

## Effect on organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on productivity parameters and quality traits of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*L.) under central plain zone of Uttar Pradesh.

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### Abstract

A field trial was conducted on sandy loam soil having low status of organic carbon and accessible nitrogen, medium in accessible phosphorous and high in accessible potassium at pot house of department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of C.S.A.U.A&T, Kanpur (campus) under Indo-Gangetic Plain zone of Uttar Pradesh, amid Rabi season of 2021-22. The experiment comprised of 9 treatment combinations in randomized block design with three replications. Wheat variety K-1006 was grown with the recommended agronomic practices. On the premise of the comes about exuded from the present investigation, it might be concluded that application of 100% RDF+FYM+ S<sub>20</sub>+ Zn<sub>5</sub> (T<sub>9</sub>) significantly recorded maximum grain yield, straw yield, biological yield and harvest index viz. 57.65 q ha<sup>-1</sup>, 88.20 q ha<sup>-1</sup>, 145.85 q ha<sup>-1</sup> and 39.52 % respectively. And among the quality traits maximum protein content 12.75% and lysine content 3.10% was recorded also associated with application of 100% RDF+FYM+ S<sub>20</sub>+ Zn<sub>5</sub> (T<sub>9</sub>). The present investigation clearly points out the significance of balanced use of nutrients including FYM in wheat for improving the productivity and quality of wheat crop.

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**Key word:** Crop yield, Fertilizer, Grain quality and Organic manure.

### Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the most widely cultivated food crop in the world. After rice, it is India's second most important stable crop. Wheat is regarded as the world's king of cereals and is grown on the largest scale. Wheat, in contrast to rice, is grown on every continent on the planet (Jat *et al*,2013). It consumed mostly in the form of bread as (chapati) and wheat straw is use for feeding the cattle. The approximate nutritional composition of the wheat kernel is carbohydrate 60-70%, protein 10-12%, water 8-17%, cellulose 2-3%, fat 1.5-2%, sugar 2-3%, and mineral matter 1.5-2%. Gluten of the wheat kernel contains about 17.6% nitrogen (ANONYMOUS, 2020). The percentage of nitrogen determined by analysis is multiply by 6.25 to determine the protein content (Mckenzie and Wallace,1954). The crop is most successfully grown between latitudes of 30°N to 60°N and 27°S to 40°S in world, with

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a high altitude of 5000 meter. In India wheat is grown between 11° to 30°N latitudes from the sea level up to an elevation of 3500 meter in the Himalayas. The optimum temperature range for ideal germination of wheat seed is 20-25 °C. Wheat can be successfully grown on lighter soils provided their water and nutrient holding capacity are improved. Heavy soils with poor structure and poor drainage are not suitable as wheat is sensitive to water logging. Approximately 95 per cent of wheat grown in the world is hexaploid bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*, L.), used for making wide range of food items and remaining about 5 per cent being tetraploid durum wheat (*Triticum durum*, Desf.) commonly used for pasta and noodles etc. Protein content and composition is a critical quality factor in the production of these products (Shewry, 2009). Wheat being an energy rich winter cereal contributes around 35% to the food grain basket of the country. Globally wheat (*Triticum aestivum*L.) is grown in 124 countries and occupied an area of about 215 million hectares with a production of 734.50 mt. of grain during 2019-20 (ANONYMOUS, 2020). The major wheat producing states of India are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Punjab with the production of 32.59, 19.61, and 17.57 mt., respectively. The Uttar Pradesh ranked first in wheat production with the second of Madhya Pradesh and third of Panjab. But Punjab has highest productivity followed by Haryana with 5008 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, 4687 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. (ANONYMOUS, 2020). Nitrogen is a major structural constituent of the cell. Therefore, it has been considered as most important nutrient for the development of the plant and life. The application of 150 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> showed mean increase of 16% grain yield over 120 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The maximum grain and straw yield PBW-343 were recorded of while PWD-233 produced lower grain yield (Ashok et al. 2009). Nitrogen application improved grain protein and reduced phosphorous percentage (Waraich et al. 2002). Nitrogen split dose also affect the protein and yield of wheat crop compare to control (Madan et al. 2009). Phosphorus (P) is the second most important essential nutrient for crop production after nitrogen (Venkatesh et al., 2020). This nutrient plays various roles in the plant metabolism and structural role in molecules (Yousuf et al. 2017). The yield of wheat increased with increasing phosphorus level. Maximum yield of wheat was recorded at 120 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> application (Khan et al. 2011). Potassium is a “work horse” plant nutrient. It should not be surprising that a shortage of potassium can result in loss of crop yield, quality and profitability (Ducan et al., 2018). It increases the resistance of plants against various insects and pests. Potassium deficiency leads to the malfunctioning of stomata. Sulphur is required for synthesis of sulphur containing amino-acids mainly cysteine, cysteine and methionine which are components of protein (Jarvan et al. 2012). Zinc also involved in the auxin metabolism like tryptophan synthesis and tryptamine metabolism. protein content in

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wheat seed (grain) was significantly improved by using Zn (Seilsepouret *al.*2006). FYM is a good source of nutrients and contributed towards build-up of organic matter in soil (Kumar *et al.*, 2017). Available P and K content also increased due to FYM and nitrogen application (Vinay *et al.* 2011).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Nature of Soil

The experimental field is sandy loam in texture, good aeration (46.2 % porosity), alkaline in reaction (pH 7.7), low in organic carbon (0.42%), medium in accessible N (253.0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), medium in accessible P (14.20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), and medium in accessible K (132.00kg ha<sup>-1</sup>).

### Layout and Design of the Experiment

The experiment was carried out in RBD (randomized block design) with three replications. The total numbers of unit plots were 27. The size of a unit plot was 1.0 m x 1.0 m. The width of the main irrigation channel is 1 m.

### Treatments of the Investigation

The experiment comprised of 9 treatment combinations in randomized block design with three replications consisted of T<sub>1</sub>: [Control], T<sub>2</sub>: RDF (50%) + FYM, T<sub>3</sub>: RDF (50%) + FYM + S<sub>20</sub>, T<sub>4</sub>: RDF (50%) + FYM+ Zn<sub>5</sub>, T<sub>5</sub>: RDF (100%), T<sub>6</sub>: RDF (100%) + FYM, T<sub>7</sub>: RDF (100%) + FYM + S<sub>20</sub>, T<sub>8</sub>: RDF (100%) + FYM + Zn<sub>5</sub>, T<sub>9</sub>: RDF (100%) + FYM + Zn<sub>5</sub>+S<sub>20</sub>.

### Nutrient Composition of FYM

The decomposed material of dung and urine of farm animals along with litter and left-over material from roughages or fodder fed to cattle.

Chart 1: Nutrient ratio in organic manure

Organic manure	N (%)	P (%)	K (%)
FYM (Farm Yard Manure)	0.5	0.2	0.5

### Fertilizer and Manure Application

Fertilizers were applied as per treatments whereas nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, Zinc and Sulphur were applied through urea, DAP, Muriate of Potash, Zinc oxide and elemental Sulphur respectively. The sum of nitrogen in DAP was balanced within the sum of urea. Prescribed dose of fertilizer i.e., NPK at 120:60:40 ha<sup>-1</sup>, were incorporated into soil 15 days before sowing of the crop.

### Sowing of Seed

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The seeds of Wheat K-1006, were sown at 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in shallow furrows with the help of manual labour at a row spacing of 22.5 cm and plant spacing 10 cm apart. Depth of sowing was kept 4-5 cm.

### **Irrigation**

Other than one pre-sowing irrigation, the crop was given six irrigations at diverse stages viz., CRI, tillering, late jointing, flowering, milking and dough stage during the period of experimentation.

### **Yield Studies:**

#### **Seed Yield:**

The seed yield was weighted in kilogram for each plot after threshing which was then converted in to q ha<sup>-1</sup>.

#### **StrawYield:**

It was found out for each plot by subtracting the seed yield from the total biological production in kilogram and was converted into q ha<sup>-1</sup>.

#### **Biological yield:**

It is total sum of yield of grain and straw.

$$\text{Biological yield} = \text{Grain yield} + \text{Straw yield}$$

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#### **Harvest Index (%):**

The efficient utilization of assimilation and CO<sub>2</sub> fixation i.e., photosynthesis is expressed in terms of harvest index. The harvest index was worked out with the help of following formula:

$$\text{Harvest Index(\%)} = \frac{\text{Seed yield}(q \text{ ha}^{-1})}{\text{Biological yield}(q \text{ ha}^{-1})} \times 100$$

#### **Protein Content:**

Protein content in grain was obtained by multiplying the nitrogen content in grain with factor 6.25.

#### **Lysine Content:**

Lysin content in grain was determined by Colorimetric method as suggested by Tsai *et al.* (1972).

## Experimental Findings

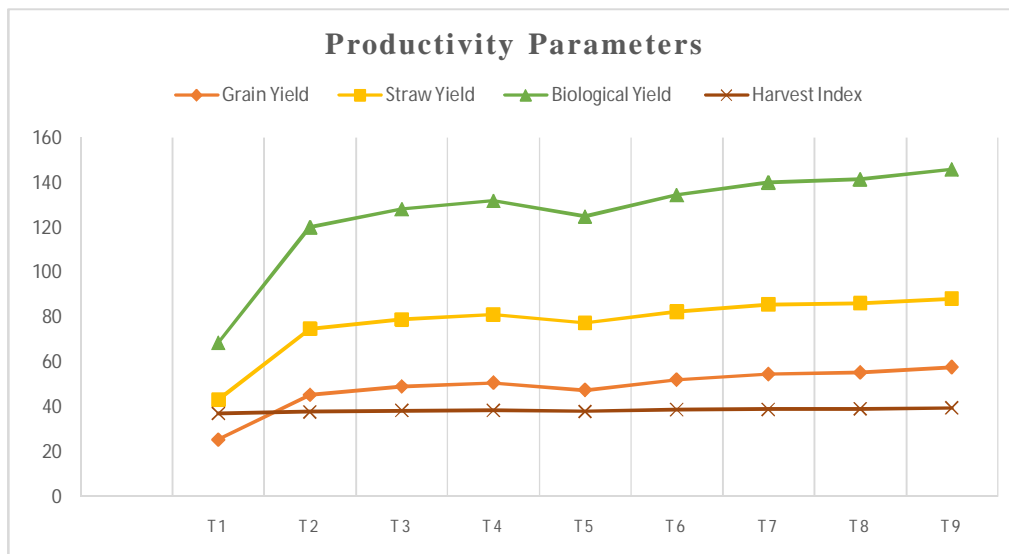
### Productivity Parameters

It is obvious from the data given in [table-1](#) and depicted in [Fig.1](#) clearly shows that among the productivity parameters viz. grain yield, straw yield, biological yield except harvest index significantly affected by different treatment combinations of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers. Maximum grain yield (57.65 q ha<sup>-1</sup>), straw yield (88.20 q ha<sup>-1</sup>), biological yield (145.85 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) and harvest index (39.52%) was associated with the plot fertilized with 100% RDF+FYM+S<sub>20</sub>+Zn<sub>5</sub> has been statically par with the plot fertilized with 100% RDF+FYM+Zn<sub>5</sub>. Minimum grain yield (25.37q ha<sup>-1</sup>), straw yield (43.12 q ha<sup>-1</sup>), biological yield (68.49 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) and harvest index (37.04 %) has been associated with the control plot. The results of the present investigation are also in agreement with the findings of [El-Lattiefet al. \(2014\)](#), [Singh and Singh. \(2018\)](#), [Singh et al.\(2020\)](#), [Sharma and Singh \(2021\)](#) and [Choudhary et al. \(2022\)](#).

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**Table 1: Effect of different treatment on grain yield and straw yield of wheat:**

Treatments	Treatments Combinations	Grain Yield (q ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Straw Yield (q ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Biological Yield (q ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Harvest Index (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	Control	25.37	43.12	68.49	37.04
T <sub>2</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM	45.30	74.75	120.05	37.73
T <sub>3</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM+S <sub>20</sub>	49.08	79.01	128.09	38.31
T <sub>4</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM+Zn <sub>5</sub>	50.70	81.12	131.82	38.46
T <sub>5</sub>	100% RDF	47.45	77.34	124.79	38.02
T <sub>6</sub>	100% RDF+FYM	52.08	82.28	134.36	38.76
T <sub>7</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+S <sub>20</sub>	54.50	85.56	140.06	38.91
T <sub>8</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+Zn <sub>5</sub>	55.25	86.19	141.44	39.06
T <sub>9</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+ S <sub>20</sub> + Zn <sub>5</sub>	57.65	88.20	145.85	39.52
	<b>SE ± (m)</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>1.01</b>
	<b>CD at 5%</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>N.S.</b>



**Fig.-1:** Effect of different treatment combinations on productivity parameters of wheat.

### Quality Traits

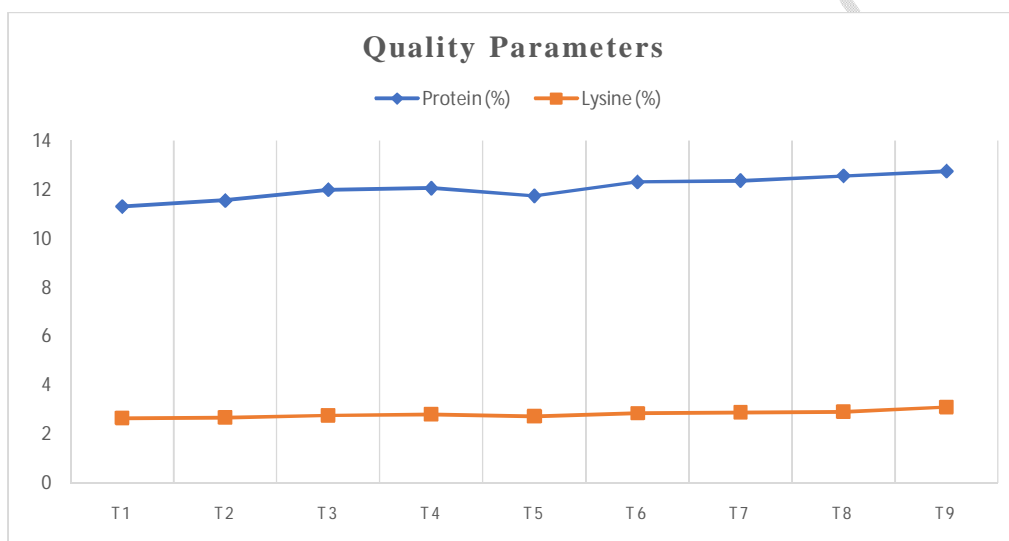
At a glance over the data given in table -2 and depicted in fig. no.-2 clearly show that among the quality traits of wheat grain such as protein content (%) and lysine content (%) significantly affected by different treatment combinations of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers. Maximum protein content (12.75%) and lysine content (3.10 %) was associated with the plot fertilized with 100% RDF+FYM+S<sub>20</sub>+Zn<sub>5</sub> has been statically par with the plot fertilized with 100% RDF+FYM+Zn<sub>5</sub>. Minimum protein content (11.31 %) and lysine content (2.65 %) in wheat grain was associated with the control plot. The consequences of the current investigation are additionally in concurrence with the investigation of Madanet *al.* (2009), Majumdar *et al.* (2012), Kumar Dinesh *et al.* (2017), Sharma and Singh (2021) and Choudhary *et al.* (2022).

**Table 2:** Effect of different treatments on Protein and Lysine content in wheat grain:

Treatments	Treatments Combination	Protein (%)	Lysine (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	Control	11.31	2.65
T <sub>2</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM	11.56	2.68
T <sub>3</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM+S <sub>20</sub>	12.00	2.76
T <sub>4</sub>	50% RDF+ FYM+Zn <sub>5</sub>	12.06	2.79
T <sub>5</sub>	100% RDF	11.75	2.72

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T <sub>6</sub>	100% RDF+FYM	12.31	2.84
T <sub>7</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+S <sub>20</sub>	12.37	2.89
T <sub>8</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+Zn <sub>5</sub>	12.56	2.90
T <sub>9</sub>	100% RDF+FYM+ S <sub>20</sub> + Zn <sub>5</sub>	12.75	3.10
	<b>SE ± (m)</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.05</b>
	<b>CD at 5%</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.17</b>



**Fig.-2: Effect of different treatment combinations on quality parameters of wheat.**

### Conclusion:

The combination of 100% RDF+FYM+ S<sub>20</sub>+ Zn<sub>5</sub> recorded the highest yield as well as quality traits in wheat crop as compared to other combinations of organic and inorganic fertilizers. Thus, it may be concluded that 100% RDF+FYM+ S<sub>20</sub>+ Zn<sub>5</sub> applied is a nice choice for accomplishing higher yield and quality parameters in wheat crops. It is strongly recommended that farmers of the central U.P adopt wheat variety K-1006 with the dose of 100% RDF+FYM+ S<sub>20</sub>+ Zn<sub>5</sub> doses for better crop yield.

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