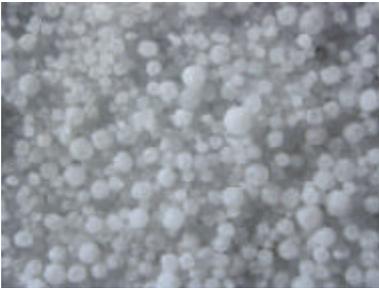
Plate 1.2. Potash production from solar evaporation ponds at the Dead Sea (photo courtesy DSW).



Red granular potash



White granular potash



White standard potash



Pink standard potash



White fine potash



White soluble potash
(for fertigation)

Plate 1.3. Potash grades.

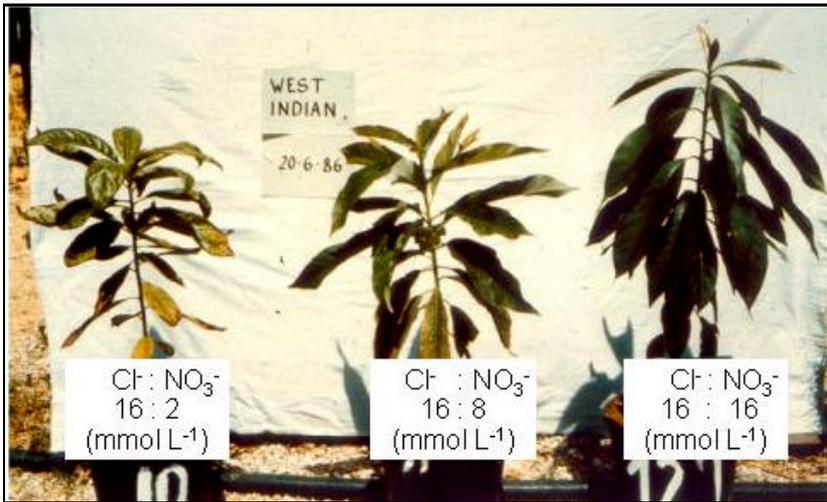


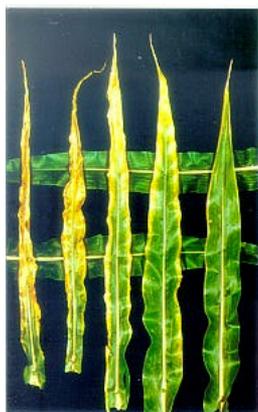
Plate 3.1. Relief of chloride toxicity in avocado leaves, cv. *West Indian*, by increasing the nitrate concentration in irrigation water containing 16 mM Cl (Bar Y., 1989).



Cotton (Karnataka, India, 1996)



Potato (Jalandhar, Punjab, India, 1998)
(Photo courtesy Dr. J.P. Singh)



Maize (Photo courtesy DSW)



Rice (Pantnagar, U.P., India, 1995)

Plate 3.2. Potassium deficiency symptoms in different crops.

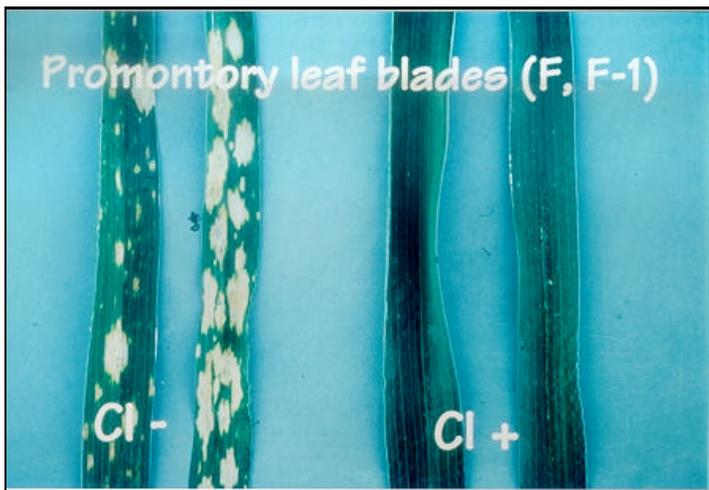


Plate 3.3. Promontory winter wheat leaf blades (flag and flag-1) exhibiting *physiological leaf spot* symptoms of chloride deficiency (left) controlled by applying 22 kg Cl ha⁻¹ (right). (Photo courtesy Prof. Richard Engel, Montana State University).



Plate 3.4. Marginal leaf necrosis symptoms due to iron deficiency in mango. Visual symptoms are similar to chloride toxicity (Xu *et al.*, 1999).



Broadcast fertilizer spreader (centrifugal type)



Fertilizer spreader for band application

Plate 5.1. Fertilizer spreaders.



Fertigation: 5000 L stock solution tank with 3 parallel displacement pumps (Avocado plantation, Kibutz Givat Brenner, Israel).



Fertigation: *By-pass* fertilizer tank.



Fertigation: A 200 L barrel with the final fertigation solution for very low pressure drip irrigation system (China).

Plate 5.2. Fertigation equipment.