



W. Garrett Owen¹



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Nutritional Monitoring Series

Dill

(*Coriandrum sativum*)

Dill requires low fertility of 100 ppm N or less. Insufficient or no fertility induces an overall chlorosis (yellow) and stunted plant growth. Overfertilization causes excessive growth. Optimal substrate pH values for dill range from 5.8 to 6.2. Substrate pH above 6.2, inhibits iron (Fe) availability inducing chlorosis of the upper foliage.



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Figure 1A. Substrate pH below 5.8 during dill (*Anethum graveolens*) production results in stunted plant growth. Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.

Target Nutrition Parameters

pH Category III:
5.8 to 6.2

Fertility Category:
Ultra Low to Low
< 100 ppm N

EC Category A:
1:2 Extraction:
0.2 to 0.3 mS/cm

SME:
0.4 to 0.6 mS/cm

PourThru:
0.4 to 0.9 mS/cm

Dill

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Dill 'Bouquet'



pH: 3.6 4.8 5.5 5.8 6.5 7.2 7.8

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Dill 'Fernleaf'



pH: 3.5 4.6 5.6 5.9 6.4 7.3 7.9

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Figure 1B. Substrate pH below 5.8 during dill (*Anethum graveolens*) production results in stunted plant growth. Photos by: W. Garrett Owen.

Fertility Management of Dill

Dill should be grown with a substrate pH range of 5.8 to 6.2. Use recommended 1:2 Extraction, SME, or PourThru methods to determine and monitor substrate pH and soluble salts [referred to as electrical conductivity (EC)] values. Additionally, conduct routine foliar analysis tests to monitor crop nutrient status. Leaf tissue nutrient levels found in mature dill leaves are provided in Table 1, which can serve as a guideline in diagnosing suspected nutrient disorders. Monitoring substrate pH and nutrient status will enable growers to avoid pH induced nutritional disorders.

Substrate pH below 5.8 results in stunted plant growth (Fig. 1A-B). Corrective procedures for low substrate pH should begin around 5.6. Substrate pH below 5.4 to 5.6 will inhibit magnesium (Mg) uptake causing lower or older leaves to become Mg-deficient and exhibit interveinal chlorosis (yellowing). Monthly applications of supplemental Mg in the form of magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$; Epsom salts) at a rate of 8 oz./100 gal. of water in areas with naturally occurring Mg in the water supply or 16 oz./100 gal. of water in areas lacking Mg in the irrigation water will prevent Mg deficiency and symptomology

development.

High substrate pH above 6.2 can inhibit Fe uptake causing newly developed and recently matured leaves to become Fe-deficient and exhibit chlorosis (yellowing; Fig. 2). If Fe deficiency symptoms progress, interveinal chlorosis intensifies and leaves may become bleached. Plant growth can also become stunted (Fig. 3A-B). Corrective procedures for high substrate pH should begin within the range of 6.2 to 6.4.

During dill production, maintain low fertility levels of 100 ppm N or less (Fig. 4). Insufficient fertility levels (low EC) will result in lower leaf chlorosis (reddening; Fig. 5) and stunted plant growth (Fig. 6). Overfertilization (high EC) results in lower leaf necrosis (death) and excessive growth (Fig. 7). If EC values become excessive, leach the substrate with clear irrigation water twice before providing fertility. It is best to monitor the crop to avoid excessive EC values than to waste fertilizer by leaching it from the pots.

Summary

Providing ultra-low to low fertility of < 100 ppm N and maintaining a pH of 5.8 to 6.2 will help prevent most nutritional disorders.

Literature Cited

Bryson, G.M. and H.A. Mills. 2015. Plant analysis handbook IV. Micro Macro Publishing, Athens, GA.



Figure 2. Substrate pH above 6.2 can inhibit iron (Fe) uptake causing newly developed and recently matured leaves of dill (*Anethum graveolens*) to become Fe-deficient and exhibit chlorosis (yellowing). Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.



Figure 3. Substrate pH above 6.2 can inhibit plant growth causing dill (*Anethum graveolens*) (A) 'Bouquet' and (B) 'Fernleaf' to become stunted. Photos by: W. Garrett Owen.

Dill 'Bouquet' Nitrogen (ppm)

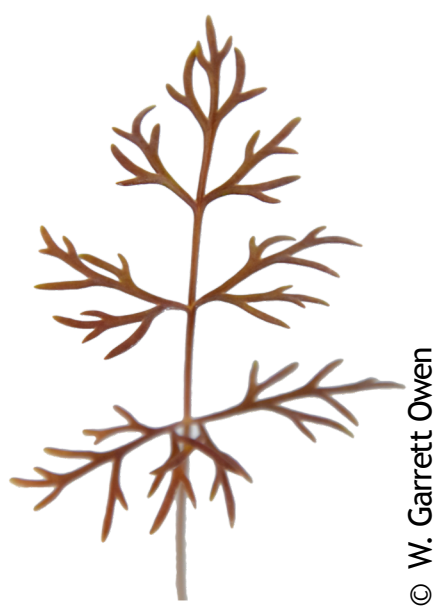
0 50 75 100 200 300 400



**Nitrogen provided by 17N-4P-17K
Photos taken 5 weeks after transplant**

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Figure 4. During dill (*Anethum graveolens*) 'Bouquet' production, maintain low fertility levels of 100 ppm N or less. Photos by: W. Garrett Owen.



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Figure 5. Providing insufficient fertility [low electrical conductivity (EC)] during dill (*Anethum graveolens*) production can result in lower leaf chlorosis (reddening). Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.



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Figure 6. Providing insufficient fertility [low electrical conductivity (EC)] during dill (*Anethum graveolens*) production can result in stunted plant growth and overall chlorosis (yellowing). Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.



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Figure 7. Overfertilization [high electrical conductivity (EC)] during dill (*Anethum graveolens*) production can result in excessive plant growth. Photo by: W. Garrett Owen.

Table 1. Recommended foliar nutrient concentrations for dill (*Anethum graveolens*).

Element		Recommended Range ¹
Nitrogen (N)	(%)	4.50 - 5.50
Phosphorus (P)		0.31 - 0.45
Potassium (K)		3.50 - 5.00
Calcium (Ca)		1.25 - 2.20
Magnesium (Mg)		0.25 - 0.40
Sulfur (S)		0.30 - 0.40
Iron (Fe)	(ppm)	60 - 300
Manganese (Mn)		50 - 250
Zinc (Zn)		25 - 100
Copper (Cu)		5 - 15
Boron (B)		25 - 55
Molybdenum (Mo)		0.40 - 1.00

Source: ¹ Bryson and Mills (2015)



Corrective Procedures for Modifying Substrate pH and Electrical Conductivity (EC)

When the pH or substrate electrical conductivity (EC) drifts into unwanted territory, adjustments must be made. Below are the standard corrective procedures used to modify the substrate pH and EC for greenhouse grown crops in soilless substrates.

1. Low Substrate pH Correction

When Fe and Mn toxicity becomes a problem, adjust (raising) substrate pH to the recommended pH range. Corrective procedures to raise low pH levels are listed below. Switching to a basic fertilizer when the substrate pH is nearing the lower limit will help stabilize the pH. If the pH is below the recommended range, then corrective procedures will need to be implemented. Flowable lime is one option. Using a rate of 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water will typically increase the substrate pH by roughly 0.5 pH units. Two quarts can be used through an injector. Additional applications can be made if needed. Potassium bicarbonate (KHCO_3) can also be applied. A rate of 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water will increase the substrate pH by roughly 0.8 pH units. This treatment will also provide excessive potassium (K) and cause a spike in the substrate EC. A leaching irrigation with clear water is required the following day to restore the nutrient balance (the ratio of K:Ca:Mg) and lower the EC. As always, remember to recheck your substrate pH to determine if reapplications are needed.

pH Adjustment Recommendations

Flowable Lime

- Use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water.
Rinse foliage.
- Avoid damage to your injector by using rates of 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water, or less.
- Can split applications.

Hydrated Lime

- Mix 1 pound in 3 to 5 gallons of WARM water. Mix twice. Let settle. Decant liquid and apply through injector at 1:15.
- Caustic (rinse foliage ASAP and avoid skin contact)

Potassium Bicarbonate (KHCO_3)

- Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water
- Rinse foliage immediately.
- Provides 933 ppm K.
- Leach heavily the following day with a complete fertilizer to reduce substrate EC and restore nutrient balance.
- Rates greater than 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water can cause phytotoxicity!

2. High Substrate pH Correction

The target pH for many species is between 5.8 and 6.2. Higher pH values will result in Fe deficiency and lead to the development of interveinal chlorosis on the upper leaves. Check the substrate pH to determine if it is too high. Be careful when lowering the substrate pH, because going too low can be much more problematic and difficult to deal with.

Acid-based Fertilizer

If the substrate pH is just beginning to increase, then first consider switching to an acidic-based fertilizer. These ammoniacal-nitrogen (N) based fertilizers are naturally acidic and plant nitrogen uptake will help moderate the substrate pH over a week or two.

Acid Water Drench

Some growers use this intermediate correction if pH levels are not excessively high and a quick lower of the substrate pH is desired. Use sulfuric acid to acidify your irrigation water to a pH 4.0 to 4.5. Apply this acid water as a substrate drench providing 5 to 10% excessive leaching of the substrate. Rinse the foliage to avoid phytotoxicity. Results should be visible within 5 days. Retest the substrate pH and repeat if needed.

Iron Drench

If the levels are excessively high, then an Fe chelate application can be made to the substrate. Below are the options.

Iron Chelate Drench (options)

- Iron-EDDHA: mix 5 ounces in 100 gallons of water
- Iron-DTPA: mix 5 ounces in 100 gallons of water
- Iron sulfate: mix 4-8 ounces in 100 gallons of water
- Apply as a substrate drench with sufficient volume to leach the pot.
- Rinse foliage immediately.
- Avoid use on iron efficient plants (geraniums).

3. Low EC Correction

If low EC problems occur, increase the fertilization rate to 300 ppm N for a few applications before returning to the recommend fertilization rate for the crop.

4. High EC Correction

Excessively high fertilization rates will result in a marginal leaf burn. Check the substrate EC to confirm your diagnosis. Values greater than 6.0 mS/cm based on the PourThru sampling method can be problematic for many plants.

Switch to Clear Water Irrigations

If the substrate EC is just beginning to increase over time, then leach with a few clear water irrigations to lower EC levels by flushing out the salts.

Clear Water Leaching

If the EC values are excessively high, leach the substrate twice with back-to-back clear water irrigations. Then allow the substrate to dry down normally before retesting the EC. If EC levels are still too high, repeat the double leach. Once the substrate EC is back within the normal range, use a balanced fertilizer at a rate of 150 to 200 ppm N.



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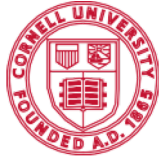
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