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Potassium Foliar Application Enhances High Temperature Tolerance and Productivity of Canola under Late Sown Conditions

Saba Iqbal[1]*, Asmat Ullah Malik[1], Arbab Jahangeer[1], and Naveed Akhtar[1]

ABSTRACT

Potassium (K) mitigates the effect of high temperature on canola, especially during its later growth stages when sowing of canola is delayed. To explore the effect of K on high temperature tolerance and canola production, a field experiment (2019–2021) was conducted. The experiment had two sowing dates (October 15 and November 1) and four K treatments, i.e. control, soil application (50 kg K ha^{-1}), soil application+0.25% K foliar spray at pre- and post-flowering stages, and soil application+0.50% K foliar spray at pre and post-flowering stages. Application of 50 kg K ha^{-1} as soil application along with 0.50% K-foliar sprays resulted in higher production of biochemicals (superoxide dismutase, peroxidase, catalase, and total soluble sugars) besides net photosynthetic rate and stomatal conductance along with less malondialdehyde production and relative cell injury in crops sown on November 1st than untreated plants. Moreover, it also enhanced chlorophyll florescence and chlorophyll (a and b) contents of late-sown crop. Plants sown on November 1st and received 50 kg K ha^{-1} as soil application along with 0.50% K foliar spray also gave a higher yield and economic returns than the control. Therefore, it is suggested to supply 50 kg K ha^{-1} at sowing and a foliar spray of 0.50% K at the pre- and post-flowering stages to canola sown late in the season to achieve optimal and economical yield levels.

Keywords: Antioxidant activities, Foliar spray, Lipid peroxidation, Reactive oxygen species.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is contributing to global warming, which has implications for the regional distribution and cultivation conditions of crops (Nesar *et al*., 2022). From the last many years, the air temperature of earth is increasing steadily and it is expected that the rise in temperature will continue. This would result in significant rise in the average temperature of Earth (IPCC, 2018). High temperature can have a severe impact on crop productivity (Mustafa *et al*., 2022). Canola is vulnerable to high temperature, especially during its reproductive stage (Annisa *et al*., 2013). In canola the highly heat sensitive stage is flowering stage and considerable yield reduction occurs when temperature goes higher than 28-30°C at flowering stage (Chen *et al*., 2020). High temperature can cause abnormal flower development, leading to fewer pods and seeds (Chen *et al*., 2021). The problem is further exacerbated when canola planting is delayed due to intensive cultivation practices. Farmers often struggle to plant canola on time, especially after cultivating Kharif crops like cotton, rice, and potatoes (Yousaf *et al*., 2002). Pakistan is among the countries that are facing the severity of climate change over the past three decades. Based on records from the International Disasters Database (EM-DAT), Pakistan has experienced a significant rise in

[1] Agronomic Research Institute, Faisalabad, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute (AARI), Faisalabad, Pakistan.

*Corresponding author; e-mail: sabaiqbal87@gmail.com

the frequency and intensity of extreme meteorological as well as hydrological events, including droughts, storms, floods and extreme temperatures. In addition to that, the annual average temperature of Pakistan has also increased up to 1.68˚C during 1901 to 2021, whereas the global rise of the average annual temperature during the same period is 1.1˚C; hence the increase in Pakistan's average annual temperature is also higher than the global annual average rise.

Fertilization strategies significantly reduce abiotic stress impacts by promoting plant development, structure, biochemical processes, and nutrients stores, enabling plants to tolerate hostile ecological circumstances (Xu *et al*., 2021). Within vital group of macronutrients, K assumes a predominantly pivotal part in affecting growth and development of plant, whether in typical or challenging environmental conditions. Its primary function in plants revolves around boosting stress tolerance. Through its ability to decrease transpiration rates and enhance water absorption, K contributes to increased agricultural productivity (Aslam *et al*., 2021). Furthermore, it assists in preserving turgidity of cell and counteracting detrimental impacts of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Jan *et al*., 2019). Enzymatic activities and metabolic processes are enhanced by K (Zaman *et al*., 2019), thus enhancing physiological systems and building up antioxidant defense mechanisms (Hasanuzzaman *et al*., 2020). Importantly, K performs a pivotal function in stress mitigation by accelerating the metabolism of plant proteins, which regulate numerous plant processes during adverse environmental conditions. Furthermore, it supports proline synthesis, contributes to osmotic regulation, and bolsters plant resilience to stress (Zamani *et al*., 2020).

Implementing proper K fertilization strategies can, therefore, perform a crucial part in boosting productivity and health of plant, even in harsh conditions. Li *et al*. (2023) found that potassium dihydrogen phosphate foliar spray at flag leaf stage in wheat increased net photosynthetic rate (Pn), chlorophyll content, antioxidant enzymes activity, dry matter accumulation, yield related traits and overall yield of crop as well as quality of produce facing high temperature. Likewise, Sarwar *et al.* (2022) reported that high temperature considerably damaged physiology of leaf as well as grain yield of wheat. Nonetheless, existing data concerning the effectiveness of K foliar spray for mitigation of high temperature effects in canola plants are scarce. Consequently, this research project was formulated with the following aims: (i) To monitor the physiological and developmental responses of canola under high temperature conditions; (ii) To appraise the influence of K foliar spray on physiology of canola that enables the plant to cope with high temperature; and (iii) To evaluate the influence of K foliar spray on canola yield.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Site

The experiment was carried out at the Agronomic Research Station Khanewal, Pakistan (Figure 1). This field trial was conducted for two growing seasons, from 2019 to 2021. The soil was sandy loam with an 8.6 pH, 4 dS cm^{-1} Electrical Conductivity (EC), 0.06% Nitrogen (N), 6.9 ppm Phosphorus (P), and 206.7 ppm K.

Experimental Treatments and Design

The experiment was laid out in RCBD with split-plot arrangement with two sowing dates (main plots) and four K treatments (sub-plots) having net plot size of 7.0×2.7 m and three replications. Sowing dates were: October 15th; November 1st, and K treatments were: T_1: Control (no application of K), T_2: 50 kg K ha^{-1} (soil applied), T_3: T_2+foliar spray of 0.25% K at pre- and post-flowering stages, T_4: T_2+ foliar spray of

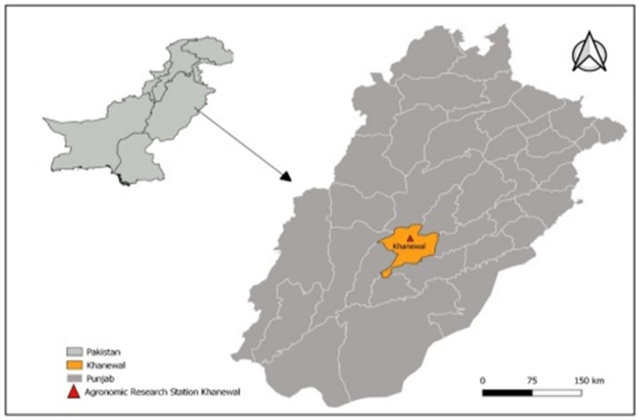

Figure 1. Geographic location of the experimental site in Pakistan.

0.50% K at pre- and post-flowering stages. The canola variety Faisal canola was used in the study. Potassium Nitrate (KNO_3) was used as K source, and K solutions were prepared by distilled water as solvent and sprayed manually using a hand sprayer.

Crop Husbandry

Canola was planted in rows 45 cm apart with a rabi drill using 4 kg ha^{-1} seed rate. At four-leaf stage, the crop was thinned to maintain 10 cm plant to plant distance. Weeds were removed manually when required. Overall, 85 kg N and 74 kg P ha^{-1} were given to crop; with all P and K fertilizers applied at sowing time and N fertilizer was applied in two equivalent splits at sowing and flowering. Three irrigations were provided, at 30 days after sowing, flowering, and pod formation. Harvesting for treatments sown on October 15th and November 1st took place on March 8th and March 24th, respectively, in both years of the study.

Observations

Leaf Biochemical Analysis

Leaf samples (from middle portion of the main branch) were collected 10 days after K-foliar sprays application to record Superoxide Dismutase (SOD), Peroxidase (POD), Catalase (CAT), Total Soluble Sugars (TSS) and Malondialdehyde (MDA). The SOD (U mg^{-1} protein) activity was determined using procedure described by Winterbourun *et al*. (1993). The (POD) (U mg^{-1} protein) activity was determined by employing the procedure described by Ogawa *et al*. (1985). The amount of CAT (U mg^{-1} protein) was determined by following the procedure described by Sinha (1972). The TSS (mg g^{-1} dry weight) was determined using the procedure described by Dubois *et al*. (1956). The MDA (U mg^{-1}) was determined by employing the procedure described by Velikova *et al*. (2000).

Relative Cell Injury

Ten days following the K-foliar spray treatment, fresh leaf samples (from the middle region of the main branch) were taken to record relative cell injury. The following formula was used (Lutts *et al*., 1999). Electrical Eonductivity (EC) was measured using EC meter (Model, Jenway 4510, Japan).

Relative Cell Injury (RCI%)= (EC of the sample-EC of the control)/(EC of the maximum leakage)×100

Photosynthetic Parameters

Ten days following the application of K-foliar sprays, the net photosynthetic rate (Pn, µmol m^{-2} s^{-1}) and stomatal conductance (Gs, mol m^{-2} s^{-1}) were measured using infrared gas analyzer (LCi Analyzer with Broad Head, Part Number LCi-002/B with Serial Number 32455) (Sarwar *et al*., 2022). Chlorophyll fluorescence (Fv/Fm) was recorded to measure thylakoid membrane stability. Chlorophyll was extracted from leaf samples (from middle portion of the main branch) using a standard procedure and the fluorescence was measured using a chlorophyll fluorimeter (OptiScience, UK with Serial Number 0729501) (Murchie and Lawson, 2013). Fresh leaf samples were collected 10 days after K-foliar sprays to record chlorophyll a/b using the following equations (Lichtenthaler and Wellburn, 1983):

Chlorophyll a= 12.7 (A663)-2.69 (A647)

Chlorophyll b= 22.9 (A647)-4.68 (A663)

Yield and Yield Related Traits

When the plants reached maturity, ten were chosen at random from each plot. Measurements included plant height, number of branches, pods per plant, and length of pod. The quantity of seeds per pod was calculated by counting and threshing fifteen pods that were taken from the chosen plants. After that, the complete plots were gathered and threshed. A total of 1000 seeds were weighed and counted in order to record the weight. The yield per plot was calculated by taking the total weight of seeds in each plot and converting it to yield per hectare.

Economic Analysis

The gross income per hectare (Rs.) was calculated by multiplying canola seed yield (kg ha^{-1}) by the market rate (Rs. Kg^{-1}) of canola seed (Byerlee, 1988). Fixed and variable costs per hectare (Rs. ha^{-1}) were calculated by combining the costs associated with standard field operations and treatment-specific expenses, respectively. The total cost of production (Rs. ha^{-1}) was obtained by combining the fixed and variable costs. Net income was calculated by deducting the total cost of production from the gross income. The Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) for each treatment was determined by dividing the net income by the total cost of production.

Weather

During 2019-2020, average maximum temperature was 24.5°C, while average minimum temperature was 11.3°C and total rainfall was 232 mm from October to April. However, from February to March of 2020, when the crop was in the reproductive stage, the highest temperature range was 25.5–36.5°C. During 2020-2021, average maximum temperature was 27.2°C, while average minimum temperature was 10.8°C and total rainfall was 64.2 mm from October to April. However, in February and March of that year the highest temperature range was 22.5–35.5°C. (Figure2)

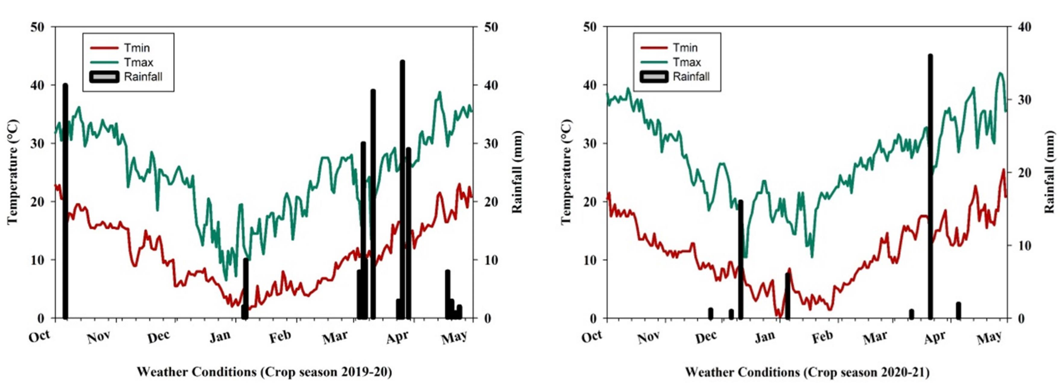

Figure 2. Climate conditions at the experimental location throughout the study duration.

RESULTS

Leaf Physiology

Late sowing reduced SOD, POD, CAT, and TSS contents in leaves, and increased MDA production. Foliar sprays of K enhanced these contents and reduced MDA production, especially for plants sown on November 1st (Figures 3, and 4). Late sowing resulted in high RCI, which was reduced by foliar sprays of K, especially at 0.50% concentration (Figure 4). Delayed sowing reduced Pn and Gs, which were preserved by foliar spray of K, especially at 0.50% concentration (Figure 4). Late sowing also reduced chlorophyll fluorescence and leaf chlorophyll contents (a and b), which were maintained by foliar sprays of K, especially at 0.50% concentration (Figure 5). Overall, foliar sprays of K mitigated the negative effects of late sowing on canola plants.

Yield and Yield Related Traits

Data regarding yield and related traits is presented in Table 1. During 2019-2020, the canola crop sown on 15th of October resulted in 9% higher plant height as compared to canola crop sown on November 1st. Moreover, regarding number of pods per plant, 52% higher were recorded in crop sown on October 15th and sprayed with 0.50% K-foliar spray than the crop sown on the same date but no K-foliar spray. Additionally, regarding pod length and number of seed per pod, 10 and 21% higher pod length and number of seed per pod, respectively, were documented in plants sprayed with 0.50% K-foliar spray as compared with the control. Regarding 1000-seed weight, 14% higher was recorded when canola was sown on October 15th than canola sown on November 1st, whereas among K treatments, the 0.25 and 0.50% K-foliar sprays resulted in 29% higher 1,000-seed weight than the control. Regarding yield, canola crop sown on October 15th and sprayed with 0.50% K-foliar spray resulted in 7% higher yield as compared with crop sown on the same date but not sprayed with K. Whereas, crop sown on November 1st and sprayed with 0.50% K-foliar spray resulted in 43% higher yield as compared with the crop sown on similar date but not sprayed with K at pre- and post-flowering stages.

During 2020-2021, the canola crop sown on 15th of October resulted in 4 and 17% higher plant height and number of branches per plant, respectively, than that sown on November 1st. Moreover, regarding number of pods per plant, 39% higher were recorded in crop sown on November 1st and sprayed with 0.50% K-foliar spray than the crop sown on the same date but no K foliar spray. Additionally, regarding pod length, 16% higher pod length was documented in plants sown on October 15th than plants sown on November 1st whereas among K treatments, crop sprayed with 0.50% K gave 7% higher pod length as compared with the control. Furthermore, regarding number of seed per pod, 48% higher number of seed per pod was recorded in plants sown on October 15th as compared to November 1st, whereas among K treatments, crop sprayed with 0.50% K gave 48% higher number of seed per pod as compared with the control. Regarding 1,000-seed weight, 14% higher was recorded when canola was sown on October 15th than canola sown on November 1st, whereas among K treatments, the 27% higher 1000-seed weight as compared with the control. In case of yield, canola crop sown on October 15th and sprayed with 0.50% K resulted in 7%, higher yield as compared with the crop sown on the same date but not sprayed with K. Whereas, crop sown on November 1st and sprayed with 0.50% K resulted in 43% higher yield as compared with crop sown on similar date but not sprayed with K at pre- and post-flowering stages.

Economic Analysis

When the crop was sowed on October 15th and treated with 0.50% K-foliar sprays at the

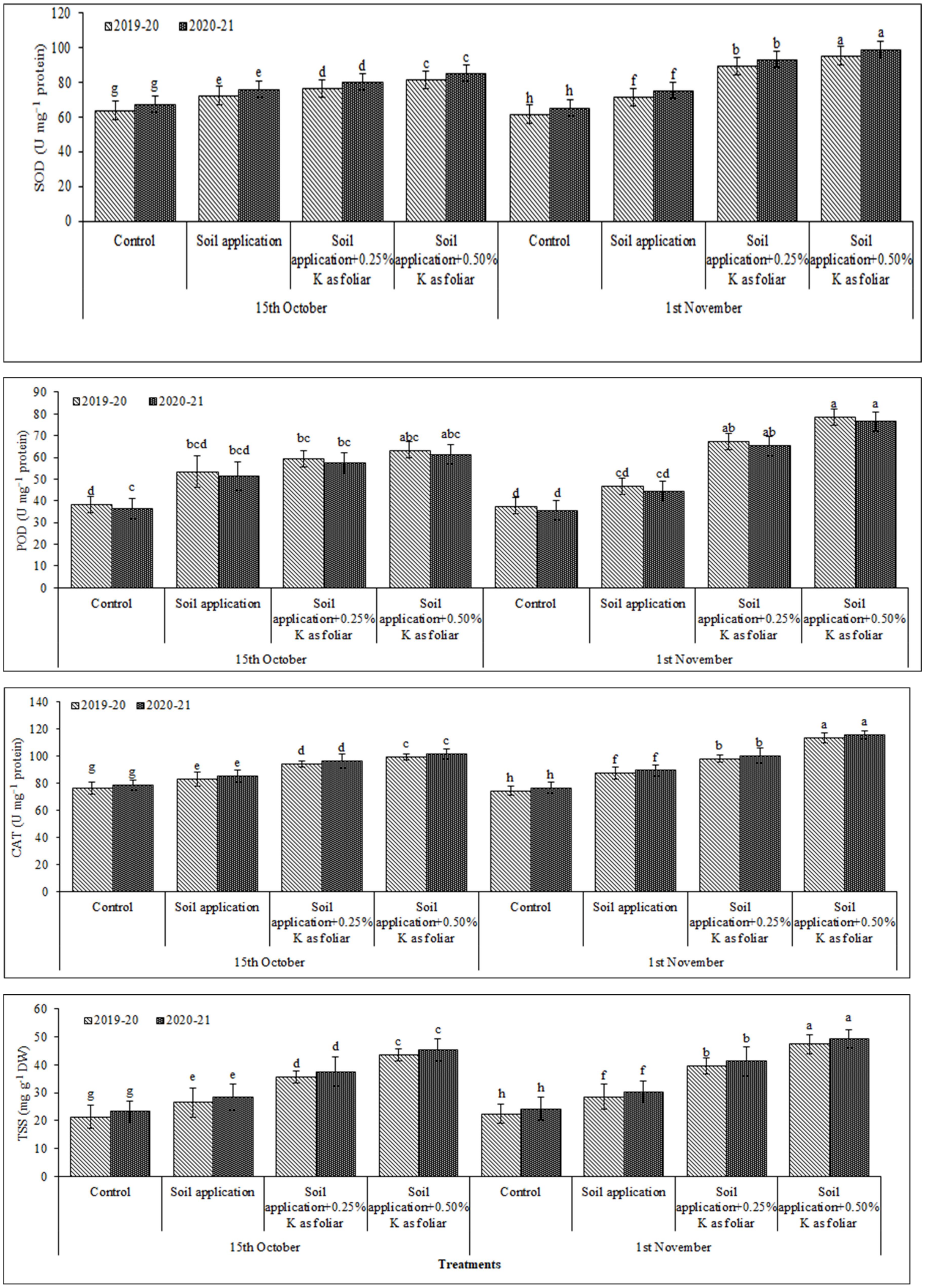

Figure 3. Influence of two sowing dates and potassium application on biochemical of canola. Means sharing the same letter do not differ significantly at P< 0.05.

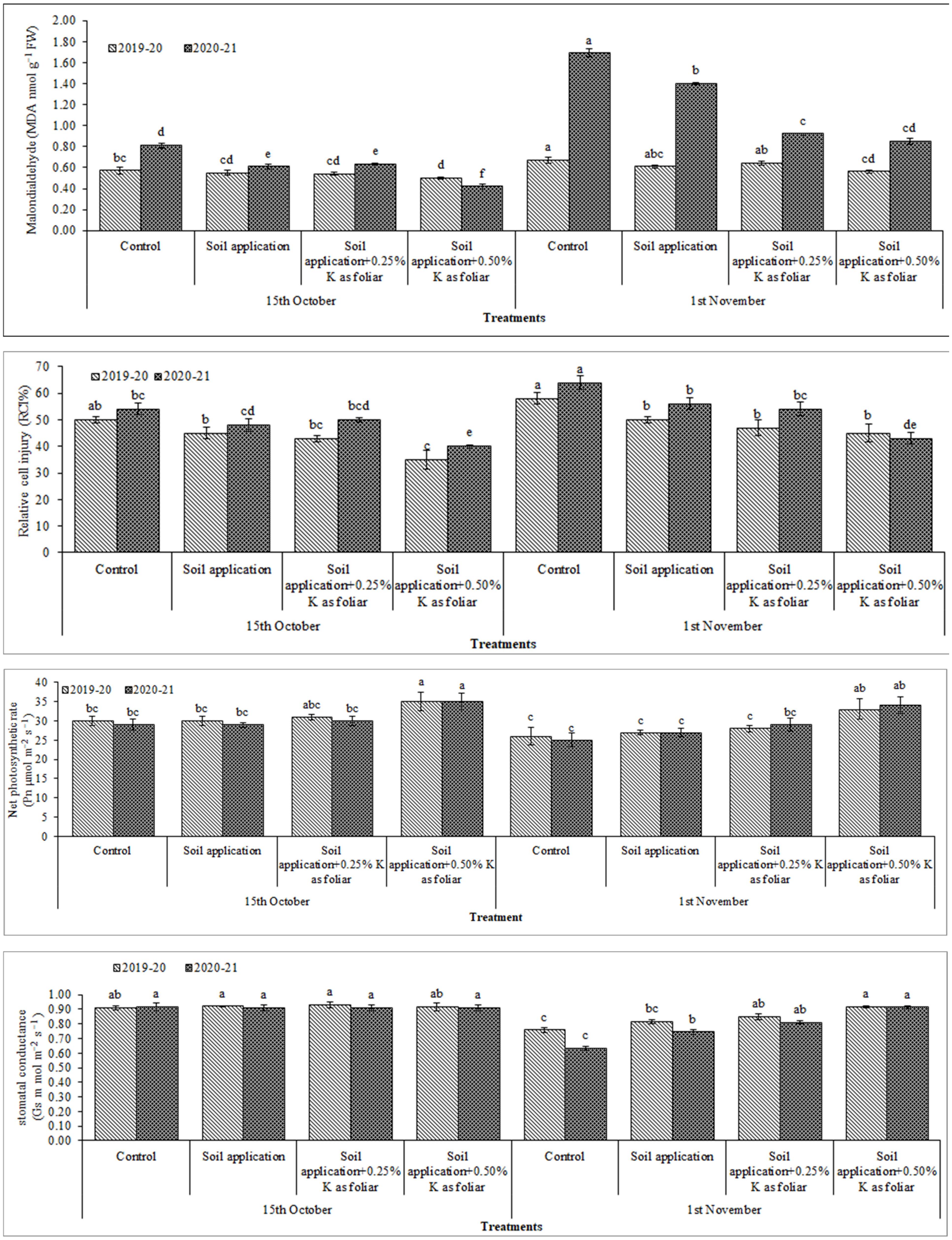

Figure 4. Influence of two sowing dates and potassium application on physiology of canola.

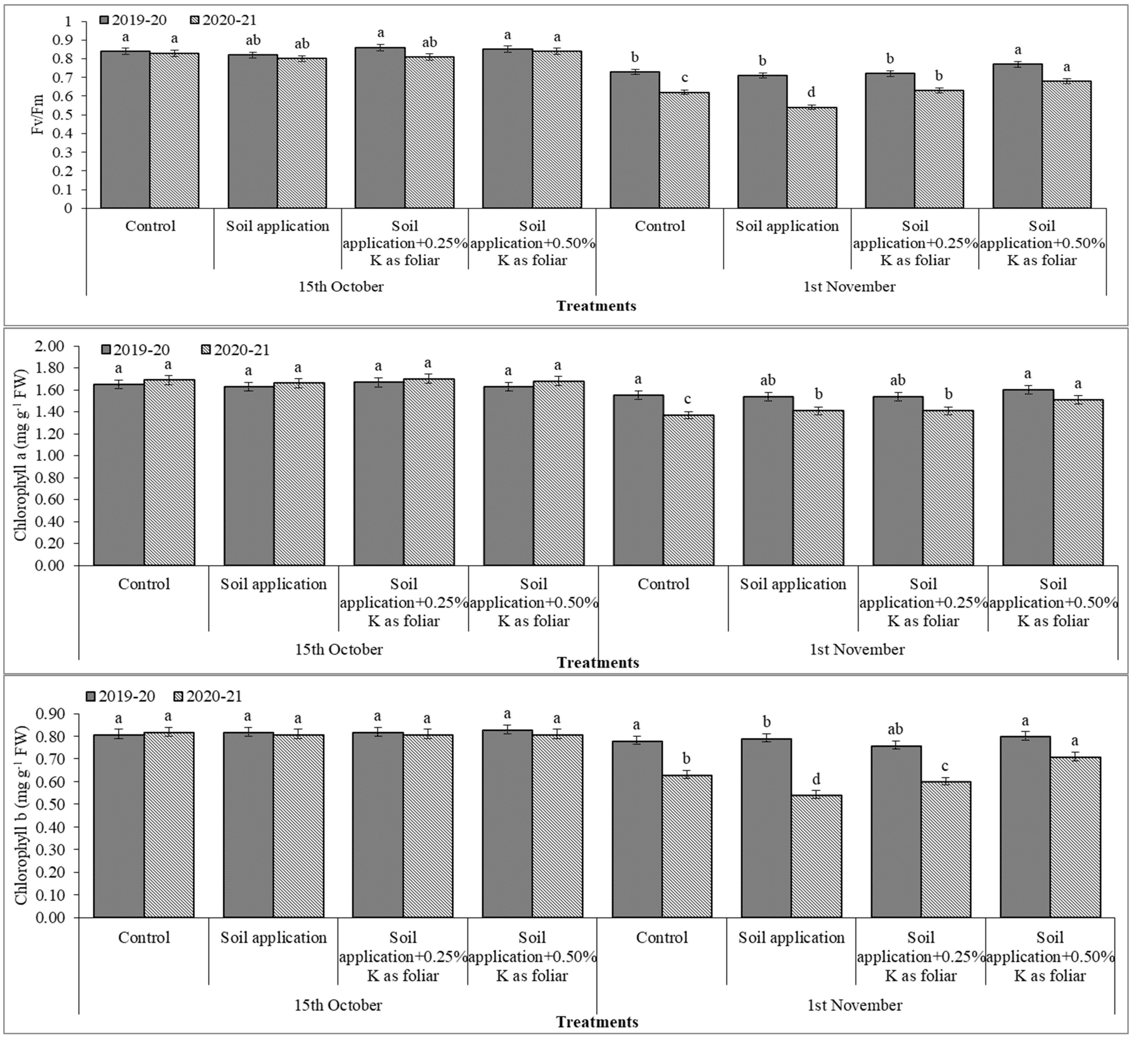

Figure 5. Influence of two sowing dates and potassium application on chlorophyll fluorescence (Fv/Fm) and chlorophyll contents of canola.

pre- and post-flowering stages, compared to the control, there was a 23% increase in net revenue and benefit cost ratio (Figure 6). Similarly, when crop was sowed on November 1st and treated with 0.50% K-foliar sprays at pre- and post-flowering stages, 40% higher net income was obtained compared to the control. Likewise, when crop was sowed on November 1st and treated with 0.50% K-foliar sprays at pre- and post-flowering stages, 32% higher benefit cost ratio was obtained compared to the control, (Figure 6).

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study demonstrated that K-foliar sprays resulted in improved physiological response and yield of canola plants that are likely to face high temperature at flowering under late sowing conditions. Under higher temperature exposure, the plant metabolism as well as many biochemical reactions is disrupted (Hasanuzzaman *et al*., 2013). Potassium enhances tissue water potentiality, which

Table 1. Influence of two sowing dates and potassium application on yield and related traits of canola.[a]

Treatments	Plant height (cm)		Number of branches per plant		Number of pods per Plant		Pod length (cm)		Number of seeds per pod		1000-Seed weight (g)		Seed yield (g)	
	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
Sowing dates (D)														
15th October (D_1)	197A	170A	6	6 A	374 A	238A	6.80	7.43 A	17	23A	4.14 A	4.32 A	1170 A	2606 A
1st November (D_2)	179 B	163 B	5	5B	319 B	171B	6.60	6.22 B	17	18B	3.58 B	3.76 B	723B	2232 B
HSD	10.79	4.19	-	0.16	10.79	17.14	-	0.34	-	1.26	1.06	1.24	43.56	32.66
Treatments (T)														
Control (T_1)	182	165	5	5	254 D	175C	6.43 B	6.54 B	15C	13 C	3.04 C	3.22 C	849 D	2037 D
50 kg K ha^{-1} (T_2)	193	165	5	5	334 C	198 BC	6.63 B	6.68 AB	17 B	21 B	3.90 B	4.08 B	890 C	2278 C
0.25% K+50 kg K ha^{-1} (T_3)	190	168	5	5	379 B	209 AB	6.58 B	6.99 A	17B	23 A	4.29 A	4.38 A	951 B	2601 B
0.50% K+50 kg K ha^{-1} (T_4)	190	168	5	6	419 A	235A	7.17 A	7.07 A	19 A	25 A	4.20 A	4.47 A	1094 A	2760 A
HSD	-	-	-	-	26.86	31.37	0.52	0.44	1.52	1.78	0.18	0.18	41.23	87.11
D×T														
D_1T_1	167	170	5	6	234 d	219ab	6.56	7.17	14	15	3.35	3.53	1156bc	2280 de
D_1T_2	188	169	6	5	339 c	237 a	6.63	7.32	18	24	4.12	4.30	1097c	2413 cd
D_1T_3	181	171	6	6	436b	243a	6.60	7.60	18	27	4.59	4.77	1186ab	2752 b
D_1T_4	180	171	6	6	487a	253a	7.43	7.61	20	26	4.49	4.67	1240a	2980 a
D_2T_1	196	160	5	5	273d	132c	6.30	5.91	16	12	2.72	2.90	543f	1794 f
D_2T_2	197	160	5	5	328c	160c	6.63	6.04	16	18	3.69	3.87	684e	2143 e
D_2T_3	198	165	4	5	322c	174bc	6.57	6.53	16	22	3.99	4.17	715e	2450 c
D_2T_4	199	165	5	5	351c	216ab	6.90	6.37	18	20	3.92	4.10	949d	2540 c
HSD	-	-		-	46.30	53.82	-	-	-	-		-	31.25	150.15

[a] Means sharing same case letter do not differ significantly at P< 0.05

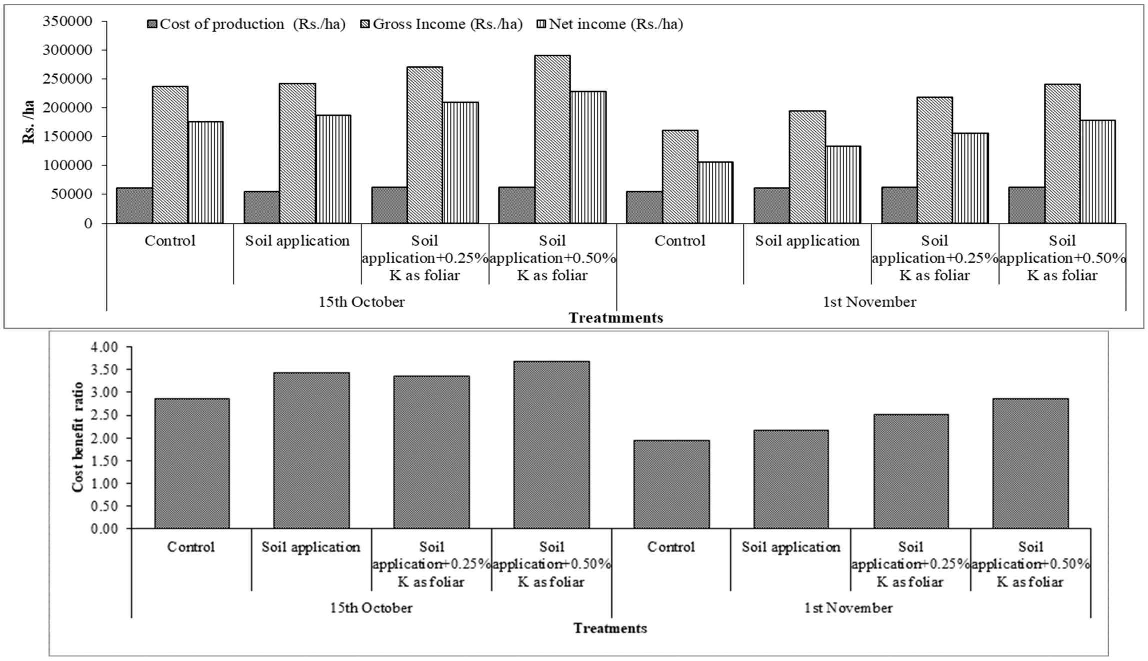

Figure 6. Economic analysis of two sowing dates and foliar spray treatments of canola.

aids in extreme temperature tolerance, and it helps to activate numerous physiological and metabolic processes like photosynthesis, respiration, and nutrition homeostasis (Hasanuzzaman *et al*., 2018). In the present study, the activity of enzymatic antioxidants (SOD, POD, and CAT) was significantly improved by spraying K solution of canola plants sown on 1st November (Figure 3). These enzymes are protein in nature and their function is the transformation of ROS into the form that is non-toxic/harmful for plants, hence play crucial role in defense mechanism of plant, enabling them to mitigate the harmful effect of oxidative stress caused by many abiotic stresses (Saez and Estan-Capell, 2017). These ROS cause lipid peroxidation of the cell membrane (Fang *et al*., 2022).

A higher level of enzymatic antioxidant activity in plants supplied with K-foliar sprays might be due to the role of K in enhancing the production/activity of enzymatic antioxidants in stressed plants (Fang *et al*., 2022). One way K enhances their production/activity is by regulation of enzymes activity present in antioxidant defense pathways (Anschütz *et al*., 2014). Potassium also aids in maintaining cellular ion balance and osmotic potential, which are crucial for enzyme activity and overall plant health under stress. By regulating osmotic balance, K helps prevent cellular dehydration and maintains turgor pressure, which is essential for optimal enzyme function (Siddiqui *et al*., 2021). In addition, fewer contents of MDA and less occurrence of RCI (Figure 4) in plants sprayed with K were also recorded in this study. Malondialdehyde contents in plant leaves are used to estimate the lipid peroxidation (Houmani *et al*., 2022). As discussed above, K application increase the efficacy and contents of enzymatic antioxidants defense systems in plants (Siddiqui *et al*., 2021), thus reduce the cellular damage in plants. Hence, less content of MDA and less prevalence of RCI might be due to this protective role of K against ROS.

Additionally, higher level of TSS in plants (Figure 3) sprayed with K was also recorded. Accumulation of TSS is mainly observed in mild stress, which retard the growth of plant but the process of photosynthesis is not much inhibited (Keunen *et al*., 2013). The production of TSS takes place mainly during osmotic stress and acts as osmo-protectants to stabilize the activity of cell membrane and to main the turgor of cell (Dien *et al*., 2019). Many researchers reported that K enhances the accumulation and assembly of TSS in plants facing abiotic stress through several mechanisms such as osmotic adjustment (Tränkner *et al*., 2018;), the stimulation of numerous enzymes, like RuBisCO (Weng *et al*., 2007) and governing the functioning of photosynthesis machinery (Tavakol *et al*., 2022). Translocation of photo-assimilates from source to sink is also governed by K (Cakmak, 2005).

Net photosynthesis and stomatal conductance (Figure 4) was also enhanced by the foliar application of K on canola. Stomatal opening and closing is governed by K ions (Shabala, 2003). Potassium ions are actively pumped into guard cells causing them to swell and leading to stomatal opening (Lu *et al*., 2019). This process is crucial for regulating loss of water by transpiration and facilitating the uptake of CO_2 for photosynthesis (Lu *et al*., 2019). Moreover, K also influences the photosynthesis as it performs crucial part in the activation of enzymes vital for photosynthesis, such as Rubisco, which catalyzes the fixation of CO_2 during the Calvin cycle (Rawat *et al*., 2022). Canola plants sown on November 1st and subjected to 0.50% K-foliar sprays exhibited an augmentation in chlorophyll levels compared to untreated plants (Figure 5) sown on the same date. Potassium plays a crucial part in the production of precursor molecules for chlorophyll pigments and enhances the capacity to transform radiation energy into chemical energy within the chloroplasts (Zhao *et al*., 2001).

Supplementation of external K caused a noticeable increase in several important parameters of canola crop sown on November 1st. These parameters included the pod count per plant, seeds per pod, and the weight of 1,000 seeds (Table 1). This enhancement in pod and seed quantities can likely be attributed to the ability of K to improve growth by its participation in numerous biological functions, such as enzyme activation, assimilate and nitrate transport, water relations, stomatal regulation and photosynthesis (Oosterhuis *et al*., 2014). The improvement in 1,000-seed weight (Table 1) due to the application of K might be the function of K in photosynthesis and transportation of sugars from source to sink (Oosterhuis *et al*., 2014). The increase in overall yield (Table 1) observed in canola sown on November 1st, attributed to K application, can attribute to a combination of factors. These factors include an improvement in membrane stability, enhanced efficiency of photosynthesis, increased accumulation of carbohydrates, and effective translocation of these substances to developing seeds (Sarwar *et al*., 2022). These combined effects contribute to an overall increase in seed yield and benefit cost ratio.

CONCLUSIONS

This study has demonstrated that the foliar application of K triggers antioxidant activity within plants, as evidenced by increased production of SOD, POD, CAT, and TSS. This timely activation of the antioxidant defense system, brought about by K-foliar spraying, led to a significant decrease in MDA levels, reduced cell injury, and the maintenance of optimal photosynthesis rates, stomatal conductance, and chlorophyll a/b contents. Furthermore, when a combination of 50 kg K ha^{-1} applied at sowing and foliar spraying with 0.50% K at both pre- and post-flowering stages was employed, higher crop yield and improved benefit-cost ratios were obtained. Based on these findings, it is recommended to apply 50 kg K ha^{-1} at sowing and a foliar spray of 0.50% K at the pre and post-flowering stages to canola crop sown late in the season to achieve optimal and economical yield levels.

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محلول پاشی (برگپاشی) پتاسیم تحمل دمای بالا و بهره وری کلزا را در شرایط دیر کاشت افزایش می دهد

صبا اقبال، عصمت الله مالک، ارباب جهانگیر، و نوید اختر

چکیده

پتاسیم (K) اثر دمای بالا را بر روی کلزا کاهش می دهد، به ویژه در مراحل بعدی رشد آن وزمانی که کاشت کلزا با تأخیر انجام شده است. برای بررسی اثر پتاسیم بر تحمل دمای بالا و تولید کلزا، آزمایشی در سال‌های ۲۰۲۱-۲۰۱۹ انجام شد. این آزمایش دارای دو تاریخ کاشت (۱۵ اکتبرو ۱ نوامبر) و چهار تیمار پتاسیم، یعنی شاهد، کاربرد خاکی (۵۰ کیلوگرم پتاسیم در هکتار)، محلول پاشی خاک + ۲۵ % محلول پاشی پتاسیم در مراحل قبل و بعد از گلدهی و محلول پاشی خاک + ۵۰% درصد محلولپاشی K در مرحله قبل و بعد از گلدهی بود. استفاده از ۵۰ کیلوگرم پتاسیم در هکتار به صورت کاربرد خاکی همراه با محلول پاشی ۵۰% پتاسیم منجر به تولید بیشتر مواد بیوشیمیایی (سوپراکسید دیسموتاز، پراکسیداز، کاتالاز و کل قندهای محلول)

علاوه بر سرعت خالص فتوسنتزی و هدایت روزنه‌ای (stomatal conductance)همراه با تولید کمتر مالون دی آلدئید و آسیب نسبی کمتر در سلول‌های گیاهان در تیمارکاشته شده در ۱ نوامبر در مقایسه با گیاهان تیمار نشده گردید. علاوه بر این، گل‌آوری کلروفیل (chlorophyll florescence) و محتوای کلروفیل (a و b) محصولات دیر کاشت را نیز افزایش داد. گیاهان کاشته شده در ۱ نوامبر همراه با ۵۰ کیلوگرم پتاسیم در هکتار به صورت مصرف خاکی به همراه محلول پاشی برگ با ۵۰% پتاسیم نیز عملکرد و بازده اقتصادی بیشتری نسبت به شاهد داشتند. بنابراین پیشنهاد می شود که برای دستیابی به عملکرد بهینه و اقتصادی، ۵۰ کیلوگرم پتاسیم در هکتار در زمان کاشت و محلول پاشی ۵۰ %پتاسیم در مراحل قبل و بعد از گلدهی به کلزای کاشته شده در اواخر فصل عرضه شود.