

## Effect of Organic, Inorganic and Liquid Manure Sources of Nutrient on Growth Attributes and Yield Attributes of Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) in Bundelkhand region

### ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the Effect of Organic, Inorganic and Liquid Manure Sources of Nutrient on Growth Attributes and Yield Attributes of Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) in Bundelkhand region during 2022-23 at the Rajola Farm of the Faculty of Agricultural Science, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.) in Randomized Block Design with three replications and twelve treatments. Treatments comprises of different source of organic, Inorganic and Liquid manure which were applied in November. Among the different manures, application T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost produced highest plant height (90DAT) (59.15 cm) with comparatively good number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup> (20.33), average length of leaf (40.75 cm), neck thickness of bulb (9.88 mm), polar diameter (5.64 mm), equatorial diameter (5.78 mm), average weight of bulb (30.63 g), number of cloves bulb<sup>-1</sup> (38.66), clove length (29.52 mm) and average weight of cloves (0.98 g). Maximum total yield of bulbs (131.15 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) was observed when T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost Whereas, the minimum Growth Attributes and Yield Attributes of Garlic were recorded with T<sub>1</sub> Control (Farmers Practices). The results showed that application of T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost, this treatment proved to be promising for the enhancement the yield of garlic under the Bundelkhand Region.

**Key words**–Garlic, Growth, Organic manure, inorganic fertilizer, Liquid manure and Yield

### Introduction

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) belonging to Alliaceae family [7] is an aromatic herbaceous annual spice having  $2n = 2X = 16$  with umbellate inflorescence. Garlic has been used in China and India for more than 5000 years, and Egypt since 2000 B.C. (Kamenetsky and Rabinowitch, 2001) [1]. Garlic is the most important *Allium* crop and ranks second next to onion in the world (Voigt, 2004) [2]. It is popular all over the world as a valuable spice and a popular remedy for various diseases. The important garlic growing countries in the world are China, Turkey, Spain, India, Thailand, Korea Republic, Egypt etc. In India and other Asian and Middle–East countries, it is already being used in several food preparation like making of chutneys, pickles, curry powders, curried vegetables, meat preparation and tomato ketchup etc. It is rich in proteins, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium and carbohydrates. According to Unani and Ayurvedic medicines, in the

treatment of diseases like chronic infection of stomach and intestine, dysentery, typhoid, cholera and diseases of lungs, garlic is successfully used (Chopra et al., 1958) [3]. At present time garlic tablets are being used worldwide for its hypocholesterolemic action for reducing the cholesterol level in human blood (Augusti, 1977) [4]. Garlic possesses insecticidal action with toxicity of garlic oil to different types of insects. Extract of garlic along with chilli and ginger has beneficial action against many fungi and bacteria. India has 2918.95 thousand tonnes production from 353.50 thousand ha area with average productivity of 2918.95 kg/ha. Among the different states of India, Madhya Pradesh is the leading one accounting for 178.16 thousand ha area and 1807.95 thousand tonnes production (NHRDF, Nashik 2018 – 19s). The other major garlic growing states are Gujarat (35 m ha area and 250 m t production) followed by Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Punjab has highest per hectare yield (12.16 t/ha) followed by West Bengal and Maharashtra [5]. A desire and deserving need of concentrating the sound research work for this crop is required with a complete package of practices i.e. optimum doses of manures and fertilizers to supply major and micro nutrients, proper irrigation techniques, cultural practices and control of various pests and diseases etc. Out of these factors associated with increasing the production of garlic, a sound fertilizer management plays an important role for its good growth, yield and quality. The main way of increasing production of any crop depends on soil conditions and improved production technology. Indiscriminate use of inorganic fertilizers is believed to cause deterioration of soil texture, structure, hindrance of microbial activities, ground water pollution and finally decreased soil fertility and production. On the other hand, the use of organic manures improve soil texture, structure, humus, colour, aeration, water holding capacity, microbial activities, nutrient use efficiency and thereby increase production and reduce environmental hazards [6]. Therefore, Integration of organic, inorganic fertilizers and liquid manure can be advocated as one of the strategic solutions to maintain soil fertility and to increase production. Also, it becomes essential to find out the optimum dose of organic manures for proper growth and development of crop. Keeping in view the above facts and for enhancing the growth and yield of garlic in Chitrakoot region.

## **Method and material**

Description of the experimental site The experiment was conducted at the Rajola Farm of the Faculty of Agricultural Science, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.). Chitrakoot is situated at an altitude of 306 m above sea level at 24° 31'N latitude and 81° 15'E longitude. The climate of the region is semi – arid and sub – tropical having extreme winter and summer. During the winter months, the temperature drops down to low as 20 C while in the summer the temperature reaches above 47° C. Hot desiccating winds (Loo) are regular feature during summer whereas there may be occasional spell of frost during the winters. The meteorological data during the investigation period (2022-23) were obtained from the meteorological observatory located at MGCGVV Chitrakoot, Satna. The soil of experimental plot was sandy loam in texture with low organic matter content, slightly saline in nature and well drained.

### **Experimental Materials**

Healthy Improved White Local genotype having uniform size of cloves were collected from regional market and cloves were planted with spacing of 15 × 15 cm on 16th October 2022. The organic manures, inorganic fertilizers and Liquid organic manure i.e. FYM and Vermicompost, Urea, DAP, MOP, Jivamrut, Beejaamrut and Panchgavya were collected from the local market for the experimentation.

### **Experimental Design and Treatments**

Twelve treatments were compared in a Randomized Block Design with three replications viz. T<sub>1</sub>- Control (Farmers Practices), T<sub>2</sub> - RDF (150:50:50 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) NPK, T<sub>3</sub> - FYM 25 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>4</sub> - Vermicompost 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, T<sub>5</sub> -SPNF (Bijamrit + Jivamrit + Mulching), T<sub>6</sub> -50% FYM + 50% RDF, T<sub>7</sub> -50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF, T<sub>8</sub> -SPNF +Panchgavya, T<sub>9</sub> -50% FYM+ Panchgavya, T<sub>10</sub> -50% Vermicompost + Panchgavya, T<sub>11</sub> -50% RDF + Panchgavya, T<sub>12</sub> -50% .

### **Cultural operations**

Pre-planting irrigation was done manually with the help of tube well. The experimental field was ploughed and well harrowed by means of tractor operated harrow and cultivator. After land preparation, the experimental field was laid out manually as per the experimental plan with the help of rope and measuring tape keeping a plot size of 1m × 1m. Manures, fertilizers and liquid manure were applied as per the treatments. Cloves were planted on 16th October, 2022. The cloves were planted at a spacing of 15 cm apart in each row and a distance of 15 cm was maintained between the rows. Weed control was done manually by hoeing and shallow earthing up. Top dressing of rest dose of nitrogen was done 30 days after planting. Other crop management practices were done as per the requirements after plant emergence. Tagging and measurement of observations was done manually starting from 15th November, 2022 onwards. Harvesting of mature bulbs was done when the top leaves turned yellow and brownish, showing signs of drying up and bending. Garlic plants were harvested manually on 25th March, 2023.

### **Data collection and measurement:**

Five randomly selected competitive plants from each plot were tagged for recording of the various observations on growth, yield and yield attributing characters in garlic. The Plant growth parameters viz. plant height (90 DAT), number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup> and average length of leaf. Similarly, yield and its attributing parameters viz. neck thickness of bulb, polar diameter of bulb, equatorial diameter of bulb, average weight of bulb, number of cloves bulb<sup>-1</sup>, length of clove, weight of clove, and bulb yield per ha were recorded after the harvesting of garlic. The data obtained were processed statistically to determine the effect of various treatments.

### **Result and Discussion**

The application of different doses of organic manures, fertilizers and liquid manures significantly enhanced the vegetative growth parameters of garlic. The maximum plant height (Table 1) was recorded with the treatment 50 % FYM + 50% Vermicompost with a value of 59.15 cm at 90 DAT. In contrast, significantly lowest plant height was observed at the stages of growth under control i.e., 24.65 cm at 90 DAT. The improvement in the nutrient uptake by plants is responsible for good vegetative growth. The similar results were also reported earlier by Talware et al. (2010); Ranjan et al. (2010); Singh et al. (2017), Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavad M.H. et al. (2023).

The highest number of leaves per plant (Table 1) was obtained when the plants were supplied with 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost i.e., 20.33 at 90 DAT. While, the control shows the minimum number of leaves per plant at all the successive stage of growth 8.22 at 90 DAT. Similar findings were also reported earlier by Yadav et al. (2017), Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavad M.H. et al. (2023).

The average length of leaves (Table 1) was recorded at the successive stage of growth i.e., 90 DAT is (40.75 cm) cm recorded in the plot which was treated with 5% FYM + 50% Vermicompost. However, lowest length was recorded in control (T1) i.e., 20.52 cm at 90 DAT. Results of experiment can be explained by correlating the observations with the work done by in garlic, Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavad M.H. et al. (2023).

The treatment 50 % FYM + 50 % Vermicompost recorded the earliness in maturity (Table-1) 148.77 days under study. However, the treatment control (T1) took maximum days for maturity (196.11 days). The early maturity of bulb might be due to the hormones and organic acid

secreted by organic manures during decomposition might have led to early maturity. The maximum number of days to be taken for maturity under control may be due to inadequate availability of nutrients resulting into more time to complete the vegetative growth (Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavadi M.H. et al. (2023)).

The maximum polar diameter and equatorial (Table 2) was observed with the treatment 50 % FYM + 50 % Vermicompost i.e., 5.64 cm and 5.78 cm, respectively. However, the minimum value was observed with the treatment T1 (control) 3.20 cm and 3.15 cm respectively. Maximum polar and diameter in this treatment may be the result of high nitrogen supply resulting in increased growth and succulency. These results are in close agreement with those of Singh et al. (2002); (2007); Priyanshu et al. (2020), Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavadi M.H. et al. (2023).

Neck thickness of bulb result shows (Table 1) that 50% FYM in treatment T12 and using of 50 % vermicompost gave significant results as compare to control (Farmer practices). Treatment T12- 50 % FYM + 50 % Vermicompost shows profound increase in the neck thickness of bulb, highest value recorded is 9.88 mm. While, the lowest value is observed in control 6.62 mm. The results supported by the finding reported by Singh et al. (2002); Islam et al. (2007), Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavadi M.H. et al. (2023).

The effect of nutrient management was found significant in the average weight of bulbs. The treatment 50 % FYM + 50 % Vermicompost recorded average weight of bulb (30.63), number of cloves per bulb (38.66) and clove length bulb (29.52 mm). The least value of average weight, number of cloves per and clove length were recorded with the control (T1) i.e., 21.63., 25.15 and 18.25 mm respectively. Similar, results were reported earlier by Gowda et al. (2007); Banjare et al. (2015), Serap Dogan et al. (2023), Kavadi M.H. et al. (2023).

The productivity parameters (Table 3) like average weight of clove and total yield of bulbs were significantly affected by various doses of nutrients during the trialing. The productivity parameters improve with using 50 % FYM + 50% Vermicompost then declined the productivity parameters when sole application of Farmer practices.. The Maximum value of average weight of clove and total yield of bulb (0.98 g and 137.15 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) was observed in the treatment receiving 50 % FYM + 50 % Vermicompost. However, minimum average weight of clove and total yield of bulb (0.61 g and 95.23 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) was recorded in control (T1). The results supported

by the finding reported by Serap Dogan et al. (2023); Patidar et al. (2017), Kavad M.H. et al. (2023).

**Table 1: Effect of organic, inorganic and liquid manure sources of nutrient on growth attributes of garlic (*allium sativum* L.).**

| <b>Treatment</b> | <b>Plant height<br/>90<br/>DAT</b> | <b>Number<br/>of leaves<br/>plant<sup>-1</sup></b> | <b>Average<br/>length<br/>of leaf<br/>(cm)</b> | <b>Days to<br/>maturity<br/>(Days)</b> |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|--|

|  |       |       |       |        |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Control (Farmers Practices)              | 31.22 | 8.22  | 20.52 | 196.11 |
| RDF (150:50:50 kg ha <sup>-1</sup> ) NPK | 38.67 | 14.4  | 28.15 | 162.28 |
| FYM 25 t ha <sup>-1</sup>                | 38.22 | 16.28 | 27.66 | 155.63 |
| Vermicompost 10 t ha <sup>-1</sup>       | 41.15 | 17.44 | 26.82 | 161.65 |
| SPNF (Bijamrit + Jivamrit + Mulching)    | 43.63 | 15.96 | 35.28 | 154.51 |
| 50% FYM + 50% RDF                        | 47.56 | 13.75 | 33.33 | 163.70 |
| 50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF               | 55.51 | 14.98 | 28.37 | 166.94 |
| SPNF +Panchgavya                         | 46.15 | 16.71 | 29.48 | 174.10 |
| 50% FYM+ Panchgavya                      | 44.52 | 17.28 | 30.15 | 166.62 |
| 50% Vermicompost + Panchgavya            | 42.20 | 16.49 | 34.26 | 168.25 |
| 50% RDF + Panchgavya                     | 53.55 | 18.35 | 28.86 | 178.33 |
| 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost               | 59.15 | 20.33 | 40.75 | 148.77 |
| S. Em±                                   | 2.15  | 1.076 | 1.833 | 3.49   |
| C.D. (p = 0.05)                          | 4.459 | 2.231 | 3.801 | 7.24   |

**Table 2: Effect of organic, inorganic and liquid manure sources of nutrient on yield attributes of garlic (*allium sativum* L.).**

| Treatment | Neck thickness of bulb (mm) | Polar diameter (mm) | Equatorial diameter (mm) | Average weight of bulb | Number of cloves per bulb | Clove length (mm) |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|

|  |      |      |      |       |       |       |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Control (Farmers Practices)              | 6.62 | 3.20 | 3.15 | 21.63 | 25.15 | 18.25 |
| RDF (150:50:50 kg ha <sup>-1</sup> ) NPK | 8.78 | 5.24 | 5.22 | 30.66 | 32.89 | 24.22 |
| FYM 25 t ha <sup>-1</sup>                | 9.68 | 7.71 | 4.52 | 29.11 | 31.10 | 21.11 |
| Vermicompost 10 t ha <sup>-1</sup>       | 9.13 | 4.23 | 4.28 | 25.17 | 36.46 | 22.52 |
| SPNF (Bijamrit + Jivamrit + Mulching)    | 9.63 | 4.55 | 4.11 | 26.18 | 30.11 | 23.52 |
| 50% FYM + 50% RDF                        | 8.91 | 4.43 | 4.63 | 29.55 | 36.28 | 26.22 |
| 50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF               | 8.57 | 5.52 | 5.25 | 22.25 | 35.63 | 27.22 |
| SPNF +Panchgavya                         | 9.52 | 4.13 | 4.41 | 28.15 | 31.55 | 24.15 |
| 50% FYM+ Panchgavya                      | 8.12 | 4.63 | 4.55 | 29.10 | 33.47 | 22.13 |
| 50% Vermicompost + Panchgavya            | 9.16 | 4.28 | 4.14 | 23.23 | 30.82 | 22.11 |
| 50% RDF + Panchgavya                     | 8.58 | 4.61 | 4.17 | 29.51 | 28.66 | 21.21 |
| 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost               | 9.88 | 5.64 | 5.78 | 30.63 | 38.66 | 29.52 |
| S. Em±                                   | 0.41 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 1.10  | 1.31  | 0.57  |
| C.D. (p = 0.05)                          | 0.85 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 2.29  | 2.72  | 1.19  |

**Table 3: Effect of organic, inorganic and liquid manure sources of nutrient on yield attributes of garlic (*allium sativum* L.) weight of cloves and yield of bulb.**

| Treatment                                | Average weight of cloves | Total yield of bulb (q/ha) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Control (Farmers Practices)              | 0.61                     | 95.23                      |
| RDF (150:50:50 kg ha <sup>-1</sup> ) NPK | 0.85                     | 127.33                     |

|                                       |       |        |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| FYM 25 t ha <sup>-1</sup>             | 0.84  | 110.11 |
| Vermicompost 10 t ha <sup>-1</sup>    | 0.78  | 109.18 |
| SPNF (Bijamrit + Jivamrit + Mulching) | 0.82  | 115.66 |
| 50% FYM + 50% RDF                     | 0.86  | 117.15 |
| 50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF            | 0.81  | 114.20 |
| SPNF +Panchgavya                      | 0.85  | 118.77 |
| 50% FYM+ Panchgavya                   | 0.94  | 114.11 |
| 50% Vermicopost + Panchgavya          | 0.87  | 111.22 |
| 50% RDF + Panchgavya                  | 0.82  | 122.15 |
| 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost            | 0.98  | 131.15 |
| S. Em±                                | 0.021 | 163.99 |
| C.D. (p = 0.05)                       | 0.044 | 340.11 |

## Conclusion

On the basis of results obtained in present investigation, it is concluded that T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost produced highest plant height with comparatively good number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup>, average length of leaf, neck thickness of bulb, polar diameter, equatorial diameter, average weight of bulb, number of cloves bulb<sup>-1</sup>, clove length and average weight of cloves. Maximum total yield of bulbs was observed when T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost Whereas, the minimum Growth Attributes and Yield Attributes of Garlic were recorded with T<sub>1</sub> Control (Farmers Practices). The results showed that application of T<sub>12</sub> 50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost, this treatment proved to be promising for the enhancement the yield of garlic under the Bundelkhand Region.

## Reference

1. Kamenetsky R, Rabinowitch H. Floral development in bolting garlic. *Sex Plant Reprod.* 2001;4:235-241.
2. Voigt CE. Glorious garlic herb of the year. *Journal International Herb.* 2004;1-6.
3. Chopra KN, Chopra IC, Handa KL, Kapur LD, Chopra S. Indigenous Drugs of India. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn, Un Dhua Sons Private Ltd., Calcutta. 1958;271-274.
4. Augusti KT. Hypocholesterolaemic effect of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.). *Indian J. Expt. Biol.* 1977;15(6):489-490.
5. <http://nhb.gov.in>. 2015.

6. Pare T, Dinel H, Schnitzer M. Carbon and nitrogen mineralization in soil amended with non-tablatized and tabletized poultry manure. *Can. J Soil Sci.* 2004;80(2):271-282.
7. <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/facts/09-011w.htm>.
8. Yadav RN, Bairwa HL and Gurjar MK. Response of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) to organic manures and fertilizers. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences.* 2017;6(10):4860-4867.
9. Patidar M, Shaktawat RPS, Naruka IS. Effect of Sulphur and Vermicompost on Growth, Yield and Quality of Garlic. *Journal of Krishi Vigyan.* 2017;5(2):54-56.
10. Gowda MC, Vijayakumar M, Gowda APM. Influence of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) cv. G-282. *Crop Research.* 2007;33(1/3):144-147.
11. Banjare C, Shukla N, Sharma PK, Patanwar A, Chandravanshi D. Effect of organic substances on yield and quality of onion (*Allium cepa* L.). *International Journal of Farm Sciences.* 2015;(5) 1. 425-431.
12. Priyanshu AB, Singh MK, Kumar M, Kumar V, Malik S, Sahani UP and Lodhi SK. Effect of integrated nutrient management on yield and quality of Garlic cv. Yamuna Safed-3. *Journal of AgriSearch.* 2020;7 (4): 251-254.
13. Serap D and Fatih C. Effect of chemical, organic and microbial fertilization on agronomical growth parameters, seed yield and chemical composition of chickpea. *Journal of Elementology.* 2023;28 (24), 949-340.
14. Kavadi MH, Mevadi KD and Makavana. Effect of different organic sources and mulching on growth, yield and quality of groundnut (*Arachis hypogea* L.). 2023;16: 11-15.