

**STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT
ON LEAF NUTRIENT STATUS AND ENZYMES ACTIVITIES IN TEA
(*Camellia* sp.)**

Abstract

An experiment was conducted in two varieties of tea viz., Assam jat and ATK clone at Parry Agro Industries Ltd., Valparai, Coimbatore district. The experiment consisted of eighteen treatments with different combinations of 100, 75, 62.5 and 50 % of the recommended doses of fertilizers along with DCC and biofertilizers. The DCC at the rate of three and six tonnes ha⁻¹ and biofertilizers viz., VAM, *Azospirillum* and Phosphobacteria each @ 50 kg . ha⁻¹ were given annually. The treatments T₅ (100 % estate practice along with 6 t/ha of DCC and biofertilizers) closely followed by T₃ (100 % estate practice along with 3 t/ha of DCC alone) and T₄ (100 % estate practice along with 6 t/ha of DCC alone) recorded maximum leaf phosphorus content when compared to estate practice in both the varieties. The treatments received higher amount of DCC with and without biofertilizers recorded relatively higher amount of nitrate reductase activity, polyphenol oxidase activity and peroxidase activity than estate practice at all levels in both the varieties.

Key words: INM, DCC, Biofertilizers Leaf nutrient, Assam jat and ATK clone

Introduction

The existing practice in tea plantations involves mostly application of inorganic sources of fertilizers alone for the last one century to supply the required nutrients to get high productivity. However, this has not taken care of the health of the tea soil in South India (Rajagopal and Ramarethinam, 1997). Swaminathan (1992) emphasized the importance of integrated nutrient management in tea plantations to increase the soil health and thus the productivity. The present study of nutrient management through the use of organic manures in the form of Digested Coirpith Compost (DCC) and biofertilizers like *Azospirillum brasilense*, Vesicular Arbuscular Mycorrhizae (VAM) and phosphobacteria has been taken up during one complete pruning cycle to assess their impart on leaf nutrient content and certain enzymes activities.

Materials and Method

The field trial was conducted during 1997-2002 in Parry Agro Industries Ltd., Valparai, Coimbatore district to study the effect of digested coirpith compost (DCC) and biofertilizers on two varieties of tea viz., Assam jat and ATK clone. A total of eighteen treatments (Table 1) with different combinations of 100, 75, 62.5 and 50 per cent of the recommended doses of fertilizers along with DCC and biofertilizers constituted the study. The DCC at the rate of three and six tonnes ha⁻¹ and biofertilizers viz., VAM, *Azospirillum* and Phosphobacteria each @ 50 kg ha⁻¹ were given annually. The entire experiment was laid out in RBD with three replications. There were 100 tea bushes in each treatmental unit. Leaf nutrients content were analysed in third leaf from tip of 100 young shoots. The leaf samples were collected during the lean season of December 2000 and 2001. The leaf samples were dried in shade and then in oven at 60°C for three hours.

The dried leaves were chopped into bits with stainless steel scissors and powdered using a Wiley mill having stainless steel sieves and then used for analysis. The nitrogen content in leaf samples was estimated by Microkjeldahl method of Piper (1966). The phosphorus and potassium content of leaf samples were estimated by Vanadomolybdate and Flame photometer method respectively (Piper, 1966). Enzyme activities viz., nitrate reductase activity, polyphenol oxidase activity and peroxidase activity were analysed during the month of May 2001 and 2002. Nitrate reductase activity was estimated at 540 nm using Naphthaline Ethylene Diamine Dihydrochloride by following the procedure described by Nicholas *et al.* (1976). Polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase activity were estimated as per the method described by Gunasekar *et al.* (1994).

Results and Discussion

Significant differences existed for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content during December 2000 and 2001 in both ATK clone and Assam jat (Table 2). Among the various treatments, T₅ had the maximum leaf nitrogen content as compared to other treatments in both the varieties. Biofertilizers alone also did increase the leaf nitrogen contents when compared with estate practice. Inoculation of *Azospirillum* might have induced proliferation of root growth, providing maximum surface area for the absorption of nutrients and water (Govindan and Vikraman Nair, 1983). VAM has also been reported to increase the leaf N content in tea (Cooper, 1984). The increased level of N could also be attributed to the increase in the level of nitrogen availability in the soil (Ranganathan and Natesan, 1985). Dhanasekaran and Govindaswamy (1992) mentioned that application of organic manures, which increased the humic acid content of the soil, consequently facilitated the uptake of nitrogen by the tea plants, there by the shoots

becoming richer in nitrogen content. In respect of leaf P content, treatment T₅ had higher leaf phosphorus content than rest of the treatments. Inoculation of biofertilizers alone also had higher leaf phosphorus than estate practices. Generally DCC applied plots either with or without biofertilizers had higher leaf phosphorus content than the estate practice. The increase in organic matter content due to the application of DCC formed more humus, which would have reacted with aluminium and prevented the fixation of P and hence increasing its availability to the plants (Barbora, 1995). Similar studies by Thomas and Shantaram (1984) have revealed that incorporation of green manure increased considerably the population of specific groups of micro-organisms and also the dehydrogenase activity, phosphatase and urease activities which in turn increased the phosphorus uptake of the plant. The increased leaf P content might also be related to the role of VAM in the present study, as hyphae of VAM are known to absorb P and translocate it to the host plant. The increased concentration of phosphorus in the VAM infected roots might probably be explained by Sander and Tinkers (1971) theory that the higher influx of phosphorus from soil to root is governed by the action of electrical potential gradients leading to bulk flow of H₂PO₄ into the protoplasmic stream of the roots.

Application of DCC either with or without bio-fertilizers recorded maximum leaf potassium contents when compared to estate practice. More leaf potassium was recorded in the treatment T₅ as compared to rest of the treatments. Inoculation of bio-fertilizers also had higher leaf potassium content than the estate practice. The increased leaf K content could be attributed to the decomposition or solubilization and liberation of K in

the organic matter into the soil and thereby adding to the K content of the leaf (Bear, 1965).

In the present study, application of DCC along with bio-fertilizers increased the enzyme activities viz., nitrate reductase activity, polyphenol oxidase and peroxidase activity. Bio-fertilizers alone did not increase the enzyme activities (Table 2). Increase in enzyme activities could be attributed to the addition of organic matter through DCC, which in turn enhanced the humic acid formation. This humic acid when absorbed by the plant system and mediates in respiration, acts as hydrogen acceptor (Schnitzer, 1991) affecting oxidation and reduction reaction through enhanced enzyme activities viz., nitrate reductase activity (Dutta and Sharma, 2000). In the present study, inoculation of biofertilizers did not affect enzyme activities. However, synergistic effect of biofertilizers and DCC on the enzyme activity might probably be correlated with the increased uptake of nitrogen (Thomas *et al.*, 1991). Increased activity of enzyme could also be related to the increased uptake of water and nitrogen by the plants (Dhanasekaran and Govindaswamy, 1992) as the nitrate reductase activity was significantly inhibited under stress.

Conclusion

Thus addition of organic matter in any form helps in maintaining soil fertilizer level, thereby improving the efficiency of applied fertilizer which in turn exhibited higher leaf nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents (Dutta and Sharma, 2000) and enzyme activities.

REFERENCES

- Barbora, A.C. (1995). Organic matter management in Tea estates. **Two and a bud**, **42(2)**: 8-12.
- Bear, E.E. (1965). **Chemistry of the soil**. Second edition, Oxford & IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi, pp.280.
- Cooper, K.M. (1984). Physiology of VA mycorrhizal associations. **In** : VA mycorrhiza. Powell, C.L, Bagyaraj, D.J, (eds.), CRC press, Florida: 155-186.
- Dhanasekaran, K. and R. Govindaswamy (1992). Effect of humic acids and phosphorus on the growth, content and uptake of nutrients by maize. **In**: Proc. Nat. Semi. Devt. Soil Sci., pp. 97.
- Dutta, A.K. and G. Sharma (2000). Integration of organic and inorganic nitrogen towards promotion of growth and uptake capacity of young tea. **In**: Recent advances in plantation crops, pp. 186-190.
- Govindan, M. and R. Vikraman Nair (1983). Studies on the occurrence of nitrogen fixing bacteria, *Azospirillum* in the root environment of cocoa. **PLACROSYM-VI**, 255-260.
- Gunasekar, M., S. Marimuthu and V. Ramasamy (1994). Activities of certain enzymes in the shoots of different tea clones. **Newsletter of UPASI Tea Research Institute 4(1)**: 6-7.
- Nicholas, J.C., J.E. Harper and R.H. Hageman (1976). Nitrate reductase activity in soybeans. I. Effect of light and temperature. **Plant Physiol.**, **58** : 731-735.
- Piper, C.S. (1966). **Soil and Plant Analysis**. Hons publishers, Bombay.
- Rajagopal, B. and P. Ramarethinam (1997). Influence of combined inoculation of biofertilizers and digested organic supplements on the growth and nutrient uptake in organic tea cultivation. **Planter's chron.**, **92** : 7-14.
- Ranganathan, V. and S. Natesan (1985). Levels and ratios of N and K for young tea. **Planter's Chron.**, **80** : 153-155.
- Sander, F.E. and P.B. Tinkers (1971). Mechanism of absorption of phosphate from soil by endogenous mycorrhizae. **Nature**, **233** : 278 – 279.
- Schenitzer, M. (1991). Soil organic matter- the next 75 years. **Soil Sci.**, **151** : 41-58
- Swaminathan, P. (1992) Integrated nutrient management in tea. **UPASI scientific conference, Coonoor, India, 14 Sep. Bulletin No.45**, 13-28,

Thomas, G.V. and M.V. Shantaram (1984). *In situ* cultivation and incorporation of green manure legumes in coconut basins. **Plant and Soil**, **80** : 373-380.

Thomas, G.V., R. Iyer and B.M. Bopaiah (1991). Beneficial microbes in the nutrition of coconut. **J. Plantation Crops**. **19(2)** : 127-138.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 1. Treatment details.

Treatments	Details
T ₁	Recommended dose of inorganic fertilizers (Estate practice or control)
T ₂	T ₁ + Digested Coirpith Compost (DCC) alone @ 3 t/ha
T ₃	T ₁ + Digested Coirpith Compost (DCC) alone @ 6 t/ha
T ₄	T ₂ + Biofertilizers
T ₅	T ₃ + Biofertilizers
T ₆	75% of T ₁
T ₇	75% of T ₁ + DCC @ 3 t/ha + Biofertilizers
T ₈	75% of T ₁ + DCC @ 6 t/ha + Biofertilizers
T ₉	75% of T ₁ + Biofertilizers alone
T ₁₀	62.5% of T ₁
T ₁₁	62.5% of T ₁ + Biofertilizers
T ₁₂	62.5% of T ₁ + DCC @ 6 t/ha + Biofertilizers
T ₁₃	62.5% of T ₁ + Biofertilizers alone
T ₁₄	50% of T ₁
T ₁₅	50% of T ₁ + DCC @ 3 t/ha + Biofertilizers
T ₁₆	50% of T ₁ + DCC @ 6 t/ha + Biofertilizers
T ₁₇	50% of T ₁ + Biofertilizers alone
T ₁₈	T ₁ + Biofertilizers alone
Biofertilizers - VAM, <i>Azospirillum</i> and Phosphobacteria each @ 40 kg/ha	

Table 2. Effect of digested coirpith compost and biofertilizers on leaf nutrients and enzymes activity in tea varieties

Treatments	Leaf N (%)		Leaf P (%)		Leaf K (%)		Nitrate Reductase activity ($\mu\text{NO}_2 \text{g}^{-1} \text{hr}^{-1}$)		Polyphenol oxidase activity ($\mu\text{mole/O}_2/\text{min/g}$)		Peroxidase activity ($\mu\text{mole/O}_2/\text{min/g}$)	
	ATK	Assam	ATK	Assam	ATK	Assam	ATK	Assam	ATK	Assam	ATK	Assam
T ₁	3.07	3.00	0.16	0.15	1.39	1.31	192.8	166.3	8.42	8.13	17.56	16.88
T ₂	3.29	3.23	0.18	0.16	1.42	1.36	197.0	169.5	8.95	9.05	18.51	17.44
T ₃	3.30	3.25	0.18	0.17	1.44	1.39	198.2	173.5	9.18	9.20	18.69	17.72
T ₄	3.42	3.37	0.19	0.17	1.48	1.42	200.0	172.8	9.42	9.22	19.06	18.12
T ₅	3.50	3.48	0.20	0.18	1.58	1.48	200.7	174.7	9.57	9.38	19.27	18.23
T ₆	3.09	3.00	0.15	0.15	1.40	1.31	191.7	167.5	8.40	8.10	17.52	16.74
T ₇	3.41	3.36	0.17	0.14	1.45	1.38	194.5	170.7	9.38	9.22	19.03	17.87
T ₈	3.50	3.44	0.18	0.16	1.50	1.40	198.0	173.8	9.55	9.37	19.23	18.18
T ₉	3.29	3.24	0.16	0.15	1.44	1.38	196.3	172.5	9.27	9.19	18.93	17.81
T ₁₀	3.05	2.95	0.15	0.14	1.35	1.28	189.8	164.7	8.36	8.09	17.55	16.75
T ₁₁	3.38	3.30	0.16	0.15	1.42	1.35	195.2	167.7	9.31	9.18	18.85	17.72
T ₁₂	3.46	3.35	0.17	0.15	1.45	1.37	196.5	172.0	9.52	9.24	18.98	18.09
T ₁₃	3.27	3.21	0.15	0.13	1.41	1.35	193.2	171.0	9.15	9.15	18.71	17.76
T ₁₄	2.99	2.97	0.14	0.13	1.34	1.30	189.0	164.2	8.33	8.10	17.56	16.83
T ₁₅	3.32	3.30	0.16	0.14	1.44	1.36	192.8	169.2	9.27	9.16	18.82	17.68
T ₁₆	3.39	3.33	0.16	0.15	1.45	1.38	195.0	168.5	9.52	9.23	18.88	18.05
T ₁₇	3.21	3.20	0.15	0.14	1.41	1.36	194.2	167.3	9.12	9.12	18.65	17.72
T ₁₈	3.33	3.26	0.16	0.15	1.44	1.38	195.2	170.0	9.27	9.21	18.95	17.84
S.Ed	0.1355	0.1285	0.0555	0.013	0.053	0.058	1.831	2.025	0.311	0.319	0.574	0.555
CD (P=0.05)	0.276	0.1285	0.0215	0.026	0.106	0.117	3.732	4.114	0.632	0.647	1.166	1.129