

**Effect of organic manure of nitrogen nutrients on economic benefits of wheat
(*Triticumaestivum*L.)**

Comment [M1]: Where ?

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at crop research center of IFTM University Moradabad (U.P.) field experiment carried out during the Rabi season 2022–2023 at the. The texture of the sandy loam soil in the experimental field was sandy loam. The randomized block design method was used for the statistical analysis, and the ten treatments included three replications of the application of biofertilizers and V.C. FYM. Treatments were T₁ (control), T₂ (Pressmud @ 10 t ha⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor), T₃ (Pressmud @ 10 t ha⁻¹ + PSB), T₄ (FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor), T₅ (FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹ + PSB), T₆ (VC @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + PSB) T₇ (VC @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor), T₈ (50%N Through FYM+50% Through NPK), T₉ (75%N Through FYM+25%Through NPK) T₁₀ (100% NPK 120:60:40)wheat variety DBW90 was sown on during December 2022. The levels of NPK fertilizer were associated with a rise in the economic benefits. The outcome showed that, under the treatment 100% NPK of RDF T₁₀, the highest gross return of Rs. 111061 of ha⁻¹, the highest net return of Rs. 74821 of ha⁻¹, and the maximum benefit of cost ratio 2.06 were all recorded. When it came to economics, the treatment that used 100% NPK of RDF was found to be superior and statistically comparable to T₈. It is also possible to maintain soil fertility, which is crucial for sustainable crop production, by applying organic matter and fertilizers in conjunction with inorganic ones.

Comment [M2]: Why ?indicate why you conducted the experiment

Keywords:*FYM, Pressmud, Biofertilizer, NPK*

Introduction

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 761 million tons of wheat were produced worldwide in 2020, with Europe being the second largest producer area after Asia (representing a production share of 34 % and 46 %, respectively; FAO, 2022). Due to its several end-use products (e.g., pasta, bulgur, bread, couscous), this cash crop has considerable commercial importance. Only in Europe, wheat generated 45.1 billion euros of gross product value in 2020, which accounted for 9 % of the total gross production of the agricultural sector (FAO, 2022). In terms of varieties, wheat. ssp. durum) contains fewer but larger grains than bread wheat (**Calderini et al.**, 2006).

Although bread wheat is widely sown around the world, durum wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. ssp. durum) can grow in more restricted agricultural areas like the Mediterranean region, which accounts for more than 50 % of the world's cultivated area (Marti and **Slafer**, 2014). The Mediterranean region has water and high-temperature stresses occurring mainly at the end of the growing season (**Acevedo et al.**, 1999). Consequently, durum wheat could be a crucial crop for global food security (Erenstein et al., 2022).

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), one of the cereal crops grown worldwide, is a significant staple food for the roughly 2.6 billion people who live on the planet. This important staple crop provides almost half of the calories consumed in West and Central Asia, as well as North Africa. India has produced impressive amounts of wheat over the past 40 years, making it the second-largest producer in the world after China. Worldwide, the agricultural sector employs more people than all other occupations combined. The amount of wheat produced has increased dramatically since independence, rising from 6.60 million tonnes in 2020–21 to 109.52 million tonnes in 2020–21 (**Anonymous**, 2021). Based on climate, crop duration, and soil type, India has been divided into five major wheat-growing zones, namely North Eastern Plains Zone, North Western Plains Zone, Peninsular zone Northern Hills zone, and Central Zone, thus accounting for 29.80 m ha area under wheat cultivation which contributes 19.73 % of net sown area of India. Integrated nutrient management are essential for proper plant growth. The total area, production and productivity of wheat in India were 31.45 million hectares (22.4% area of total cultivated area), 107.59 million tonnes and 3425 kg ha⁻¹, respectively during 2019-20. Haryana is one of the leading wheat producing states of India where 13.27 million tonnes of wheat was produced (10.77% of total wheat production) from an area of 2.52 million hectares (8.24% of the total area under wheat cultivation at the national level) with a productivity of 5265 kg ha⁻¹ (2nd highest after Punjab in India) during 2019-201. In terms of total area, production, and productivity in India in 2019–20, wheat accounted for 31.45 million hectares (or 22.4% of the total cultivated area), 107.59 million tonnes, and 3425 kg ha⁻¹. Growing demand in tandem with population growth is a major crop vulnerability and bottleneck in the context of climate change conditions (**Kumawat et al.**, 2022).

Plant and animal wastes that are utilized as sources of nutrients for plants and released once they break down are known as organic nutrient sources. By matching soil nutrient availability with crop demand, the idea of applying both organic and biological nutrient sources simultaneously is being promoted more and more to increase nutrient use efficiency. It has been demonstrated to boost crop yields by controlling the nutrient supply

and minimizing nutrient losses to the environment. This leads to high resource utilization efficiency, lower costs, and better nutrient availability. The soil microbiome and soil enzymes are also influenced by crop residue quantity, quality, FYM, and biofertilizers (Azotobacter). The beneficial effect of FYM on yield was also reported by (Singh *et al.* 2019). The significant interaction effect between N and FYM revealed that the application of FYM increased the grain and straw yield of wheat at all the levels of nitrogen. The focus has shifted to inexpensive nutrient sources like organic and biological sources to supplement chemical fertilizers in recent years due to the decline in soil health brought on by the global energy crisis and the rise in the price of chemical fertilizers (Kumar *et al.* ,2022) application of 50% RDF+ FYM @ 5.0 t/ha found to be best in the terms of growth attributes such as plant height, dry weight, grain yield (28.70 and 29.52 q ha⁻¹), straw yield (41.88 and 42.13 q ha⁻¹) and biological yield (70.68 and 71.75 q ha⁻¹) during 2021-22, respectively, compared to each other treatment combination. Application organic manures increased the wheat yield relative to the control. The wheat plant height, number of tillers, spike length, straw yield, grain yield and 1000- grain weight all were statistically different from that of control. The findings of the trial suggested that crop productivity may be improved significantly by the application of various organic manures for longer time. (Ibrahim *et al* 2008).Intensive cropping systems are typically used to grow wheat, and NPK fertilizers are used extensively, maintaining sustainable yields, increasing fertilizer nutrient use efficiency, and conserving fertilizer resources all depend on optimal fertilizer management. One of the main nutrients that plants lack is nitrogen, especially in the sandy loam soil of the semiarid western region of Uttar Pradesh. Optimal nitrogen availability is necessary for robust vegetative growth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experimental site IFTM, University is at Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road N H- 24, Moradabad, (U. P.) at the banks of Ram-Ganga River. The district Moradabad lies between 28°21' to 28° 16' North latitude and 78°4 'to 79 East longitude above mean sea level of (193.23) meters. The experimental plots have uniform topography with homogenous fertility and soil characteristics typical to suit wheat crops cultivations. The field was fair situated levelled and had good drainage having assured irrigation facility.

Results and discussion

Spike length (cm)

Comment [M3]: What was your objective? And Please indicate the research gap.

Comment [M4]: Please indicate your design? Analytic approach? What associations were dealt with? How you made your design for each control and treatment group?

The mean data is presented in Table.1 Fig.1 spike length (cm) show a significant variation due to effect of vermicompost, FYM, biofertilizers application with NPK. Minimum, Spike length (cm) 4.60 was recorded in T₁ while maximum 11.66 in T₁₀ significantly similar number of Spike length (cm) recorded in T₈ and T₉ were significantly higher than the Spike length (cm) recorded in rest of the treatments. Lowest numbers of Spike length (cm) were recorded in control (T₁). Similar results of greater plant height with exception of control plant height at harvest under different treatments were more or less similar with the application of recommended dose in combination with organic fertilizers. Were also represented by **Kumar et al. (2022)**

Number of grains spike⁻¹

Mean number of grains spike⁻¹ as affected by different treatment is presented in Table.1 Fig.1. The mean data on grains per spike show a significant variation due to effect of vermicompost, FYM, biofertilizers application with NPK. Minimum, grains spikes⁻¹ 30.26 was recorded in T₁ while maximum 48.56 in T₁₀. Significantly similar number of grain spikes⁻¹ recorded in T₈ and T₉ were significantly higher than the grains recorded in rest of the treatments. Lowest numbers of grains spikes⁻¹ were recorded in control (T₁). Similar results of greater plant height with exception of control plant height at harvest under different treatments were more or less similar with the application of recommended dose in combination with organic fertilizers. Were also represented by **Kurchania et al. (2023)**, **Patra et al. (2019)**,

Test weight

The mean of 1000 grains weight as influenced by different treatment are presented in Table.1 Fig.1. Data revealed that every successive increase in fertility level increased 1000 grains weight. The highest 1000 grain's weight was recorded with T₁₀ treatment and lowest under T₁ 'control'. With exception of T₈ and T₉ the 1000 gram weight recorded under rest of the treatments did not raised significantly. Minimum and significantly lowest 1000 grain weight than the rest of the treatments was few recorded in T₁.

Grain yield (q ha⁻¹)

Data pertaining to grain yield as influenced by different treatments are presented in Table.1 Fig.1. The grain yield of wheat which ranged from 21.30 to 47.26 q ha⁻¹ respectively was influenced significantly. The maximum grain yield 47.26 q ha⁻¹ respectively recorded with the application was 100% NPK was found statistically at par with treatment T₇, T₈ and T₉. The minimum yield of wheat 21.30 q ha⁻¹ was recorded from the treatment under control. The effect of FYM, vermicompost and presumed application

with 50%N through FYM+50% Through NPK was not similar and the grain yield in 75%N through FYM+25%Through NPK was significantly higher than. Grain yield was statistically similar in the treatments receiving 100% NPK and 75%N through FYM+25%Through NPK. The effect of biofertilizers inclusion with FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor was not appreciable but when biofertilizers were applied with vermicompost it yielded statistically at par to T₉.

The yield of a crop species depend on the source-sink relationship and is the cumulative function of various growth parameters and yield attributing characters of wheat i.e. effective tillers, number of grains per spike, and 1000- grain weight. Statistical analysis of data revealed that 100% NPK produced significantly higher yield attributes like, number of grain per spike and test weight, which was statistically followed by T₈50%N through FYM+50% through NPK ha⁻¹ More yield attributes were found in the treatment where FYM, VC, Biofertilizers and 50 % NPK were applied this may be due to combined effects of organic and inorganic sources on the adequate nutrients supply for longer period, which will affects crop growth and photosynthetic activity

Gross return (Rs./ha)

The data presented in Table.2 and fig.2 shows that the highest gross return Rs.111061 of ha⁻¹ under the treatment 100 % NPK of RDF T₁₀ closely followed by Rs.104240 with the treatment T₈ 50%N Through FYM+50% through NPK. The lowest return Rs.50055 was observed with control treatment where no fertilizer applied among the treatment .

Net returns (Rs./ha)

Table.2 and fig.2 indicate that the highest net return Rs. 74821 of ha⁻¹ was recorded under the treatment 100 % NPK of RDF T₁₀ just followed by Rs. 69015 with the treatment T₈50%N Through FYM+50% Through NPK. The minimum net return Rs.25585 of one hectare was recorded with control treatment where no fertilizer application.

Benefit: cost ratio (Rs./ha)

Table.2 and fig.2 revealed that the maximum benefit: cost ratio 2.06 was calculated under the treatment T₁₀-100% NPK Followed by 1.83 with the treatment T₈50%N through FYM+50% Through NPK. However, minimum benefit: cost ratio 1.04 was calculated under T₁. Based on one year study it is revealed that the highest gross return of Rs. 111061 ha⁻¹ was obtained from the treatment 100% NPK followed by the application of T₈50%N through FYM+50% through NPK ha⁻¹. The maximum net profit of Rs.74821 ha⁻¹ was recorded under the treatment 100% NPK closely followed by T₁₀-100% NPK ha⁻¹. The

Comment [M5]: In all results indicate statistical significance for each variable, for example , anova, chi square, using p value , to indicate difference in significance , SD can also be used .

maximum net profits under the recommended dose of fertilizers were also reported. Cost recovery is an important reform strategy in agricultural advisory services. A number of different countries have contracted out advisory services to private providers or have diversified the funding of this activity (Ali *et al.*, 2008).

Conclusion

The integrated use of organic manure and chemical fertilizer (NPK, urea) significantly increased the yield of wheat and was more effective than the separate use of organic manure and chemical fertilizer. The size of sink affects the production and movement of photosynthesis in the plants, for providing the necessary facilities for conducting Master research.

Comment [M6]: Indicate method of your comparison. the statistical approaches are necessary

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Table1. Effect of organic manure of nitrogen nutrients on economic benefits of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

Treatment	Spike length (cm)	Number of grains spike ⁻¹	1000 grains weight (g)	Grains yield (q ha ⁻¹)
T ₁ : Control	4.60	30.26	31.16	21.30
T ₂ : Pressmud @ 10 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor	6.03	37.63	37.00	35.93
T ₃ : Pressmud @ 10 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB	5.00	33.50	33.90	32.30
T ₄ : FYM @ 10 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor	7.00	38.10	39.70	37.36
T ₅ : FYM @ 10 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB	5.66	35.40	35.36	33.60
T ₆ : VC @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB	7.73	40.30	41.16	39.95
T ₇ : VC @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + PSB + Azotobactor	8.36	42.16	43.66	42.56
T ₈ : 50%N Through FYM+50% Through NPK	10.6	47.40	48.86	44.66
T ₉ : 75%N Through FYM+25%Through NPK	9.73	45.00	45.43	43.00
T ₁₀ : 100%NPK 120:60:40	11.6	48.56	51.43	47.26
SE (m)	0.57	1.02	2.01	2.12
C.D.	1.7	3.07	6.02	6.3

Table2. Effect of organic manure of nitrogen nutrients on economic benefits of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

Treatment	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Net income (Rs/ha)	B: C Ratio
T₁	24470	50055	25585	1.04
T₂	29697	84435	54738	1.84
T₃	27260	75905	48645	1.78
T₄	30105	87796	57691	1.91
T₅	32890	78960	46070	1.4
T₆	30890	93882	62992	2.03
T₇	33124	100016	66892	2.01
T₈	35225	104240	69015	1.83
T₉	37230	101050	63820	1.71
T₁₀	36240	111061	74821	2.06

Figure.1 Present effect of organic manure of nitrogen nutrients on economic benefits of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

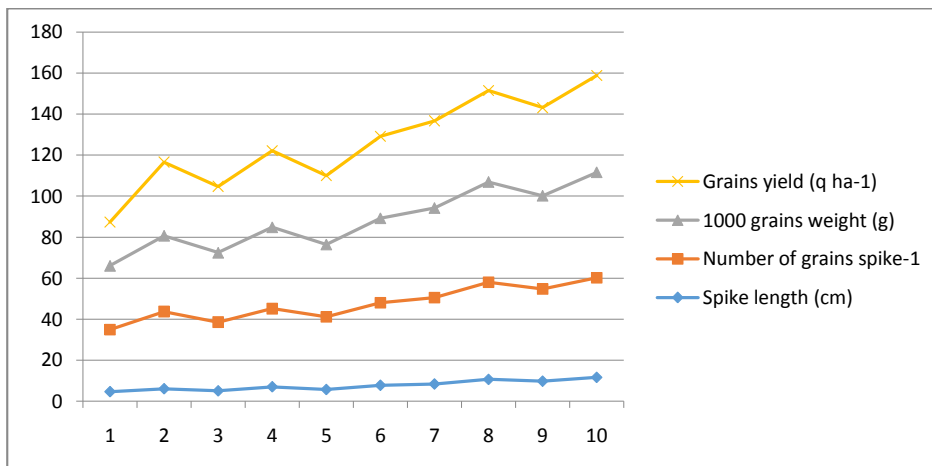
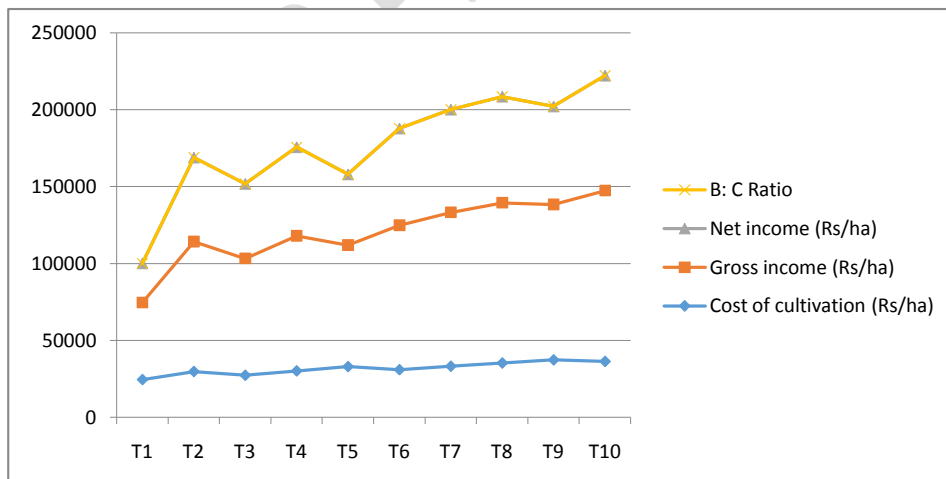


Figure.2 Present effect of organic manure of nitrogen nutrients on economic benefits of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)



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