

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.701.079>

Effect of INM Modules and Different Cultural Practices on Properties of Silty Clay Loam Soil

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Rice, INM modules,
SRI, Soil nutrient
status, Uptake

Article Info

Accepted:
06 December 2017
Available Online:
10 January 2018

The experiment was conducted during kharif season of 2014-15. In titled effect of different Integrated Nutrient Management modules in different cultural practices on availability of nutrients in silty clay loam soil. SRI cultivation practices with continuous chemical farming; there was not increase in the soil nutrients status and availability nutrient uptake of soil during both the years. However, distinct decrease was noticed in all the values when crops were raised any without on external supplementation of nutrients. The highest profitable treatment was found T₃-75% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer+25% Zn+25% GM-N followed by 100% NPK + Zn (inorganic) and the minimum profitable treatment 75% FYM-N+25% GM-N (organic).

Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is a staple food for more than 70 per cent of the people living in the Asian continent where more than 90 per cent of rice produced and consumed. It is extensively grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world. In India, rice is second position but first in china. In Indo-gangetic plain rice is almost entirely planted by manual transplanting on puddled bed. Puddling of the

soil reduce percolation losses of water, control weed and create favourable condition for rice establishment as well as growth and development besides having better water management. Nevertheless, this has adverse effect on soil physical properties and creates less favourable effect for following crop. SRI was developed in 1980 by Henri de Laulanie, who spent more than three decades in Madagascar trying to devise better production methods that would improve the lives of rural

household, who were impoverished and heavily dependent on rice (Laulanie, 1993). Farmer's practice is a traditional rice cultivation system, common throughout the rainfed regions of eastern India. This method facilitates stable rice yields under low levels of inputs and uncertain climatic conditions through effective weed control, stimulated root growth and optimum plant stand with enhanced tillering. Sunnhemp and *Dhaincha* are popular legumes for green manuring in rice and can accumulate up to 100 kg N ha⁻¹ in 50-55 days. Incorporation of these green manures in situ before transplanting rice supplies about 45-60 kg N ha⁻¹, besides providing a significant residual effect to the succeeding crops.

Materials and Methods

An experiment was conducted during Kharif season of 2014-15 consecutively on rice in different cultivation practices at instructional farm of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Narendra Nagar (Kumarganj), Faizabad (U.P.). The soil was silt clay loam in texture and saline in reaction (pH 8.30), saline having electrical conductivity (EC) of 0.35 dSm⁻¹ and bulk density (1.39 Mg/m³). The soil organic content was (0.33%) and available N, P, K, S and Zn content were (184.00 kg ha⁻¹), (14.00 kg ha⁻¹), (220.34 kg ha⁻¹), (12.20 ppm) and (0.50 ppm) respectively. The main treatment was three like C₁ SRI (System of Rice Intensification), C₂ Transplanting method and C₃ Broad casting but five sub treatment based on recommended dose of fertilizer GM and FYM in different cultivation practices. T₁ 100%NPK + Zn, T₂ 75%NPK+Zn +25% FYM-N, T₃ 75%NPK+Zn+25%G.M-N, T₄ 50% NPK +Zn+25%FYM-N +25% GM-N, T₅ 75% FYM-N + 25% GM-N (Table 1). This experiment was laid out in split plot design with three replication. Soil samples were air-dried and ground to pass through 2-mm sieve.

Soil pH in 1:2 soil: water suspension was determined using pH meter. Available potassium (K) was extracted with 1N NH₄ OAc and then measured by flame photometer. Available phosphorus (P) was extracted by Bray-1 (Bray and Kurtz 1945) and then determined by a spectrophotometer. Available N was determined the method given by Subbiah and Asija (1956) organic carbon (OC) and DTPA extractable micronutrients were determined by Walkley and Black (1934) and Lindsay and Norvell (1978), respectively.

Results and Discussion

Soil fertility status

pH, EC, OC and bulk density of the harvest of rice in soil with in a narrow range among different treatments and the differences were statistically non-significant in both the year (Table 2). As the culture practices are concerned generally pH, EC and bulk density were found lower down in SRI which similar that conventional practices and broad casting in both year. This may be because of improvement soil quality due to puddling. The soil condition was not affected in broadcasting.

INM module concern was not affected on physical properties of soil e.i. pH, EC, OC and bulk density. The maximum reduction in pH, EC and bulk density was noticed under treatment T₅-75% FYM-N + 25% GM-N followed by T₄-50% NPK + Zn + 50% GM-N which that similar other INM module treatment in both year. This might be due to production of organic acid from green manure and FYM decomposition resulting lowering of pH and EC. The application of green manure and FYM manure also increase the formation of humic acid and humus of soil which also responsible for decrease the soil pH, EC and bulk density. The reduction of EC of the soil with application of green manure and FYM

may ascribed to salt leaching facilitated by improve permeability of soil and formation of weak salts which result the reduction in electrical conductivity while decreasing in pH may be attributed to neutralization of the sodium salt by organic acid and increase the hydrogen ions. Similar findings are observed by Mishra and Sharma (1997), Kumar *et al.*, (2001) and Kaushal *et al.*, (2011).

Availability of N, P, K, S, Zn

Significantly effect of different cultural practices on availability of nutrients after crop harvest is given in Table 3. Maximum availability of soil nutrient like as N, P, K, S, Zn were recorded in treatment C₁-SRI (194.43, 193.94) followed by C₂-transplanting (193.94, 195.03) compare to C₃-broadcasting (189.83, 190.91) in both year. The improvement in availability of nutrients may be attributed with puddling of rice field but in case of C₁-SRI due to more spacing and less transplanting shock plant take up easily nutrient available from the soil but in conventional method the transplanting shock loose the nutrient availability of soil comparison to other cultivation practices. Similar findings are observed by Tiwari *et al.*, (1980), Bajpai *et al.*, (2002), Singh (2005), and Ghosh *et al.*, (2015) and Ghosh *et al.*,

(2015). The data was significantly affected by INM modules. The maximum buildup of available nitrogen was observed with the application of T₃ 75% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N (206.52 and 207.61) which at par treatment T₁ 100% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N (205.52 and 206.65) compare over rest of the treatment while treatment T₄ at par as T₂ and T₅ in both years. The decline in available nitrogen is sole inorganic fertilizer treatment seemed to be associated with the mobilization of fertilizer, taken by the crop and its leaching from the plough layer (0-20 cm). Application of green manure and FYM along with inorganic source of nutrient increased available N in soil.

Among the different sources of organic manure the green manure results higher availability because of its fast decomposition and solubility effect on native soil nutrients which led to better availability of nutrients besides, improving the soil environment. The increase in available nitrogen content with the incorporation of organic source along with inorganic source may be attributed to nitrogen mineralization from organic manure. The most soluble soil condition under organic source might have helped the mineralization of soil N and buildup of higher available nitrogen. The results also corroborates with by findings of Swarup and Yaduvansi (2013).

Table.1 The treatments and their symbols used in layout

A.	Cultivation practices	Symbol used
1.	SRI (System of Rice Intensification)	C ₁
2.	Transplanting method	C ₂
3.	Broad casting	C ₃
B.	Integrated nutrient management modules (Sub plot)	Symbols used
1.	100%NPK + Zn	T ₁
2.	75%NPK+Zn +25% FYM-N	T ₂
3.	75%NPK+Zn+25%G.M-N	T ₃
4.	50% NPK +Zn+25%FYM-N +25% GM-N	T ₄
5.	75% FYM-N + 25% GM-N	T ₅

Table.2 Effect of INM modules on BD, pH, EC and OC of soil after harvest of basmati rice field under various cultivation practices

Treatments	Bulk density		pH		EC dSm-1		OC (%)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
A. Cultivation practices								
C ₁	1.35	1.32	8.24	8.16	0.29	0.28	0.36	0.37
C ₂	1.36	1.33	8.25	8.17	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.36
C ₃	1.37	1.34	8.26	8.18	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35
SEm ±	0.008	0.011	0.048	0.038	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003
C D (P=0.05)	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S
B. Integrated nutrient management modules								
T ₁	1.38	1.35	8.30	8.22	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.31
T ₂	1.37	1.34	8.27	8.19	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.35
T ₃	1.36	1.33	8.25	8.17	0.31	0.30	0.35	0.36
T ₄	1.35	1.32	8.23	8.15	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.37
T ₅	1.34	1.31	8.20	8.12	0.32	0.31	0.38	0.41
SEm ±	0.011	0.011	0.073	0.076	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003
C D (P=0.05)	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S	N-S

Table.3 Effect of INM modules on Availability of N, P, K, S and Zn after harvest in soil of basmati rice under various cultivation practices

Treatments	Available N in soil		Available P in soil		Available K in soil		Available S in soil		Available Zn in soil	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
A. Cultivation practices										
C ₁	194.43	195.53	15.15	15.30	234.20	234.74	18.19	18.24	0.58	0.59
C ₂	193.94	195.03	15.09	15.24	231.70	232.23	17.97	18.02	0.57	0.58
C ₃	189.83	190.91	15.01	15.16	229.11	229.63	17.68	17.73	0.55	0.56
SEm ±	1.049	1.056	0.070	0.069	1.405	1.408	0.105	0.106	0.003	0.004
C D (P=0.05)	4.119	4.146	0.274	0.270	5.518	5.530	0.411	0.412	0.013	0.014
B. Integrated nutrient management modules										
T ₁	205.52	206.65	15.15	15.30	238.02	238.56	19.00	19.05	0.58	0.59
T ₂	183.44	184.52	14.77	14.92	228.39	228.91	17.00	17.05	0.56	0.57
T ₃	206.52	207.61	15.43	15.58	240.84	241.39	20.00	20.05	0.60	0.61
T ₄	185.24	186.33	15.13	15.28	226.46	226.98	18.00	18.05	0.56	0.58
T ₅	182.24	184.00	14.93	15.08	224.65	225.16	15.76	15.80	0.54	0.56
SEm ±	1.203	1.211	0.113	0.115	1.599	1.603	0.125	0.126	0.004	0.004
C D (P=0.05)	3.476	3.498	0.327	0.348	4.618	4.629	0.362	0.363	0.013	0.011

The available phosphorus in soil significantly increased with the application of T₃ 75% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N (15.43 and 15.58) followed by T₁ 100% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N (15.15 and 15.30) as compare to treatment T₄, T₂ and T₁ while treatment T₁ was significantly

lower to over treatment respectively in both year. This might be due to favorable soil condition by the application of organic manure which increased activity of microbes and thereby increase in available phosphorus status of soil. Similar findings were observed

by Tadesse *et al.*, (2013). It is clear from the data that the available K, S and Zn status in soil after harvest of rice crop varied due to the application of various combination of organic and inorganic source of nutrient. These results clearly indicated that the appreciable increase in available K, S and Zn was noted over control.

The maximum build up available K, S and Zn were founded under the treatment having T₃-75% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N (240.84 and 241.39), (20.00 and 20.05) and (0.60 and 0.61) on par T₁-100% NPK + Zn to under over other treatments but treatment T₄ similar that T₂ and T₁ in both years respectively. The application of organic manure might also be attributed to the direct addition of potassium in the available K pool of the soil which ultimately improved the availability of potash at harvest. Similar findings were also observed by Singh *et al.*, (2005) and Singh and Singh (2007).

Improvement in status of available sulphur in soil after harvest of crop might be due to addition of nutrients through inorganic (Zn SO₄) along with organics (FYM and GM). Besides production of carbon dioxide and organic acid during the decomposition increased the availability of nutrients from mineralizable native as well as applied fertilizers. Similar finding were observed by Singh *et al.*, (2005). The green manure and FYM along with combination of inorganic fertilizers, increased in availability of zinc in soil may be a scribed due to additive supply of zinc through FYM, green manure and ZnSO₄ fertilizer. Similar findings were observed by Kumar and Yadav (1995) and Singh and Singh (2007).

It is concluded that the maximum availability of nutrient treatment with C₁-SRI method followed by transplanting and beside treatment T₃-75% NPK + Zn + 25% GM-N

with higher availability of N, P, K, S, and Zn followed by T₁-100% NPK + Zn as compare to over rest of the treatment.

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How to cite this article:

Chandan Singh, S.F.A. Zaidi, Manoj Kumar, Rajeev Singh, Vineet Singh and Maneesh Kumar Singh. 2018. Effect of INM Modules and Different Cultural Practices on Properties of Silty Clay Loam Soil. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 7(01): 653-658.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2018.701.079>