



Die Kompetenz in Kalium und Magnesium

K+S KALI GmbH

IPI – OUAT - IPNI International Symposium
Bhubaneswar, India, 5-7 November 2009

Potassium nutrition and its effect on quality and post harvest properties of potato

Dr. Georg Ebert

This presentation was made at the IPI-OUAT-IPNI International Symposium, 5-7 November 2009, OUAT, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India. The Role and Benefits of Potassium in Improving Nutrient Management for Food Production, Quality and Reduced Environmental Damage.

K+S KALI GmbH Introduction



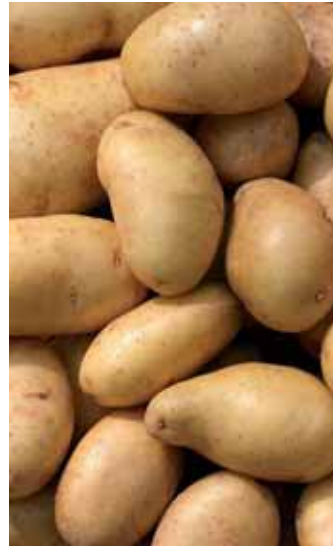
Introduction

Potato – A high value crop

K nutrition in potato

K supply and quality – Field trial results

Conclusions and recommendations



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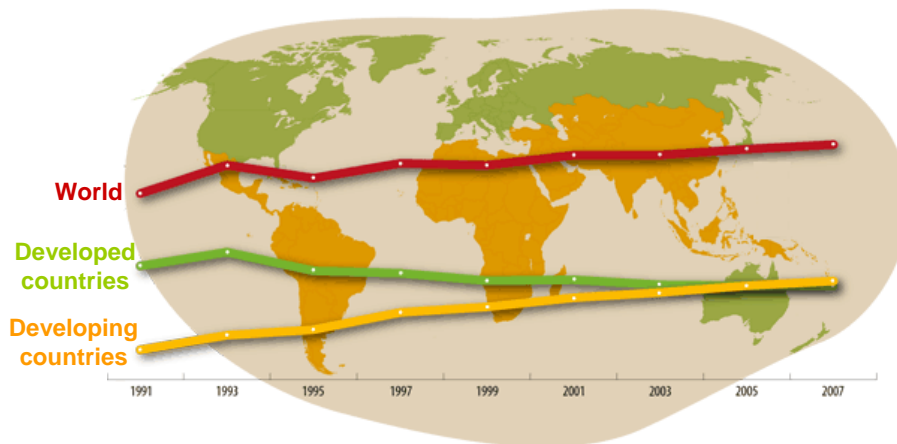


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World potato production, 1991 - 2007



International year of the potato, 2008



Top 10 potato producers (2007)

Country	Quantity (t)
China 	72 040 000
Russian Fed. 	36 784 200
India 	26 280 000
United States 	20 373 267
Ukraine 	19 102 300
Poland 	11 791 072
Germany 	11 643 769
Belarus 	8 743 976
Netherlands 	7 200 000
France 	6 271 000



International year of the potato, 2008



Potato consumption by region (2005)

Region	Quantity (t)	Consumption kg per capita
Africa	12 571 000	13.9
Asia/Oceania	94 038 000	23.9
Europe	64 902 000	87.8
Latin America	11 639 000	20.7
North America	19 824 000	60.0
WORLD	202 974 000	31.3



International year of the potato, 2008



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Multiple uses of potatoes

- Table potatoes
- Potatoes for processing (crisps, chips...)
- Seed potatoes
- Potatoes for starch production and industrial use
(plastics, alcohol, energy...)





Quality parameter

Tuber yield
Starch content
Protein content
Citric acid
Ascorbic acid
Ripeness
Shell strenght
Storage attributes
Resistance to
Tuber damage
Black spot incidence
After cooking discoloration
Brown discoloration



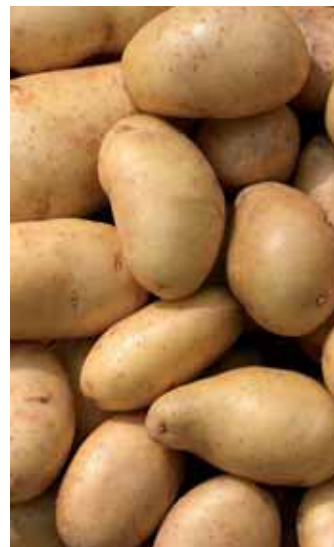
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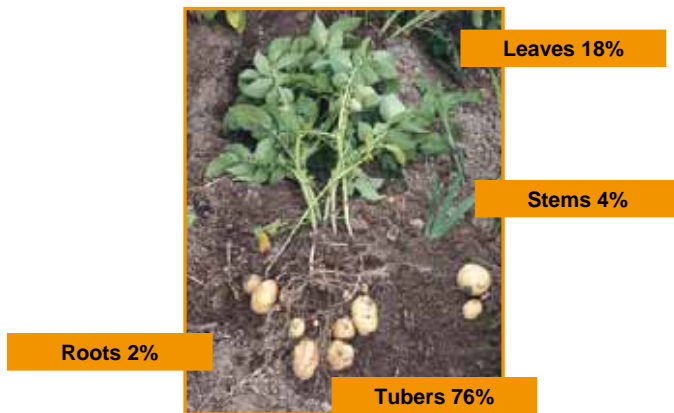


Of all nutrients, K is absorbed by potato plants in greatest quantities. K is involved in :

- production, translocation, conversion and storage of carbohydrates through enzyme activation.
- water use efficiency – potatoes grown with adequate K supply use less water per kg of tubers and withstand drought periods
- resistance to stress (frost, heat and impact) and diseases
- tuber quality and processing characteristics



K distribution in potato plants





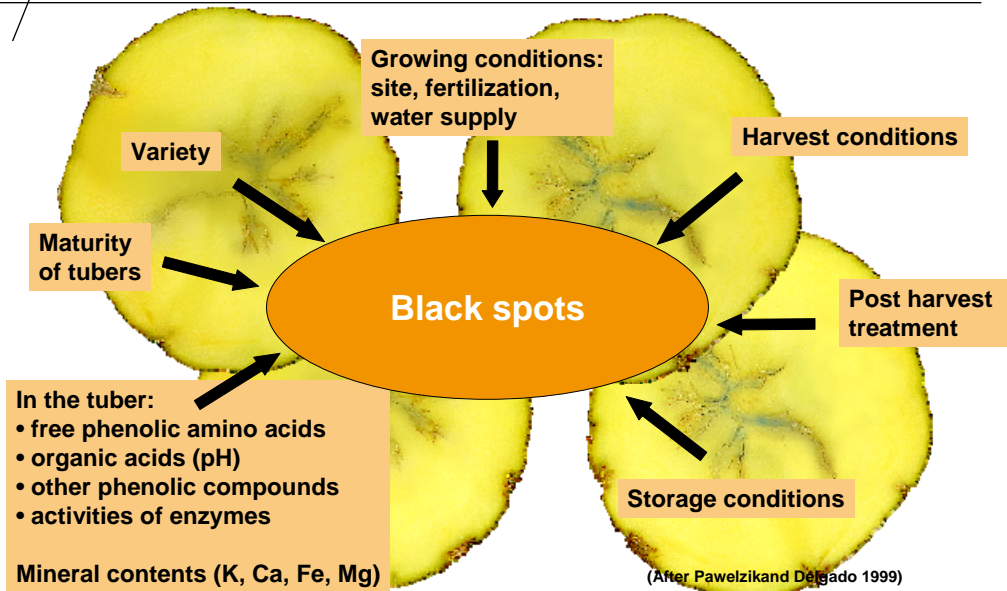
Sufficient K contents in potato leaves

Developmental stage	K (% of dm)
Bud stage	4.5 – 7.0
Start of flowering	4.0 – 6.4
End of flowering	3.7 – 6.1
Tuber formation	3.5 – 5.7

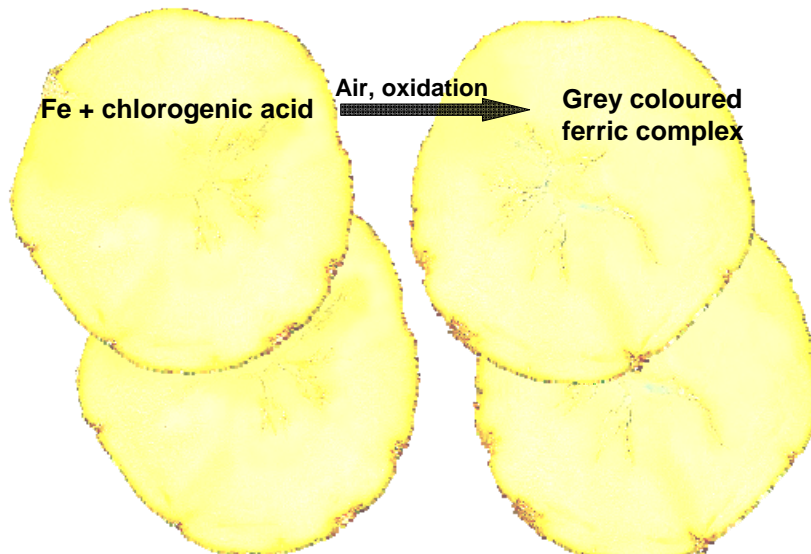


Nutrient uptake of potato plants (kg per ha)

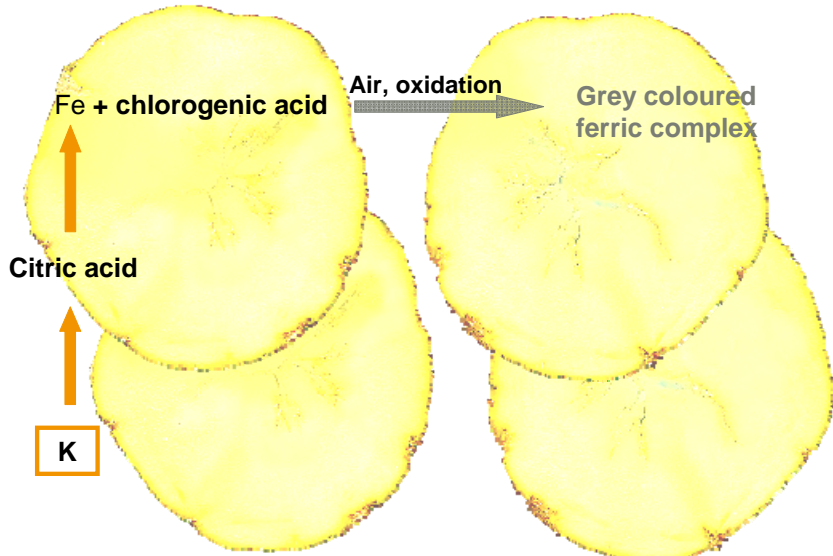
Nutrient	Tuber yield 40 t/ha	Inclusive tops
N	140	225
P ₂ O ₅	55	70
K ₂ O	240	300
MgO	35	45
S	12	15



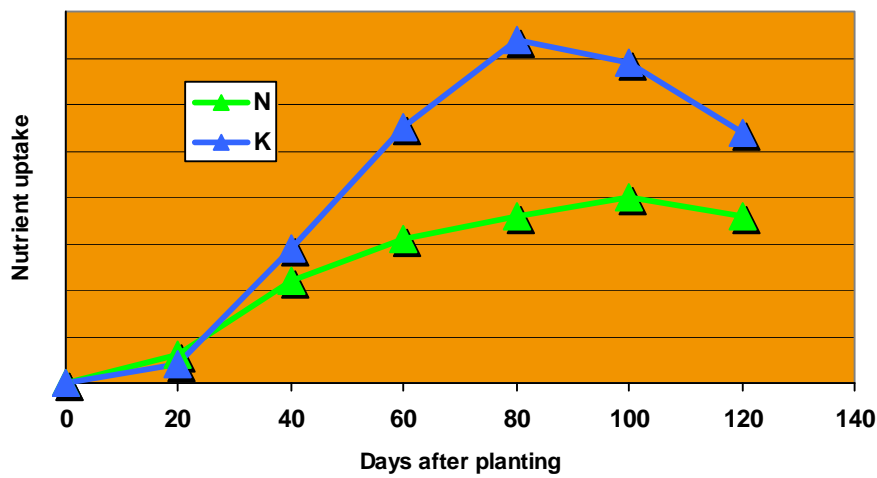
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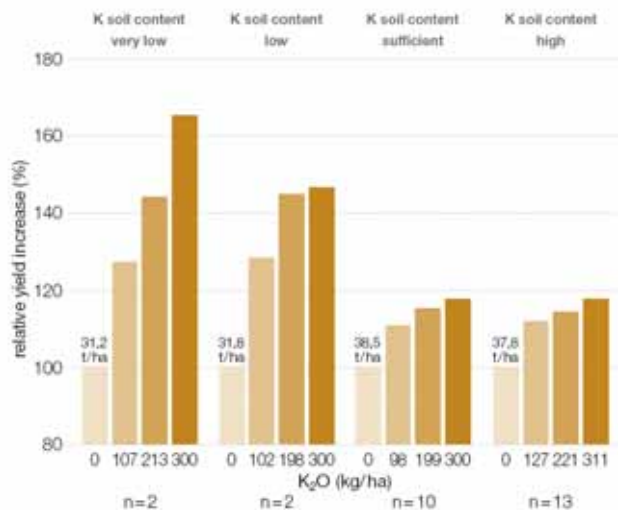
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Yield increase in potato as influenced by K supply

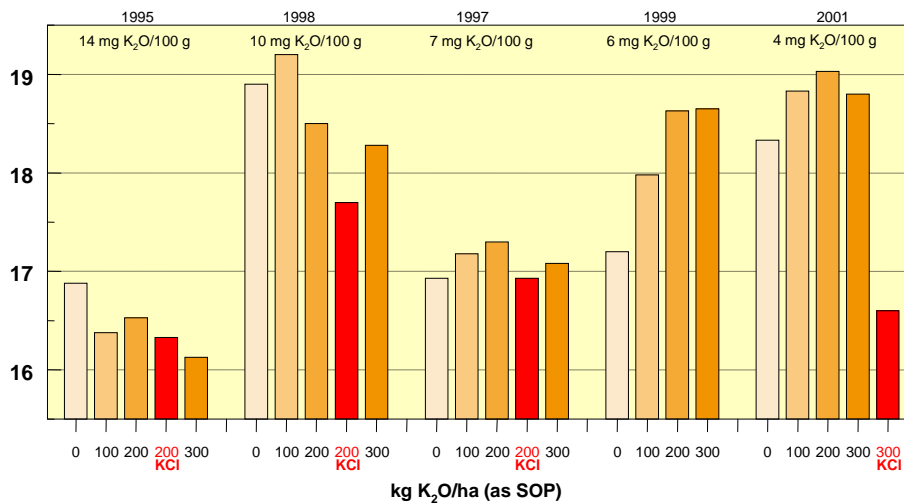
Yield increase in potato as influenced by Kalium supply
(Control = 100%)



Potatoes requires great amounts of K. K deficiency significantly reduces tuber yield.

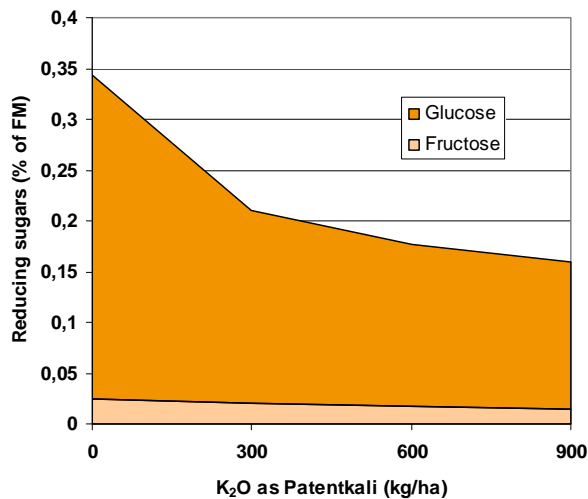


Starch content (%)



(Langwedel, University of Goettingen, Germany trials 1995-2001)

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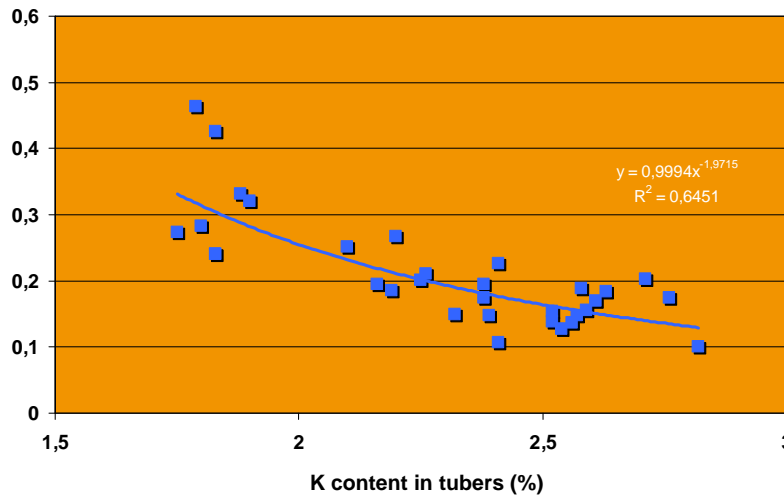
University of Goettingen, Germany, 2002

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Effect of different K supply on reducing sugar content in potato tubers

Reducing sugar content (g/100 g FW)

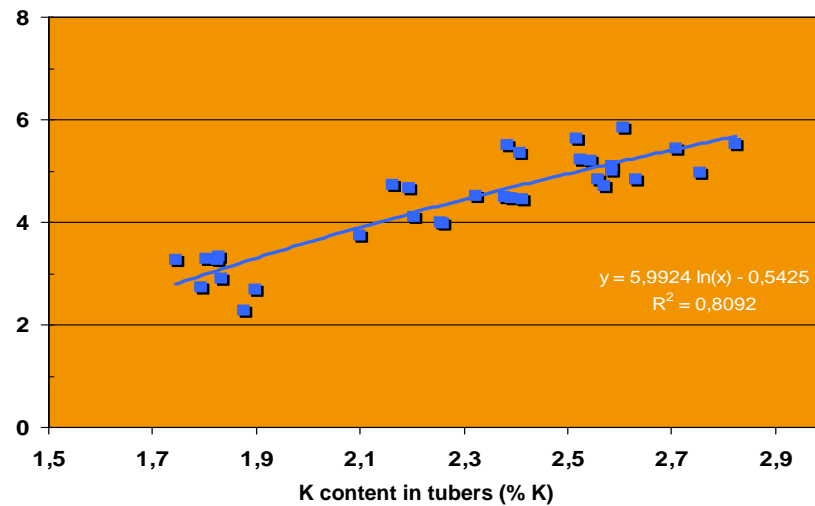


(Langwedel, University of Goettingen, Germany 2002)



Effect of different K supply on the citric acid content in potato tubers

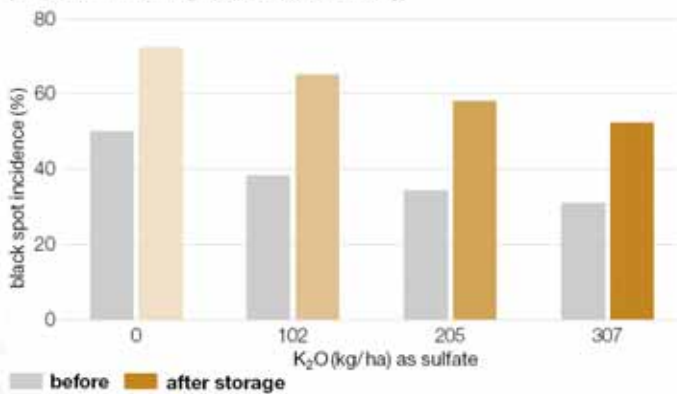
Citric acid content (g/100 g DM)



(Langwedel, University of Goettingen, Germany 2002)



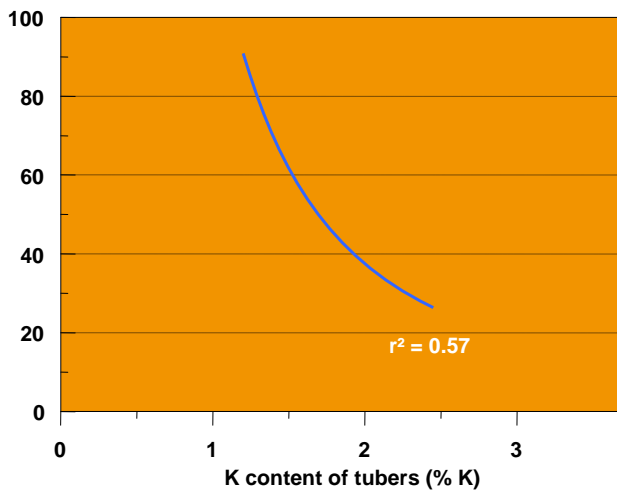
Influence of K supply on black spot incidence
(means of 9 trials on light soid in North Germany)



K deficiency increases the susceptibility of the tuber to discoloration. Particularly the black spot incidence is reduced with a good potassium supply.



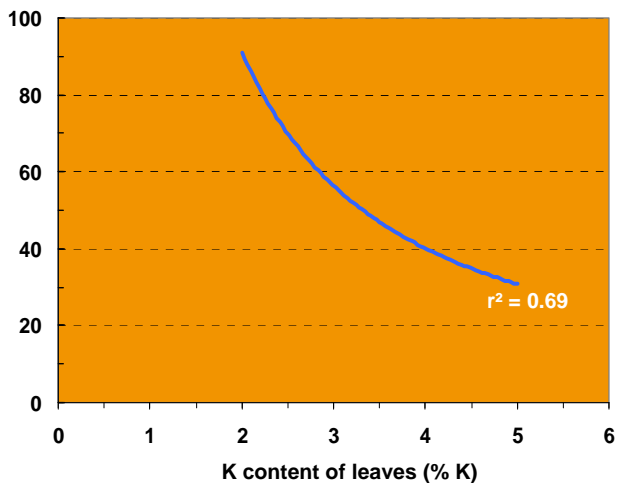
Black spot incidence (%)



(Langwedel, University of Goettingen, Germany trials 1995-2001)



Black spot incidence (%)



(Langwedel, University of Goettingen, Germany trials 1995-2001)



Influence of different K supply on potato chip color

Treatment			K source	Color score*
N	P	K		
150	100	0		6.5
150	100	100	MOP	5.8
150	100	100	SOP	5.5
150	100	150	MOP	5.2
150	100	150	SOP	4.9
150	100	225	SOP	4.0

* Score > 5 not suitable for processing

PRII, 1997/98, Gurgaon, India



Effect of K source on enzymatic discoloration and phenol content of potato tubers

K level kg/ha	Enzymatic discoloration*		Phenol content (rel. to control)	
	SOP	MOP	SOP	MOP
0	0.458	0.479	100	100
50	0.478	0.390	90	88
100	0.456	0.328	83	82
150	0.454	0.278	81	72
200	0.453	0.282	81	75

*Absorbance at 465 nm

Sharma and Sud, 1995, Shimla, India



Influence of different K supply on storage losses of potatoes

Treatment			K source	Storage losses (% FW)
N	P	K		
150	100	0		6.2
150	100	150	SOP	4.6
150	100	150	MOP	4.9
150	100	200	SOP	4.6
150	100	200	MOP	4.6

PRII, 1997/98, Gurgaon, India



Influence of K supply on keeping quality of potatoes

K level kg/ha	Weight loss (%) after 14 weeks	Sprouting (%)	Rottage (%)
0	20.4	8.5	7.1
50	17.9	11.0	7.1
100	17.4	10.7	7.9
150	15.9	7.7	4.8

Sharma and Sud, 1995, Shimla, India



Frost damage index of potatoes related to N and K supply

K supply (kg/ha)	N supply (kg/ha)		
	0	100	200
0	3.5	4.1	3.7
100	0.7	0.8	1.4
200	0.5	0.5	1.0

Sharma and Sud, 1995, Shimla, India



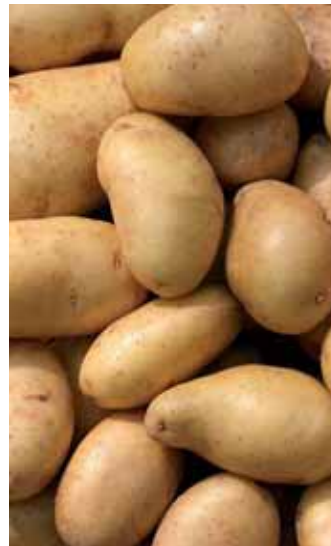
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Quality parameter	Nutrient				
	N	P	K	Mg	Ca
Tuber yield	++	+	++	+	+
Starch content	-	+	+/-	+	+
Protein content	++	++	+		
Citric acid			++		
Ascorbic acid	+	+	++		
Ripeness		-	+		
Shell strenght	-		+	+	
Storage attributes	-	+	+		
Resistance to					
Tuber damage	-	+	+	+	
Black spot incidence	-		++	+	
After cooking discoloration			++		
Brown discoloration			++		



Nutrient recommendation for different potato production lines

Potato type	Tuber yield (t)	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	MgO	CaO
Table potatoes	45	120	90	410	20-30	80
Starch potatoes	50	130-160	90-100	300	20-40	80
Crisps	45	130	70	300	20-30	80

