

Original Research Article

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Effect of Foliar Application of Compost Tea on Soil Quality, Nutrient Uptake and Apparent Nutrient Balance in Soil under Soybean [*Glycine max* (L)]

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Compost tea, foliar application, Soybean, Yield, Nutrient uptake and apparent nutrient balance

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The field experiment was conducted on Vertic Heplustepts (Inseptisols) soil of farm, Department of Soil Science and Agriculture Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Latur. The experimental plot was laid out in a randomize block design (RBD) with three replication and eight treatments viz., T₁ - Control (RDF 100%), T₂-100% RDF + Water spray, T₃ - RDF + Compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray, T₄ - RDF + Compost tea @ 15% foliar spray, T₅-RDF + Compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray, T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray, T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray, T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray. The results indicated that the plant nutrient content, uptake and yield of soybean were significantly increased with foliar application of compost tea. The maximum plant nutrient content, uptake and yield of soybean were recorded in treatment T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray followed by T₈ - RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray which was significantly superior over control (RDF). The available N P K and Zn in soil were found significantly decreased over control. Increasing the dose of foliar application of compost tea on soybean a decrease in available NPK status of soil after harvest of the soybean crop. From the above result however concluded that the foliar application of compost tea along with RDF increased nutrient content, uptake and yield of soybean crop and mining of nutrients from soil.

Introduction

Major soybean growing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, and Gujarat. Compost teas are a sustainable, economic, and feasible way to efficiently utilize nutrients from pre and post

consumer food waste and vegetative wastes from modern agriculture. Compost tea is an umbrella term referring to a nutrient and microorganism rich solution prepared by releasing compost nutrients and microbiology into solution. Recently, compost teas have been recognized for their ability to suppress several foliar diseases as well as seed and root

rot (Scheuerell 2004). A compost tea can be tailored to its desired use. The tea improves the nutrient retention of the soil thus stimulating plant growth. If your soil can retain its nutrients it helps minimize the need to use fertilizer. Increasing the nutrients available to the root system leads to a stronger healthier plant. Compost tea assists in reducing the negative impact that chemical-based pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers have on beneficial micro-organisms in the ecosystem. Compost tea is usually used as a foliar spray or a soil drenches (Ingham, 2000). The nutrients in compost tea are available for plant uptake. Uptake of these nutrients can result in improved plant health which may reduce the need for supplemental chemicals products to sustain plant growth (Ingham, 2005). The suppression of disease through compost tea application has been extensive documented and summarized by Scheuerell and Mahaffee (2002), and Litterick *et al.*, (2004). The compost tea quality and its effects on plant may be predicted based on compost quality (Pant *et al.*, 2012). The use compost teas enhanced the plant yield and quality, and reduced the input costs.

Materials and Methods

This study was carried out at the research farm, Department of Soil Science and Agriculture Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Latur. The soil of the experimental site was deep, black in color with good drainage and as per USDA soil Taxonomy classification this soil belongs to Vertic Haplustepts. The required quantity of compost tea was prepared as per standard procedure (Das, 1999) and its characterization *Viz.* pH, Electrical conductivity, Organic carbon, available nutrients N P K and DTPA extractable micronutrients. The experimental plot was laid out in a randomized block design (RBD). Plot size was 4 x 5m² and row to row distance was 45 cm and plant to plant distance

5 cm. The popular variety MAUS-71 of soybean was used for this experiment with eight treatments *viz.* T₁ - control (RDF 100%), T₂-100% RDF + water spray, T₃ - RDF + compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray, T₄ - RDF + compost tea @ 15% foliar spray, T₅-RDF + compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray, T₆ - RDF + compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray, T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray, T₈ - RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray. The foliar application of compost tea at 30, 45, 60 DAS. Content and uptake of nutrient was studied at different growth stages of soybean crop *Viz.* Flowering, pod formation and maturity stage and nutrients balance in soil after harvest of soybean crop were work out.

Results and Discussion

Concentration and uptake of nitrogen

The data presented in table- 1 indicated that total nitrogen content of plant samples varied significantly at flowering, pod formation and harvesting stage of crop. The concentration of nutrients decreased as the growth progressed towards harvesting of the crop. The N concentration in soybean plants at flowering stage, pod formation stage and harvesting stage ranged from 2.91 to 3.25%, 1.69 to 1.89 % and 1.25 to 1.40 % respectively. The maximum N concentration in flowering and pod formation stage was recorded with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (3.25%, 1.89%, and 1.4 % respectively and in grain 5.03%) which was at par with T₈- RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS, T₆, T₅ and T₄.Whereas the treatment T₁ (RDF) was found minimum concentration of N in soybean at flowering, pod formation stage and harvesting (2.91%, 1.69% and 1.25% respectively).

The uptake of nitrogen in plant at flowering, pod formation stage and harvesting of soybean

crop was varied from 54.67 to 78.05 kg ha⁻¹, 6.25 to 86.06 kg ha⁻¹ and 39.02 to 55.27 kg ha⁻¹ in straw respectively and in grain 71.12 to 103.09 kg ha⁻¹. The total uptake varied from 110.14 to 158.35 kg ha⁻¹. The statistically which was at par with treatment T₆ - RDF + compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS and T₈ -RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS and significantly superior over rest of the treatments. Similar finding also reported by Hegazi and Algharib (2014) application of 25%NPK + foliar application of compost tea 75 per cent increases the nitrogen content cowpea seeds. Hiradeve *et al.*, (2011), maximum leaf nitrogen content in groundnut was observed in 400 ppm vermicompost wash as foliar application.

Concentration and uptake of phosphorous

The data presented in Table 2 indicated that total phosphorus content of plant samples varied significantly at flowering, pod formation and harvesting stage of crop. The concentration of nutrients decreased as the growth progressed towards harvesting of the crop. The P concentration in soybean plants at flowering stage, pod formation stage and harvesting stage ranged from 0.24 to 0.33 per cent, 0.18 to 0.26 per cent and 0.10 to 0.17 per cent respectively. The maximum P concentration in flowering, pod formation and harvesting stage was recorded with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray (0.33% 0.26 % and 0.17 % respectively and in grain 0.77) which was at par with T₈- RDF + compost tea @ 75 per cent foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS and treatment T₆- RDF + compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS at flowering stage. Whereas the treatment T₁ (control) was found minimum concentration at flowering, pod formation and harvesting stage (0.24%, 0.18 %, and 0.09% respectively and in grain 0.59 %) and significantly superior over rest of

the treatments. The uptake of phosphorus in plant at flowering and pod formation stage was significantly higher with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (7.88 kg ha⁻¹ and 8.69 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) which was at par with T₈-RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS. The T₁ – control was found with minimum uptake of P (4.53 kg ha⁻¹ and 4.99 kg ha⁻¹ respectively).The uptake of phosphorus at harvest stage in straw, grain and total uptake was significantly higher with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (6.72, 16.51 and 23.23 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) which was at par with T₈- RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS. The T₁ – control was found with minimum uptake of P (2.86, 9.41 and 12.26 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) and all other treatment were significantly superior to it.

Similar finding was also reported by Hegazi and Algharib (2014) they reported that 25% NPK + foliar application of compost tea 75% increases the phosphorus uptake and content in cowpea seeds. Maheswari *et al.*, (2003) foliar application vermicompost wash at 1: 5 dilutions with complete dose of RDF resulted in higher P uptake in onion. In addition to proper mineral fertilization, bio stimulants can enhance the effectiveness of fertilizers as well as nutrient utilization from soil (Frankenberger and Arshad, 1995).

Concentration and uptake of potassium

The data presented in Table 3 indicated that total potassium content of plant samples varied significantly at flowering, pod formation and harvesting stage of crop. The concentration of nutrients decreased as the growth progressed towards harvesting of the crop. The K concentration in soybean plants at flowering stage and pod formation stage ranged from 1.29 to 1.57 per cent and 1.01 to

1.22 per cent respectively. The maximum K concentration in flowering and pod formation stage was recorded with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray (1.57% and 1.22% respectively) which was at par with T₈- RDF + compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS, and treatment T₆ and T₅. Whereas the treatment T₁ (control) was found minimum concentration of K in soybean at flowering and pod formation stage (1.29 % and 1.01 % respectively). The K concentration in soybean at harvest straw ranged from 0.75 to 0.91 per cent and in grain 1.41 to 1.71 per cent. The maximum K concentration in straw and grain was recorded with the treatment T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (0.91 and 1.71% respectively) which was at par with T₈- RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS, T₆ and T₅. Whereas the treatment T₁ (control) was found minimum concentration of K in soybean straw and grain (0.75% and 1.41 % respectively).

The uptake of potassium in plant at flowering and pod formation stage was significantly higher with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (37.71 and 55.89 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) which was at par with T₈ and T₆. The T₁ – control was found with minimum uptake of K (24.22 and 35.90 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) and all other treatments were significantly superior to it. The uptake of potassium at harvest stage in straw, grain and total uptake was significantly higher with the treatment T₇ - RDF + compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray at 30, 45 and 60 DAS (35.99, 35.14 and 71.13 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) which was at par with T₈ and T₆. The T₁ – control was found with minimum uptake of K (23.32, 22.19 and 45.50 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) and all other treatments were significantly superior to it.

The above finding supports the observation of

Hegazi and Algharib (2014) they reported that 25% NPK + foliar application of compost tea 75% increases the potassium content cowpea seeds. Zodape *et al.*, (2008) promotive effect of SLF as foliar application might be because of increase root proliferation and establishment, there by plants were able to mine more nutrients from distant place and deeper soil horizon, in balanced proportion.

Straw and Grain yield kg ha⁻¹

The data regarding straw yield and grain yield recorded at harvest stage was presented in Table 2. It was observed from the results that the treatment T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray recorded significantly higher straw yield (3953.42 kg ha⁻¹) and grain yield (2050.00 kg ha⁻¹) over the rest of treatments and it was at par with the treatment T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray and T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray. The lowest grain yield was recorded by treatment T₁ - control straw yield (3120.30 kg ha⁻¹) and grain yield (1580.00 kg ha⁻¹). And all other treatment were significantly superior to it. The increased straw and seed yield in soybean might be due to effect of foliar application of compost tea. Rathore *et al.*, (2009). Foliar application of seaweed extract on soybean @ 10 % which significantly higher the straw and grain yield (56.97 and 17.18 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) compared with other foliar treatment hegazi *et al.*, (2014).

The results showed in cow pea field 25 % NPK + 75 % compost tea as foliar spray significantly increase the seed weight plot⁻¹ (4.70 g) compared with other foliar treatment. Mostafa *et al.*,(2012) reported that the yield and fruit quality significantly increased when applied compost tea which as foliar application was used on Washington navel orange trees and on Thompson seedless grapevines.

Thind *et al.*,(2001) stated that availability of photo assimilates during longer grain filling period of maize combined with more leaf area at flowering stage might have accounted for yield increase under biogas slurry + panchagavya.

Apparent balance of nitrogen status of soil (kg ha⁻¹)

Data on available nitrogen (N) status after harvest of soybean as influenced by foliar application of compost tea when studied revealed that the irrespective of treatment combinations a definite gain or loss in

available nitrogen status of soil after harvest of soybean crop was observed. Maximum gain in available nitrogen status (39.52 kg ha⁻¹) was registered in the treatment T₁-control receiving (100 % RDF through chemical fertilizers while more loss of available N (-6.78 kg ha⁻¹) was observed in the treatment (T₇) where RDF+ T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray. In general increasing the dose of foliar applied compost tea on soybean a decrease in available nitrogen status of soil after harvest of the soybean crop growth stages of compost tea this caused significant increase in the yield as well as other biometric parameters.

Table.1 Effect of foliar application of compost tea on straw yield, grain yield and total dry matter yield of soybean (kg ha⁻¹)

Treatment	At harvesting stage		Total dry matter Kg ha ⁻¹
	Straw yield kg ⁻¹ ha	Grain yield kg ⁻¹ ha	
T₁ - Control (RDF 100%)	3120.3	1580	4700.3
T₂-100% RDF + Water spray	3167.1	1578.97	4746.08
T₃ - RDF + Compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray	3251.35	1651	4902.35
T₄ - RDF + Compost tea @ 15% foliar spray	3389.58	1730	5119.58
T₅-RDF + Compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray	3582.1	1825.99	5408.1
T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray	3763.08	1920.03	5683.12
T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray	3953.42	2050	6003.42
T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray	3831.73	2016	5847.73
General mean	3507.33	1794	5301.3
SE(m) ±	104.73	59.12	137.54
CD at 5%	313.94	177.23	412.31

Table.2 Effect of foliar application of compost tea on uptake of N in plant at different growth stage of soybean

Treatment	At flowering stage		At pod formation stage		At harvesting stage				Total uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)
	Content N (%)	Uptake N (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content N (%)	Uptake N (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw		seed		
					Content N (%)	Uptake N (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content N (%)	Uptake N (kg ha ⁻¹)	
T₁ - Control (RDF 100%)	2.91	54.67	1.69	60.25	1.25	39.02	4.50	71.12	110.14
T₂ -100% RDF + Water spray	2.94	55.74	1.70	61.43	1.26	39.99	4.55	71.77	111.75
T₃ - RDF + Compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray	3.03	59.61	1.76	65.69	1.30	42.50	4.69	77.69	120.19
T₄ - RDF + Compost tea @ 15% foliar spray	3.07	62.95	1.78	69.37	1.32	44.80	4.75	82.32	127.12
T₅-RDF + Compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray	3.11	67.40	1.80	74.28	1.34	48.06	4.81	87.84	135.90
T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray	3.17	72.07	1.84	79.42	1.36	51.27	4.91	94.35	145.62
T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray	3.25	78.05	1.89	86.01	1.40	55.27	5.03	103.09	158.35
T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray	3.22	75.28	1.86	82.96	1.38	53.03	4.98	100.44	153.47
General mean	3.09	65.72	1.79	72.43	1.33	46.74	4.78	86.08	132.82
SE(m) ±	0.068	2.971	0.04	3.274	0.029	2.212	0.106	3.823	5.89
CD at 5%	0.204	8.906	0.119	9.814	0.088	6.632	0.316	11.461	17.657

Table.3 Effect of foliar application of compost tea on uptake of P in plant at different growth stage of soybean

Treatment	At flowering stage		At pod formation stage		At harvesting stage				Total uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)
	Content P (%)	Uptake P (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content P (%)	Uptake P (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw		seed		
					Content P (%)	Uptake P (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content P (%)	Uptake P (kg ha ⁻¹)	
T₁ - Control (RDF 100%)	0.24	4.53	0.18	4.99	0.09	2.86	0.59	9.41	12.26
T₂ -100% RDF + Water spray	0.24	4.55	0.18	5.02	0.09	2.89	0.60	9.41	12.30
T₃ - RDF + Compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray	0.25	4.92	0.19	5.42	0.1	3.1	0.65	10.69	13.79
T₄ - RDF + Compost tea @ 15% foliar spray	0.27	5.54	0.20	6.10	0.11	3.85	0.65	11.52	15.37
T₅-RDF + Compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray	0.29	6.29	0.21	6.93	0.12	4.13	0.68	12.92	17.05
T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray	0.31	7.04	0.23	7.76	0.13	5.06	0.73	14.4	19.46
T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray	0.33	7.88	0.26	8.69	0.17	6.72	0.77	16.51	23.23
T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray	0.32	7.51	0.24	8.27	0.15	5.62	0.75	15.51	21.14
General mean	0.28	6.03	0.21	6.65	0.12	4.28	0.69	12.55	16.82
SE(m) ±	0.009	0.257	0.006	0.283	0.005	0.244	0.021	0.604	0.773
CD at 5%	0.028	0.769	0.017	0.849	0.015	0.73	0.062	1.809	2.318

Table.4 Effect of foliar application of compost tea on uptake of K in plant at different growth stage of soybean

Treatment	At flowering stage		At pod formation stage		At harvesting stage				Total uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)
	Content k (%)	Uptake k (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content k (%)	Uptake K (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw		Seed		
					Content K (%)	Uptake K (kg ha ⁻¹)	Content K (%)	Uptake K (kg ha ⁻¹)	
T₁ - Control (RDF 100%)	1.29	24.22	1.01	35.9	0.75	23.32	1.41	22.19	45.50
T₂ -100% RDF + Water spray	1.30	24.72	1.02	36.63	0.76	23.92	1.42	22.41	46.33
T₃ - RDF + Compost tea @ 10 % foliar spray	1.38	27.06	1.07	40.1	0.80	26.02	1.50	24.83	50.85
T₄ - RDF + Compost tea @ 15% foliar spray	1.42	29.13	1.11	43.17	0.83	27.96	1.55	26.82	54.78
T₅-RDF + Compost tea @ 20 % foliar spray	1.47	31.9	1.15	47.28	0.85	30.66	1.61	29.32	59.98
T₆ - RDF + Compost tea @ 25 % foliar spray	1.51	34.23	1.18	50.73	0.87	32.87	1.64	31.5	64.37
T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray	1.57	37.71	1.22	55.89	0.91	35.99	1.71	35.14	71.13
T₈ - RDF + Compost tea @ 75 % foliar spray	1.53	35.74	1.19	52.97	0.89	33.96	1.66	33.58	67.53
General mean	1.43	30.59	1.12	45.33	0.83	29.34	1.56	28.22	57.56
SE(m) ±	0.032	1.101	0.025	1.629	0.018	1.164	0.035	1.234	2.078
CD at 5%	0.095	3.299	0.074	4.882	0.055	3.491	0.104	3.699	6.228

Table.5 Balance sheet of available nitrogen (N kg ha⁻¹) in soil as influenced foliar application of compost tea on soybean

Sr. No	Initial fertilizer status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Added Nitrogen (kg ha ⁻¹)	Nitrogen uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)	Expected balance (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual fertility status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Apparent gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)=(A+B)-(C)	(E)	(F)=(E-D)	(G)=(E-A)
T ₁	210.35	30	110.14	130.21	249.87	119.66	39.52
T ₂	210.35	30	111.75	128.60	248.19	119.59	37.84
T ₃	210.35	30	120.19	120.16	241.09	120.93	30.74
T ₄	210.35	30	127.12	113.23	236.4	123.17	26.05
T ₅	210.35	30	135.90	104.45	227.31	122.86	16.96
T ₆	210.35	30	145.62	94.73	215.54	120.81	5.19
T ₇	210.35	30	158.35	82.00	203.57	121.57	-6.78
T ₈	210.35	30	153.47	86.88	209.48	122.60	-0.87

Table.6 Balance sheet of available phosphorus (P kg ha⁻¹) in soil as influenced foliar application of compost tea on soybean

Sr.No	Initial fertilizer status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Added phosphorus (kg ha ⁻¹)	phosphorus uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)	Expected balance (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual fertility status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Apparent gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)=(A+B)-(C)	(E)	(F)=(E-D)	(G)=(E-A)
T ₁	19.54	60	12.26	67.28	23.42	-43.86	3.88
T ₂	19.54	60	12.30	67.24	23.19	-44.05	3.65
T ₃	19.54	60	13.79	65.75	22.59	-43.16	3.05
T ₄	19.54	60	15.37	64.17	22.40	-41.77	2.86
T ₅	19.54	60	17.05	62.49	21.28	-41.20	1.74
T ₆	19.54	60	19.46	60.08	19.91	-40.17	0.37
T ₇	19.54	60	23.23	56.31	18.20	-38.11	-1.34
T ₈	19.54	60	21.14	58.40	18.72	-39.68	-0.82

Table.7 Balance sheet of available Potassium (kg ha⁻¹) in soil as influenced foliar application of compost tea on soybean

Sr.No	Initial fertilizer status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Added Potassium (kg ha ⁻¹)	Potassium uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)	Expected balance (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual fertility status (kg ha ⁻¹)	Apparent gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)	Actual gain/loss (kg ha ⁻¹)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)=(A+B)-(C)	(E)	(F)=(E-D)	(G)=(E-A)
T ₁	467.73	30	45.50	452.23	506.28	54.05	38.55
T ₂	467.73	30	46.33	451.40	503.60	52.19	35.87
T ₃	467.73	30	50.85	446.88	502.40	55.53	34.67
T ₄	467.73	30	54.78	442.95	493.99	51.04	26.26
T ₅	467.73	30	59.98	437.75	488.77	51.02	21.04
T ₆	467.73	30	64.37	433.36	484.58	51.22	16.85
T ₇	467.73	30	71.13	426.60	475.81	49.20	8.08
T ₈	467.73	30	67.53	430.20	478.52	48.33	10.79

Apparent balance of phosphorus (P₂ O₅) status of soil (kg ha⁻¹)

Data on available phosphorus (P₂ O₅) status after harvest of soybean as influenced by foliar application of compost tea when studied revealed that the irrespective of treatment combinations a definite gain or loss in available phosphorus status of soil after harvest of soybean crop was observed. Maximum gain in available phosphorus status (3.88 kg ha⁻¹) was registered in the treatment T₁-control receiving (100 % RDF through chemical fertilizers while more loss of available P (-1.34 kg ha⁻¹) was observed in the treatment (T₇) where RDF+ T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray. In general increasing the dose of foliar applied compost tea on soybean A decrease in available nitrogen status of soil after harvest of the soybean crop.

Apparent balance potassium (K₂O) status of soil (kg ha⁻¹)

Data on available potassium (K₂O) status after harvest of brinjal as influenced by organic manures and inorganic fertilizers when studied

revealed that the irrespective of treatment combinations a definite gain in available potassium status of soil after harvest of soybean crop was observed.

Maximum gain in available potassium status (38.55 kg ha⁻¹) was registered in the treatment T₁-control receiving (100 % RDF through chemical fertilizers while minimum (8.08 kg ha⁻¹) was observed in the treatment (T₇) where RDF+ T₇ - RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray. In general increasing the dose of foliar applied compost tea on soybean A decrease in available potassium status of soil after harvest of the soybean crop.

Maximum yield (2050.0 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded with application of RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray. Significantly higher Uptake of N,P,K and DTPA extractable micro nutrient (Cu, Fe, Zn, Mn) was found in soybean applied with RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray over the control.

Significantly higher Uptake of N,P,K was found in soybean applied with RDF + Compost tea @ 50 % foliar spray. Foliar application of 30:60:30 kg ha⁻¹ N : P₂O₅ : K₂O with foliar application of compost tea @ 50

percent (30,45,60 DAS) to soybean was found beneficial for increase in balance sheet of available nutrients.

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