

# Conservation Agriculture System impact on Soil Nutrient Status in Eastern Dryzone of Karnataka

## ABSTRACT

Tillage is the physical manipulation of soil into optimum conditions, which enhance the soil health for better crop productivity. A field investigation was carried out to evaluate conservation agriculture effect on soil nutrient conservation and set up in split plot design. Zero tillage (M<sub>3</sub>) witnessed significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) greater nitrogen availability (288.17, 251.39 and 239.70 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), K<sub>2</sub>O (229.04, 209.80 and 193.73 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) than conventional tillage (M<sub>1</sub>) at soil depths 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively. In green manuring practices, horsegram (C<sub>3</sub>) recorded OC (0.53, 0.51 and 0.47 %), available sulphur (23.38, 20.61 and 18.10 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) followed by sunhemp. The interaction combination of M<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub> recorded highest soil nutrient status. Significantly lowest microbial population were found in M<sub>1</sub>, was due to faster decomposition organic matter resulted in unfavourable condition for survival. Overall adopting M<sub>1</sub> alone (1 Ploughing + 2 harrowing + 1 intercultural operation) adversely affect soil health.

Keywords: Conservation Tillage, Harrowing, Green manuring, Nitrogen, Microbial population, Soil health, Pigeonpea

## 1 Introduction

The pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan* L.) is a significant pulse crop with a high protein content. Pigeonpeas are a legume that fix atmospheric nitrogen and, when fully grown, shed a lot of leaves, increasing the organic matter of the soil (Nanjappa et al., 2013). Inadequate consumption of pulses could have detrimental effects on human health because they are a rich source of minerals like calcium, phosphorus, iron, and several amino acids that contribute to a balanced diet (Kalaiselvi, 2008).

Tillage is a crucial and vital field operation in crop production that involves physically modifying the soil to the desired state. In order to create environments favourable for growing crops and seedlings, crop residue management is also crucial. According to R. Derpsch (2003), conservation agriculture (CA) keeps an organic soil layer that is either permanent or semi-permanent. Dryland agriculture faces significant challenges in producing crops due to water and nutrient shortages, but there are several alternatives to traditional tillage, including no-tillage, minimum tillage, conservation tillage, and conventional tillage (Lal, 1997). According to Hu et al. (2021) conservation tillage technique is referred as tillage that leaves more than 30 per cent of plant residue remains at the soil surface after planting. According to Bolliger et al. (2006) and Christoffoleti et al. (2007), it is the most widely utilized soil conservation techniques that involves planting crops straight into the ground without much prior soil preparation. Planting into unprepared soil and not disturbing more than one-third of the soil's surface are both considered no-till or zero-till techniques (Derpsch, R., 2003). In dryland agriculture, killing weeds, preserving soil macro- and micronutrients, and boosting microbial biomass and diversity are the main goals of tillage. Reduced or minimum tillage, as well as zero tillage, have been widely used to achieve conservation tillage goals in rainfed areas due to their numerous environmental, economic, and social benefits over conventional tillage. However, the effectiveness of these techniques depends on

the location and the season. According to research by Saha et al. (2010), conservation tillage is crucial for maintaining rainfed farms.

According to Derpsch (2003), the primary drawbacks of conventional tillage are the excessive soil erosion and organic debris losses that happen during times of intense precipitation, wind, and heat. These losses cause soil macrofauna to die or perform poorly, exposing them to the soil surface and other predators. The physicochemical characteristics of the soil are adversely impacted by this loss of soil biodiversity, which eventually reduces agricultural output. Therefore, biological traits are widely used as indices when characterizing CA soils (Jayaraman et al., 2021). According to Tomar et al. (2006), when conventional tillage is used, over 25–30% of the energy utilized in agriculture is used for either field preparation or crop establishment. To achieve good crop yields, therefore, excessive soil disturbance through tillage activities is not truly necessary (Rajendra et al., 2006). Thus, according to the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of soil, soil fertility is the soil ability to deliver sufficient quantities and proportions of key plant nutrients needed for the best growth of specific plants (Singh et al., 2015). To ascertain the impact of the conservation agricultural system, a study titled "Effect of Conservation agriculture system on soil nutrient status in eastern dryzone of Karnataka" was conducted. Low-cost in-situ green farming technology aids in increasing soil fertility. Green manure cover crops, including horse gram and sunnhemp, enhance the biological and physicochemical characteristics of the soil by increasing organic matter level in addition to adding nutrients and regulating soil surface temperatures because of their higher surface ground cover (Pasha et al., 2018), controlling soil erosion and conserving soil (Buckles et al., 1998).

## 2 Materials and Methods

In order to evaluate the impact of conservation agriculture on the chemical and biological parameters of alfisols soil with pigeonpea as a test crop under a rainfed environment during kharif 2021, a field study at All India Coordinated Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru and situated at 13° 05' N latitude and 77° 34' E longitude in Karnataka's Eastern Dry zone. The soil at the test location is from the Vijayapura series and is characteristic of the plateau of Bengaluru. The experiment was set up in split plot design with three main plots with various conservation tillage techniques, Conventional tillage M<sub>1</sub>: (1 Ploughing + 2 Harrowing + 1 Intercultural operation), Reduced tillage M<sub>2</sub>: (1 Harrowing + 1 intercultural operation + pre-emergence herbicide), Zero tillage (M<sub>3</sub>): (Pre-emergence herbicide) and sub plots of *in-situ* green manuring practices, C<sub>1</sub>: Control, C<sub>2</sub>: Sunhemp green manuring, C<sub>3</sub>: Horsegram green manuring and replicated three times. Pendimethalin 30 per cent emulsifying concentration @ 1000 g active ingredient per hectare was applied in treatments M<sub>2</sub> and M<sub>3</sub> plots after two days of sowing using Knapsack sprayer fitted with a WFN 78 nozzle and a spray volume of 750 L ha<sup>-1</sup>. According to the plan and treatments, a tractor-drawn cultivator was used for ploughing, a disc harrow for harrowing and blade hoe for interculture operation. The plots were sown with sunhemp, horse gram and used as *in-situ* green manuring at their 50 % flowering stage. Whereas, line sowing of the main crop sole pigeonpea followed in different conservation tillage treatments using tractor drawn seed drill. The soil samples obtained after harvest from three depths 0-7.5 cm, 7.5 – 15 cm, 15 -30 cm in all plots using soil augur and soil samples before sowing green manure crops were collected at 0-15 cm to obtain initial values of experimental site. As shown in Table 1 below, standard methods and procedures were used in the laboratory to analyse the soil samples. Using the standard dilution plate count technique and plating on particular nutritional media, the rhizosphere soil samples collected from 0-15 cm deep were examined to count the various populations of soil microorganisms, including

total bacteria, fungus, and actinomycetes. The acquired soil samples were well mixed and serially diluted with 1 gram of soil in 100 ml of distilled water. Soil microbial populations were counted and expressed in Colony forming units (CFU).

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## 2.1 Statistical evaluation of experimental data

As stated by Gomez and Gomez (1984), the experimental data on the biochemical characteristics of soil were subjected to Fisher's technique of "Analysis of Variance". When the F-test revealed a difference between the treatment means, then an appropriate critical difference (CD) value was calculated. Otherwise, the acronym NS (Non-Significant) was used against CD values. At a probability threshold of 0.05%, all the data were examined, and the findings are presented and discussed.

**Table 1. Methodology used in analysis of the soil's initial biochemical characteristics at the experimental location.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Initial values	Method adopted
<b>I</b>	<b>The chemical nature of soil</b>		
1	Soil pH	5.18	Potentiometric (Piper, 1966)
2	Electrical conductivity	0.05dS m <sup>-1</sup>	Conductivity bridge (Jackson, 1973)
3	Soil organic carbon	0.46%	Walkely and Black wet oxidation (Jackson, 1973)
4	Soil Organic matter	0.79%	Walkely and Black wet oxidation (Jackson, 1973)
5	Available soil nitrogen	210.52kg ha <sup>-1</sup>	Alkaline permanganate method (Subbaiah and Asija, 1956)
6	Available soil phosphorus	124.33kg P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ha <sup>-1</sup>	Bray's method. (Jackson, 1973)
7	Available soil potassium	152.78kg K <sub>2</sub> O ha <sup>-1</sup>	Flame Photometer (Jackson, 1973)
8	Exchangeable calcium	3.04meq 100g <sup>-1</sup>	Complexometric titration (Jackson, 1973)
9	Exchangeable magnesium	1.85meq 100g <sup>-1</sup>	Complexometric titration (Jackson, 1973)
	Available sulphur	18.96mg kg <sup>-1</sup>	CaCl <sub>2</sub> extractant method, Turbidometry (Black, 1965)
<b>II</b>	<b>The biological nature of soil</b>		
1	Bacteria	16x 10 <sup>6</sup> CFU g soil <sup>-1</sup>	Carter (1991)
2	Fungi	11 x 10 <sup>3</sup> CFU g soil <sup>-1</sup>	Carter (1991)
3	Actinomycetes	5 x 10 <sup>3</sup> CFU g soil <sup>-1</sup>	Carter (1991)

### 3 Experiment results and discussion

#### 3.1 Conservation agriculture impact on available nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium

The information for available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium as influenced by various tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops at depths of 0-7.5 cm, 7.5- 15 cm, and 15- 30 cm is shown in Table 2. After the pigeonpea crop was harvested, the soil's availability of nitrogen, phosphate, and potassium was significantly impacted by conservation tillage and green manuring techniques.

Among various conservation tillage techniques, zero tillage ( $M_3$ ) has recorded significantly higher available nitrogen in soil (288.17, 251.39 and 239.70 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5 cm, 7.5-15 cm and 15-30 cm, respectively) as compared conventional tillage ( $M_1$ ) (234.90, 196.58 and 181.92 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The maximum soil available nitrogen nutrient conservation in  $M_3$  was due to reduced uptake of nutrients by pigeonpea and less loss through immobilization, volatilization, denitrification, surface runoff and leaching. Whereas, lower soil available nutrients in conventional tillage were may be due to enhanced uptake of nutrients caused by lower bulk density, loss of soil nitrogen may have been caused by nitrate leaching. These results support those of (Mina et al., 2008); (Sharma et al., 2008), who found that available soil N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>O were significantly greater in zero till than in conventional tillage and was comparable to minimum tillage and raised bed methods; In their long-term field experiment, (Martinez et al., 2016) found that No till showed substantial stratification, with the highest concentration of nitrogen in the top soil, but with mouldboard plough tillage, the distribution of nitrogen was uniform throughout the depth; (Yadav et al., 2015).

Across manuring techniques, horsegram *in-situ* manuring ( $C_3$ ) has recorded significantly greater available nitrogen in soil (296.44, 256.95 and 242.55 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) in comparison to control ( $C_1$ ) (214.06, 180.65 and 170.51 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The available nitrogen trend observed in the *in-situ* green manuring crop was in the order of  $C_3 > C_2 > C_1$ . However, combined effect of tillage and manuring indicated significance difference in nitrogen conservation. The interaction combination of  $M_3C_3$  (Zero tillage + horsegram green manuring) recorded significantly highest available nitrogen status (358.31, 326.88 and 309.50 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) and the combination of  $M_1C_1$  (Convention tillage + Control) recorded minimum available nitrogen status (197.52, 166.80 and 153.21 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> respectively) and also the available nitrogen status of the soil decreased with the depth. The higher available nitrogen status in the surface soil may be due to surface application of fertilizers and *in-situ* green manuring crops with rich in nitrogen content. These results are in accordance with those of (Jin *et al.*, 2009) who indicated that no till with mulch in wheat had recorded considerably higher total nitrogen, (Nandan *et al.*, 2019) who observed that after six years of conservation agriculture, available nitrogen content increased in zero tillage, and residue retention over conventional tillage and residue removal. Similarly, 10 years' study conducted by (Li *et al.*, 2020) concluded that the available nitrogen was more in ZT and residue retained treatment (Choudhary *et al.*, 2008).

Among various conservation tillage adopted, zero tillage ( $M_3$ ) showed significantly maximum soil available phosphorous status in soil (108.95, 82.73 and 66.82 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) followed by  $M_2$  (98.76, 59.98 and 55.65 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively) and  $M_1$  (81.47, 47.53 and 41.99 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The

greater soil available phosphorus in  $M_3$  due to lower uptake of nutrients by pigeonpea and less loss through immobilization, volatilization, and leaching. Whereas, lower soil available nitrogen in conventional tillage is because of higher uptake of nutrients due to lower bulk density, loss of soil phosphorus could have been caused by leaching and runoff. These outcomes are consistent with those of (Mina et al., 2008); (Sharma et al., 2008); (Choudhary et al., 2008); (Mohanty et al., 2015) who reported that phosphorous solubilisation was greater in the top soils under zero tillage (ZT) and the increased phosphorous availability under ZT might be due to reduced adsorption of phosphorous to the mineral surfaces and (Yadav et al., 2015) discovered that compared to conventional tillage with flatbed planting, no-tillage with raised bed planting in maize had considerably higher soil organic carbon, available Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and potassium after harvesting crop.

The available phosphorous trend observed among *in-situ* green manuring crops was in the order of  $C_3 > C_2 > C_1$ . Different tillage techniques and *in-situ* green manuring techniques were shown no significant interaction effect on phosphorous. However, the interaction combination of  $M_3C_3$  (Zero tillage + horsegram manuring) recorded numerically highest available phosphorous status (119.94, 108.33 and 83.91 kgP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup> at 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) and the combination of  $M_1C_1$  (Conventional tillage + Control) recorded lowest available phosphorous status (53.10, 30.12 and 29.03 kgP<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The addition of organic matter, which releases weak organic acids during decomposition and adds "P" when it breaks down, may also help to dissolve the non-available soil "P" reserve, which could explain the increased phosphorous with these treatments, which is also corroborated by soil pH data and These results support those of (Inal et al., 2007), who claimed that under sole-crop pulse and intercropping systems, more biological and chemical activity in the rhizosphere may have resulted in higher readily available nutrients. Mineralization of organic phosphorous and a decrease in the fixation of water-soluble P may be the causes of the enhanced availability of phosphorous under residue mulching (Kuotsu et al., 2014).

There were significant variations in the results on available potassium as influenced by different tillage techniques and green manuring approaches. Zero tillage ( $M_3$ ) has logged significantly superior available potassium in soil (229.04, 209.80 and 193.73 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) followed by reduced tillage ( $M_2$ ) (199.56, 178.15 and 154.56 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm respectively) and conventional tillage ( $M_1$ ) (187.59, 159.50 and 142.38 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively). The reduced nutrient uptake by pigeonpea and a decrease in loss due to immobilization, volatilization, increased soil organic matter under conservation tillage practice contributed to the higher available pool of soil potassium in the top soils (Thomas et al., 2007) and leaching may be the causes of the increased soil accessible potassium in zero tillage. In contrast, reduced soil nutrients  $M_1$  may be the result of higher nutrient uptake caused by decreased bulk density. These results are in acceptance with the findings of (Mina et al., 2008); (Sharma et al., 2008); (Yadav et al., 2015); (Du Preez et al., 2001), who found that zero tillage had higher levels of solution potassium than conventional tillage, which declined with depth and as stated by (Franzluebbers et al., 1996), zero tillage preserves and improves potassium availability close to the soil surface, where crop roots flourish.

Among different *in-situ* green manuring practices, the available potassium trend observed was in the order of  $C_3 > C_2 > C_1$ . The interaction between various tillage techniques and green manuring techniques had no discernible impact on available potassium. However, the interaction combination of  $M_3C_3$  reported quantitatively highest available potassium status (250.33, 239.91 and 220.33 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively) and the combination  $M_1C_1$  recorded least available potassium status (158.28, 132.00 and 124.19 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). The highest level of potassium availability in the surface soil may be caused by the *in-situ* green

manuring of potassium-rich crops and fertilizer surface applications. These views are in line with those of (Choudhary et al., 2008); (Du Preez *et al.*, 2001) and (Mallareddy, 2014) who stated that mulching with maize residue has recorded considerably maximum available Nitrogen, Phosphorous and potassium in post-harvest soil samples as associated to control.

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### 3.2 Conservation agriculture impact on pH and electrical conductivity of soil

Table 3 displays data on electrical conductivity and soil pH as influenced by different tillage methods and green manuring techniques at depths of 0-7.5, 7.5- 15, and 15- 30 cm. The availability of critical nutrients to plants and the microbial population within the soil are influenced by the pH of the soil, which is crucial for plant growth. None of the treatment interactions of tillage and manuring revealed a significant variation in the pH of the soil. However, in zero tillage ( $M_3$ ) significantly lower pH (4.64, 4.92 and 5.05 at 0-7.50, 7.5- 15 and 15- 30 cm, respectively) was noticed and followed by reduced tillage ( $M_2$ ) (4.70, 4.96 and 5.13, respectively). The pH value across tillage practices ranged from 4.64 at depth 7.5 cm to 5.24 at 30 cm depth in  $M_3$  and  $M_1$ , respectively. The reason why no-till systems have lower soil pH than  $M_1$  is because there is more organic matter accumulating in the top few centimetres of the soil under zero tillage (Rhoton, 2000), which raises the concentration of electrolytes and lowers the pH (Rahman et al., 2008) and These are supported by Busari et al. (2013), that practicing of zero tillage in maize has considerably lowered soil pH when contrasted with conventional tillage and (Neugschwandtner et al., 2014) who reported that in silty-loam soil, pH was unaltered by soil tillage for seven years, but increased with soil depth.

The pH trend among the crops used for in-situ green manuring was  $C_3$  followed by  $C_2$  (Sunhemp) and  $C_1$ . Additionally indicated that, there was no significant pH difference in interaction between the tillage system and in-situ green manuring technique. The addition of organic mulches and green manuring may have assisted in preserving soil organic matter, which raises soil pH. When the organic matter supplied in these treatments decomposes, weak acids are released, which may dilute acidity and raise the pH in acidic soils and which are supported by Kumar et al. (2014).

The electrical conductivity of the soil among different conservation tillage, *in-situ* green manuring practices and their interaction effect was found non-significant difference at all depths. Among different conservation tillage practices  $M_3$  has recorded significantly higher EC (0.09, 0.07 and 0.05  $dSm^{-1}$  at 0-7.50, 7.5- 15 and 15- 30 cm, respectively) followed by reduced tillage  $M_2$ . Among *in-situ* green manuring crops,  $C_3$  recorded numerically highest EC 0.09  $dSm^{-1}$  at 0-7.50 cm depth. The maximum electrical conductivity in  $M_3$  and horsegram *in-situ* green manuring ( $C_3$ ) might be because of presence more organic matter. These findings agree with those of (Patil et al., 2003) and (Roldan et al., 2007), who found that mouldboard tillage on Vertisols reduced soil electrical conductivity compared to no tillage.

### 3.3 Conservation agriculture impact on organic carbon and organic matter of soil

Table 3 shows the information on soil organic carbon (OC) and organic matter (OM) as affected by various tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops at depths of 0-7.50, 7.5- 15 and 15- 30 cm. Significant differences were identified in the data on 'OC' as affected by various conservation tillage and in-situ green manuring techniques. Between conservation tillage practices,  $M_3$  has revealed significantly greater OC (%) in soil (0.54, 0.53 and 0.50 % at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) in comparison to  $M_1$  (0.47, 0.44 and 0.40 %, respectively). A minimum of OC was observed in  $M_1$  due to repeated tillage associated with maximum soil disturbance, which accelerated the oxidation process in soil and decreased the status of organic carbon in soil. No ploughing operations and no disturbances as in the case of zero tillage led to the accumulation of more organic waste with a slower rate of decomposition. These results agree with the findings of (Jin *et al.*, 2009) who found that no till with mulch in wheat has recorded considerably higher soil organic carbon than

conventional tillage,(Bilaliset *al.*, 2010); (Sharma *et al.* 2012); (Yadav *et al.*, 2015) who observed that no-till with raised bed planting in maize has significantly greater soil organic carbon than the conventional tillage with flatbed planting; (Choudhary *et al.*, 2008); (Singh *et al.*,2011) and (Hatti *et al.*, 2018).

When compared to control (0.47, 0.45, and 0.42%), C<sub>3</sub>'s in-situ green manuring recorded the significantly greater OC (0.53, 0.51, and 0.47% at depths 0-7.5, 7.5-15, and 15-30 cm, respectively) and horsegram *in-situ* green manuring (C<sub>3</sub>) was on par with the *in-situ* green manuring of sunhemp (C<sub>2</sub>) at all the depths. With regard to soil organic carbon, the interaction impact between conservation tillage and green manuring techniques was observed, however the difference was not statistically significant. Whereas, numerically highest OC was detected in the interaction combination M<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub> (0.57, 0.56 and 0.53 % at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively). In-situ green manuring resulted in high microbial biomass generation as well as high rhizo deposits of carbonaceous material through root exudates, which may have contributed to the horsegram *in-situ* green manuring's higher organic carbon content than the control. These findings are consistent with Singh *et al.*'s (2011) research, which showed that zero tillage with residue maintenance in maize produced a crop with a considerably higher organic carbon content than zero tillage without residue maintenance.

It was discovered that the data on organic matter (OM) as affected by various conservation tillage and green manuring strategies was significant. Across the tillage and green manuring practices, organic carbon trend observed was in the order of M<sub>3</sub> > M<sub>2</sub> > M<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>3</sub> > C<sub>2</sub> > C<sub>1</sub>. The lower OM in M<sub>1</sub> may be due to excessive aeration which caused faster decomposition of organic matter in the soil and on the surface. The greater OM in M<sub>3</sub> is due to no disturbance of soil activated the soil microbiology resulted in the faster build-up of soil organic matter content and These views are supported by those of (Bilalis *et al.*, 2010 and Kashif *et al.*, 2006), who found that minimum tillage yielded significantly greater OM than deep tillage and conventional tillage.

Application of horsegram green manuring (C<sub>3</sub>) has recorded the significantly highest OM (0.92, 0.88 and 0.82 % at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) followed by C<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>1</sub>. The horsegram *in-situ* green manuring (C<sub>3</sub>) was on par with the *in-situ* green manuring of C<sub>2</sub> at all the depths. The highest organic matter in C<sub>3</sub> may be attributed to higher ground cover resulted in the minimum loss of organic matter by the runoff volume and these study outcomes are in parallel with those of Yan and Li (1985) who asserted that incorporation of legumes to the soil enhanced the organic matter than control (without green manuring).



### 3.4 Conservation agriculture impact on exchangeable calcium, magnesium and available sulphur in soil

Table 4 provides information on the status of exchangeable calcium, magnesium, and sulphur as modified by conservation tillage and green manuring techniques at depths 0–7.50, 7.5–15, and 15–30 cm. After crop harvest, the soil's exchangeable calcium and magnesium status has significantly varied due to various conservation tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops. In conservation tillage techniques,  $M_3$  has recorded significantly highest exchangeable calcium and magnesium status in soil (1.58, 1.50, 1.44 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.88, 0.77 and 0.68 meq  $100g^{-1}$ , respectively at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) in comparison to  $M_1$  (1.42, 1.35, 1.28 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.69, 0.63, 0.49 meq  $100g^{-1}$ , respectively) and also which was on par with  $M_2$  tillage (1.49, 1.41 and 1.35 meq  $100g^{-1}$  0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively) with respect to exchangeable calcium at all depths. The higher soil available nutrients in  $M_3$  may be due to lower uptake, higher organic matter status in soil and These results are supported by Edwards et al. (1992), who found that, zero tillage with higher extractable calcium concentrations on an Ultisol than conventional tillage, which they theorized could be due to the higher soil organic matter content of zero tillage; (Douglas et al., 2013), who discovered that tillage practices affected the concentration of exchangeable Calcium, Magnesium, and Sulphur.

Among different in-situ green manuring practices,  $C_3$  noticed significantly higher exchangeable calcium and magnesium status in soil (1.54, 1.47, 1.43 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.87, 0.75 and 0.67 meq  $100g^{-1}$ , respectively at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm respectively) as compared to control ( $C_1$ ) (1.42, 1.33, 1.24 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.63, 0.61, 0.43 meq  $100g^{-1}$  respectively). Whereas, horsegram in-situ manuring ( $C_3$ ) has on par results with the sunhemp in-situ green manuring with respect to the exchangeable calcium and magnesium. There were no significant variations in the soil's exchangeable calcium and magnesium found as a result of the interaction between tillage and manuring. However, the combination  $M_3C_3$  recorded numerically highest exchangeable calcium and magnesium (1.64, 1.59, 1.54 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.98, 0.86 and 0.78 meq  $100g^{-1}$ , respectively) and the combination of  $M_1C_1$  recorded lowest exchangeable calcium and magnesium (1.34, 1.29, 1.17 meq  $100g^{-1}$  and 0.61, 0.57 and 0.40 meq  $100g^{-1}$ , respectively). These findings align with those of (Mohanty et al., 2015).

Zero tillage ( $M_3$ ), the most effective conservation tillage technique, recorded the most significant levels of soil sulphur (23.45, 21.06, and 18.28 mg  $kg^{-1}$  at depths 0-7.5, 7.5-15, and 15-30 cm, respectively), followed by  $M_2$  and  $M_1$ . The maximum available sulphur in  $M_3$  is due to witness of higher organic matter retained and lowest available sulphur in  $M_1$  may be soil exposed solar radiation caused degradation of organic matter content resulted in loss of nutrient status of soil (Douglas et al., 2013).

Among different *in-situ* green manuring practices, horsegram *in-situ* manuring ( $C_3$ ) showed significantly greater available sulphur status in the soil (23.38, 20.61 and 18.10 mg  $kg^{-1}$  at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm respectively) as compared to control ( $C_1$ ) (15.29, 13.95 and 12.57 mg  $kg^{-1}$  at depth 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm, respectively). there was no significance variation in sulphur was noticed across various conservation tillage and manuring combination. However, the interaction combination of  $M_3C_3$  recorded numerically maximum available sulphur (27.46, 25.77 and 21.79 mg  $kg^{-1}$  at 0-7.5, 7.5-15 and 15-30 cm respectively) and the combination of  $M_1C_1$  recorded lowest available sulphur (13.74, 12.53 and 10.86 mg  $kg^{-1}$  respectively) and also the available sulphur in soil decreased with the depth may be because of slower decomposition of surface applied residue, retained more nutrient and prevented rapid leaching of nutrients through soil profile. The higher available

sulphur may be due to additional application of organic residue enriched the net sulphur immobilization in the soil.

**Table 4: Conservation agriculture influence on exchangeable calcium, magnesium and available sulphur of soil**

Treatments	Ca (meq 100 g <sup>-1</sup> )			Mg (meq 100 g <sup>-1</sup> )			Sulphur (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )		
	0-7.5 cm	7.5-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-7.5 cm	7.5-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-7.5 cm	7.5-15 cm	15-30 cm
<b>Tillage practice</b>									
M <sub>1</sub> : Conventional tillage	1.42	1.35	1.28	0.69	0.63	0.49	16.61	14.67	13.12
M <sub>2</sub> : Reduced tillage	1.49	1.41	1.35	0.77	0.67	0.56	20.27	17.39	15.99
M <sub>3</sub> : Zero tillage	1.58	1.50	1.44	0.88	0.77	0.68	23.45	21.06	18.28
<b>S. Em. ±</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>2.31</b>
<b>Green manuring practices</b>									
C <sub>1</sub> : Control	1.42	1.33	1.24	0.63	0.61	0.43	15.29	13.95	12.57
C <sub>2</sub> : Sunhemp	1.52	1.44	1.40	0.84	0.71	0.64	21.65	18.55	16.73
C <sub>3</sub> : Horsegram	1.54	1.47	1.43	0.87	0.75	0.67	23.38	20.61	18.10
<b>S. Em. ±</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>Interaction</b>									
M <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	1.34	1.29	1.17	0.61	0.57	0.40	13.74	12.53	10.86
M <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	1.45	1.38	1.32	0.72	0.66	0.52	17.14	15.20	13.96
M <sub>1</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	1.47	1.38	1.35	0.75	0.67	0.55	18.93	16.26	14.54
M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	1.42	1.35	1.26	0.59	0.60	0.37	14.66	14.51	13.30
M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	1.51	1.42	1.37	0.84	0.69	0.63	22.40	17.85	16.72
M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	1.53	1.45	1.41	0.88	0.71	0.67	23.74	19.80	17.95
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	1.50	1.37	1.29	0.70	0.65	0.51	17.47	14.80	13.54
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	1.60	1.54	1.50	0.96	0.79	0.76	25.41	22.59	19.51
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	1.64	1.59	1.54	0.98	0.86	0.78	27.46	25.77	21.79
<b>S. Em. ±</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>

### 3.4 Tillage and manuring impact on soil microbial population

Table 5 provides information on bacteria, fungus, and actinomycetes in relation to tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops at a depth of 0 to 15 cm. Following the harvest of the pigeonpea crop, conservation tillage techniques and in-situ green manuring crops have significantly changed the microbial population in the soil. Zero tillage (M<sub>3</sub>) has recorded significantly maximum population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycete in soil (21.03×10<sup>6</sup>, 18.26×10<sup>3</sup> and 8.38×10<sup>3</sup> CFU g<sup>-1</sup> of soil, respectively) in comparison to M<sub>1</sub> (14.42×10<sup>6</sup>, 11.47×10<sup>3</sup> and 5.71×10<sup>3</sup> CFU g<sup>-1</sup> of soil, respectively). The microbial population observed among tillage practices was in the order of M<sub>3</sub> > M<sub>2</sub> > M<sub>1</sub>. The maximum microbial population in M<sub>3</sub> were due to no ploughing, no disturbance of soil, better soil moisture content and increased availability of food through organic matter made better environment for the survival of microbes. Whereas, lower soil microbial population under M<sub>1</sub> was due to

excessive ploughing operations, sequent intercultural operations caused greater soil disturbance, lowest soil moisture and faster decomposition organic matter resulted in the unfavourable condition for their survival. These results are consistent with those of (Xia and Lu, 1992), who found that reduced tillage boosted the microbial population when compared to conventional tillage; (Hatti et al., 2018) who reported highest bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes in zero tillage followed by reduced and convention tillage. (Rosegrant et al., 2002) who reported higher number of microorganisms and earth worm biomass in conservation tillage over conventional tillage; (Murugandam et al., 2009) who revealed that no-till practices improve soil microbial biomass carbon as compared to chisel plough and mould board plough; (Rajendra et al., 2006) who observed that the minimum tillage in Alfisols resulted in significantly more microbial biomass carbon in comparison to conventional and reduced tillage.

Among the various in-situ green manuring techniques, horsegram ( $C_3$ ) has reported significantly greater population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes status in soil ( $22.71 \times 10^6$ ,  $18.48 \times 10^3$  and  $8.95 \times 10^3$  CFU  $g^{-1}$  of soil, respectively) as compared to control ( $C_1$ ) ( $12.38 \times 10^6$ ,  $9.03 \times 10^3$  and  $3.87 \times 10^3$   $g^{-1}$  of soil, respectively). The combined impact of tillage and green manuring on all three types of microorganisms population means shown statistically non-significant differences. However, the interaction combination of  $M_3C_3$  recorded numerically highest population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes ( $26.16 \times 10^6$ ,  $23.42 \times 10^3$  and  $10.09 \times 10^3$  CFU  $g^{-1}$  of soil, respectively) and the combination of  $M_1C_1$  recorded lowest population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes ( $9.75 \times 10^6$ ,  $7.05 \times 10^3$  and  $2.72 \times 10^3$  CFU  $g^{-1}$  of soil, respectively). The highest microbial population of bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes was found in horsegram in-situ green manuring, which may be related to the slower rate of organic residue decomposition that resulted in continuous food availability and better soil moisture conservation that kept the microclimate of lower soil temperature and facilitated their quick multiplication. These outcomes are consistent with the findings of (Schenk, 2003); (Tilak, 2004); (Krishna, 2010); (Govaerts et al., 2007) and (Xiangqian Zhanget et al., 2015).

**Table 5: Conservation agriculture system impact on microbial population at 15 cm soil depth**

Treatments	Bacteria No. $\times 10^6$ CFU $g^{-1}$ of soil	Fungi No. $\times 10^3$ CFU $g^{-1}$ of soil	Actinomycetes No. $\times 10^3$ CFU $g^{-1}$ of soil
<b>Tillage practice</b>			
$M_1$ : Conventional tillage	14.42	11.47	5.71
$M_2$ : Reduced tillage	19.78	14.25	6.86
$M_3$ : Zero tillage	21.03	18.26	8.38
<b>S. Em. <math>\pm</math></b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1.52</b>
<b><i>In-situ green manuring practices</i></b>			
$C_1$ : Control	12.38	9.03	3.87
$C_2$ : Sunhemp	20.13	16.47	8.12
$C_3$ : Horsegram	22.71	18.48	8.95
<b>S. Em. <math>\pm</math></b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>Interaction</b>			
$M_1C_1$	9.75	7.05	2.72
$M_1C_2$	15.88	13.51	6.19
$M_1C_3$	17.63	13.87	8.23

M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	13.28	7.59	3.51
M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	21.70	17.01	8.51
M <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	24.35	18.14	8.55
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	14.11	12.46	5.38
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	22.82	18.89	9.66
M <sub>3</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	26.16	23.42	10.09
<b>S. Em. ±</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>CD (p=0.05)</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>

#### 4 Conclusion

The Conventional tillage M<sub>1</sub>: (1 Ploughing + 2 Harrowing + 1 intercultural operation) created excessive soil pulverization and which caused loss of soil nutrients through mobilization, volatilization, and leaching. Loss of organic matter content in conventional tillage due to faster decomposition either kill or disturb the functions of soil macrofauna. Thus, practicing zero tillage (M<sub>3</sub>): (Pre-emergence herbicide) conserve the plants essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, potassium, calcium, magnesium and improved the soil organic carbon content which is direct measure of soil fertility. Zero tillage practice with horsegram green manuring (M<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub>) witnessed the better bio-chemical properties of soil as compared others. In long-term, following zero tillage alone can restrict the crop yield because of weed competition and soil compaction. Therefore, practicing reduced tillage M<sub>2</sub>: (1 Harrowing + 1 intercultural operation + pre-emergence herbicide) can overcome the constraints of conventional and zero tillage with respect to total soil health.

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