

**Impact of different nutrient management strategies
for ~~N, P, K~~ write NITROGEN, PHOSPHOROUS AND
POTASSIUM INSTEAD OF NPK IN TITLE uptake and
availability in chilli (*Capsicum annum* var. *annuum*
L.)**

ABSTRACT

A field investigation was carried out at the experimental farm of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, CSKHPKV, Bajaura (Kullu), Himachal Pradesh during *kharif* 2022. The experiment was carried out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three replications comprising 12 treatment combinations of NPK fertilizers, biofertilizers (*Azotobacter* and PSB), organic and natural farming on chilli variety 'Him Palam Mirch-2'. Different nutrient management practices significantly influenced NPK uptake and soil available N, P and K. The results revealed that treatment combination of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB recorded significantly the N (1.260%), P (0.156%) and K (1.387%) content in chilli stalk, N (1.870%), P (0.447%) and K (0.865%) content in chilli fruit, total uptake of N (132.34 kg ha⁻¹), P (26.32 kg ha⁻¹) and K (90.60 kg ha⁻¹) by chilli crop. At the end of the experiment, treatment combination of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB recorded maximum available N in the soil while maximum P and K was recorded in treatment combination of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB. Natural farming practice recorded lowest soil available N, P, nutrient content and uptake while organic farming practice recorded lowest value of soil available. Therefore, it can be concluded that the combined application of NPK fertilizers and organic inputs coupled with biofertilizers proved the best for NPK uptake and soil available N, P and K.

Keywords: Chilli, uptake, availability, Azotobacter, Vermicompost

1. INTRODUCTION

Chilli (*Capsicum annum* var. *annuum* L.), a member of Solanaceae family is the third most important crop after tomato and potato. Chilli is an important fruit vegetable and valuable spice grown throughout world for human consumption [1]. It is a diploid (2n=24) species, genetically self-pollinated crop whose flowers open only after pollination and is consumed fresh, dried and in powdered form [2]. It is rich in proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, fibers, minerals (Ca, P, Fe) and vitamins A, D3, E, C, K, B2 and B12

and mostly known for its green, aromatic fruits, which are used as an important ingredient in cooking [3]. Due to the chemical component capsaicin, it is valued economically for its red colour. In India, it occupies an area of about 400 thousand hectares with a production of 4221 thousand tonnes and productivity of 10.55 tonnes per hectare [4]. In Himachal Pradesh, chilli is grown in an area of 1.14 thousand hectares with a production of 13.48 thousand tonnes and productivity of 11.82 tonnes per hectare [5].

Indiscriminate use of synthetic fertilizers results in reduced nutritive value and sensory parameters whereas, conjoint use of organics and bio-fertilizers may reduce the recommended NPK dose and improve the soil health and plant nutrients availability resulting in higher crop yield, besides being environmentally safe. *Azotobacter chroococcum*, a non-symbiotic bacterium, is the potential bio-fertilizer and has the capability to contribute nitrogen to a number of non-legumes by tapping atmospheric nitrogen and can meet the nitrogen requirement of crop up to 15-20 kg, besides producing some growth promoting and antifungal substances and vitamins that help in increasing the yield. The Phosphorous Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) in the rhizosphere is known to increase the solubility of insoluble phosphorus. Thus, full potential of a crop can only be judged when the nutrients supply system includes both organic sources and synthetic fertilizers. Based upon all these considerations, the present investigation was conducted on chilli variety 'Him Palam Mirch-2'.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Composite soil samples from 0-15 cm depth were collected and then air-dried, ground and passed through 2 mm sieve. The soil was silty clay loam in texture, neutral in pH, medium in organic carbon, low in available nitrogen and medium in available phosphorus and potassium (**Table 1**). The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications. In each block, 12 plots of size 1.8 x 1.8 m were prepared. Each plot consisted of four rows with row to row and plant to plant spacing of 45 cm and 45 cm. The inorganic fertilizers were applied as per treatments i.e., 100% NPK @100:75:55 kg ha⁻¹ (N:P₂O₅:K₂O) and 75% NPK @75:56.25:41.25 kg ha⁻¹ (N:P₂O₅:K₂O) through urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash. The recommended dose of farm yard manure (FYM) @20 t ha⁻¹ was applied only in RDF treatment while vermicompost @10 t ha⁻¹ was applied to different plots according to the treatments. Half dose of N, full dose of P and K was applied at the time of transplanting. The remaining half N was top dressed in two equal splits at an interval of 30 and 60 days after transplanting. Seedlings of chilli variety 'Him Palam Mirch-2' were inoculated by dipping for 15 minutes in the culture of indigenous strain of *Azotobacter*, PSB and *Azotobacter*+ PSB as per the treatments. In organic farming treatment, application of vermiwash @10% (1:10 dilution) was sprayed at 10 days interval. The natural farming practice comprised of mixing of *Ghanzivamrit* @ 10 q ha⁻¹ in the soil of respective treatment plots at transplanting. Besides this, the seedlings were treated before transplanting with *Beejamrit* and *Jeevamrit* 10% was also sprayed at 10 days interval in natural farming treatment. The observations were made on N, P and K content in chilli stalk (%), N, P and K content in chilli fruit (%), total N, P and K uptake by chilli crop (kg ha⁻¹), soil properties (organic carbon, pH, available N, P and K in soil after harvest (kg ha⁻¹)).

Table 1. Initial physical and chemical properties of soil of experimental field

Particulars	Values in %	Analytical methods employed
A. Mechanical analysis		
Sand (%)	22.5	International pipette method [15]
Silt (%)	46.3	
Clay (%)	31.2	
Texture		Silty clay loam
B. Chemical properties		
pH	6.6	1:2.5 soil water suspension, Digital pH meter [16]
Organic carbon (%)	0.65	Walkey and Black's Rapid Titration Method [17]
C. Available nutrient (kg ha⁻¹)		
Available N (kg/ha)	230	Alkaline potassium Permanganate Method [18]
Available P (kg/ha)	13.60	Olsen's Method [19]
Available K (kg/ha)	144	Flame-photometric method [16]

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect of different nutrient treatments on N, P and K content in stalk (%)

3.1.1 N content in stalk

The application of different nutrient management practices was found to be significant for N content in chilli stalk (**Table 2**). The data showed that application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (1.260%) while remaining at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (1.254%), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (1.258%), 100% NPK+ 10t vermicompost (1.248) and 100% NPK + 20 t FYM ha⁻¹ (1.242 % gave significantly the highest N content in chilli stalk compared to rest of the treatment combinations. Further, the differences among all the four combinations at 75 % NPK level and recommended 100% NPK were found to be non- significant among themselves but recorded significantly the higher N content in stalk compared to organic (1.077%) and natural farming practice (1.055%).

The increase in N content could be attributed to an adding supply of nutrients through NPK's coupled with biofertilizers and organic inputs that led to well-developed root system under balanced nutrient

application resulting in better absorption of water and nutrients which in turn increase the dry matter as well as higher N, P and K concentration of plants. Similar results were also reported by [6], [7] and [8].

3.1.2 P content in stalk

The conjoint application of NPK, biofertilizers and vermicompost was found to be significant for phosphorous content in chilli stalk (**Table 2**). The results showed that the P content in stalk increased significantly with the increasing levels of NPK from 75 % to 100% fertilizers. The data clearly depicted that the treatment T₆(100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB) while remaining at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (0.149%) and 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (0.147%) recorded significantly the highest P content in stalk compared to rest of the treatment combinations. Furthermore, it was also observed that application of 100% NPK either in conjunction with vermicompost @10 t ha⁻¹ (0.138%) or with FYM @ 20 t ha⁻¹ (0.136%) while remaining statistically at par with each other but gave significantly higher P content compared to the remaining seven treatment combinations (T₁, T₁₀, T₉, T₈, T₇, T₁₁ and T₁₂). However, the differences among all the four combinations at 75% NPK level showed non- significant among themselves but recorded significantly the higher P content in stalk compared to organic (0.092%) and natural farming practice (0.071%).

The increase in P content might be due to use of inorganic fertilizers along with biofertilizer like PSB and *Azotobacter*. The increase in phosphorus content also be attributable to the fact that organic manures in combination with synthetic fertilizers might have helped in the solubilization of fixed P to soluble form making it easily available to the plant. Similar findings were reported by [6], [7] and [9].

3.1.3 K content in stalk

An analysis of variance for K content in chilli stalk revealed significant differences with the application of different nutrient treatment combinations (**Table 2**). The combined application of NPK @100% + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (T₆) while remaining statistically at par with all treatment combinations at 100% NPK level (T₅, T₄, T₃ and T₂) except T₁ recorded significantly the highest K content (1.387%) compared to rest of the combinations. At 75% NPK level, all the treatment combinations were found to be statistically at par among themselves but recorded significantly the higher K content in stalk compared to organic (1.119%) and natural farming practice (1.117%).

The application of 100% NPK with organic fertilizers and biofertilizers had a positive impact on K content in chilli stalk. The increased potassium content in chilli stalk might be due to better mineralization of nutrients. The present findings are in agreement with those reported by [6], [7] and [8].

Table 2. Effect of different nutrient treatments on N, P and K content in stalk (%)

Treatment	Treatment details	Nitrogen content	Phosphorous content (%)	Potassium content (%)
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		(%)		
T ₁	Recommended 100% NPK @100:75:55 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O)	1.214	0.118	1.360
T ₂	Recommended practice (100% NPK + 20t FYM ha ⁻¹)	1.242	0.136	1.370
T ₃	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost	1.248	0.138	1.375
T ₄	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i>	1.258	0.147	1.378
T ₅	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	1.254	0.149	1.382
T ₆	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	1.260	0.156	1.387
T ₇	75% NPK @75:56.25:41.25 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) + 10t vermicompost	1.218	0.120	1.330
T ₈	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i>	1.226	0.121	1.339
T ₉	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	1.222	0.124	1.342
T ₁₀	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	1.228	0.125	1.347
T ₁₁	Organic farming practice	1.070	0.092	1.119
T ₁₂	Natural farming practice	1.055	0.071	1.117
SE(m) ±		0.010	0.004	0.008
CD (5%)		0.031	0.010	0.025

[Coeffcient of variation is missing.....????????????????????](#)

3.2 Effect of different nutrient treatments on N, P and K content in chilli fruit (%)

3.2.1 N content in chilli fruit (%)

The analysis of variance showed significant differences among different treatment combination with respect to N content in chilli fruits as presented in **Table 3**. The data clearly depicted that the application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (1.870 %) recorded significantly the maximum N content in chilli fruit compared to rest of the nutrient practices, however, it was statistically at par with treatment T₅(100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB), T₄ (100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter*), T₃(100% NPK + 10t vermicompost), T₂ (100% NPK + 20t FYM ha⁻¹) and T₁₀ (75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB). Further, it was also observed that the differences among all the combinations at 75% NPK level (T₁₀, T₉, T₈, T₇) and T₁ (100 % NPK alone) were not significant among themselves but recorded significantly the higher N content in fruit

compared to organic (1.670%) and natural farming practice (1.651%). The increase in N content in chilli fruit might be due to addition of nitrogen through inorganic and organic fertilizers. *Azotobacter* a non-symbiotic bacterium taps the atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to plant. Similar results were also reported by [6], [7] and [9].

3.2.2P content in chilli fruit (%)

A perusal of the data presented in **Table 3** revealed significant differences among the different nutrient treatment combinations for P content in chilli fruit. The conjoint application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB recorded significantly the highest P content (0.447%) in chilli fruit compared to rest of the treatment combinations, though it remained at par with combinations of NPK @100% + 10t vermicompost + PSB (0.439%) and NPK @ 100% + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (0.436%, thereby clearly indicating the impact of combined application of biofertilizers (*Azotobacter* + PSB) with NPK and vermicompost. 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost (0.429%) and 100%NPK+ 20t FYM ha⁻¹(0.427%). Further, the differences among all the four combinations at 75 % NPK level and recommended 100% NPK (T₁) showed non- significant among themselves but recorded significantly the higher P content in chilli fruit compared to organic (0.398%) and natural farming practice (0.384%). The increase in P content in fruit might be due to use of vermicompost and biofertilizers along with inorganic fertilizers. The increase in P uptake might be due to the chelating effect of organic materials resulted in reduced phosphorus fixation, enhanced solubilization of insoluble P fractions and released available phosphorus as reported by [6], [7] and [9] in different crops.

3.2.3K content in chilli fruit (%)

The application of different nutrient management practices on K content in chilli fruit was found to be significant (**Table 3**). The results showed that application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (0.865%) while remaining at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (0.861%), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (0.858%), 100% NPK+ 10t vermicompost (0.856%) and 100% NPK + 20 t FYM ha⁻¹ (0.850%) recorded significantly the highest K content in chilli fruit compared to rest of the treatment combinations. Further, the differences among all the four combinations at 75% NPK level and recommended 100% NPK (T₁) showed non- significant among themselves but gave significantly the higher K content in chilli fruit compared to organic (0.811%) and natural farming practice (0.800%).

The application of inorganic and organic fertilizers along with biofertilizers had a positive impact on K content in chilli fruit. The increased potassium content in chilli fruit might be due to better mineralization of nutrients. The present findings are in agreement with those reported by [6], [7] and [9].

Table 3. Effect of different nutrient treatments on N, P and K content in chilli fruit (%)

Treatment	Treatment details	Nitrogen content	Phosphorous content	Potassium content
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		(%)	(%)	(%)
T ₁	Recommended 100% NPK @100:75:55 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O)	1.824	0.417	0.844
T ₂	Recommended practice (100% NPK + 20t FYM ha ⁻¹)	1.852	0.427	0.850
T ₃	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost	1.858	0.429	0.856
T ₄	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost+ <i>Azotobacter</i>	1.868	0.436	0.858
T ₅	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	1.864	0.439	0.861
T ₆	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost+ <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	1.870	0.447	0.865
T ₇	75% NPK @75:56.25:41.25 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) + 10t vermicompost	1.828	0.410	0.833
T ₈	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i>	1.836	0.411	0.835
T ₉	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	1.832	0.414	0.836
T ₁₀	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	1.837	0.415	0.838
T ₁₁	Organic farming practice	1.670	0.398	0.811
T ₁₂	Natural farming practice	1.651	0.384	0.800
SE(m) ±		0.011	0.006	0.007
CD (5%)		0.033	0.017	0.020

3.3 Effect of different nutrient treatments on total N, P and K uptake by chilli crop (kg ha⁻¹)

3.3.1 Total N uptake by chilli crop

The analysis of variance showed significant differences among different treatment combination with respect to total nitrogen uptake as tabulated in **Table 4**. Significantly maximum total nitrogen uptake (132.34 kg ha⁻¹) was recorded in treatment combination T₆(100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB) compared to rest of the treatment combinations, however, it was statistically at par with application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (129.86 kg ha⁻¹), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (126.75 kg ha⁻¹) and 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost (125.38 kg ha⁻¹). Further, the differences among 100% NPK + 20t FYM ha⁻¹ (122.65 kg ha⁻¹), 75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (118.32 kg ha⁻¹), 75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (116.74 kg ha⁻¹) and 75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (115.97kg ha⁻¹) were not significant among themselves but significantly superior over organic (94.71 kg ha⁻¹) and natural farming practice (81.51

kg ha⁻¹), thereby indicating the beneficial role of conjoint application of biofertilizers with NPK fertilizers besides saving the 25% chemical fertilizers.

Application of N might have resulted in vigorous vegetative as well as profused root growth which might have led to better absorption of nutrients from the soil. Mixing of N fertilizers with vermicompost and biofertilizers might have reduced the nitrogen loss, improved the fertilizer use efficiency and thus increased the nitrogen uptake by plant. The above findings are in confirmation with the finding of [8], [7] and [9].

3.3.2 Total P uptake by chilli crop (kg ha⁻¹)

The total uptake of phosphorous was significantly influenced by different treatment combinations as depicted in **Table 4**. The results showed that the treatment combination of T₆ i.e., 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (26.32 kg ha⁻¹) while remaining statistically at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (25.32 kg ha⁻¹) recorded significantly the maximum total P uptake compared to rest of the nutrient combinations. At 75% NPK level, all the treatment combinations were found to be statistically at par among themselves but gave significantly higher total P uptake over organic (17.70 kg ha⁻¹) and natural farming practice (14.33 kg ha⁻¹).

The increase in P uptake with the increasing fertility levels may be because of increasing trend in the productivity and dry matter accumulations. PSB application with N and P fertilizers resulted in significant increase in phosphorous uptake. The increase in P uptake may be due to the chelating effect of organic materials resulted in reduced phosphorus fixation, enhanced solubilization of insoluble P fractions and released available phosphorus [10]. Organic manures in combination with synthetic fertilizers might have helped in the solubilization of fixed P to soluble form making it easily available to the plant. Similar reports were shared by [8], [7] and [9].

3.3.3 Total K uptake by chilli crop (kg ha⁻¹)

The total uptake of K was significantly influenced by different nutrient management combinations (**Table 4**). Application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB recorded significantly the maximum total K uptake (90.60 kg ha⁻¹) compared to rest of the treatment combinations, however, it was statistically at par with application of NPK @ 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (88.75 kg ha⁻¹), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (85.93 kg ha⁻¹) and 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost (85.35 kg ha⁻¹). The application of 100% NPK + 20t FYM ha⁻¹ gave significantly higher K uptake (83.06 kg ha⁻¹) compared to organic (63.74 kg ha⁻¹) and natural farming practice (55.51 kg ha⁻¹), however, it was statistically at par with treatments T₁ (79.03 kg ha⁻¹), T₁₀ (79.36 kg ha⁻¹), T₉ (78.35 kg ha⁻¹), T₈ (77.15 kg ha⁻¹) and T₇ (75.55 kg ha⁻¹).

As nutrient uptake is a product of dry matter accumulation and nutrient content. So, higher dry matter due to higher application of NPK fertilizer coupled with microbial inoculants resulted in more dry matter accumulation. The nutrient supply resulted in stimulated microbial and root and shoot growth owing to

the improvement in the soil conditions with the addition of nutrients and ultimately increase the nutrient uptake. Similar reports were shared by [8], [7] and [9].

Table 4. Effect of different nutrient treatments on total N, P and K uptake by chilli crop (kg ha⁻¹)

Treatment	Treatment details	N uptake by stalk	N uptake by fruit	Total N uptake	P uptake by stalk	P uptake by fruit	Total P uptake	K uptake by stalk	K uptake by fruit	Total K uptake
T ₁	Recommended 100% NPK @100:75:55 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O)	40.08	73.65	113.72	3.88	16.86	20.74	44.95	34.08	79.03
T ₂	Recommended practice (100% NPK + 20t FYM ha ⁻¹)	41.54	81.12	122.65	4.54	18.53	23.07	45.81	37.24	83.06
T ₃	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost	43.02	82.36	125.38	4.75	19.03	23.78	47.39	37.96	85.35
T ₄	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i>	43.61	83.14	126.75	5.09	19.40	24.49	47.76	38.18	85.93
T ₅	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	44.96	84.90	129.86	5.35	19.98	25.32	49.57	39.18	88.75
T ₆	100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	46.08	86.26	132.34	5.69	20.63	26.32	50.72	39.88	90.60
T ₇	75% NPK @75:56.25:41.25 kg ha ⁻¹ (N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O) + 10t vermicompost	37.34	76.27	113.61	3.66	17.10	20.76	40.78	34.78	75.55

T ₈	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i>	38.33	77.64	115.9 7	3.78	17.38	21.17	41.83	35.32	77.15
T ₉	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB	39.06	77.68	116.7 4	3.98	17.55	21.53	42.91	35.45	78.35
T ₁₀	75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + <i>Azotobacter</i> + PSB	39.62	78.70	118.3 2	4.03	17.79	21.82	43.47	35.89	79.36
T ₁₁	Organic farming practice	31.77	62.94	94.71	2.71	14.99	17.70	33.17	30.57	63.74
T ₁₂	Natural farming practice	27.90	53.61	81.51	1.87	12.46	14.33	29.54	25.97	55.51
SE(m) ±		1.57	1.57	2.41	0.18	0.43	0.50	1.64	0.77	1.89
CD (5%)		4.63	4.63	7.10	0.53	1.28	1.48	4.85	2.27	5.58

[Same as above.....????? Endnote?????CV???F value?????](#)

3.4 Effect of different nutrient treatments on soil properties

3.4.1 Soil organic carbon (%) and pH

The data with respect to organic carbon and soil pH is presented in **Table 5**. The data showed that different treatment combinations did not significantly influence the soil organic carbon and pH.

3.4.2 Available Nitrogen in soil (kg ha⁻¹)

The analysis of variance revealed significant differences among different nutrient management treatments for available soil N in post-harvest soil as tabulated in **Table 5**. Significantly the highest available N was found in 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (242.31 kg ha⁻¹) which was statistically at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (238.24 kg ha⁻¹). Further, it was also observed that application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost (234.73 kg ha⁻¹) while remaining statistically at par with 100% NPK + 20t FYM ha⁻¹ (232.32 kg ha⁻¹) recorded significantly higher available N compared to remaining treatment combinations. At 75 % NPK level all the combinations showed non-significant differences among themselves with respect to available N in post-harvest soil.

The increase in available N in soil could be due to conjoint application of NPK, biofertilizer and organic inputs. The presence of vermicompost might have resulted in release of more nitrogenous substances in the soil and might have increased the efficiency of soil to hold the nutrients as reported by [11]. Mixing of N fertilizer with organic manures might have reduced the nitrogen losses, improved the

fertilizer use efficiency thus, increasing the availability of N. Similar results were also reported by [12], [13] and [8].

3.4.3 Available Phosphorous in soil (kg ha^{-1})

A cursory glance at the data in **Table 5** showed significant differences among different nutrient management practices for available soil P in post-harvest soil. The data revealed that application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (15.35 kg ha^{-1}) while remaining statistically at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (15.28 kg ha^{-1}), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* (14.68 kg ha^{-1}) and 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost (14.42 kg ha^{-1}) recorded significantly the highest available P over rest of treatment combinations.

Further, it was also observed that the differences among 100% NPK + 20t FYM ha^{-1} (13.97 kg ha^{-1}), 75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB (13.50 kg ha^{-1}), 100% NPK (12.96 kg ha^{-1}) and 75% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB (13.08 kg ha^{-1}) remained statistically at par among themselves but recorded significantly higher available P compared to other remaining treatment combinations. Natural farming practice recorded lowest available P (10.45 kg ha^{-1}) in post-harvest soil.

The increase in phosphorus is attributable to the fact that organic manures in combination with synthetic fertilizers might have helped in the solubilization of fixed P to soluble form making it easily available to the plant. The organic materials form a cover on sesquioxides and thus, reduce the phosphate fixing capacity of the soil. Similar results were reported by [12], [13] and [8].

3.4.4 Available Potassium in soil (kg ha^{-1})

Analysis of variance revealed significant differences among different nutrient management treatments for available soil K in post-harvest soil as presented in **Table 5**. The results showed that the application of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB gave significantly the highest soil available K ($149.91 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) which remained at par with 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost ($149.72 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* ($149.64 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$), 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + *Azotobacter* + PSB ($149.33 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$) and 100% NPK + 20t FYM ha^{-1} ($148.02 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$).

Further, it was also observed that all treatment combination at 75% NPK level and 100% NPK (T_1) and natural farming practice showed non-significant among themselves for available K in post-harvest soil. The available K content got increased due to addition of organic manure and biofertilizers along with NPK which helped in the release of unavailable form of potassium to available form in the soil solution and increased the potassium content in the soil. The beneficial effect of vermicompost and farm yard manure on available K may be ascribed to the direct potassium addition to the potassium pool of the soil besides the reduction in potassium fixation and its release due to interaction of organic matter with clay particles [14]. Similar results were reported by [12], [13] and [8].

Table 5. Effect of different treatments on soil properties

ha-1). Significantly the highest soil available ~~K (149.91 kg ha-1)~~ was recorded in Treatment combination of 100% NPK + 10t vermicompost + PSB. Natural farming practice recorded lowest soil available N, P, nutrient content and uptake while organic farming practice recorded lowest value of soil available K.

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