

Original Research Article

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC SOURCES OF NUTRIENTS ON QUALITY AND ECONOMICS OF ASHWAGANDHA [*Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal].

ABSTRACT

The present investigation entitled Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on quality and economics of ashwagandha [*Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal] was carried out during *Khari* 2021-22 at College Farm, College of Horticulture, Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Jagudan, Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat. Experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications and twenty treatments viz., T₁: 100% RDN through FYM; T₂: 100% RDN through Vermicompost; T₃: 100% RDN through Neem cake; T₄: 100% RDN through Poultry manure; T₅: 80% RDN through FYM; T₆: 80% RDN through Vermicompost; T₇: 80% RDN through Neem cake; T₈: 80% RDN through Poultry manure; T₉: 60% RDN through FYM; T₁₀: 60% RDN through Vermicompost; T₁₁: 60% RDN through Neem cake; T₁₂: 60% RDN through Poultry manure; T₁₃: 80% RDN through FYM + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₄: 80% RDN through Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₅: 80% RDN through Neem cake + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₆: 80% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₇: 60% RDN through FYM + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₈: 60% RDN through Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₉: 60% RDN through Neem cake + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₂₀: 60% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB.

Maximum chlorophyll a, b and total at 90 DAS (at full bloom stage) (1.92, 0.75 and 2.11 mg/g, respectively) and withanolides content (0.32%) at harvest were recorded with treatment T₁₆. The maximum net income (₹1, 38,707/ha) and benefit cost ratio (3.52) were also obtained in same treatment. Therefore, it can be concluded that the application of 80% RDN through poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB (T₁₆) was found beneficial for obtaining higher yield of better quality and economic returns in ashwagandha.

KEYWORDS: RDN, FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Neem cake, *Azotobacter*, KSM, PSB

Comment [u1]: Keywords should be arranged alphabetically from A to Z.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ashwagandha [*Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal] commonly known as asgandh is one of the most important medicinal plants that belongs to family solanaceae. Ashwagandha roots and occasionally its leaves are used in *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* medicines (Nigam and Kandalkar, 1995). The pharmacological activity of the roots are attributed due to presence of several alkaloids (about 13), out of which withanine (about 38 % of total alkaloids) and somniferine are most important. These alkaloids are collectively called as total alkaloids, which are about 0.4 to 0.8 % of dry root weight. Its roots and paste of green leaves are used to relieve joint pain and inflammation. It is also an ingredient of medicaments prescribed for curing disability and sexual weakness. Warm leaves are used for providing comfort in eye disease (Nigam and Kandalkar, 1995).

The quality of the raw herbal drug or medicinal herb is the major concern regarding export in international market. One of the major factors contributing to the poor quality of the medicinal herb is represented by their residues and contaminants. These residues (pesticides and other synthetic chemicals) and contaminants (heavy metals) can accumulate during cultivation of medicinal herbs and may have adverse effects on the consumer health (Tripathy *et al.*, 2015). Keeping this view in consideration an experiment entitled "Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on quality and economics of ashwagandha [*Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was conducted at College Farm, College of Horticulture, SardarkrushinagarDantiwada Agricultural University, Jagudan. Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat during *kharif* season of the year 2021-2022. Geographically, this location is situated at 23°53'N latitude and 72°43'E longitude at an elevation of 90.6 meters above mean sea level. It is situated in the North Gujarat Agro-climatic Zone IV of the Gujarat state.

The experiment entitled, Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on quality and economics of ashwagandha [*Withaniasomnifera* (L.) Dunal] was carried out during *Kharif* 2021-22 at College Farm, College of Horticulture, SardarkrushinagarDantiwada Agricultural University, Jagudan, Dist. Mehsana, Gujarat. Experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications and twenty treatments *viz.*, T₁: 100% RDN through FYM; T₂: 100% RDN through Vermicompost; T₃: 100% RDN through Neem cake; T₄: 100% RDN through Poultry manure; T₅: 80% RDN through FYM; T₆: 80% RDN through Vermicompost; T₇: 80% RDN through Neem cake; T₈: 80% RDN through Poultry manure; T₉: 60% RDN through FYM; T₁₀: 60% RDN through Vermicompost; T₁₁: 60% RDN through Neem cake; T₁₂: 60% RDN through Poultry manure; T₁₃: 80% RDN through FYM + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₄: 80% RDN through Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₅: 80% RDN through Neem cake + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₆: 80% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₇: 60% RDN through FYM + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₈: 60% RDN through Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₁₉: 60% RDN through Neem cake + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB; T₂₀: 60% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB. Seeds of ashwagandha cv. Gujarat AnandAshwagandha 1 was sown at a spacing of 30 cm x 15 cm followed by light irrigation was provided. The experimental plot was maintained through following cultural practices *viz.*, thinning, irrigation, weeding *etc.* The data recorded for various parameters during the course of investigation were statistically analyzed by a procedure appropriate to the design of experiment as described by Panse and Sukhatme (1985). The significance of difference was tested by "F" test at 5 per cent level.

For qualitative parameters studies during the crop growth period, ten plants were selected randomly from net plot and tagged in each plot for recording quality parameters *viz.*, chlorophyll a, b and total (mg/g), and withanolides (%).

Well prepared vermicompost was brought from Livestock Research Station, S. D. Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar. The FYM, poultry manure and neem cake were procured from the local market. The farm yard manure (FYM), vermicompost, neem cake and poultry manure used in present experiment were analyzed for N, P and K content (%) by using standard methods (Jackson, 1973) before application in field which was given in Table 1. Application of RDN through different organic sources of nutrients was given as per treatments.

Table 1 : N, P and K content (%) of different organic manures

Sr. No.	Organic manures	N (%)	P ₂ O ₅ (%)	K ₂ O (%)
1	FYM	0.52	0.26	0.52
2	Vermicompost	1.18	0.44	0.60
3	Neem cake	5.17	1.10	1.48

4	Poultry manure	2.99	2.65	2.10
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Various biofertilizers viz., *Azotobacter*, potassium solubilizing microorganisms (KSM) and phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) were used in present study which were procured from Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Anand Agricultural University, Anand. *Azotobacter*, potassium solubilizing microorganisms (KSM) and phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) each @ 2.5 litre/ha were mixed thoroughly with different organic manures as per treatments before its application.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on chlorophyll a, b and total (mg/g)

The data pertaining to chlorophyll a, b and total (mg/g) as influenced by different sources of organic manures are presented in Table 2. Significantly maximum chlorophyll a (1.92 mg/g), chlorophyll b (0.75 mg/g) and total chlorophyll content (2.11 mg/g) were found with treatment T₁₆ (80% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter*+ KSM + PSB) at 90 DAS (at full bloom stage) which was at par with T₁₅ and T₂₀ treatments. Whereas, minimum chlorophyll a (1.29 mg/g), chlorophyll b (0.19 mg/g) and total chlorophyll content (1.38 mg/g) were obtained with treatment T₉ (60% RDN through FYM) at 90 DAS (at full bloom stage).

Table 2: Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on chlorophyll a, b and total at 90 DAS (at full bloom stage) (mg/g)

Tr. No.	Treatments detail	Chlorophyll (mg/g)		
		A	b	total
T ₁	100% RDN through FYM	1.49	0.39	1.67
T ₂	100% RDN through Vermicompost	1.36	0.26	1.55
T ₃	100% RDN through Neem cake	1.34	0.25	1.53
T ₄	100% RDN through Poultry manure	1.52	0.43	1.71
T ₅	80% RDN through FYM	1.50	0.42	1.69
T ₆	80% RDN through Vermicompost	1.39	0.29	1.57
T ₇	80% RDN through Neem cake	1.52	0.41	1.70
T ₈	80% RDN through Poultry manure	1.31	0.20	1.42
T ₉	60% RDN through FYM	1.29	0.19	1.38
T ₁₀	60% RDN through Vermicompost	1.32	0.23	1.45
T ₁₁	60% RDN through Neem cake	1.49	0.39	1.68
T ₁₂	60% RDN through Poultry manure	1.36	0.26	1.54
T ₁₃	80% RDN through FYM + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.54	0.43	1.72
T ₁₄	80% RDN through Vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.57	0.42	1.75
T ₁₅	80% RDN through Neem cake + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.83	0.73	2.02
T ₁₆	80% RDN through Poultry manure + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.92	0.75	2.11
T ₁₇	60% RDN through FYM + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.43	0.32	1.61
T ₁₈	60% RDN through Vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.38	0.27	1.56
T ₁₉	60% RDN through Neem cake + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.56	0.46	1.75
T ₂₀	60% RDN through Poultry manure + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	1.82	0.72	2.00
	S.Em. ±	0.04	0.01	0.05
	CD at 5%	0.11	0.03	0.14

Maximum chlorophyll content in leaves of ashwagandha might be due to increased nutrient content, rapid mineralization, optimum C/N ratio and more availability of nitrogen supplied by poultry manure along with biofertilizers, leading to better vegetative growth and yield (Singh *et al.*, 2018). These results are in accordance with the findings of Deshpande *et al.* (2006) and Onwuet *et al.* (2014) in okra.

3.2 Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on withanolides (%)

The data presented in Table 3 showed that significantly maximum withanolides content (0.32%) was observed with treatment T₁₆ (80 % RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB) which was at par with T₁₅ and T₂₀ treatments. Whereas, minimum withanolides content (0.21%) was recorded with treatment T₉ (60% RDN through FYM). It might be due to alkaloids being the products of nitrogen metabolism, the production of alkaloids is directly related to nitrogen supply to the plants. Thus, maximum availability of nitrogen through poultry manure and biofertilizers might have played an important role in biosynthesis and accumulation of alkaloid (Praveen *et al.*, 2019). This result is supported by Vijayabharati (2002) in ashwagandha.

Table 3: Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on withanolides (%)

Tr. No.	Treatments detail	Withanolides (%)
T ₁	100% RDN through FYM	0.24
T ₂	100% RDN through Vermicompost	0.26
T ₃	100% RDN through Neem cake	0.25
T ₄	100% RDN through Poultry manure	0.26
T ₅	80% RDN through FYM	0.24
T ₆	80% RDN through Vermicompost	0.23
T ₇	80% RDN through Neem cake	0.25
T ₈	80% RDN through Poultry manure	0.22
T ₉	60% RDN through FYM	0.21
T ₁₀	60% RDN through Vermicompost	0.23
T ₁₁	60% RDN through Neem cake	0.24
T ₁₂	60% RDN through Poultry manure	0.26
T ₁₃	80% RDN through FYM + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.23
T ₁₄	80% RDN through Vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.26
T ₁₅	80% RDN through Neem cake + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.30
T ₁₆	80% RDN through Poultry manure + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.32
T ₁₇	60% RDN through FYM + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.26
T ₁₈	60% RDN through Vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.25
T ₁₉	60% RDN through Neem cake + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.25
T ₂₀	60% RDN through Poultry manure + <i>Azotobacter</i> + KSM + PSB	0.30
	S.Em. ±	0.01
	CD at 5%	0.02

3.3 Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on economics

Influence of different organic sources of nutrients on net returns and benefit: cost ratio in ashwagandha are presented in Table 4.

Gross realization was multiplying the dry root and seed yield per hectare with the selling price of ashwagandha parts (₹ 250.00 per kg dry root and ₹ 300.00 per kg seed). Maximum net return (₹1,38,707/ha) and BCR (3.52) was found under treatment T₁₆ (80% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB). Whereas, the minimum net return (₹62,503/ha) and BCR (2.16) was found under treatment T₉ (60% RDN through FYM).

Table 4: Effect of different organic sources of nutrients on economics

Treatment	Dry root yield per	Seed yield per	Gross realization	Total cost of	Net returns	Benefit: Cost
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1	hectare (kg) 2	hectare (kg) 3	(₹/ha) 4 (2 × 250 + 3 × 300)	cultivation (₹/ha) 5	(₹/ha) 6 (4-5)	Ratio (BCR) 7 (4/5)
T ₁	395.17	114.39	133110	55125	77985	2.41
T ₂	412.74	130.56	142353	59867	82486	2.38
T ₃	385.15	111.96	129876	59058	70817	2.20
T ₄	386.61	118.97	132344	54748	77595	2.42
T ₅	391.02	123.8	134895	54548	80347	2.47
T ₆	414.79	129.29	142485	58342	84143	2.44
T ₇	464.45	139.88	158077	57695	100382	2.74
T ₈	370.31	108.32	125074	54247	70827	2.31
T ₉	346.70	99.33	116474	53971	62503	2.16
T ₁₀	441.22	134.01	150508	56816	93692	2.65
T ₁₁	369.87	117.44	127700	56331	71369	2.27
T ₁₂	430.46	137.62	148901	53745	95156	2.77
T ₁₃	378.24	116.32	129456	55448	74008	2.33
T ₁₄	546.85	171.67	188214	59242	128972	3.18
T ₁₅	472.41	136.62	159089	58595	100494	2.72
T ₁₆	558.96	180.38	193854	55147	138707	3.52
T ₁₇	383.52	114.04	130092	54871	75221	2.37
T ₁₈	470.00	141.51	159953	57716	102237	2.77
T ₁₉	437.54	134.32	149681	57231	92450	2.62
T ₂₀	519.22	166.67	179806	54645	125161	3.29

Maximum net return and BCR could be attributed to production of high yield of dry roots and seed by application of 80% RDN through Poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB with comparatively moderate cost of cultivation.

4. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the application of 80% RDN through poultry manure + *Azotobacter* + KSM + PSB (T₁₆) was found beneficial for obtaining higher yield of better quality and economic returns in ashwagandha.

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