

Green Manuring and Nitrogen Management for Sustainable Productivity of Niger [*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass.] in Odisha, India

ABSTRACT

Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass), a minor oil seed crop is generally cultivated in marginal and sub marginal lands under poor agronomic practices without application of manures and fertilizers which causes great losses in its yield. However, the crop has high yield potential if recommended agronomic package of practices are followed. Also, the farmers always grow niger without application of any organic or inorganic fertilizers. In view of this, a field experiment was carried out under All India Coordinated Research Project on Niger at Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station (OUAT), Semiliguda of Koraput district under Eastern Ghat High Land zone of Odisha in acidic soil during two consecutive *kharif* seasons of 2019 to 2020 to study the response of green manuring and nitrogen management on growth and yield of niger. The experiment consisted of four crop sequences and four nitrogen levels with split plot design. The data revealed that growing of niger crop after incorporation of cowpea as green manure along with application of recommended dose of fertilizer resulted in significantly highest seed yield of 645.6 kg/ha and 684.1 kg/ha with a net monetary return of Rs.17939/ha and Rs.30853/ha and benefit cost ratio of 1.7 and 2.9 during the year 2019 and 2020 respectively.

Key words: Niger; green manures; cowpea; seed yield; economics

1. INTRODUCTION

Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass.) is one of the most important minor oilseed crops. It is an important edible oilseed crop of Indian tribal communities, which contains edible oil 38–43%, protein 20% and sugar 12%. The niger oil is used in foods, paints, soft soaps, lighting, lubrication and cosmetics [3]. In India about 75% of the harvested seeds are used for oil extraction and the rest is exported for bird food. Roasted or fried seeds are eaten as snacks or used as a condiment. The press cake after oil extraction contains 31–40% protein and is used as cattle feed [4, 5]. As because niger can be grown with minimum agro inputs, it is considered to be a crop for resources poor farmers particularly in developing countries like India. It is most

hardy and drought tolerant occupying a prominent place where moisture is the limiting factor and soils are sub-marginal to marginal in several parts of the **country**. It is grown in India in an area of about 2.99 lakh ha with a production of 0.98 lakh tonnes and a productivity of 327 kg/ha [1]. In the state of Odisha, it covers an area of 0.65 lakh ha with a production of 0.23 lakh tonnes and productivity of 360 kg/ha [1]. Since the crop is cultivated by poor tribal farmers in the interiors of villages in scattered fields with minimum agro inputs and without application of any organic manures, potential yield of the crop could not be achieved. As a result of which very low yield of niger is realized by the farmers and soil health is badly affected. In niger, though research information on these aspects are available and it is very meager, so still a few more technical information are to be found out. Therefore, the present investigation was carried out to study the response of green manuring and nitrogen management on growth and yield of niger.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Experimental site

To achieve the objectives of the programme, a field experiment was conducted under AICRP on **Niger** at Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station (OUAT), Semiliguda under Koraput district in Eastern Ghat High Land zone of Odisha during two consecutive *kharif* seasons of 2019 and 2020. The farm is located in the geographical parallels of 18⁰42'N latitude, 82⁰30'E longitude and an altitude of 884.0 m. The region is marked by its warm and humid climate with an average annual rainfall of 1500 mm, most of which is received from middle of June to middle of October.

2.2 Soil Characteristics

The soil samples collected from field were air dried, grounded with mortar pestle and sieved in 2 mm sized mesh [14]. The soil of experimental site was red, sandy loam in texture and acidic in reaction (pH= 5.8) with low organic carbon (4.5 g/kg), available N (170 kg/ha), available P (16 kg/ha) and available K (145 kg/ha), respectively.

2.3 Experimental Design

The experiment consists of four crop sequences *viz.* C₁-Dhanicha Green Manuring-Niger (Dhanicha GM-Niger), C₂- Sunhemp Green Manuring-Niger (Sunhemp GM-Niger), C₃- Cowpea Green Manuring-Niger (Cowpea GM-Niger) and C₄- Fallow-Niger and four nitrogen levels *viz.* N₁-No Nitrogen (No N), N₂-50 % RDN, N₃-75% RDN and N₄- 100 % RDN (Table-1). The experiment was evaluated in split plot design with three replications for statistical analysis. The

green manuring crops viz. dhanicha, sunhemp and cowpea were sown in experimental plots as per the treatments. These green manuring crops were incorporated in the soil 45 days after sowing. The niger crop cv. Utkal Niger-150 was sown with seed rate of 10 kg/ha with a row spacing of 30 cm. The intra-row spacing of 10 cm was maintained by thinning operation. The thinning and weeding operations were carried out on 15 and 21 days after sowing in every year under the experimentation. The recommended dose of P and K fertilizers (40:20 :: P₂O₅:K₂O kg/ha) was applied to the crop as basal. As per the treatment ½ N fertilizer was applied as basal and rest ½ N was applied after three weeks after sowing of niger. The crop was harvested at physiological maturity. The periodical biometric and post harvest observations were taken at regular interval.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

The experimental data collected during the crop growth and harvest were analysed statistically following the procedure as described by Gomez and Gomez [15]. Treatment differences were tested at 5% level of significance by F test and using analysis of variance (ANOVA) for making comparison among treatment means for various yield and yield components of niger. Least significance difference (LSD) was done at $P=0.05$.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect on growth parameters

The perusal of data shown in Table-1 revealed that both crop sequences and nitrogen levels had no significant effect on plant height and number of branches plant⁻¹ at harvest during both the years of investigation. However maximum plant heights of 234.7 cm and 217.4 cm were recorded with crop sequences Sunhemp GM-Niger during 2019 and Fallow-Niger during 2020 respectively. Plant heights were recorded maximum with 100% RDN during 2019 (238.0 cm) and No-Nitrogen during 2020 (222.1 cm). During 2019 maximum number of branches per plant (9.0) was recorded with both crop sequences Dhanicha GM-Niger and Sunhemp GM-Niger whereas during 2020 maximum number of branches per plant (8.1) was recorded with crop sequence Cowpea GM-Niger. 100% RDN recorded maximum number of branches per plant (9.1 and 8.1) during both the years 2019 and 2020 respectively. Days to 50% flowering was significantly higher (87.5 days) with Fallow-Niger crop sequence which was at par with that of Dhanicha GM-Niger (87.3 days) and Sunhemp GM-Niger (87.2 days) during 2019 whereas days to 50% flowering was significantly higher (65.6 days) with Cowpea GM-Niger crop sequence

during 2020. Nitrogen level of 75% RDN recorded significantly more days to 50% flowering (87.6 days) which was at par with as that of 50% RDN and 100% RDN (87.3 days) during 2019 whereas 50% RDN recorded significantly more days to 50% flowering (64.7 days) which was at par with as that of No N (64.6) and 75% RDN (64.0 days) during 2020. **This finding corroborates with the findings of Dalei et al. [4, 16] and Talukdar et al. [6].**

Table 1. Growth parameters as influenced by green manuring and nitrogen levels in niger

Treatment	Plant height (cm)		No. of branches per plant		Days to 50% flowering	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Crop sequence (C)						
C ₁ -Dhanicha GM-Niger	230.6	216.8	9.0	8.0	87.3	63.8
C ₂ -Sunhemp GM-Niger	234.7	216.7	9.0	8.0	87.2	63.8
C ₃ -Cowpea GM-Niger	232.9	216.4	8.9	8.1	86.9	65.6
C ₄ -Fallow-Niger	234.2	217.4	8.8	7.9	87.5	63.2
SEm (±)	3.7	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.4	1.0
Nitrogen levels (N)						
N ₁ -No N	228.7	222.1	8.7	7.8	86.6	64.6
N ₂ -50 % RDN	232.9	215.6	9.0	8.0	87.3	64.7
N ₃ -75% RDN	232.8	211.9	9.0	8.1	87.6	64.0
N ₄ -100 % RDN	238.0	217.7	9.1	8.1	87.3	63.1
SEm (±)	3.5	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.5	0.7
Interaction (C x N)						
SEm (±)	40.3	10.7	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.5
CD (p=0.05)	123.5	31.3	5.9	0.8	4.9	1.3
Interaction (N x C)						
SEm (±)	9.9	10.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
CD (p=0.05)	29.0	32.4	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5

3.2 Effect on yield attributes

Data presented in Table 2 revealed that effect of crop sequences on the number of capitula plant⁻¹ was found non-significant during both the years of experiment. However maximum number of capitula plant⁻¹ (119.2 and 87.5) was recorded with crop sequence Cowpea GM-Niger during 2019 and 2020 respectively. 100% RDN recorded significantly higher number of capitula plant⁻¹ (123.0) at par with 50% RDN (113.3) and 75% RDN (117.1) during the year 2019. Crop sequence of Cowpea GM-Niger recorded significantly higher number of seeds capitula⁻¹ (27.2 and 27.5) at par with Dhanicha GM-Niger (25.2 and 26.0) and Sunhemp GM-Niger (25.0 and 26.7) during 2019 and 2020 respectively. 100% RDN recorded significantly higher number of seeds capitula⁻¹ (26.3) at par with 50% RDN (25.1) and 75% RDN (25.8) during the year 2019. Effect of nitrogen levels on the number of capitula plant⁻¹ and number of seeds capitula⁻¹ was found significant in 2019 and non-significant during the year 2020. Similar result was reported by Dalei et al., Badole et al. Thorat et al. and Phonglosa et al. [4, 9, 10, 13, 16].

3.3 Seed Yield

The data presented in Table 2 showed a significant effect of crop sequences and nitrogen levels on seed yield of niger during both the years of experiment. Crop sequence Cowpea GM-Niger recorded significantly higher seed yield of 714.9 kg/ha and 668.3 kg/ha during 2019 and 2020 respectively. However, it was at par with the seed yield recorded with Dhanicha GM-Niger (623.4 kg/ha) and Sunhemp GM-Niger (630.2 kg/ha) during the year 2020. Significantly higher seed yield of 645.6 kg/ha and 684.1 kg/ha was recorded with 100% RDN during 2019 and 2020 respectively. However, it was at par with the seed yield recorded with 75% RDN (619.8 kg/ha) during the year 2019. Similar result was also reported by Dalei et al., Phonglosa et al., Solanki et al. and Udgata et al. [4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16].

Table 2. Yield and yield attributes as influenced by green manuring and nitrogen levels in niger

Treatment	No. of capitula per plant		No. of seeds per capitula		Seed yield (kg/ha)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Crop sequence (C)						
C ₁ -Dhanicha GM-Niger	115.2	85.2	25.2	26.0	559.5	623.4
C ₂ -Sunhemp GM-Niger	116.1	84.3	25.0	26.7	622.0	630.2

C ₃ -Cowpea GM-Niger	119.2	87.5	27.2	27.5	714.9	668.3
C ₄ -Fallow-Niger	111.1	79.8	23.6	24.6	493.3	586.9
SEm(±)	3.2	3.1	0.7	0.6	17.1	17.0
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	2.4	2.2	59.3	58.9
Nitrogen levels (N)						
N ₁ -No N	108.3	82.6	23.8	25.2	553.2	588.9
N ₂ -50 % RDN	113.3	86.0	25.1	26.8	571.0	609.1
N ₃ -75% RDN	117.1	84.5	25.8	25.9	619.8	626.6
N ₄ -100 % RDN	123.0	83.7	26.3	26.9	645.6	684.1
SEm (±)	4.3	2.4	0.7	0.7	20.9	12.3
CD (p=0.05)	12.5	NS	2.0	NS	61.0	35.9
Interaction (C x N)						
SEm (±)	45.5	4.8	7.7	1.4	226.6	24.6
CD (p=0.05)	136.6	13.9	23.4	4.0	683.7	71.8
Interaction (N x C)						
SEm (±)	12.1	5.1	1.9	1.3	59.1	27.3
CD (p=0.05)	35.3	16.0	5.6	4.1	172.5	85.3

3.4 Economics

The input and output prices of commodities prevailed during each year of investigation were taken into consideration for calculating cost of production, net monetary return (NMR) and benefit: cost ratio (B:C ratio) presented in Table 3. Crop sequence of Cowpea GM-Niger recorded higher NMR of Rs.17939/ha and Rs. 30853/ha with B:C ratio 1.7 and 2.9 during both the years 2019 and 2020 respectively. 100% RDN recorded higher NMR of Rs. 15964/ha and Rs. 32001/ha with B:C ratio 1.7 and 3.0 during both the years 2019 and 2020 respectively. **Similar result was reported by Dalei et al. [2, 4, 16].**

Table 3. Net Monetary Return (NMR) and B:C ratio as influenced by green manuring and nitrogen levels in niger

Treatment	Net Monetary Return (Rs/ha)		B:C Ratio	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
Crop sequence (C)				
C ₁ -Dhanicha GM-Niger	10560	28076	1.4	2.8
C ₂ -Sunhemp GM-Niger	14157	28549	1.6	2.8
C ₃ -Cowpea GM-Niger	17939	30853	1.7	2.9
C ₄ -Fallow-Niger	9920	26521	1.5	2.8
Nitrogen levels (N)				
N ₁ -No N	10626	26397	1.5	2.8
N ₂ -50 % RDN	11565	27314	1.5	2.8
N ₃ -75% RDN	14420	28286	1.6	2.8
N ₄ -100 % RDN	15964	32001	1.7	3.0

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the seed yield and economic indices, it can be concluded that growing of **niger** crop with incorporation of cowpea as green manure along with application of recommended dose of fertilizer is the most suitable sustainable practice for getting higher seed yield and monetary returns under Eastern Ghat High Land zone of Odisha.

REFERENCES

1. Oilseeds Statistics - A Compendium. ICAR-Indian Institute of Oil Seeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. 2015; 350-372.
2. Dalei BB, Kheroar S, Mohapatra PM, Panda S, Deshmukh MR. Effect of foliar sprays on seed yield and economics of Niger [*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass]. Journal of Agricultural Science. 2014; 6(6): 143–147.
3. DOR. Front Line Demonstration on oilseed: Annual report 2012–13. Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad. 2013; 89–92.
4. Dalei BB, Panada S, Kheroar S, Deshmukh MR. Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Economics of Niger [*Guizotia abyssinica* (L.f.) Cass]. Indian Journal of Oilseed Research. 2014; 31(1): 46-48.

5. Patil HS, Deshmukh MR, Ranganatha ARG. Nutrient management in Niger JNKVV Res J 2010; 44(2): 113-117.
6. Talukdar M, Bhadoria PBS, Mahapatra SC. Impact of Nitrogen fertilizer from organic and conventional sources on seed yield of Niger (*Guizotia abyssinica* Cass.). International Journal of Agronomy and Agriculture Research. 2016; 09(1):16-24.
7. Phonglosa A, Dalei BB, Ray K, Pattanayak SK. Integrated nutrient management improves productivity, profitability and quality of rainfed pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan* L. Mill sp.) in an alfisol of Eastern India. Journal of Plant Nutrition. 2023; 46(2):285-299.
8. Solanki, BS, Deshmukh MR, Katara VK, Jyotishi A. Effect of organic manures, micronutrients and chemical fertilizers on growth and yield of Niger. Research Journal Number. 2015; 2 : 170-174.
9. Badole RR, Deshmukh MR, Solanki, BS, Katara VK, Jyotishi A. Use of biofertilizers, organic manures and inorganic fertilizers for autumn sown niger yield maximization. JNKVV Research Journal Number. 2015; 2:175-177.
10. Thorat TN, Agrawal KK, Kewat ML, Jha G, Silawat S. Crop residue management with conservation agriculture for sustaining natural resources JNKVV Res J. 2015; 49(2): 125-136.
11. Phonglosa A, Dalei BB, Murmu P, Behera B, Sinha B, Saren S, Nayak L, Meena MK. Integrated nutrient management in rainfed maize (*Zea mays* L.) under Eastern Ghat High Land Zone of Odisha. International Journal of Plant & Soil Science. 2022;34(6):102-108.
12. Udgata J, Barik M, Phonglosa A, Joshi SK, Mishra PJ, Rahman FH, Garnayak LM, Parida D. Assessment of balance nutrition (N, P, K, Zn and B) and green manuring on yield, nutrient uptake, economics and soil fertility of rainfed rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in drought prone areas of Odisha. Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology. 2020;39(27): 10-19.
13. Phonglosa A, Bhattacharyya K, Ray K, Mandal J, Pari A, Banerjee H, Chattopadhyay A. Integrated nutrient management in okra in an inceptisol of eastern India; yield modeling through artificial neural network. Scientia Horticulturae. 2015;187:1-9.
14. Brady, N.C. (1990) The nature and properties of soils. MacMillan, New York.
15. Gomez, K.N., Gomez, A. A., 1984. Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Res., second ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York, 68.
16. Dalei BB, Rath, BS, Mohapatra, AK, Patnaik, GP, Phonglosa A, Sahoo S, Baliarsingh A, Panda, N, Senapati N. Yield and Economics of Hybrid Maize (*Zea mays* L.) under

Integrated Nutrient Management Practices in Odisha, India. International Journal of Plant & Soil Science. 2023; 35 (1): 149-157.

UNDER PEER REVIEW