



## INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Coffee husk = 50% (by weight) of the total amount of coffee harvested.
- ❖ 45 kg of dry coffee pulp = 4.5 kg of inorganic fertilizer formulated 14-3-37.
- ❖ There is growing interest in using wastes to improve soil productivity in agricultural systems.
- ❖ Plant residues are beneficial in the regeneration of soil nutrients, organic matter and improving the physical and biological properties.
- ❖ The combined application of organic wastes and chemical fertilizers improved the synchrony between nutrient release and plant uptake.

## OBJECTIVE

This research aimed to estimate K mineralization from soil applied coffee husks, as affected by nitrogen application.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

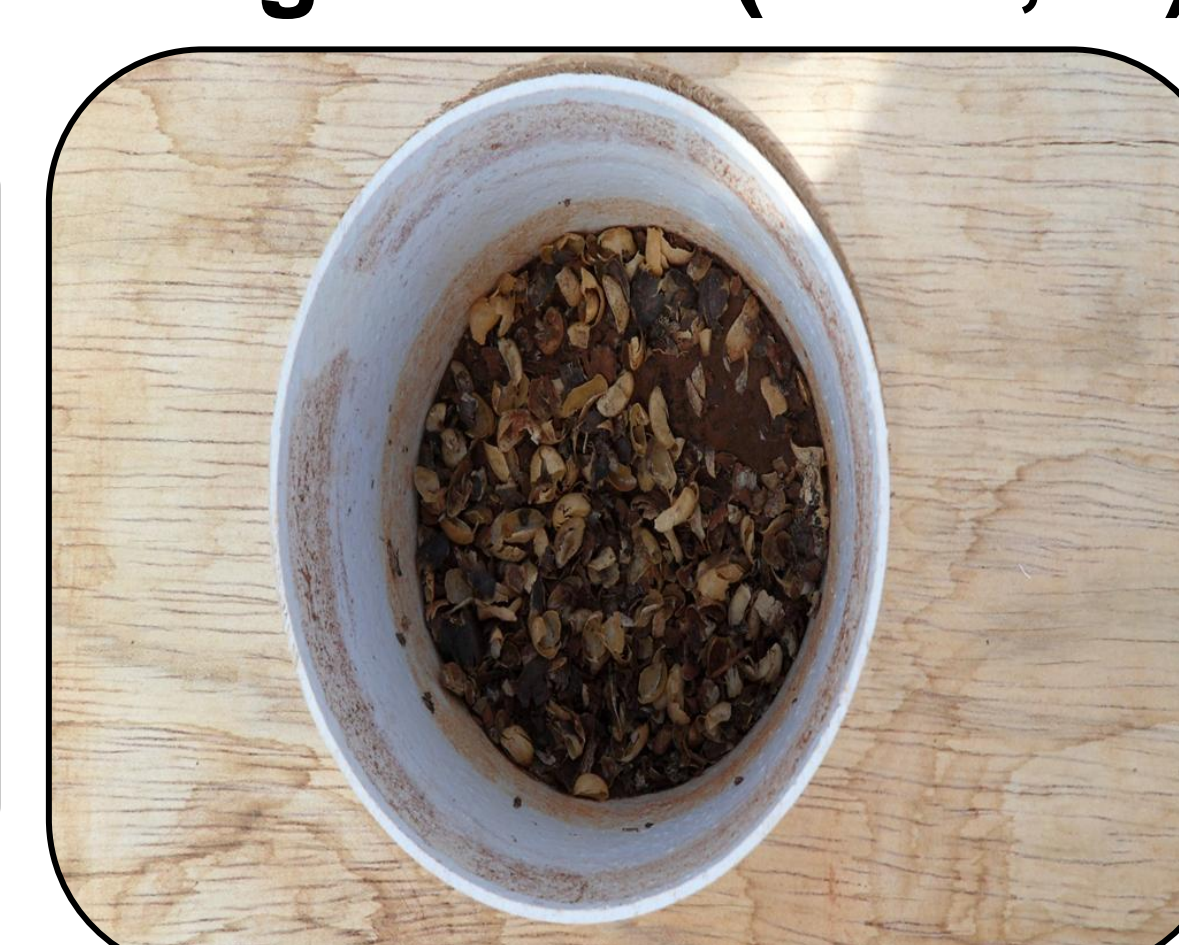
**Study site:** College of Agricultural Sciences (soil columns in a greenhouse).

**Treatments:** 0, 80, 160, 240 and 320 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> of N, as NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> fertilizer, in the presence and absence of 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> of coffee husks.

**Sampling:** At 50<sup>th</sup>, 100<sup>th</sup> and 150<sup>th</sup> day.

**Evaluations:** Soil samples were collected and analyzed for K contents at depths of 0-0.05; 0.05-0.10; 0.10-0.15 and 0.15 to 0.40 m.

**Data analyses:** Data were subjected to analysis of variance, and when F values were significant (P < 0,05), to regression analysis.



## RESULTS

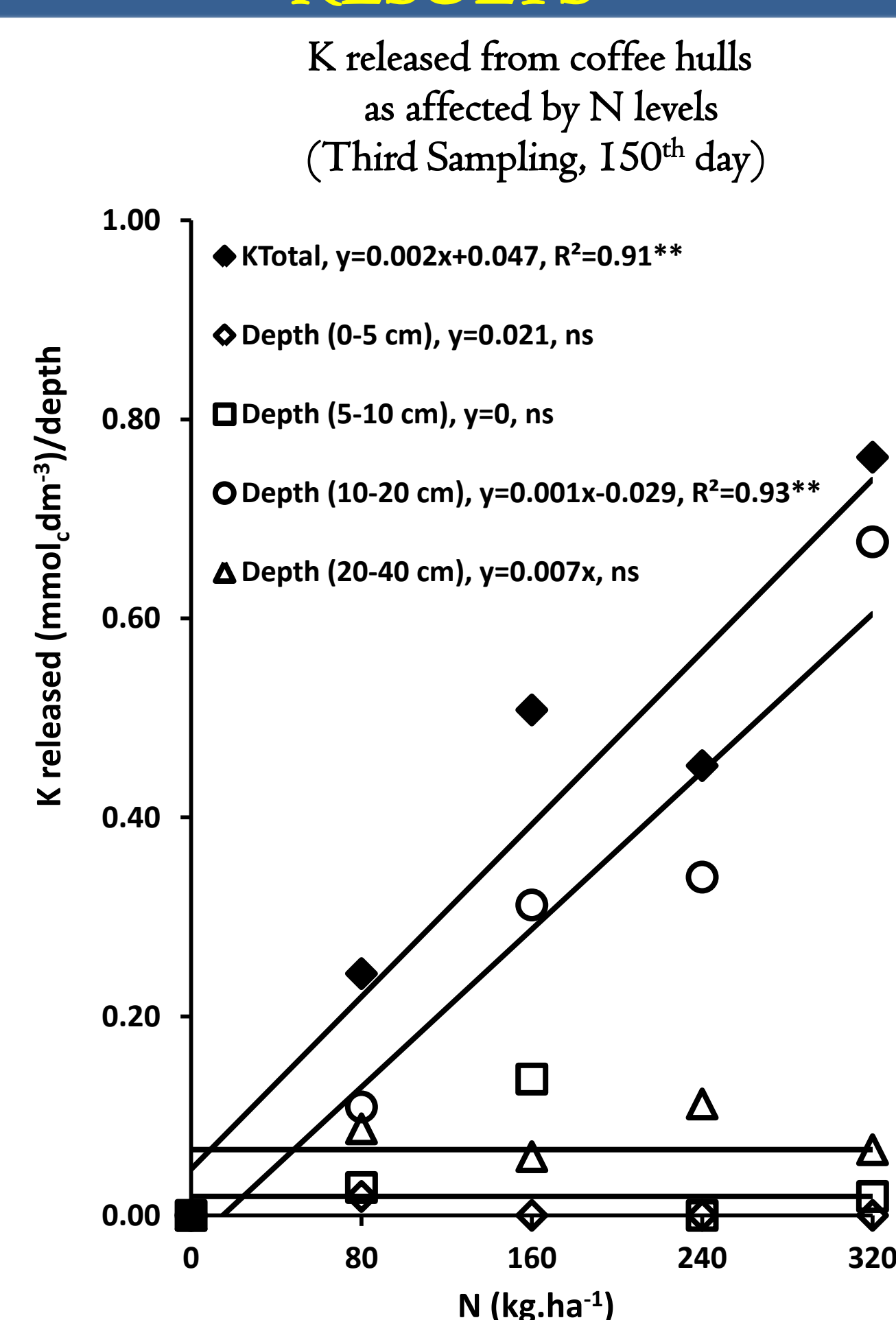
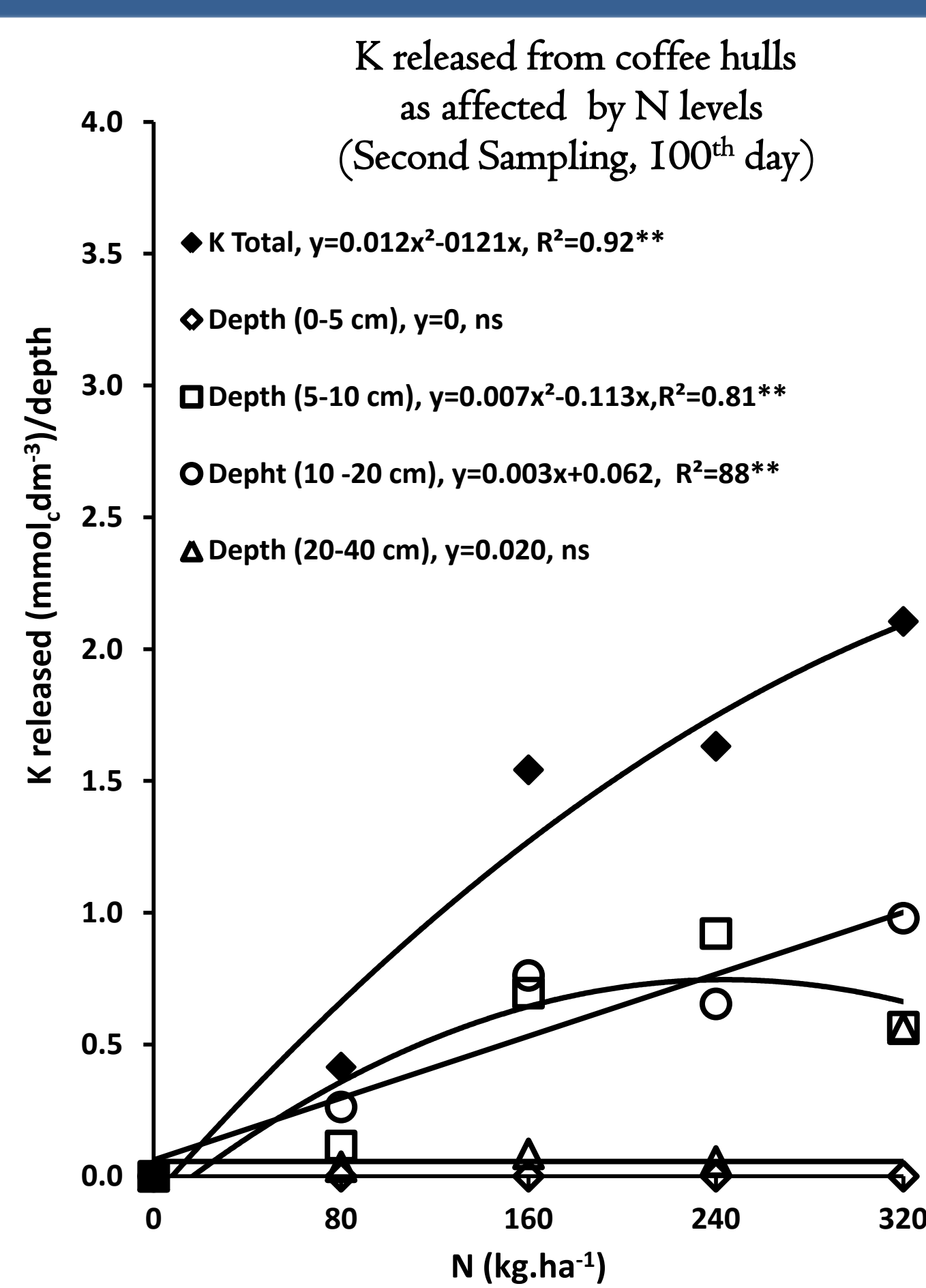
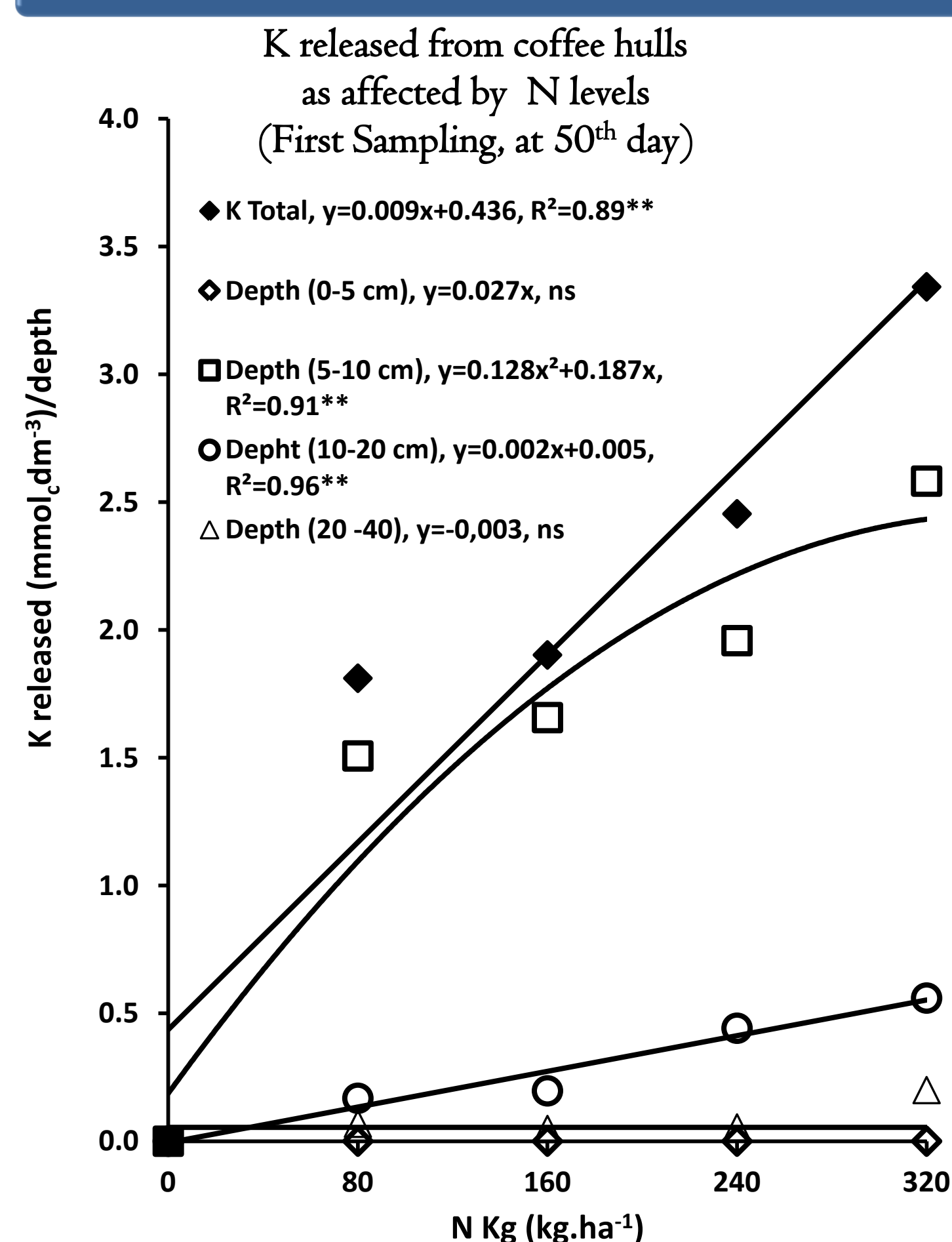


Table 1. Coffee husks characterization.

N	P	K	Ca	Mg	C	S
g.kg <sup>-1</sup>						
13.23	0.78	24.79	3.09	0.77	412.5	2.12
C:N Ratio	Cellulose	Lignin	Phenol*	pH	C.E	Brix
g.kg <sup>-1</sup>					μS/cm <sup>2</sup>	%
31.18	25.64	15.41	16.90	5.62	1,953.00	29.80

\*Tannic acid equivalent.

## CONCLUSIONS

- Regardless of the evaluation period (i.e. day 50, 100, or 150), Higher N applications resulted in greater K release from coffee husks.
- The application of N levels (on treatments without coffee husks) did not affect soil K contents during the evaluation period.