



EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT OF NITROGEN FERTILIZERS AND  
MANURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS ON BALANGU SHIRAZI  
(*LALLAMENTA ROYLEANA*)

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In general, chemical fertilizers and manure can increase the amount of nitrogen and other micro-nutrients, chlorophyll a marked increase and ability to absorb sunlight, photosynthetic production and ultimately increase plant growth and yield. In order to plant crops Balangu Shirazi as a medicinal plant and few research that has been done, in this case tested in a randomized complete block design with sixteen major plot farms in 3 replicate, at University Research Center of Medicinal Plants at year 1391. Four levels of nitrogen fertilizer, urea fertilizers (0-30-60-90 kg/ha) and four well-rotted manure (0-10-20-30 ton / ha) and combine them. Traits such as leaf area, chlorophyll a and b, the ratio of chlorophyll a to b and total chlorophyll concentrations were measured. The results showed that different levels of manure and chemical and combining the characteristics of chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, than chlorophyll a / b was not significant but was significant on total chlorophyll content. There was no significant effect of manure on the leaf surface, but the combination of fertilizer and chemical fertilizer on the leaf surface was significant at the 5% level. Among the surface treatments of nitrogen treatments (30 kg /ha) and fourth level of integrating manure (30 t / ha) and second-level fertilizer (30 kg /ha) accounted for the greatest amount of leaf area.

#### References

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