

Effect of cow-based preparations with mulching on weed count, dry matter and nodulation in chickpea under wheat + chickpea intercropping system

Abstract

Mulching might accomplish the goal by lowering soil evaporation, preserving moisture, regulating soil temperature, inhibiting weed development, and enhancing microbial activity. It is mostly predicated on the recycling of biomass within the farm, with a focus on biomass mulching, the use of cow dung and urine preparations within the farm and preserving soil aeration. A field experiment was conducted for two years during the spring season (2019-20 and 2020-21) at Palampur, Himachal Pradesh (India), which comprises different combination of *ghanjeevamrit* (mixture of urine, dung, jaggery and chickpea flour), *jeevamrit* (mixture of urine, dung, jaggery, chickpea flour, handful soil, and water) and mulching (added at rate of 10 t ha⁻¹). The weed count, weed dry matter, and yield of wheat as well as chickpeas were studied under sub-temperate humid zone (India). Data showed that application of cow-based preparations (*ghanjeevamrit*- added at rate of 0.5 t ha⁻¹, *jeevamrit*-1st spray at rate 5%, 2nd spray 7.5% and subsequent sprays 10% *jeevamrit* in the water with the rate of 200 L acre⁻¹ at 21 days interval) and mulching significantly affected weed count, dry matter and yield of crops. Based on pooled data of both years significantly lower weed count and dry weight at 120 DAS (before that weed count and dry weight was not affected significantly) was recorded in treatment T7(*ghanjeevamrit* + *jeevamrit* + *mulching*) which was statistically at par with T3 (mulching), T5 (*ghanjeevamrit* + mulching), T6 (*jeevamrit* + *mulching*) and T8 (control). At 150 DAS, significantly lower weed count was recorded in T5 which was at par with T3 and T6 and a significantly highest count was recorded in T4 (*ghanjeevamrit* + *jeevamrit*). At harvest, the highest weed count and dry weight of weed were found in treatment T2 (*jeevamrit*), T4, T1 (*ghanjeevamrit*), and T8. Minimum weed count and weed dry weight were found in the T7 treatment. Significantly highest nodule count in chickpea was recorded in T7 followed by T4, whereas the lowest was recorded in T8. Therefore, this study highlights the combined use of cow-based preparations with mulching to decrease weed count, dry matter as well as the number of nodules of chickpea increases under natural farming.

Keywords: cow-based preparations, dry matter, *ghanjeevamrit*, *jeevamrit*, nodule, mulching, weed count

Introduction

Intercropping, as a sustainable agricultural practice, holds immense promise for enhancing crop productivity and soil health, particularly in the context of natural farming systems. The integration of multiple crops in a single field offers numerous ecological benefits, including efficient resource utilization, weed suppression, pest management, and improved soil fertility. In recent years, the focus on natural and organic farming methods has gained considerable traction due to their emphasis on ecological balance, reduced chemical inputs, and the

promotion of soil health. Central to these practices is the use of organic fertilizers and bio-inoculants, such as ghanjeevamrit, jeevamrit, and beejamrit, which are derived from natural sources and are known to enhance soil microbial activity, nutrient availability, and plant growth. When combined with mulching, another cornerstone of natural farming, these organic inputs create a synergistic effect that supports the establishment of a thriving agroecosystem. Intercropping systems, such as wheat and chickpea, can benefit from the application of organic fertilizer formulations like ghnjeevamrit, jeevamrit, and beejamrit, especially when combined with mulching practices. Research has shown that intercropping can lead to overyielding due to mechanisms like rhizosphere phosphorus facilitation, which enhances agricultural productivity (Li *et al.*, 2007). Additionally, the use of biofertilizers and mulching has been found to positively impact yield and yield components of crops like purslane (Rohi-Saralan *et al.*, 2018). Furthermore, the application of bio-fertilizers without nitrogen has been shown to increase grain yield in intercropping systems (Veisi, 2020).

In intercropping systems, the choice of legume species and appropriate management practices, such as relay intercropping with subsidiary legumes, can support weed management and optimize nutrient cycling (Leoni *et al.*, 2022). Moreover, the inoculation of rhizobacterial consortia has been found to alleviate combined water and phosphorus deficit stress in intercropped faba bean and wheat, improving phosphorus solubilization and P nutrition under stressful conditions (Cheto *et al.*, 2023).

Mulching, both with straw and plastic, has been highlighted as a beneficial practice in intercropping systems. It can enhance crop productivity by optimizing interspecific interactions, increasing organic matter content, conserving soil moisture, and improving microenvironments for better water utilization (Yin *et al.*, 2019; Yin *et al.*, 2019). Additionally, the use of mulch has been associated with improved soil properties, root activity, and nutrient status, ultimately impacting crop yield and quality (Zhang *et al.*, 2020).

Effective weed management is also critical for optimizing crop yield, as weeds compete with crops for resources and can significantly reduce productivity. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the impact of organic fertilizer formulations, specifically ghanjeevamrit, jeevamrit, and beejamrit, in conjunction with mulching, on root nodule formation, weed suppression, and

the overall yield of wheat and chickpea intercropping systems under the framework of natural farming.

Material and Methods

The field experiment was conducted during rabi season for two consecutive years 2019-20 and 2020-21 at ZBNF farm (located at 32°09' N latitude, 76°5' E longitude and 1224 meters above mean sea level), Holta, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh, India. The place falls in the sub temperate, mid-hills of North-West Himalayas in the Palam Valley of Kangra district. Total rainfall of 718.90 mm and 364.8 mm was received during the cropping season 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. Soil samples were collected randomly from 0-15 cm depth on the site using soil auger, mixed thoroughly, bulked, air dried and sieved to pass through a 2 mm sieve for chemical analysis. The soil of experimental field was silty clay loam in texture with sand- 21.3%, silt- 42.4% and clay- 34.6% (Piper 1966); pH (1 : 2.5, soil : water)- 5.08, electrical conductivity (EC 1 : 2, soil : water)- 0.096 dS m⁻¹ (Jackson, 1967); organic carbon- 0.77 % (Walkley and Black, 1934); available N- 256 kg ha⁻¹ (Subbiah and Asija, 1956), available P- 15.9 kg ha⁻¹ (Olsen *et al.*, 1954) and available K- 277 kg ha⁻¹ (AOAC, 1970). The experiment was laid out in randomized block design comprising of eight treatments i.e., T1-ghanjeevamrit @ 5 q ha⁻¹ before sowing, T2 – jeevamrit (foliar application at 21 days interval), T3 - mulching @10 t ha⁻¹, T4 - ghanjeevamrit + jeevamrit, T5-ghanjeevamrit + mulching, T6 - jeevamrit + mulching, T7 - ghanjeevamrit + jeevamrit + mulching, T8 - control. Wheat was intercropped with chick pea crop under HPW 368 and Him channa 2 variety, respectively. For the calculation of dry weight and weed population, an iron square of size 30 cm was used to make observations through random sampling in each plot at 30, 90, 60,120 DAS. The total number of weeds was counted species-wise from each plot separately and analyzed after observing the original data to square root transformation ($\sqrt{x+1}$). Five plants were chosen at random from each plot for nodule counting at the flowering stage. The average number of nodules per plant was counted after the soil adhering to the root system was carefully removed by washing with tap water.

Similarly, for the dry weight of weeds, weeds were collected from each plot in 25cm quadrat and then taken the fresh weight of the samples after that put into the oven at 70 degrees Celsius temperature for 72 hours, weighed (g m⁻²). The dry weight of chickpea and lentil crops was evaluated by uprooting 5 plants randomly from each plot on different days after sowing.

Result and Discussions

Weed count

The field was monitored during different crop growth phases at monthly intervals and

weed count was taken during both the cropping years (2019-20 and 2020-21). On an average, total 12 weed species were found growing in association with crops during both the years. The perusal of data presented in Table 1 revealed that during both the years, the total weed count was maximum at 120 days after sowing in experimental field. The major weed spp. found in maximum number were *Phalaris minor*, *Lolium temulentum*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Vicia spp.*, *Poa annua*, *Spergulla arvensis* and *Coronopus didymus* etc. Weed count was significantly affected at 120, 150 DAS and at harvest during 2019-20, whereas in rest of observation stages it was not significantly affected. At 120 DAS significantly lower weed count was recorded in treatment T7 which was statistically at par with T3, T5, T6 and T8. At 150 DAS, significantly lower weed count was recorded in T5 which was at par with T3 and T6 and significantly highest count was

recorded in T4. At harvest, significantly lowest weed count was recorded in T7 which was at par with T3 and T5, whereas highest weed count was recorded in T4. The lowest weed count was recorded in treatments where mulching was a component of treatment and this might be due to the suppressing effect of mulching on weeds.

Ranjit and Suwanketnikom (2003) also founded similar result in experiment at conducted Khumaltar (Nepal) to studied the response of weeds and wheat yield to tillage and weed management. They revealed that straw mulch reduced narrow leaf weeds up to 23 per cent and broadleaf weeds up to 36 per cent compared to unweeded at 4 weeks after the sowing of wheat.

Weed dry weight

A perusal of two years data presented in Table 2 revealed that in 2020-21, total dry weed weight at 120 days after sowing was higher in comparison to other growth stages. The weed dry weight was increased with advancement of the weed count, despite of treatments. The weed dry weight followed similar trend as weed count and was maximum in T4 (*ghanjeevamrit* + *jeevamrit*), T2 (*jeevamrit*), T1 (*ghanjeevamrit*), and T8 (control). The lowest total weed dry weight was found in treatments where mulching was applied as treatment or part of treatment.

Number of root nodules per plant at 50 % flowering

The data of both the years on effect of different treatments on number of nodules per plant

at 50% flowering stage have been given in Table 3. Number of nodules per plant was significantly influenced by different treatments. Application of *ghanjeevamrit* + *jeevamrit* + mulching (T7) and *ghanjeevamrit*+ mulching (T5) recorded significantly highest number of nodules per plant in pooled (27.8 and 26.6 respectively). The treatments T5, T4 (*ghanjeevamrit* + *jeevamrit*), T6 (*jeevamrit* + mulching) and T2 (*jeevamrit*) were at par with each other. The significantly lowest number (21.8) of nodules were recorded in T8 (control). Higher number of nodules in T7 might be due to increase in microbial activity in the soil as a result of combined application of *ghanjeevamrit*, *jeevamrit* and mulching.

Similar results were also observed by Sreenivasa et al. (2009) while studying effect of *beejamrit* on the plant growth.

Table 1 Effect of different components of natural farming on weed count m⁻² in wheat+ gram cropping system

Treatment		Total weed count m ⁻²									
		60 DAS		90 DAS		120 DAS		150 DAS		At Harvest	
		2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
T1	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> @ 5 q ha ⁻¹ before sowing	5.4 (29.6)	7.6 (57.0)	7.4 (55.56)	8.5 (71.9)	7.7 (59.2)	10.4 (107.7)	7.2 (51.8)	9.1 (83.0)	6.9 (48.1)	8.7 (75.3)
T2	<i>Jeevamrit</i> (foliar application at 21 days interval)	5.7 (33.3)	8.0 (64.4)	7.9 (63.0)	8.7 (75.6)	8.1 (66.7)	10.7 (114.1)	7.6 (59.2)	8.9 (79.3)	7.4 (55.5)	8.5 (71.9)
T3	Mulching @ 10 t ha ⁻¹	4.3 (18.5)	7.0 (49.6)	6.4 (40.7)	7.5 (56.1)	6.7 (44.8)	9.6 (91.9)	6.1 (37.0)	8.0 (64.4)	5.7 (33.3)	7.8 (60.7)
T4	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i>	6.3 (40.7)	8.0 (64.4)	8.1 (66.6)	8.5 (71.9)	8.6 (74.1)	10.5 (110.4)	7.8 (62.1)	9.1 (83.0)	7.6 (59.2)	8.7 (75.6)
T5	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + mulching	4.6 (22.2)	7.2 (51.3)	6.1 (37.0)	7.1 (49.6)	6.4 (40.7)	9.2 (84.4)	5.4 (29.6)	7.6 (57.0)	5.5 (30.6)	7.3 (54.3)
T6	<i>Jeevamrit</i> +mulching	5.1 (25.90)	7.0 (49.0)	6.4 (40.7)	7.6 (57.9)	6.6 (44.4)	9.6 (91.9)	6.1 (37.0)	7.8 (60.7)	5.7 (33.3)	7.3 (53.3)
T7	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i> + mulching	4.6 (22.2)	6.8 (45.9)	6.0 (37.0)	7.3 (52.4)	6.3 (40.7)	9.2 (84.4)	5.7 (33.3)	7.5 (57.0)	5.4 (29.6)	7.1 (49.6)
T8	Control	6.0 (37.03)	8.0 (64.4)	7.2 (50.8)	8.7 (75.2)	7.1 (57.2)	10.3 (106.7)	7.6 (57.9)	9.0 (80.9)	7.4 (55.6)	8.7 (75.6)
SEm±		0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
CD (P=0.05)		NS	NS	NS	NS	1.26	NS	1.09	NS	1.03	NS

The data given in the parentheses are the means of original values

Table 2 Effect of different components of natural farming on weed dry weight m⁻² in wheat+ gram cropping system

Treatment		Total dry weight (g m ⁻²)									
		60 DAS		90 DAS		120 DAS		150 DAS		At Harvest	
		2019 -20	2020 -21	2019 -20	2020 -21	2019 -20	2020 -21	2019 -20	2020 -21	2019 -20	2020 -21
T 1	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> @ 5 q ha ⁻¹ before sowing	11.94	13.65	21.56	28.06	32.85	40.40	27.80	35.19	25.07	30.29
T 2	<i>Jeevamrit</i> (foliar application at 21 days interval)	13.75	16.23	23.64	28.62	35.92	43.50	29.22	33.03	21.78	28.43
T 3	Mulching @ 10 t ha ⁻¹	8.94	11.08	18.10	23.36	27.75	32.08	21.34	25.86	18.45	23.35
T 4	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i>	15.11	16.34	22.62	26.61	36.25	42.68	28.75	35.55	25.44	30.24
T 5	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + mulching	9.56	12.26	16.00	21.47	24.15	27.97	18.21	22.03	15.19	19.79
T 6	<i>Jeevamrit</i> + mulching	10.02	10.97	15.95	19.87	26.78	32.88	19.46	24.11	17.50	19.76
T 7	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i> + mulching	9.67	9.66	14.05	19.80	21.94	27.83	17.33	22.53	14.41	17.98
T 8	Control	15.36	16.34	22.72	28.07	37.33	39.83	29.10	33.28	25.16	30.19
SEm±		1.10	1.77	2.19	2.71	2.78	3.53	2.43	2.91	2.35	3.05
CD (P=0.05)		3.34	5.37	6.66	8.23	8.43	10.72	7.39	8.85	7.14	9.25

Table 3 Effect of different components of natural farming on number of root nodules per plant at 50% flowering in gram

Treatment		No. of root nodules plant ⁻¹		Pooled data
		2019-20	2020-21	
T1	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> @ 5 q ha ⁻¹ before sowing	23.5	24.8	24.1
T2	<i>Jeevamrit</i> (foliar application at 21 days interval)	23.3	26.3	24.8
T3	Mulching @ 10 t ha ⁻¹	22.0	23.7	22.8
T4	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i>	24.6	26.1	25.4
T5	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + mulching	25.9	27.4	26.6
T6	<i>Jeevamrit</i> + mulching	23.9	26.3	25.1
T7	<i>Ghanjeevamrit</i> + <i>jeevamrit</i> + mulching	27.1	28.5	27.8
T8	Control	21.5	22.1	21.8
SEm±		0.6	0.8	0.4
CD (P=0.05)		1.8	2.5	1.3

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