

Productive Capacity of Manfalouty Pomegranate Trees in Relation to Spraying of Silicon and Vitamins B

Ahmed , M.M.A. Akl; Moawad, A. Mohamed; Hamdy, I.M. Ibrahim and Ragab, H.M. Mohamed.

Hort. Dept. Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ. Egypt
E. mail: faissalfadel@yahoo.com

Abstract: During 2013 and 2014 seasons, Manfalouty pomegranate trees grown under Assiut environmental conditions subjected to spraying potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and / or vitamins B at 25 to 100ppm three times. The merit of this study was elucidating the impact of using single or combined application of silicon and vitamins B on growth , nutritional status of the trees, fruit splitting % and fruiting of such pomegranate cv. Single and combined applications of potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and vitamins B at 25 to 100 ppm considerably improved all growth characters, plant pigments, nutrients in the leaves, yield and fruit quality. Percentage of fruit splitting was remarkably declined in response to these treatments. Increasing concentrations from 0.1 to 0.2% of potassium silicate and from 50 to 100 ppm vitamins B had meaningless effect on such parameters. For reducing fruit splitting and improving yield and fruit quality of Manfalouty pomegranate trees, it is suggested to use a mixture of potassium silicate at 0.1 and vitamins B (B₁ + B₂ + B₆ + B₁₂) at 50 ppm three times at growth start, just after fruit setting and at one month later.

[Ahmed , M.M.A. Akl; Moawad, A. Mohamed; Hamdy, I.M. Ibrahim and Ragab, H.M. Mohamed. **Productive Capacity of Manfalouty Pomegranate Trees in Relation to Spraying of Silicon and Vitamins B.** *World Rural Observ* 2015;7(1):108-118]. ISSN: 1944-6543 (Print); ISSN: 1944-6551 (Online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/rural>. 15

Keywords: Silicon, vitamins B, Manfalouty pomegranate trees, fruit splitting yield and fruit quality

1. Introduction

Fruit splitting and poor yield of Manfalouty pomegranate trees grown under Assiut environmental conditions are considered the main problems facing pomegranate growers. Using non traditional horticultural practices such as application of silicon and vitamins nowadays for controlling such two drawbacks were arised. Using silicon is beneficial in increasing the tolerance of plants to all stresses as well as enhancing photosynthesis and leaf water potential (Epstein, 1999). Application of vitamins B is responsible for improving the tolerance of plants to all stresses, photosynthesis, cell division and plant pigments b (Samiullah, 1988).

Previous studies showed that application of silicon was very effective in promoting growth and fruiting of fruit crops (Gad El- Kareem, 2012; Ahmed *et al.*, 2013; Abdelaal and Oraby- Mona, 2013; Al-Wasfy, 2014; El- Khawaga and Mansour, 2014; Ibrahim and Al-Wasfy, 2014 and Gad El Kareem *et al.*, 2014).

The results of Ahmed *et al.*, (2010); Ahmed *et al.*, (2011); El- Kady- Hanaa, (2011); Ahmed *et al.*, (2012a), (2012b) and (2012c); Ibrahim- Rehab (2012); Abdelaal (2012); Mekawy (2012); Abdelaal *et al.*, (2013); Abdelaal and Aly (2013); Abdelaal *et al.*, (2014); Gad El- Kareem and Abada (2014); Abd El- Latief (2014); Al-Wasfy (2013) and Hassan (2014) emphasized the beneficial effects of using vitamins B on growth and fruiting of various fruit crops.

The target of this study was examining the effect of spraying potassium silicate and/ or vitamins B on growth and fruiting of Manfalouty pomegranate trees grown under Assiut environmental conditions.

2. Material and Methods

Table (1): Analysis of the tested soil at the trial location

constituent	Values
Sand %	5.71
Silt %	11.22
Clay %	83.07
Texture	Clay
pH (1 : 2.5 extract)	7.69
EC (1 :2.5 extract) (mmhos/cm/25°C)	0.69
O.M. %	2.62
CaCO ₃ %	1.41
Total N %	0.09
Available P (Olsen method , ppm)	4.4
Available K (ammonium acetate , ppm)	449.5

This study was carried out during 2013 and 2014 seasons on forty-eight uniform in vigour 12 years- old Manfalouty pomegranate trees (*Punica granatum* L.) grown in a private orchard situated at Megrease village, Sedfa district, Assiut Governorate. The trees are planted at 4x4 meters apart. Surface irrigation system using Nile water was adopted. The texture of the tested soil is clay. Analysis of the experimental soil was done according to the procedures that outlined by Wilde *et al.*, (1985) and the data are shown in Table (1).

This experiment included two factors (A & B). The first factor (A) consisted from four concentrations of potassium silicate namely a₁) 0.0 % , a₂) 0.05 , a₃) 0.1 % and a₄) 0.2% . The second factor (B) comprised from four concentrations of vitamins B (B₁+ B₂+ B₆ + B₁₂) namely b₁) 0.00 ppm , b₂) 25 ppm , b₃) 50 ppm and b₄) 100 ppm. Therefore, this experiment included sixteen treatments. Each treatment was replicated three times, one tree per each. Potassium silicate (25% Si + 10% K₂O) and vitamins B were sprayed three times at growth start just after fruit setting and at one month later.

This experiment was arranged in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) where the four concentrations of potassium silicate and the four concentrations of vitamin B occupied the main and sub plots respectively.

During both seasons, the following parameters were measured, number of main shoots/ tree , main shoot length (cm), number of leaves/ shoot,. Leaf area (cm²) (Ahmed and Morsy, 1999); chlorophylls a & b (Von – Wettstein, 1957) and total chlorophylls (mg/

100 g F.W.) ; percentages of N, P, K, Mg and Ca in the dried leaves (Chapman and Pratt, 1965; Summer, 1985 and Wilde *et al.*, 1985), number of flowers per main shoot, percentages of initial fruit setting and fruit retention, number of fruits/ tree, gross and marketable yields (kg) / tree, fruit splitting %, fruit weight (g.) and dimensions (height and diameter, in cm), fruit peel weight % and fruit peel thickness (cm.), grains % , juice % , pomace % , edible to non edible portions, T.S.S. % , total , reducing and non reducing sugars % (A.O.A.C., 2000) , total soluble tannins % , (Balbaa, 1982) total acidity % as citric acid and, total anthocyanins in the fruit peel and juice (mg/ 100 g F.W.) (Fulcki and Francis, 1968).

Statistical analysis was done according to Mead *et al.*, (1993) New L.S.D. test at 5% was used to compare the differences between different treatment means.

3. Results and Discussion

1- Some vegetative growth characters:

Table (2): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the number of new shoots / tree average shoot length and number of leaves/ shoot of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Number of new shoots / tree									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	80.0	83.0	85.6	86.0	83.7	80.9	83.2	86.3	86.4	84.2
a ₂ 0.05 %	83.5	87.0	90.0	90.6	87.8	84.6	87.9	91.9	92.0	89.1
a ₃ 0.1 %	86.0	88.9	91.9	92.0	89.7	88.0	91.0	94.3	95.0	92.1
a ₄ 0.2 %	86.6	89.0	92.0	92.3	90.0	88.6	91.6	94.6	95.3	92.5
Mean (B)	84.0	87.0	89.9	90.2		85.5	88.4	91.8	92.2	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	2.5	2.4	4.8			2.2	2.1	4.2		
Character	Average shoot length (cm.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	61.7	64.7	68.0	68.3	65.7	62.6	65.6	69.3	70.0	66.9
a ₂ 0.05 %	65.7	68.9	72.3	72.6	69.9	66.6	69.8	73.2	73.3	70.7
a ₃ 0.1 %	69.8	72.9	76.0	76.3	73.8	70.5	71.0	74.3	75.0	72.7
a ₄ 0.2 %	70.0	73.0	76.0	76.0	73.8	71.0	71.3	75.0	75.6	73.2
Mean (B)	66.8	69.9	73.1	73.3		67.7	69.4	73.0	73.2	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	2.0	2.1	4.2			1.9	2.0	4.0		
Character	Number of leaves / shoot									
a ₁ 0.0 %	47.0	51.0	55.0	55.6	52.2	46.0	49.6	53.0	53.6	50.6
a ₂ 0.05 %	49.7	53.6	56.7	57.0	54.3	51.0	55.0	59.0	59.7	56.2
a ₃ 0.1 %	52.3	56.6	60.0	60.7	57.4	55.0	59.0	63.6	64.0	60.4
a ₄ 0.2 %	53.0	57.0	60.6	61.0	57.9	55.6	59.3	64.0	64.6	60.9
Mean (B)	50.5	54.5	58.1	58.6		51.9	55.7	59.9	60.4	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.9	1.8	3.6			2.0	2.0	4.0		

Table (3): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the leaf area as well as chlorophyll a & b in the leaves of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Leaf area (cm) ²									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	2013					2014				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
a ₁ 0.0 %	6.11	6.81	7.55	7.60	7.02	6.41	7.11	7.91	7.95	7.35
a ₂ 0.05 %	6.61	7.41	8.11	8.13	7.57	6.91	7.41	7.92	7.95	7.55
a ₃ 0.1 %	6.83	7.71	8.43	8.45	7.86	7.14	7.50	8.31	8.33	7.82
a ₄ 0.2 %	6.88	7.74	8.45	8.60	7.92	7.16	7.52	8.35	8.36	7.85
Mean (B)	6.61	7.42	8.14	8.20		6.91	7.38	8.12	8.15	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.22	0.23	0.46			0.23	0.23	0.46		
Character	Chlorophyll a (mg / 100 g F.W.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	11.11	11.31	11.55	11.60	11.39	11.00	11.20	11.50	11.55	11.31
a ₂ 0.0 %	11.41	11.64	11.90	11.92	11.72	11.50	11.80	12.10	12.12	11.88
a ₃ 0.1 %	11.79	12.10	12.40	12.41	12.18	12.00	12.25	12.55	12.60	12.35
a ₄ 0.2 %	11.81	12.11	12.41	12.34	12.19	12.03	12.27	12.59	12.60	12.37
Mean (B)	11.53	11.79	12.10	12.03		11.63	11.88	12.19	12.22	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.14	0.15	0.30			0.15	0.16	0.32		
Character	Chlorophyll b (mg / 100 g F.W.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	4.11	4.31	4.55	4.60	4.39	3.97	4.20	4.45	4.46	4.27
a ₂ 0.05 %	4.33	4.60	4.81	4.83	4.64	4.30	4.50	4.71	4.73	4.56
a ₃ 0.1 %	4.60	4.85	5.10	5.12	4.92	4.61	4.83	4.99	4.00	4.61
a ₄ 0.2 %	4.62	4.86	5.11	5.13	4.93	4.62	4.84	5.00	4.02	4.62
Mean (B)	4.42	4.66	4.89	4.92		4.38	4.59	4.79	4.30	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.11	0.11	0.22			0.10	0.10	0.20		

It is clear from the data in Tables (2 & 3) that the four vegetative growth characters namely number of main shoots / tree, main shoot length, number of leaves/ shoot and leaf area were positively affected by spraying potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and / or vitamins B (B₁ + B₂ + B₆ + B₁₂) at 25 to 100 ppm compared with the control treatment. The stimulation was associated with increasing concentrations of each material. A slight effect was attributed to increasing concentrations of potassium silicate from 0.1 to 0.2 % and vitamin B from 50 to 100 ppm. The highest values were recorded on the trees that received three sprays of a mixture of potassium silicate at 0.2% plus vitamins B at 100 ppm. The lowest values were recorded on untreated trees. These results were true in both seasons.

2- Leaf chemical composition:

It is clear from the data in Tables (3 & 4 & 5) that leaf content of plant pigments namely chlorophylls a & b and total chlorophylls as well as nutrients namely N, P, K, Mg and Ca were greatly improved due to spraying potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and/ or vitamins B at 25 to 100 ppm relative to the check treatment. The stimulation was related to the increase in concentrations of each material without clear differences between the higher two concentrations of each material. The highest values of plant pigments and nutrients were recorded on the trees that treated three

times with a mixture of potassium silicate at 0.2 % plus vitamins B at 100 ppm. Leaf contents of these nutrients were minimized in the untreated trees. These results were true in both seasons.

3- Flowering and fruit setting:

It is clear from the data in Table (6) that spraying potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and/ or vitamins B each at 25 to 100 ppm significantly was accompanied with enhancing number of flowers / shoot as well as percentages of initial fruit setting and fruit retention in relative to the control treatment. The increase was in proportional to the increase in concentrations of each material. A slight promotion on these parameters was observed among the higher two concentrations of each material. Using both materials at the higher concentration gave the maximum values. The lowest values were obtained on the untreated vines. These results were true in both seasons.

4- Fruit splitting percentage:

It is clear from the data in Table (7) that a remarkable and significant reduction on the percentage of fruit splitting was observed due to spraying potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2% and / or vitamins B at 25 to 100 ppm comparing with the control treatment. There was a gradual reduction on such unfavourable phenomenon with increasing concentrations of each material. No significant reduction was observed among

the higher two concentration of each material. The lowest values were recorded on the trees that received such two materials together at the higher concentration. The untreated trees produced the maximum values. These results were true in both seasons.

5- Yields/ tree:

It is clear from the data in Tables (7 & 8) that gross and marketable yields as well as number of fruits / tree were remarkably improved in response to foliar application of potassium silicate and/ or vitamins B rather than non- application. The promotion was considerably associated with increasing concentrations of each material. A slight promotion on these parameters was observed between using 0.1 and 0.2 % potassium silicate and 50 and 100 ppm vitamins B. Therefore, from economical point of view it is advised to use potassium silicate at 0.1 % and vitamins B at 50 ppm three times for promoting both yields and number of fruits per tree. There was a remarkable reduction on gross and marketable yield and number of fruits / tree in untreated trees. These results were true in both seasons.

6- Some physical and chemical characteristics of the fruits:

It is clear from the data in Tables (8 to 13) that treating the trees with potassium silicate at 0.05 to 0.2 % and/ or vitamins B at 25 to 100 ppm was very effective in improving fruit quality in terms of increasing fruit weight and dimensions (height and diameter), juice %, grain %, edible to non edible portions, T.S.S., total and reducing sugars % and total anthocyanins in the fruit peel and juice and decreasing fruit peel weight and thickness, total acidity % and total soluble tannins rather than the control treatment. The present treatments had no significant effect on pomace % on the promotion on fruit quality was reasonably correlated with increasing concentrations of each material without substantial promotion among the higher two concentrations of each material. Therefore, the recommendation was the application of potassium silicate at 0.1% and vitamins B at 50 ppm for promoting fruit quality. Unfavourable effects on fruit quality were observed on untreated trees. The present treatments had no considerable effects on non reducing sugars %. These results were true in both seasons.

Table (4): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the total chlorophylls and percentages of N and P in the leaves of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Total Chlorophylls (mg / 100 g F.W.)									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	b ₁ 0.0	B ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	15.22	15.62	16.10	16.20	15.79	14.97	15.40	15.95	16.01	15.58
a ₂ 0.05 %	15.74	16.24	16.71	16.75	16.36	15.80	16.30	16.81	16.85	16.44
a ₃ 0.1 %	16.39	16.45	17.50	17.53	17.09	16.61	17.08	17.54	17.60	17.21
a ₄ 0.2 %	16.43	16.97	17.52	17.56	17.12	16.65	17.11	17.59	17.62	17.24
Mean (B)	15.95	16.45	16.96	17.01		16.01	16.47	16.97	17.02	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.41	0.39	0.78			0.37	0.38	0.76		
Character	Leaf N %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.62	1.68	1.74	1.75	6.79	1.57	1.65	1.74	1.75	1.68
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.73	1.80	1.87	1.88	1.82	1.67	1.75	1.84	1.85	1.78
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.86	1.92	1.99	2.00	1.94	1.79	1.86	1.94	1.95	1.86
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.87	1.93	1.99	2.02	1.95	1.80	1.88	1.95	1.95	1.90
Mean (B)	1.77	1.83	1.90	1.91		1.71	1.79	1.87	1.88	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.06	0.07	0.14			0.05	0.06	0.12		
Character	Leaf P %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.25
a ₂ 0.05 %	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.34	0.35	0.31
a ₃ 0.1 %	0.26	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.36	0.33
a ₄ 0.2 %	0.27	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.36	0.33
Mean (B)	0.24	0.17	0.31	0.32		0.26	0.29	0.33	0.34	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.03	0.03	0.06			0.02	0.03	0.06		

Table (5): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the percentages of K, Mg and Ca in the leaves of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Leaf K %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.19	1.24	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.13	1.19	1.25	1.26	1.52
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.26	1.31	1.35	1.36	1.32	1.20	1.26	1.32	1.32	1.28
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.42	1.38	1.25	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.35
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.42	1.36
Mean (B)	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.37		1.21	1.28	1.35	1.35	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.04	0.05	0.10			0.05	0.05	0.10		
Character	Leaf Mg %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	0.47	0.53	0.60	0.61	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.65	0.66	
a ₂ 0.05 %	0.52	0.59	0.66	0.67	0.61	0.58	0.64	0.70	0.72	
a ₃ 0.1 %	0.57	0.63	0.70	0.72	0.66	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.81	
a ₄ 0.2 %	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.73	0.66	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.82	
Mean (B)	0.54	0.60	0.67	0.68		0.61	0.67	0.74	0.75	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.03	0.04	0.08			0.04	0.04	0.08		
Character	Leaf Ca %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	2.29	2.39	2.50	2.52	2.43	2.33	2.43	2.53	2.55	2.46
a ₂ 0.05 %	2.40	2.51	2.62	2.64	2.54	2.44	2.55	2.66	2.68	2.58
a ₃ 0.1 %	2.49	2.60	2.71	2.71	2.63	2.55	2.67	2.77	2.79	2.70
a ₄ 0.2 %	2.50	2.61	2.72	2.72	2.64	1.56	2.68	2.78	2.80	2.50
Mean (B)	2.42	2.66	2.64	2.65		2.22	2.58	2.63	2.71	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.07	0.07	0.14			0.07	0.08	0.16		

Table (6): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the number of flowers per shoot as well as percentages of initial fruit setting and fruit retention of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	No. of flowers / shoot									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.3
a ₂ 0.05 %	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
a ₃ 0.1 %	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
a ₄ 0.2 %	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mean (B)	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0		3.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.0	1.0	2.0			1.0	1.0	2.0		
Character	Initial fruit setting %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	49.4	50.5	51.6	52.0	50.9	51.1	52.9	54.0	54.1	5.3
a ₂ 0.05 %	51.5	52.9	54.5	54.7	53.4	52.5	54.5	56.0	56.1	54.8
a ₃ 0.1 %	53.7	55.5	58.0	58.1	56.3	54.0	56.9	58.9	59.0	57.2
a ₄ 0.2 %	54.0	55.5	58.1	58.3	56.5	54.1	57.0	59.0	59.1	57.5
Mean (B)	52.2	53.6	55.6	55.8		52.9	55.3	57.0	57.1	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.9	0.8	1.6			0.8	0.8	1.6		
Character	Fruit retention %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	26.0	27.9	30.0	30.3	28.6	27.3	30.0	32.0	32.3	30.4
a ₂ 0.05 %	28.0	31.0	34.0	34.3	31.8	29.9	33.0	36.5	36.9	34.1
a ₃ 0.1 %	30.0	33.3	36.9	37.0	34.3	32.0	36.0	39.3	39.6	36.7
a ₄ 0.2 %	30.3	33.4	36.9	37.1	34.4	32.3	36.1	39.6	40.0	37.0
Mean (B)	28.6	31.4	34.5	34.7		30.4	33.8	36.9	37.2	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.1	1.1	2.2			1.3	1.4	2.8		

Table (7): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on number of fruits / tree, fruit splitting % and gross yield / tree (kg.) of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Number of fruits / tree									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	b ₁ 0.0					b ₂ 25				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	36.0	70.0	103.0	104.0	78.3	49.0	75.0	111.0	112.0	86.8
a ₂ 0.05 %	47.0	107.0	122.0	123.0	99.8	76.0	116.0	134.0	135.0	115.3
a ₃ 0.1 %	77.0	119.0	136.0	137.0	117.3	113.0	151.0	189.0	190.0	150.8
a ₄ 0.2 %	78.0	120.0	137.0	138.0	118.3	114.0	152.0	190.0	191.0	161.8
Mean (B)	59.5	104.0	124.5	125.5		88.0	123.5	132.5	157.0	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	3.0	3.0	6.0			4.0	3.9	7.8		
Character	Fruit splitting %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	15.6	13.0	10.0	9.9	12.13	16.0	12.7	9.6	9.5	12.0
a ₂ 0.05 %	11.0	9.9	9.0	8.8	9.68	10.6	9.5	8.6	8.5	9.3
a ₃ 0.1 %	4.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.85	3.9	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.7
a ₄ 0.2 %	3.9	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.73	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.6
Mean (B)	8.7	7.2	5.8	5.7		8.6	7.0	5.6	5.4	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.1	1.1	2.2			1.0	1.1	2.2		
Character	Gross yield / tree (kg.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	12.6	25.0	37.7	38.2	28.4	17.2	26.9	40.8	41.3	31.6
a ₂ 0.05 %	17.0	39.7	46.6	47.1	37.6	27.6	43.2	51.5	52.0	43.6
a ₃ 0.1 %	30.0	47.5	55.8	56.3	47.4	44.2	60.6	77.7	78.3	65.2
a ₄ 0.2 %	30.4	47.9	56.3	56.7	47.8	44.6	61.0	78.3	78.7	65.7
Mean (B)	22.5	40.0	49.1	49.5		33.40	47.93	24.83	62.58	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	2.2	2.0	4.0			2.5	2.5	5.0		

Table (8): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on marketable yield per tree (kg.) as well fruit weight and height of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Marketable yield / tree (kg.)									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	b ₁ 0.0					b ₂ 25				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	10.6	21.8	33.9	34.4	25.2	14.4	23.5	36.9	37.4	28.1
a ₂ 0.05 %	15.1	38.8	42.4	43.0	34.8	24.7	39.1	47.1	47.6	39.6
a ₃ 0.1 %	28.8	46.1	54.6	55.1	46.2	42.5	58.8	76.1	76.8	63.5
a ₄ 0.2 %	29.2	46.5	55.1	55.6	46.6	42.9	59.2	76.7	77.3	64.2
Mean (B)	20.93	38.30	46.50	47.0		31.1	45.2	59.2	59.8	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	2.2	2.1	4.2			2.0	1.9	3.8		
Character	Fruit weight (g.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	351.0	357.0	366.0	367.0	360.3	350.0	358.0	368.0	369.0	361.3
a ₂ 0.05 %	361.0	371.0	382.0	383.0	374.3	363.0	372.7	384.0	385.0	376.2
a ₃ 0.1 %	389.0	399.0	410.0	411.0	402.3	391.0	401.0	411.0	412.0	403.8
a ₄ 0.2 %	340.0	399.0	411.0	411.0	402.8	391.0	401.0	412.0	412.0	404.0
Mean (B)	372.8	381.5	392.3	391.5		373.8	383.2	393.8	394.5	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	9.0	9.0	18.0			10.0	10.0	20.2		
Character	Fruit height (cm.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	7.91	8.01	8.12	8.13	8.04	7.89	8.11	8.25	8.26	8.13
a ₂ 0.05 %	8.11	8.50	8.90	8.99	8.63	8.22	8.61	8.99	9.02	8.71
a ₃ 0.1 %	8.26	8.71	9.00	9.03	8.75	8.41	8.91	8.99	9.04	8.84
a ₄ 0.2 %	8.27	8.72	9.01	9.04	8.76	8.42	8.94	9.00	9.05	8.85
Mean (B)	8.14	8.49	8.76	8.80		8.24	8.64	8.81	8.84	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.09	0.08	0.16			0.10	0.10	0.20		

Table (9): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on fruit diameter and fruit peel weight and thickness (cm) of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Fruit diameter (cm.)									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	2013					2014				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
a ₁ 0.0 %	8.11	8.23	8.36	8.37	8.27	8.09	8.25	8.50	8.52	8.27
a ₂ 0.05 %	8.25	8.66	8.99	9.05	8.74	8.50	8.81	9.11	9.12	8.89
a ₃ 0.1 %	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.32	9.04	8.71	9.11	9.25	9.27	9.09
a ₄ 0.2 %	8.57	9.01	9.31	9.33	9.06	8.72	9.12	9.26	9.28	9.09
Mean (B)	8.37	8.73	8.99	9.02		8.51	8.82	9.03	9.04	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.08	0.09	0.18			0.09	0.09	0.18		
Character	Fruit peel weight %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	41.5	39.0	37.5	37.3	38.8	43.0	39.5	37.0	36.9	40.4
a ₂ 0.05 %	37.3	35.0	33.0	33.0	34.6	37.0	34.8	32.7	32.5	34.3
a ₃ 0.1 %	35.0	33.5	32.0	31.8	33.0	34.0	33.0	31.5	31.3	32.5
a ₄ 0.2 %	34.9	33.5	31.9	31.8	33.0	33.9	32.9	31.3	31.2	32.3
Mean (B)	37.2	35.3	33.6	33.3		38.2	35.1	33.1	33.0	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.0	1.0	2.0			1.0	1.1	2.2		
Character	Fruit peel thickness (cm.)									
a ₁ 0.0 %	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.71	0.76	0.84	0.76	0.71	0.69	0.75
a ₂ 0.05 %	0.75	0.71	0.66	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.70	0.64	0.63	0.68
a ₃ 0.1 %	0.69	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.70	0.62	0.59	0.59	0.63
a ₄ 0.2 %	0.67	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.62	0.69	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.60
Mean (B)	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.64		0.75	0.67	0.63	0.63	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.04	0.03	0.05			0.04	0.03	0.06		

Table (10): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the percentages of grain weight, juice and pomace of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Grain weight %									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	2013					2014				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
a ₁ 0.0 %	58.5	61.0	62.5	62.7	61.2	57.0	60.5	63.0	63.1	60.9
a ₂ 0.05 %	62.7	65.0	67.0	67.0	65.4	63.0	65.2	67.3	67.5	65.8
a ₃ 0.1 %	65.0	66.5	68.0	68.2	66.9	66.0	67.0	68.5	68.7	67.6
a ₄ 0.2 %	65.1	66.5	68.1	68.2	67.0	66.1	67.1	68.7	68.8	67.6
Mean (B)	62.8	64.8	66.4	66.4		64.0	65.0	66.9	67.0	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.9	0.9	1.8			1.0	1.0	2.0		
Character	Juice %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	38.0	40.0	41.9	42.0	40.5	37.7	40.7	42.0	42.0	40.6
a ₂ 0.05 %	40.9	42.9	45.0	45.3	43.5	41.0	43.0	45.0	45.0	43.5
a ₃ 0.1 %	43.3	45.6	47.0	47.0	45.7	43.5	45.9	46.9	47.0	45.8
a ₄ 0.2 %	43.4	42.7	47.1	47.1	45.8	43.6	46.0	47.0	47.0	43.7
Mean (B)	41.4	43.6	45.3	45.4		41.5	43.9	45.2	45.3	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.2	1.2	2.4			1.0	1.1	2.2		
Character	Fruit pomace %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.7	20.7	19.3	19.8	21.0	21.1	20.3
a ₂ 0.05 %	21.8	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.3
a ₃ 0.1 %	51.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.2	22.5	21.1	21.6	21.7	21.7
a ₄ 0.2 %	51.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	22.5	21.1	21.7	21.8	21.8
Mean (B)	21.4	21.2	21.2	21.1		21.6	21.0	21.7	21.7	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	NS	NS	Ns			NS	NS	NS		

Table (11): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on edible / non edible portions and percentages of T.S.S. and total sugars in the fruits of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Edible / non edible portions									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	2013					2014				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.42	1.56	1.67	1.68	1.58	1.33	1.53	1.70	1.71	1.57
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.68	1.86	2.03	2.03	1.90	1.70	1.87	2.06	2.08	1.93
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.86	1.99	2.13	2.14	2.03	1.94	2.03	2.17	2.17	2.03
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.87	1.99	2.13	2.14	2.03	1.95	2.04	2.19	2.21	2.10
Mean (B)	1.71	1.85	1.99	2.00		1.73	1.87	2.03	2.04	
New L.S.D. 5%	A 0.05	B 0.06	AB 0.12			A 0.05	B 0.05	AB 0.10		
Character	T.S.S. %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	14.2	14.8	15.5	15.6	15.0	14.0	14.9	15.5	15.6	15.0
a ₂ 0.05 %	15.2	15.8	16.3	16.4	15.9	14.6	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.3
a ₃ 0.1 %	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.4
a ₄ 0.2 %	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
Mean (B)	15.3	15.8	16.2	16.3		15.2	15.8	16.1	16.1	
New L.S.D. 5%	A 0.03	B 0.03	AB 0.06			A 0.03	B 0.03	AB 0.06		
Character	Total sugars %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	11.5	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.3	11.8	12.3	13.0	13.2	12.6
a ₂ 0.05 %	12.3	12.9	13.5	13.6	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.2
a ₃ 0.1 %	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.9
a ₄ 0.2 %	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.2	13.8	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.5	14.1
Mean (B)	12.5	13.0	13.6	13.7		12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	
New L.S.D. 5%	A 0.04	B 0.03	AB 0.06			A 0.03	B 0.03	AB 0.06		

Table (12): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the percentages of reducing and non reducing sugars and total soluble tannins in the fruits of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Reducing sugars %									
	Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm									
	2013					2014				
Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
a ₁ 0.0 %	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.1	11.8	11.9	11.4
a ₂ 0.05 %	11.2	11.7	12.3	12.4	11.6	11.2	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.0
a ₃ 0.1 %	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.1	12.6	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.1	12.6
a ₄ 0.2 %	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.1	12.7
Mean (B)	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.5		11.4	12.0	12.6	12.7	
New L.S.D. 5%	A 0.2	B 0.2	AB 0.4			A 0.3	B 0.3	AB 0.6		
Character	Non- reducing sugars %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Mean (B)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2		1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	
New L.S.D. 5%	A NS	B NS	AB NS			A NS	B NS	AB NS		
Character	Total soluble tannins %									
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.33	1.27	1.18	1.16	1.24	1.49	1.20	1.15	1.14	1.25
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.19	1.11	1.03	1.02	1.09	1.20	1.09	1.00	0.99	1.07
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.05	0.99	0.91	0.90	0.96	1.04	0.96	0.90	0.90	0.95
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.04	0.98	0.90	0.90	0.96	1.03	0.95	0.89	0.88	0.94
Mean (B)	1.15	1.09	1.01	1.01		1.19	1.05	0.99	0.98	
New L.S.D. 5%	A 0.05	B 0.05	AB 0.10			A 0.04	B 0.05	AB 0.10		

Table (13): Effect of different concentrations of potassium silicate and vitamins B complex and their combinations on the percentages of total acidity and total anthocyanins in the peel and juice of Manfalouty pomegranate trees during 2013 & 2014 seasons.

Characters	Total acidity %									
	Concentrations of potassium silicate (A)					Concentrations of vitamins B complex (B) ppm				
	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)	b ₁ 0.0	b ₂ 25	b ₃ 50	b ₄ 100	Mean (A)
	2013					2014				
a ₁ 0.0 %	1.520	1.480	1.441	1.437	1.470	1.500	1.460	1.421	1.420	1.450
a ₂ 0.05 %	1.450	1.410	1.380	1.379	1.405	1.430	1.391	1.360	1.359	1.385
a ₃ 0.1 %	1.402	1.371	1.340	1.339	1.363	1.380	1.351	1.311	1.310	1.338
a ₄ 0.2 %	1.399	1.370	1.338	1.337	1.361	1.379	1.350	1.310	1.309	1.337
Mean (B)	1.443	1.408	1.375	1.373		1.422	1.388	1.351	1.350	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	0.031	0.033	0.066			0.025	0.022	0.044		
Character	Total anthocyanins (mg/ 100 g F.W.) in the peels									
a ₁ 0.0 %	46.3	48.9	51.3	51.6	49.5	47.3	50.9	53.6	54.0	51.5
a ₂ 0.05 %	50.0	52.2	55.0	55.3	53.1	52.9	55.0	58.0	58.3	56.1
a ₃ 0.1 %	54.0	56.5	59.0	59.3	57.2	57.0	59.9	61.9	62.0	60.2
a ₄ 0.2 %	54.3	56.8	59.3	59.5	57.5	57.3	60.0	62.0	62.0	60.3
Mean (B)	51.2	53.6	56.2	56.4		53.6	56.5	58.9	59.1	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.6	1.4	2.8			1.5	1.5	3.0		
Character	Total anthocyanins (mg/ 100 g F.W.) in the juice									
a ₁ 0.0 %	33.3	36.0	38.5	39.0	36.7	34.0	37.0	39.0	39.3	37.3
a ₂ 0.05 %	37.0	39.5	42.0	42.3	40.2	38.0	41.5	43.0	43.6	41.5
a ₃ 0.1 %	41.0	43.9	46.0	46.3	44.3	42.3	45.0	48.0	48.3	45.9
a ₄ 0.2 %	41.3	44.0	46.1	46.4	44.5	42.5	45.3	48.2	48.5	46.1
Mean (B)	38.2	40.9	43.2	43.5		39.2	42.2	44.6	44.9	
New L.S.D. 5%	A	B	AB			A	B	AB		
	1.5	1.5	3.0			1.6	1.6	3.2		

4. Discussion

The positive action of vitamins on fruiting of Manfalouty pomegranate might be attributed to their essential role on protecting the plant cells from senescence and disorders as well as enhancing cell division, the biosynthesis of natural hormones such as IAA and ethylene, nutrient and water uptake, photosynthesis, building of plant pigments and proteins, amino acids and plant metabolism. These important functions of vitamins were surely reflected on enhancing growth and vine nutritional status in favour of enhancing yield and fruit quality. (Samiulla *et al.*, 1988).

These results are in harmony with those obtained by Ahmed *et al.*, (2010); El- Kady- Hanaa (2011); Ahmed *et al.*, (2011); Mekawy (2012); Ibrahim-Rehab(2012); Ahmed *et al.*, (2012b), Abdelaal (2012) Ahmed *et al.*, (2012a); Abdelaal and Aly (2013); Abd El- Latief (2014); Abdelaal *et al.*, (2014) and Al- Wasfy (2014).

The promoting effect of silicon on fruiting of Manfalouty pomegranates might be attributed to its effect in enhancing the tolerance of plants to all stresses as well as the biosynthesis of organic fruits (Epstein, 1999).

These results are in concordance with those obtained by Gad El- Kareem, 2012; Ahmed *et al.*, 2013; Abdelaal and Oraby- Mona, 2013; Al-Wasfy, 2014; El- Khawaga and Mansour, 2014; Ibrahim and Al-Wasfy, 2014 and Gad El Kareem *et al.*, 2014)

Conclusion:

For reducing fruit splitting and improving yield and fruit quality of Manfalouty pomegranate trees, it is suggested to use a mixture of potassium silicate at 0.1 and vitamins B (B₁ + B₂ + B₆ + B₁₂) at 50 ppm three times at growth start, just after fruit setting and at one month later.

References

1. Abdelaal, E.H.A. (2012): The synergistic effects of using some nutrients as well as antioxidant substances on growth, nutritional status and productivity of Thompson seedless grapevines grown under Sohag region. Ph. D. Thesis Fac. of Agric Sohag Univ. Egypt.
2. Abdelaal, A.H.M. and Aly, M.M. (2013): The synergistic effects of using turmeric with some antioxidants on growth, vine nutritional status

- and productivity of Ruby seedless grapevines. Hort. Sci. J. of Suez Canal Univ. Vol. 1: 305-308.
3. Abdelaal, A.M.K. and Oraby- Mona, M.M. (2013): Using silicon for increasing the mango cv Ewaise transplants to drought World Rural Observations 5(2): 36-40.
 4. Abdelaal, A.M.K.; Ahmed, F.F. and Abd Elaal, E.E.H. (2013): The stimulative effects of using some nutrients and antioxidants on growth, nutritional status and yield of Thompson seedless grapes. Hort. Sci. J. of Suez Canal Univ. Vol. 1: 322-329.
 5. Abdelaal, A.H.M.; El- Masry, S.E.M.A. ; Abd El-Wahab, M.A. and Abd El- Latief, M.M.H.(2014): Relation of yield and berries quality of Thompson seedless grapevines to foliar application of some vitamins. World Rural Observations. 6(2): 58-62.
 6. Abd El- Latief, M.M.H. (2014): Response of Thompson seedless grapevines to spraying of some vitamins. M. Sc. Thesis Fac. of Agric. Al Azhar Univ. Assiut, Egypt.
 7. Ahmed, F. F and Morsy, M. H. (1999): A new method for measuring leaf area in different fruit species. Minia. J. of Agric .Rec. & Dev.19: 97 - 105.
 8. Ahmed, F.F.; Abdelaal, A.M.K. and Abd Elaal, E.E.H.(2012a): Promoting productivity of Thompson seedless grapevines by application of some antioxidants and nutrients. Minia J. of Agric. Res. Develop. 32(3): 527-542.
 9. Ahmed, F.F.; Abdelaal, A.M.K. and Ibrahim-Rehab, G. (2012b): Benefits of using some vitamins on Thompson seedless grapevines cv. Minia J. of Agric. Res. & Develop. 32(1) 109-128.
 10. Ahmed, F.F.; Abd El-Aziz, F.H. and Abd El-Kareem, A.M. (2010): Relation of fruiting in crimson seedless grapevines by spraying some antioxidants. Proc. Minia 2nd Conf. of Agric. & Environ. Sci. Agric. & develop. Scopes March 20- 24 : 103-112.
 11. Ahmed, F.F.; Abdelaal, A.M.K.; Abdelaziz, F.H. and El- Kady, Hanna, F.M. (2011b): Productivity of Thompson seedless grapevines as influenced by application of some antioxidant and nutrient treatments. Minia J. of Agric. Res. & Develop. 31 (2): 219-232.
 12. Ahmed, F.F.; Mohamed, M.A.; Ragab, M.A.; Merwad, E.A.M. and Mekawy, A.Y. (2012c): Improving productivity of Thompson seedless grapevines by application of some vitamins, humic acid and farmyard manure extract. Minia J. of Agric. Res. & develop. 32 (3): 511-525.
 13. Ahmed, F.F.; Mansour, A.E.M.; Mohamed, A.Y.; Mostafa, E.A.M. and Ashour, N.E. (2013): Using silicon and salicylic acid for promoting production of Hindy Bisinnara mango trees grown under sandy soil.
 14. Al- Wasfy, M.M. (2013): Response of Sakkoti date palms to foliar application of royal jelly, silicon and vitamins B. Nature of Sci. 9 (5): 315-321.
 15. Al- Wasfy, M.M.M. (2014): The synergistic effects of using silicon with some vitamins on growth and fruiting of Flame seedless grapevines Stem Cell 5(1):8-13.
 16. Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (A.O.A.C.) (2000): Official Methods of Analysis (A.O.A.C), 12th Ed., Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington D.C., U.S.A. pp. 490-510.
 17. Balbaa, S.I.(1981): Chemistry of Drugs. Laboratory Manual Cairo Univ. Chapter 6:127-132.
 18. Chapman, H.D. and Pratt, P.E. (1965): Methods of Analysis for Soil, Plant and Water. Univ. of Calif. Division of Agric. Sci. 172- 173.
 19. El- Kady – Hanaa, F.M. (2011): Productive performance of Thompson seedless grapevines in relation to application of some antioxidants, magnesium and boron. M. Sc. Thesis Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ. Egypt.
 20. El- Khawaga, A.S. and Mansor, A.E.A. (2014): Promoting productivity of Washington Navel orange trees by using some crop seed sprout extracts. silicon and glutathione. Middle East J. of Applied Sci., 4 (3): 779-785.
 21. Epstein, E.(1999): Silicon. Annl. Rev. Plant. Physiol. Plant Mol- Bio. 50: 641-664.
 22. Fuldki, T. and Francis, F.J. (1968): Quantitative methods for anthocyanins 1- Extraction and determination for total anthocyanin J. Food Sci. 33:72-77.
 23. Gad El- Kareem, M.R. (2012): Improving productivity of Taimour mango trees by using glutathione, silicon and vitamin B. Minia J. of Agric. Res. & Develop 32 (7): 1105-1121.
 24. Gad El- Kareem, M.R. and Abada, M.A.M. (2014): Trials for promoting productivity of Flame seedless grapevines. J. Biol. Chem. Environ. Sci. 9(1):35-46.
 25. Gad El- Kareem, M.R.; Abdelaal, A.M.K. and Mohamed A.Y. (2014): The synergistic effects of using silicon and selenium on fruiting of Zaghoul date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) World Academy of Engineering and Technology, Inter. J. of Agric. Biosystems Sci. and Engineering 8(3): 959-964.
 26. Hassan, H.S.E. (2014): Attempts for relieving alternate bearing in Balady mandarin trees by

- spraying some amino acids and vitamins. M. Sc. Thesis Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ. Egypt.
27. Ibrahim, H.I.M. and Al- Wasfy, M.M. (2014): The promotive impact of using silicon and selenium with potassium and boron on fruiting of Valencia orange trees grown under Minia region conditions. *World Rural Observations* 6(2): 28-36.
 28. Ibrahim- Rehab, G. (2012): Behaviour of Thompson seedless grapevines of spraying of some vitamins. M, Sc. Thesis Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ. Egypt.
 29. Mead, R.; Curnow, R.N. and Harted, A.M. (1993): *Statistical Methods in Agricultural and Experimental Biology*. Second Ed. Chapman & Hall. London, pp. 10- 44.
 30. Mekawy, A.Y.M. (2012): Attempts for improving yield quantitatively and qualitatively of Thompson seedless grapevines by application of some antioxidants with humic acid and farmyard manure extract. Ph. D. Thesis Fac. of Agric. Minia Univ. Egypt.
 31. Samiulah, S.A. Ansar, M.M. and Afridi, R.K. (1988): B- vitamins in relation to crop productivity. *Ind. Re. Life. Sci.* : 80-92.
 32. Summer, M.E. (1985): Diagnosis and recommendation Integrated system (DRIS) as a guide to orchard fertilization. *Hort. Abst.* 55 (8): 7502.
 33. Von- Wettstein, D. V. C. (1957): Clatale und der Sumbmikro Skopisne Formwechsel de Plastids. *Experimental Cell Research*, 12:427.
 34. Wilde, S. A, Corey, R. B, Layer, J. G. and Voigt, G. K. (1985): *Soils and Plant Analysis for Tree Culture*. 3rd Ed. Oxford and IBH publishing Co., New Delhi, India, pp. 490-510.

2/21/2015