

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.903.322>

## Effect of *Azotobacter*, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria and Potash Mobilising Bacteria Inoculants on Productivity of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

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### ABSTRACT

Experiment was carried out to study the effect of biofertilizers viz., *Azotobacter*, phosphate solubilizing bacteria and potash mobilizing bacteria, alone and in combinations along with different doses of inorganic fertilizers on yield of wheat. Highest number of tillers per hill (10.8), plant height (98.71 cm) and thousand grain weight (43.09 g) was recorded in seed treatment with MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF. Highest grain yield (44.22 q/ha) was also recorded in same treatment of MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF which was at par with treatment with 100% RDF (42.20 q/ha) while, the lowest wheat grain yield was recorded in absolute control treatment (28.16 q/ha). Seed treatment with MPKV consortium increased 2.64 q/ha yield over control plot. Seed treatment with MPKV consortium along with recommended dose of fertilizer was found to be the best treatment in enhancing yield of wheat crop and increased 2.02 q/ha yield over the treatment in which only recommended dose of fertilizers was used. Soil nutrient status after crop harvest was found superior in the same treatment. Microbial activity in rhizosphere remained at elevated level in the treatment where biofertilizers inoculants were used but inorganic fertilizers were not added. The increment of yield and its components due to the biofertilizer inoculation may be attributed to the increase in nitrogen fixation, phosphate solubilization, potash mobilization and the production of plant growth promoting substances that enhance soil microbial activity that contributes towards the nutrient availability to plants. The application of biofertilizer increased the efficiency of both organic and inorganic fertilizers but alone was ineffective in increasing yield.

#### Keywords

Wheat, biofertilizer, consortium, yield parameters, yield

#### Article Info

Accepted:  
22 February 2020  
Available Online:  
10 March 2020

### Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the second most important crop after rice in country, which contributes nearly one third of the total food grain production. Wheat is a staple food crop and is consumed by nearly 65 per cent of the population of India in the form of *chapati*

and different bakery products. Wheat is grown all over India as a food security crop as it is having a great potential of producing good yield per unit area and grows well in almost all agro-climatic conditions. India is the largest wheat producing country in the world after China and accounts for more than 13 per cent of the world's wheat production.

Nearly ninety per cent area under wheat cultivation is spread under irrigated conditions in the states of Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP, Rajasthan and Gujarat state. During 2018-19 *Rabi* season, India harvested record wheat production of 101.20 million tons from an area of 29.55 million hectare with the record average productivity of 34.24 q/ha (ICAR-IIWBR, 2019).

Fertilization plays important role in maximizing crop yield and hence farmers in general apply a high dose of chemical fertilizers during wheat production to harvest high grain yields. However, the heavy use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural farming has hazardous environmental impacts including degradation of soil fertility, organic matter absorption and decreased water holding capacity, nutrient mobilization and uptake by root zone (Xiao *et al.*, 2019).

Due to harmful effects on the environment and human health, there is a new trend toward minimizing the use of chemical fertilizers and adoption of technology of bio-organic farming which is also known as sustainable agriculture. Bio-organic farming uses organic matter and beneficial microorganisms to provide healthy food associated with high quantity and quality while maintaining the environment (Mallik and Williams, 2008).

Organic manure and biofertilizers amendments are feasible ways to reduce chemical fertilizers application in wheat production without decreasing grain yields. Biofertilizers are the live formulation of microorganisms which have the ability to mobilize plant nutrients in the soil and offer a cheap, low capital intensive, non-bulk and eco-friendly source to boost productivity (Kloepper *et al.*, 1989). Among biofertilizers, *Azotobacter* play a key role in the nitrogen cycle in nature that binds atmospheric nitrogen inaccessible to plants and releasing it

in the form of ammonium ions available to plants in the soil fixing an average 20kg N/ha per year. It is able to grow at a pH range of 4.8–8.5 and fixes N at optimum pH of 7.0–7.5 (Dilworth *et al.*, 1988). *Azotobacter* increases about 10-12 % yield of all the agriculture crop plants (Jaga and Singh, 2010). *Azotobacter* along with phosphate solubilizing bacteria and Potash mobilizing bacteria increases the grain yield of wheat as well as increases the availability of micronutrients like Fe, Mn, Zn etc in the soil and hence, the combined application of biofertilizers can considered as the beneficial for the growth and yield of wheat (Noreen and Noreen, 2014).

Biofertilizers are cost-effective relative to chemical fertilizers. They have lower manufacturing costs, especially regarding nitrogen and phosphorus use. In view of these facts, experiment was carried out to study the effect of biofertilizers *viz.*, *Azotobacter*, Phosphate solubilizing bacteria, Potash mobilizing bacteria alone and in combinations alongwith different doses of inorganic fertilizers on growth and yield of wheat.

## **Materials and Methods**

Field experiment was conducted during *Rabi* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 at Agricultural Research Station, Niphad, Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra, the Wheat Research Centre under Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. The biofertilizers *viz.*, *Azotobacter*, phosphate solubilising bacteria (PSB) and Potash mobilizing bacteria (KMB) and their combination (MPKV consortium) was produced and supplied for study by Biological Nitrogen Fixation Scheme, College of Agriculture, Pune. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design in three replications with different treatments of combinations of individual biofertilizers, consortium of biofertilizer and different levels of recommended dose of fertilizers (RDF).

Seed of popular wheat variety NIAW 301(Trimbak) was treated with biofertilizers as per the following treatment details, dried in the shade and used for sowing.

1. Absolute control (without seed treatment)
2. 100% RDF
3. MPKV Azotobacter, PSB and KMB consortium (MPKV Consortium)
4. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF
5. 75% RDF
6. MPKV Consortium + 75% RDF
7. *Azotobacter* + 75% N + 100% RD of P and K
8. PSB + 75% P + 100% RD of N and K
9. KMB + 75% K + 100% RD of N and P

Sowing was done in 3.60 X 3.00 m size plots with 22.5 cm row to row spacing in second week of November during all seasons. Graded level of the chemical fertilizers was applied as per treatment details. The trial was irrigated at an interval of 21 days. All the recommended cultivation practices were followed including plant protection measures. Observation on number of tillers and plant height was recorded at hard dough stage. Individual net plots were harvested at maturity. Observation on test weight and yield was recorded after cleaning the grains and drying them up to 13 to 14 per cent moisture content. Soil samples were collected from each treatment for microbial and soil nutrient status analysis. Initial and final *cfu* count of *Azotobacter*, PSB and K mobilizing bacteria was recorded on Jensen's media, Pikovskaya's agar media and modified Aleksandrov media, respectively. The experimental soil was analyzed for major nutrients as per standard protocols.

## Results and Discussion

Overall the germination of wheat crop was satisfactory during all the crop seasons. On pooled analysis, the effect on number of tillers per hill due to different treatments was found statistically significant (Table 1).

Highest number of tillers per hill (10.8) was recorded in treatment 4 i.e. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF which was at par with treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF (10.4) and treatment 7 i.e. *Azotobacter* + 75% N + 100% RD of P and K (9.8), while significantly lowest number of tillers per hill were recorded in absolute control (6.2). Difference in plant height due to different treatments was also found statistically significant. Significantly lowest plant height (83.53 cm) was recorded in the control treatment. Highest plant height (98.71 cm) was recorded in treatment 4 i.e. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF followed by treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF (98.08 cm). Seed treatment of MPKV consortium consisting *Azotobacter*, PSB and KMB along with recommended dose of fertilizer was found to be the best treatment in enhancing yield parameters of wheat crop and was superior to the treatment in which only recommended dose of fertilizers was given. Singh and Prasad (2011) reported that combined application of biofertilizers in wheat crop caused considerable increase in yield components over other treatments. Similar results have been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2016) and Kushare *et. al.* (2009)

The difference in thousand grain weight was found statistically significant. Highest thousand grain weight (43.09 g) was recorded in treatment 4 i.e. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF which was at par with treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF (41.83 g). The lowest thousand grain weight was recorded in absolute control (37.66 g). Statistically significant difference was also recorded in grain yield due to different treatments. Highest grain yield (44.22 q/ha) was recorded in treatment 4 i.e. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF which was at par with treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF (42.20 q/ha). The lowest wheat grain yield was recorded in control treatment (28.16 q/ha). Seed treatment with MPKV consortium increased 2.64 q/ha yield over absolute control plot. It is revealed from the results

that, seed treatment of MPKV consortium along with recommended dose of fertilizer was found to be the best treatment in enhancing yield of wheat crop and was superior to the treatment in which only recommended dose of fertilizers was used. There was 4.8 per cent increase in yield by addition of consortium of biofertilizers over the treatment in which only recommended dose of fertilizers was used. The increment of yield and its components due to the biofertilizer inoculation may be attributed to the increase in nitrogen fixation, phosphate solubilization, potash mobilization and the production of plant growth promoting substances that enhance soil microbial activity that contributes towards the nutrient availability to plants. The application of biofertilizer increased the efficiency of both organic and inorganic fertilizers but alone was ineffective in increasing yield. These results are in conformity with the findings of Badr *et al.*, (2009), Bahrani *et al.*, (2010), Abbasi and Yousra (2012) and Mahato and Kafle (2013).

On analysis of soil samples for available N, P and K during all the three seasons (Table 2) it was found that maximum residual available nitrogen ( $198.2 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ) and phosphorus ( $22.4 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ) was recorded in treatment 4 i.e. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF, while maximum residual potash ( $339.6 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ) was recorded in treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF. Absolute control treatment recorded least available NPK  $\text{kg ha}^{-1}$  in soil after harvest.

There was increase in available nutrients in soil after harvest as compared to the initial count before sowing of crop. Increase in nutrients may be the result of microbial activity which attributed to the increase in nitrogen fixation, phosphate solubilization and potash mobilization. Present findings are in close conformity with the findings of El-Hamid *et al.*, (2013) who reported that, application of either organic amendments or

bio fertilizer as individual or in combination improved microbial activity and fertility status of the soil.

Initial and final cfu count of *Azotobacter*, PSB and K mobilizing bacteria was recorded on Jensen's media, Pikovaskaya's agar media and modified Aleksandrov media, respectively (Table 2). Considerable increase in bacterial population during all the seasons was recorded in respective treatments in which microbial consortia was used. Maximum cfu count of *Azotobacter* ( $7.3 \times 10^7$ ), PSB ( $6.0 \times 10^7$ ) and K mobilizing bacteria ( $4.8 \times 10^7$ ) was recorded in the treatment T3 i.e. seed treatment with MPKV consortium.

The results denotes that the microbial activity remained at elevated level in the treatment where inoculation of *Azotobacter*, PSB and KMB was given without addition of chemical fertilizers. The findings are in conformity with the results of El-Sersawy *et al.*, (1997) who reported improvements in microbial counts of *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum* and phosphate dissolving bacteria. Narula *et al.*, (2005) further reported that the root exudates play a significant role in the growth of microorganisms in the rhizosphere.

On comparative assessment of different treatments on monetary returns of wheat (table 3), it was found that seed treatment with MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF was the best treatment with highest benefit cost ratio (2.04) followed by treatment 2 i.e. 100% RDF (1.96). The least benefit cost ratio (1.53) was recorded in the control treatment. The higher economic returns in the best treatment was mainly due to higher yields with only Rs.225 additional cost of the treatment. Patra *et al.*, (2019) reported that the biofertilizer inoculations gave higher net returns and B:C than uninoculated treatment.

**Table.1** Effect of different treatments on yield parameters and yield of wheat crop

Treatment details	Germination (%)	No. of tillers/hill	Plant height (cm)	TGW (g)	Yield q/ha
<b>1. Absolute control</b>	81.11	6.2	83.53	37.66	<b>28.16</b>
<b>2. 100% RDF</b>	89.67	10.4	98.08	41.83	<b>42.20</b>
<b>3. MPKV consortium</b>	86.67	7.6	86.04	38.33	<b>30.80</b>
<b>4. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF</b>	91.89	10.8	98.71	43.09	<b>44.22</b>
<b>5. 75% RDF</b>	84.44	8.5	95.82	39.40	<b>38.11</b>
<b>6. MPKV Consortium + 75% RDF</b>	86.11	8.7	96.53	40.12	<b>39.29</b>
<b>7. Azotobacter + 75% N + 100% RD of P and K</b>	88.11	9.8	96.80	41.12	<b>40.74</b>
<b>8. PSB + 75% P + 100% RD of N and K</b>	87.22	9.1	97.24	40.89	<b>40.69</b>
<b>9. KMB + 75% K + 100% RD of N and P</b>	87.45	9.2	97.42	40.27	<b>40.49</b>
S.E. ±		<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.15</b>
C.D. at 5 %		<b>1.05</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>3.26</b>

PSB= Phosphate solubilising bacteria

KMB= Potash mobilizing bacteria

MPKV consortium = Consortium of MPKV's *Azotobacter* strain, PSB and KMB

**Table.2** Effect of different treatments on chemical and biological properties of soil (Average of 3 years data)

Treatment details	Available (Kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )			Microbial count X 10 <sup>7</sup>		
	N	P	K	<i>Azotobacter</i>	PSB	KMB
<b>1. Absolute control</b>	122.7	14.3	295.4	2.8	3.7	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2. 100% RDF</b>	173.6	20.0	339.6	2.2	3.0	<b>2.2</b>
<b>3. MPKV consortium</b>	150.8	18.0	329.8	7.3	6.0	<b>4.8</b>
<b>4. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF</b>	198.2	22.4	337.6	5.0	5.3	<b>4.1</b>
<b>5. 75% RDF</b>	156.1	19.0	328.7	2.2	3.5	<b>2.1</b>
<b>6. MPKV Consortium + 75% RDF</b>	185.4	20.9	334.3	5.8	5.2	<b>4.3</b>
<b>7. Azotobacter + 75% N + 100% RD of P and K</b>	191.5	20.9	338.8	6.6	3.8	<b>2.3</b>
<b>8. PSB + 75% P + 100% RD of N and K</b>	182.3	22.2	334.6	3.4	5.9	<b>2.4</b>
<b>9. KMB + 75% K + 100% RD of N and P</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>

PSB= Phosphate solubilising bacteria

KMB= Potash mobilizing bacteria

Initial soil nutrient status: Available N- 140.8 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, available P- 16.4 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, K- 324.4 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, *Azotobacter* colony count 2.0x10<sup>7</sup>, PSB colony count- 2.1x10<sup>7</sup>, KMB colony count- 1.2x10<sup>7</sup>

**Table.3** Comparative assessment of different treatments on monetary returns of wheat

Treatment details	Yield q/ha	Gross returns (Rs/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Net returns (Rs/ha)	B:C ratio
<b>1. Absolute control</b>	28.16	59136	38750	20386	<b>1.53</b>
<b>2. 100% RDF</b>	42.20	88620	45270	43350	<b>1.96</b>
<b>3. MPKV consortium</b>	30.80	64680	38975	25705	<b>1.66</b>
<b>4. MPKV Consortium + 100% RDF</b>	44.22	92862	45495	47367	<b>2.04</b>
<b>5. 75% RDF</b>	38.11	80031	43640	36391	<b>1.83</b>
<b>6. MPKV Consortium + 75% RDF</b>	39.29	82509	43865	38644	<b>1.88</b>
<b>7. Azotobacter + 75% N + 100% RD of P and K</b>	40.74	85554	45045	40509	<b>1.90</b>
<b>8. PSB + 75% P + 100% RD of N and K</b>	40.69	85449	44715	40734	<b>1.91</b>
<b>9. KMB + 75% K + 100% RD of N and P</b>	<b>40.49</b>	<b>85029</b>	<b>45095</b>	<b>39934</b>	<b>1.89</b>

Total cost of cultivation excluding inorganic fertilizers and biofertilizers: Rs.38750/-  
Average selling rate of wheat: Rs.2100/q

All the biofertilizer inoculations were statistically at par with each other in all the economic parameters. The above findings are also in conformity with those reported by Gupta (2002). There is a scope of increasing wheat crop yields through the use of biofertilizers with different inorganic fertilizer levels. The biofertilizers increased yield components and yield of wheat, improve soil nutrients balance, increase microbial activity in the rhizosphere and minimize environmental pollution.

Biofertilizer inoculants like *Azotobacter*, phosphate solubilising bacteria and Potash mobilizing bacteria alone and in combinations with inorganic fertilizers can be used as a supplement to inorganic fertilizer and farmyard manure to increase the yield to the maximum. The dependency on the increased dose of inorganic fertilizer for higher productivity can be reduced. Among the benefits of using biofertilizers is the reduction in cost of cultivation as compared with the use of full dose of inorganic fertilizers. It is extremely important for sustaining production

and improving the fertility of soils. But, biofertilizer alone is ineffective in increasing productivity of wheat crop.

### Acknowledgements

Authors are thankful to the Wheat Specialist, Agricultural Research Station, Niphad, Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra for providing necessary facilities during the investigations and the Microbiologist, Biological Nitrogen Fixation Scheme, College of Agriculture, Pune, Maharashtra for supplying biofertilizers and its consortium.

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**How to cite this article:**

Game. B. C., B. M. Ilhe, V. S. Pawar and Khandagale. P. P. 2020. Effect of *Azotobacter*, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria and Potash Mobilising Bacteria Inoculants on Productivity of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 9(03): 2800-2807.  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.903.322>