



Original Research Article

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Influence of Irrigations and Nitrogen Levels on Grain Yield, pH, EC and Available Nutrient Status of White Sorghum at Post Harvest Stage

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

White sorghum, Grain yield, pH, EC, Available N, P₂O₅ and K₂O status

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Field experiment was conducted at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal during post rainy season (*maghi*), 2015-16 to study the response of white sorghum to irrigations and nitrogen levels. The results of the experiment revealed that the available nitrogen status was higher with the application of 180 kg N ha⁻¹ than 150, 120 and 90 kg N ha⁻¹ and available phosphorus and available potassium were higher with application of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ than other nitrogen levels. In case of irrigations, no irrigation recorded higher available nutrients than two irrigations and one irrigation. Significantly higher grain yield recorded with application of 150 kg N ha⁻¹ than 180, 120 and 90 N ha⁻¹. In case of irrigations the higher grain yield recorded with the two irrigations than one and no irrigation.

Introduction

Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench) is the world's fifth major crop in terms of production and acreage. It is a staple food crop for millions of the poorest and most food insecure people in the semi-arid tropics of Africa, Asia and Central America. Sorghum is a highly reliable crop that grows well in hot and dry environments. As the crop is raised mostly under rainfed condition with the help of stored moisture, the moisture deficit, especially during later stages of crop growth poses a serious threat to the crop, consequently the yield levels of *rabi* sorghum are very low. In Kurnool district, sowings are generally taken up during post rainy season called *maghi* (middle of September to middle

of October). Two situations are prevailing in Kurnool district i.e., in some areas sorghum is completely grown under rainfed conditions whereas in canal ayacut areas, one or two irrigations are being given. Further, under KC canal, it would be very difficult to predict the availability of water for irrigation as the stage of irrigation is very important.

Therefore, it is very important to find out how many irrigations can be provided under limited irrigated conditions under KC canal ayacut area for enhancing productivity. Farmers generally go for blanket application of nitrogenous fertilizers without actually knowing the requirement of crop particularly if the crop is irrigated. Irrespective of the situation (whether rainfed or irrigated) farmers indiscriminately use nitrogenous fertilizers for

sorghum. Hence, the present study was conducted to study the effect of irrigations and nitrogen levels on yield and available nutrient status of sorghum during post rainy (*maghi*) season.

Materials and Methods

Field experiment was conducted during post rainy season (*maghi*) 2015-16 at RARS, Nandyal. The experimental soil was clay in texture, and it was moderately alkaline in reaction with a pH of 8.6, EC of 0.15 dSm⁻¹, low in organic carbon (0.57 %) and low in available nitrogen (146.2 kg ha⁻¹), medium in available phosphorus (33.2 kg ha⁻¹) and high in potassium (395.6 kg ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out in split plot design with three replications and treatment combinations of three irrigation levels and four nitrogen levels making twelve treatments. The three irrigation levels *viz.*, no irrigation (rainfed), one irrigation and two irrigations and four nitrogen levels *viz.*, 90, 120, 150 and 180 kg N ha⁻¹. Recommended dose of phosphorus (40 kg ha⁻¹) and potassium (30 kg ha⁻¹) were applied uniformly to all the treatments. Nitrogen was applied in two equal splits. Half of nitrogen along with full dose of phosphorus and potassium was applied as basal at the time of sowing.

The remaining quantity of nitrogen was top dressed at knee-height stage of crop. The grain obtained from the net plot was recorded after a thorough sun drying to obtain a constant weight. The grain yield per hectare was calculated for each individual treatment and expressed in kg ha⁻¹. Soils samples were collected from each treatment plots at five spots and representative samples were dried and sieved through 2 mm sieve. The samples were analyzed for pH, EC and available nutrient status using standard procedures as outlined by Jackson (1973). Grain yield was recorded as per the treatments and express in kg ha⁻¹

Results and Discussion

Grain yield

Irrigation levels significantly influenced the grain yield. Application of two irrigations and one irrigation did not bring any significant difference in grain yield, but produced significantly higher grain yields (6101 and 6092 kg ha⁻¹) respectively over no irrigation (2956 kg ha⁻¹) (Table 1). Adequate supply of water under which plant become physiologically more active and also more nutrient availability might have been increased and ultimately resulted in improved growth and development of sink. The similar observations were recorded by Bhuva *et al.*, (2014) in pearl millet. Application of two supplemental irrigations during critical crop growth cycles gave manifold increase in the grain yield of *rabi* sorghum (Kadam *et al.*, 2009). Similar increase in yield of *rabi* sorghum with three irrigations at critical stages was reported by Wani *et al.*, (2003). As explained by Yadav *et al.*, (2014), under irrigated condition, yield increase might be due to increased soil moisture content which improved internal water status and growth of plant. Thus, higher rate of water flow from the soil to plant helps in better stomatal conductance and more leaf area which help to sustain better transpiration thereby improving the ear head numbers, ear head size, thousand grain weight and final grain yield in pearl millet.

Different levels of nitrogen significantly influenced the grain yield of sorghum. Significantly higher grain yield (5486 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded with the application of 150 kg N ha⁻¹ but was comparable with 180 kg N ha⁻¹ (5462 kg ha⁻¹). Application of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ produced significantly lower grain yield (4392 kg ha⁻¹). Significant improvement in the grain yield was due to marked improvement in yield attributes like number of grains per panicle,

grain weight per panicle, 1000 grain weight and growth parameters like dry matter production and number of green leaves per plant. These results are in corroboration with Dixit *et al.*, (2005) who reported that increased plant height, leaf-area index, total dry matter accumulation and panicle weight had direct effect on grain yield. Significant increase in grain yield was due to marked improvement in yield contributing characters like grain weight per panicle, 1000 grain weight and growth parameters like dry matter production and number of green leaves per plant (Madhukumar *et al.*, 2013).

The increase in yield of sorghum was due to increase in yield characters like number of grains per panicle, length of ear head and 1000 grain weight with adequate availability of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium through application of fertilizers (Kushwaha *et al.*, 2007). Significant improvement in grain yield could be ascribed to profound influence of nitrogen fertilization on vegetative and reproductive growth of the crop due to increase in nutrient accumulation and their translocation towards the sink (Patidar and Mali, 2004).

The interaction effect of irrigations and nitrogen levels on grain yield of sorghum was significant. Significantly higher grain yield (6963 kg ha⁻¹) was produced with two irrigations at 180 kg N ha⁻¹ but was on par with two irrigations at 150 kg N ha⁻¹ (6947 kg ha⁻¹). On the other hand, lower grain yield (2663 kg ha⁻¹) was produced with no irrigation at 90 kg N ha⁻¹ which was on par with no irrigation at 120 kg N ha⁻¹ (2943 kg ha⁻¹) (Table 1a).

pH and EC

The pH of soil was not significantly influenced by irrigations and different levels of nitrogen at harvest of sorghum crop. Two

irrigations recorded lower pH (8.12) values than one and no irrigation. With increasing nitrogen fertilizer dose there was a decrease in pH in all plots after harvest of sorghum crop when compared with initial soil (8.6). Among different nitrogen levels lower pH values obtained with application of 180 kg N ha⁻¹ (8.03) and it was on par with 150 kg N ha⁻¹ (8.15) but significantly superior over 120 and 90 kg N ha⁻¹. As plant roots absorb ammonium ion they secrete hydrogen ion into the soil solution to maintain a chemical charge balance. As the ammonium-N in fertilizers undergoes nitrification hydrogen ion released, which increases acidity and it will reduce p^H (Aula *et al.*, 2016).

Application of two irrigations resulted in lower EC (0.19) compared to one and no irrigation and no irrigation recorded higher EC (0.22) due to accumulation of soluble salts near the soil surface resulting in high EC. Irrigating in amounts too low to leach salts or with water high in salts allows to accumulate in the root zone resulting in increasing EC. Clay soils dominated by clay minerals that have a high cation exchange capacity have higher EC than clay soils dominated by clay minerals that have low cation exchange capacity such as kaolinite. Soil EC increased with increasing nitrogen dose but there is no significant difference in between nitrogen levels. Lower EC values obtained with application of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ (0.21).

Available nutrient status

Data on available nitrogen in the soil, after harvest of sorghum, is furnished in Table 1. Post-harvest analysis of soil revealed that the nitrogen status was significantly altered by irrigation levels and levels of nitrogen. Available nitrogen was found to be higher (166.2 kg ha⁻¹) with no irrigation which was significantly higher than two irrigations and one irrigation.

Table.1 Grain yield and soil properties of white sorghum as influenced by different levels of irrigations and Nitrogen at post-harvest stage

Treatments	Grain yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	pH	EC (dS m ⁻¹)	Available N (kg ha ⁻¹)	Available P ₂ O ₅ (kg ha ⁻¹)	Available K ₂ O (kg ha ⁻¹)
Irrigations – 3						
I ₀ :No irrigation	2956	8.27	0.22	166.2	28.0	220.3
I ₁ :One irrigation	6092	8.14	0.20	145.5	27.0	209.5
I ₂ :Two irrigations	6101	8.12	0.19	142.6	21.4	178.2
SEm ±	63	0.09	0.02	4.0	0.7	8.2
CD (P=0.05)	247	0.10	0.04	15.2	3.0	32.3
N-levels (kg ha⁻¹) – 4						
N ₁ :90	4392	8.25	0.21	138.2	29.4	245.4
N ₂ :120	4858	8.17	0.22	148.3	27.4	201.0
N ₃ :150	5462	8.15	0.22	156.0	23.4	187.3
N ₄ :180	5486	8.03	0.24	160.8	21.5	176.7
SEm ±	77	0.04	0.06	5.4	1.8	5.0
CD (P=0.05)	228	0.12	0.02	16.1	5.4	15.0
I at N						
SEm ±	127	0.12	0.04	7.8	2.8	11.2
CD (P=0.05)	425	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S
N at I						
SEm ±	131	0.18	0.17	9.0	1.5	16.5
CD (P=0.05)	420	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S	N.S

Table.1a Interaction effect of irrigations and nitrogen levels on grain yield (kg ha⁻¹)

Treatments	N-levels (kg ha ⁻¹)				Mean
	N ₁ :90	N ₁ :120	N ₁ :150	N ₁ :180	
I0:Noirrigation	2663	2943	3090	3128	2956
I1 :One irrigation	5637	6013	6350	6367	6092
I2:Two irrigations	4877	5617	6947	6963	6101
Mean	4392	4858	5462	5486	
SEm ±					127
CD(P=0.05)					425

However, two irrigations (142.6 kg ha⁻¹) and one irrigation (145.5 kg ha⁻¹) were on par with each other and recorded significantly lower values for available nitrogen. After harvest of the crop, the soil available nitrogen status was increased with increased levels of nitrogen compared to initial values. The higher soil available nitrogen (160.8 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded with the highest level of applied nitrogen i.e. 180 kg N ha⁻¹ which was on par with 150 kg N ha⁻¹(156.0 kg ha⁻¹) and 120kg N ha⁻¹(148.3 kg ha⁻¹) but significantly superior to 90 kg N ha⁻¹ (138.2kg ha⁻¹). The increase in post-harvest soil available nitrogen might be due to increased mineralization as a result of increased nitrogen fertilization. Bhanavase *et al.*, (2005) and Bangar *et al.*, (2003) also recorded similar observations.

The interaction between irrigations and nitrogen levels was found to be non-significant.

Available phosphorus

The results pertaining to post harvest soil available phosphorus as influenced by irrigations and different levels of nitrogen are presented in Table 1.

Post-harvest soil available phosphorus was significantly influenced by irrigation levels and different levels of nitrogen but interaction between irrigation levels and nitrogen levels was not significant.

Significantly higher soil available phosphorus was recorded with no irrigation (28.0 kg ha⁻¹) than two irrigations (21.4 kg ha⁻¹) but was on par with one irrigation (27.0 kg ha⁻¹). Higher available nitrogen and phosphorus in the soil with one or no irrigation compared to lower values with irrigation levels might be attributed to non-availability of soil moisture for efficient utilization of applied nutrients.

Therefore, under irrigation treatments the crop might have used applied nitrogen and phosphorus there by leaving less nutrients in the soil.

Regarding the effect of different levels of nitrogen, higher values for soil available phosphorus was associated with the application of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ (29.4 kg ha⁻¹) which was on par with to 120kg N ha⁻¹ (27.4 kg ha⁻¹) and significantly superior over 150 kg N ha⁻¹ (23.4 kg ha⁻¹) and 180 kg N ha⁻¹ (21.5 kg ha⁻¹).

Available phosphorus decreased with increase in nitrogen level. This might be probably due to positive interaction of phosphorus with increased nitrogen application i.e., the acidifying effect of added nitrogen fertilizer which enhance the phosphorus solubility thereby increase the availability of phosphorus to the plants and leaving available phosphorus in the soil after harvest at higher nitrogen levels and vice versa (Sharma and Tandon, 1992).

The interaction between irrigations and nitrogen levels was found to be non-significant.

Available potassium

Available potassium in the soil after harvest of crop was significantly influenced by both irrigations and nitrogen levels (Table 1). Post-harvest soil available potassium was significantly influenced by irrigation levels and different levels of nitrogen but the interaction between irrigation levels and nitrogen levels was found to be non-significant. The higher values for available potassium were recorded with no irrigation 220.3 kg ha⁻¹ which was on par with one irrigation (209.5 kg ha⁻¹) but both were significantly superior over two irrigations (178.2 kg ha⁻¹).

With regard to levels of nitrogen, significantly higher available soil potassium was associated with the application of 90 kg N ha⁻¹ (245.4 kg ha⁻¹) which was significantly superior over 120 (201.0 kg ha⁻¹), 150 (187.3 kg ha⁻¹) and 180 kg N ha⁻¹ (176.7 kg ha⁻¹) and the treatments *viz.*, 120, 150 and 180 kg N ha⁻¹ remain on par with each other. Potassium also followed the same pattern as that of phosphorus i.e., potassium has positive interaction with nitrogen thereby increased the availability of potassium at crop growth stages and leaving less available potassium after harvest at higher levels of nitrogen.

The interaction between irrigations and nitrogen levels was found to be non-significant.

The results were concluded that significantly higher grain yield obtained with application of one irrigation and 150 kg N ha⁻¹. With application of two irrigations recorded lower available nutrients, pH and EC values. With increasing nitrogen levels available

phosphorus, available potassium and p^H decreased but available nitrogen and EC values increased. The interaction effect between irrigation and nitrogen levels was found to be non-significant in case of available nutrient status.

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