Table 5. Economics of different sources of potassium on Amrapali mango.					
Treatment	Treatment cost [†] , INR/ha	Total cost, INR/ha	Total yield, kg/ha	Gross income ^{††} , INR/ha	Net income, INR/ha
K ₂ SO ₄ (0.5%)	10,000	90,000	11,418	228,360	138,360
K ₂ SO ₄ (1.0%)	20,000	100,000	12,659	253,180	153,180
KCI (0.5%)	9,100	89,100	11,490	229,800	140,700
KCI (1.0%)	18,200	98,200	11,624	232,480	134,280
KNO ₃ (0.5%)	8,000	88,000	10,749	214,980	126,980
KNO ₃ 1.0%	16,000	96,000	11,150	223,000	127,000
Control	-	80,000	10,302	206,040	126,040
CD (p = 0.05)	12	10	10	144	123

[†] Cost of 500 g of KCl, KNO₂, and K₂SO₄ = INR 455, 400, and 500, respectively.

might be due to the fact that $\rm K_2SO_4$ contains considerably more $\rm SO_4$ -S than other sources. However, Haifa (2009) obtained a most beneficial effect with the application of $\rm KNO_3$. Extension of shelf life with the application of $\rm K_2SO_4$ was also observed by Ramesh and Kumar (2007) in banana.

Summary

Foliar spray of different sources of K improved final fruit yield and net income (**Table 5**). The 1.0% K₂SO₄ treatment was most profitable and significantly more income was generated compared to the control. Yield, quality, and economic traits all suggest the advantages from applying 1.0 % K₂SO₄.

Finally, it is recommended to integrate sulphate forms of foliar K into the nutrition of mango *cv. Amrapali* along with recommended doses of N and P. **RESA**

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^{††}Average Price of 1 kg mango = INR 20.