



## Effect of integrated nutrient management on soil fertility and yield of maize crop (*Zea mays*) in Entic Haplustert in Tamil Nadu, India

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**Abstract:** A field experiment was conducted to study the integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilizers on the soil fertility status of Entic Haplustert in maize at Malayalathanpatti village, situated at Madurai district during Kharif season of 2008-2009. The experiment was conducted in Randomized Block Design with three replications in Annaiyur soil series (Entic Haplustert). The results revealed that highest grain yield of 4402 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> was recorded in treatment that received vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent Recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF) and it was found to be superior to over treatments. Application of vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup>+75 percent RDF recorded the highest calcium and magnesium content in pot harvest soil sample (0.139 and 0.281%). And also increased the crude protein (16.67 %) and starch (81.34 %) content in maize crop and it was followed by the treatment which received sewage sludge 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF (Recommended dose of fertilizers) and green leaf manure @12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup> whereas the lowest value was recorded in control plot respectively. The vermicompost along with inorganic fertilizers were efficiently used by maize crop for their growth and development and also maintained soil fertility and increased yield of the crop.

**Keywords:** Maize crop, Organic and inorganic sources, Quality, RDF, Secondary nutrients

### INTRODUCTION

The conjunctive application of organics with inorganic sources of nutrients reduces the dependence on chemical inputs (Vanlanwe *et al.*, 2002). Utilization of indigenous sources of organics serve as alternatives and or supplements to chemical fertilizers and help in increasing the productivity of the maize (Seshaiah, 2000). Maize is globally the top ranking cereal in potential grain productivity. It is cultivated in tropical regions of the world. In India, maize is cultivated in about 7.59 million hectares with a production of 14.71 million tones. It is a very difficult task for our agriculturists to increase the maize production from the present level of 34 to 100 million tonnes. In Tamil Nadu maize is cultivated in an area of 0.20 million hectares with a production of 0.24 million tonnes and an average productivity of 1189 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (Ministry of Agriculture, Crop Report, 2007). By 2020 AD, the requirement of maize for various sectors will be around 100 million tonnes, of which the poultry sector demand alone will be 31 million tonnes. It is a very difficult task for our agriculturists to increase the maize production from the present level of 34 to 100 million tonnes (Seshaiah, 2000). As the mineral fertilizer alone cannot meet the requirements of crops and cropping systems because of high cost and also environment related risks involved in its application and usage, integrated use of

organics and inorganics is desired to attained the sustainability of a system. Integrated use of concentrated manure and chemical fertilizers improved the enzymatic activities as well as microbial population of bacteria, fungal and actinomycetes. Decomposition of organic matter and recycling of carbon have substantial effect on the activity of enzyme evolved in mineralization of nutrients. soil enzymes significantly contribute to soil health. Vermicomposting is one such viable technique for augmentation of organic source in soil. Application of vermicompost influences the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil. It improves the water holding capacity of the soil. Use of vermicomposting is being advocated for sustaining soil fertility in various field crops (Senthil Kumar and Surendran, 2002). The disposal of such sludges on agricultural lands offers potential for generation and recycling of nutrients. Sewage sludge apart from providing organic matter (contains around 50% dry matter), may also enrich soils with other nutrients like nitrogen (1-7% N), phosphorous (1-5% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), potassium (0.1-3% K<sub>2</sub>O) and other elements (Dowdy *et al.*, 1978). Coir pith a by product of coir industry is available to the tune of 7.5 million tones per year in India. The raw coir pith can be composted with fungi (*Pleurotus sajor caju*, *Trichoderma sp* and *Aspergillus sp*) and it can be concluded an idea manure with higher content of macro and micro nutrients.

But at present, scarcity and unavailability of organic sources plant nutrients may be supplies through organic and inorganic sources for sustaining the productivity of crops. Keeping above in view the present investigation was conducted to study the effect of integrated nutrient management on soil fertility and yield of maize crop (*Zea mays*) in Entic Haplustert in Tamil Nadu.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted in farmer field the Malayalathanpatty village, situated at Madurai district during Kharif season of 2008-2009.

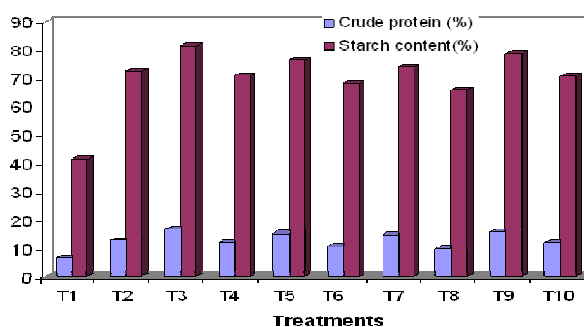
**Treatment details:** There were 10 treatments which includes T<sub>1</sub>-Control, T<sub>2</sub>-recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF), T<sub>3</sub>-75% RDF +25% vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>4</sub>-100% vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>5</sub>-75% RDF+ 25% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>6</sub>-100% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>7</sub>-75% RDF+25% composted coir pith @ 10t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>8</sub>-100% composted coir pith @10t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>9</sub>-75% RDF+25% sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>10</sub>-100% sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> which were replicated thrice in a randomized block design. The test crop was maize (var. Super 900M). The experimental soil was of sandy clay loam (Clay-28.2%, Silt-23.3%, Fine sand-32.5% and Coarse sand-13.8%) texture and belong to Anaiyur soil series (Entic Haplustert). The soil was non-saline with alkaline reaction (pH 8.2 and EC 0.42 dS m<sup>-1</sup>) followed by method of Jackson (1973). The soil was low in alkaline KMnO<sub>4</sub>-N, medium Olsen's P and high in NH<sub>4</sub> OAc-K followed by method of Subbiah and Asija (1956), Olsen *et al.* (1954) and Stanford and English (1949). The crop was raised and grown up to 105 days and then harvested and then grain yield were recorded from the individual treatment wise and expressed in kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. From the post harvest soil sample, soil were collected from each treatments and analysed for the available calcium and magnesium by Versanate method by Jackson (1973). Plant samples were collected from each treatment and analyzed for total N by Micro kjeldhal's method. The N content of the fruit was multiplied by the factor 6.25 to get the crude protein content of the fruit and expressed in percent method by Humphries (1956) and starch analysed by colorimetric method in maize crop.

**Statistical analysis:** The data obtained from the investigation were subjected to statistical scrutiny to determine the effects of treatments. The data were analyzed adopting randomized block design, and simple correlations were worked out to determine the possible relationships as described by Panse and Sukhatme (1967). The critical difference was worked out at 5 percent (0.05) probability.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Physico-chemical properties of experimental soil:

The initial soil sample collected from the experimental site before the commencement of experiment was



**Fig.1.** Effect of organic and in organic treatments on quality attributes of maize crop.

analyzed for the various physico-chemical properties. From the textural composition of soil, it was inferred that the soil was sandy loam. The cation exchange capacity of the soil was 14.8 C mol (P<sup>+</sup>) kg<sup>-1</sup>. The pH was 8.2 with EC of 0.42 dSm<sup>-1</sup>. The organic carbon content was 0.57 percent. The available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents of the soil were 258.5, 16.0 and 265.3 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> respectively recording low, medium and medium status in soil fertility.

**Yield:** The yield of maize was significantly influenced by application of various sources of organic manures and it was ranged from 2096 to 4402 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The result revealed that the plots which received the vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF showed the highest yield attributes of (4402 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) of maize and it was followed by the application of 75% RDF along with sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> then rest of the treatment tried (Table.1). The application of nutrients through inorganic sources also might have increased the yield of maize. In groundnut (JL-24), application of full dose of vermicompost or half the dose of vermicompost coupled with 25 to 50 percent of recommended dose of chemical fertilizers showed significant increase in yield over application of farm yard manure with recommended dose of chemical fertilizers, Kale and Bano (1992). Application of organic manures either alone or integrated with chemical amendments for maize, performed better than all amendments tested in laboratory trails studied by Mujeeb *et al.* (2010). Recommendation of organic matter alone with synthetic fertilizers could be helpful for enhancing stagnant wheat grain yield was reported by Tahir *et al.* (2011). The lowest value was registered in the untreated check (2096 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>).

**Available calcium and magnesium:** The available calcium was found superior when applied with organic and inorganic fertilizers and available calcium ranged from 0.110 to 0.139 %. The highest value of 0.139 percent was recorded in the treatment that received vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF and it was followed by the application of sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> + 75 percent RDF and green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF with the value of 0.135 and 0.131 percent respectively. The least vale recorded in the control plot 0.110 %. The increase in the

**Table 1.** Effect of organic and inorganic treatments on yield of maize crop.

Treatments	Grain yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )
T <sub>1</sub> : Control	2096
T <sub>2</sub> : Recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF)	3224
T <sub>3</sub> : 75% RDF +25% vermicompost @ 5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	4402
T <sub>4</sub> : 100% vermicompost @ 5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	2996
T <sub>5</sub> : 75% RDF+ 25% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	3806
T <sub>6</sub> : 100% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	2472
T <sub>7</sub> : 75% RDF+25% composted coir pith @ 10t ha <sup>-1</sup>	3513
T <sub>8</sub> : 100% composted coir pith @ 10t ha <sup>-1</sup>	2356
T <sub>9</sub> : 75% RDF+25% sewage sludge @ 2t ha <sup>-1</sup>	4100
T <sub>10</sub> : 100% sewage sludge @ 2t ha <sup>-1</sup>	2642
SEd	127.02
CD (P = 0.05)	266.80

exchangeable calcium and magnesium content of soil might be due to release of those nutrients from added organic sources with inorganic fertilizers to the soil after mineralization released calcium and magnesium. This indicates that the addition of organic sources release exchangeable calcium and magnesium to the soil. The highest magnesium content of 0.281 percent was recorded in the treatment that received vermicompost @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF and it was found to be superior to the rest of the treatments involving integrated and sole application of organic sources and it was on par with treatment received 75 % RDF along with sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> (0.276 %) and 75 % RDF along with green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup> (0.271%) (Table.2). The lowest value was registered in the control check (0.232 %). The increase in the exchangeable calcium and magnesium contents of soil might be due to release of those nutrients from added organic sources with inorganic fertilizers to the soil after mineralization. Further, the organic acids released from the decomposition of vermicompost might have released calcium and magnesium from the exchange sites in the soil. The above observation is in close agreement with the findings of Shinde *et al.* (1992).

**Crude protein and starch content:** Application of vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> +75 percent RDF showed superior value in crude protein content (16.67%) and it was followed by the treatment received 75% RDF+25% Sewage sludge @ 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> (15.89%) and 75% RDF+ 25% Green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup> (15.22%), whereas the lowest crude protein value of 6.61 percent was recorded in control. This might be ascribed to intense protein synthesis and its efficient storage in the presence of abundant supply of available nutrients. The easy availability of nutrients leading to

**Table 2.** Effect of organic and in organic treatments on calcium and magnesium of soil at post harvest stage.

Treatments	Ca (%)	Mg (%)
T <sub>1</sub> : Control	0.110	0.232
T <sub>2</sub> : Recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF)	0.128	0.262
T <sub>3</sub> : 75% RDF +25% vermicompost @ 5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.139	0.281
T <sub>4</sub> : 100% vermicompost @ 5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.125	0.259
T <sub>5</sub> : 75% RDF+ 25% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.131	0.271
T <sub>6</sub> : 100% green leaf manure @ 12.5t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.121	0.255
T <sub>7</sub> : 75% RDF+25% composted coir pith @ 10t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.129	0.268
T <sub>8</sub> : 100% composted coir pith @ 10t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.120	0.252
T <sub>9</sub> : 75% RDF+25% sewage sludge @ 2t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.135	0.276
T <sub>10</sub> : 100% sewage sludge @ 2t ha <sup>-1</sup>	0.123	0.257
SEd	0.0011	0.0017
CD (P = 0.05)	0.0023	0.0036

balanced C:N ratio enhancing the vegetative growth resulting in high photosynthetic activity. The crude fibre content increased the advancement of crop growth. It might be due to succulence, resulting from the cell wall thickening and reduce the uptake of N with advancement of crop growth reported by Roy and Singh, (2006). The crude protein content of groundnut kernel was improved significantly due to the application of biocompost as reported by Selvemurugen *et al.* (2013). The highest starch content of 81.34 percent was recorded in vermicompost @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> combined with 75 percent RDF and it was followed by the treatment which received sewage sludge 2t ha<sup>-1</sup> with 75 percent RDF and green leaf manure @12.5t ha<sup>-1</sup> with the starch content of 78.44 and 76.21 percent respectively (Fig.1). It might be due to increase in the mucilage content of starch in cob over control. Increase in D-galactose, L. rhamnose and D-galacturonic acid contents in maize crop by the application of nutrients through organic and inorganic sources which might have resulted in increase of starch content reported by Tejada and González (2009). The lowest value was recorded in the untreated control plot (41.56%). The increasing doses of vermicompost along with inorganic fertilizers significantly increased the yield of potato tubers, starch content and dry matter content in tubers as also reported in the findings of Maria Kmetova *et al.* (2013).

## Conclusion

The present study concluded that vermicompost along with inorganic fertilizers were efficiently used by maize crop for their growth and development and also maintained soil fertility and increased yield of the crop.

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