

## **Influences of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer on, Growth of Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)**

**ABSTRACT:** Field experiments were conducted under loamy sand soil during *rabi* seasons of 2022-23 and 2023-24 at the Horticulture farm, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner. The experiment comprising seven treatments of nitrogen management through organic manure and inorganic fertilizer (100% RD of N through inorganic fertilizers, 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % vermicompost, 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % poultry manure, 75 % Inorganic fertilizer + 25 % FYM, 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % vermicompost, 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % poultry manure and 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % FYM ) were assigned to main plots and four levels of organics (Control, Vermiwash, *Panchgavya* and Cow urine) in sub plots and replicated thrice in split plot design. Garlic variety ‘G-282’ was used as a test crop. On the basis of two years result, application of 100 % inorganic fertilizer and foliar spray of *Panchgavya* was proved the most superior treatment combination in garlic representing the significantly higher growth parameter plant height of garlic at 60 and 90 days, number of leaf at 60 and 90 days and chlorophyll content.

**Key words :** Garlic, Growth, plant height and chlorophyll

### **INTRODUCTION**

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.), is an important bulb crop widely used as a spice or condiment. It's one of the major members of Alliaceae family and known by various local names in different parts of India. In India, it is commonly known as Lahsun. It is originated from central asia and later on spread to mediterranean region (Kigori *et al.*, 2005).

It has higher nutritive value than other bulbs crops. It is specially rich in protein, carbohydrate and ascorbic acid. About 142 calories of energy can be obtained from 100 g of garlic. Garlic contains 59 percent moisture, 6.4 g protein, 1469 kcal energy, 0.5 g fats, 33.1 g carbohydrates, 1.5 g fiber, 181 mg Ca, 153 mg P, 1.7 mg Fe, 17 mg Na, 401 mg K, 0.08 mg riboflavin, 0.25 mg thiamine, 0.06 mg nicotinamide and 10.8 mg ascorbic acid per 100 g of edible portion (Lorenz and Maynard, 1988). Garlic is used in flavouring of foods, preparing chutneys, pickles, curry powder, tomato ketchup, etc.

A colourless, odourless, water-soluble amino compound known as alliin is present in uninjured cloves of garlic. On injury of the cells, an enzyme, alliinase comes in contact with alliin and causes breakdown into sulphur containing product allicin (diallyl thiosulfate) which gives typical odour of fresh garlic. Diallyl disulfide possess the true garlic odour (Hazara and Som, 2006). Garlic also possess antibacterial, antibiotic, antitumor, antiviral, antifungal, anticandidal, antimycotic, antithrombotic, fibrinolytic, hypoglycemic, cytotoxic and lipid lowering properties (Thamburaj and Singh 2005).

Although, the crop is commercially important but the harvest from garlic is very low in India. Among the many constraints for low productivity of garlic imbalanced nutrition is the main limiting factor. The continuous and imbalanced use of fertilizer is adversely affecting the sustainability of agricultural production besides causing environmental pollution. Looking at the high nutrient requirement of different varieties and hybrids of garlic, farmers often use inorganic fertilizers as they provide quick supply of nutrients to the plants. Use of chemical fertilizers has pushed up the agricultural production. However, among major nutrients nitrogen is lost in soil through leaching or to the atmosphere because of denitrification (Jha *et al.*, 2006). Organic manure (poultry manure, FYM, vermicompost, etc.) use also results better yield of garlic crops as they acts as a store house of several macro, micro and plant growth regulators which are released during the process of mineralization to release plant nutrients present in the soil it increases the fertilizer use efficiency (Yadav *et al.*, 2017). *Panchagavya*, an organic product is the potential source to play the role for promoting growth and providing immunity in plant system. *Panchagavya* is a bio promoter with a combination of five products obtained from the cow *viz*; dung, urine, milk, curd and ghee

## **Materials and Methods**

Field experiments were conducted under loamy sand soil during *rabi* seasons of 2022-23 and 2023-24 at the Horticulture farm, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner. The experiment comprising seven treatments of nitrogen management through organic manure and inorganic fertilizer (100% RD of N through inorganic fertilizers, 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % vermicompost, 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % poultry manure, 75 % Inorganic fertilizer + 25 % FYM, 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % vermicompost, 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % poultry manure and 50 % Inorganic fertilizer + 50 % FYM ) were assigned to main plots and

four levels of organics (Control, Vermiwash, *Panchgavya* and Cow urine) in sub plots and replicated thrice in split plot design.

### **Plant height (cm)**

Plant height was recorded at 60 days and 90 days after planting of cloves. Five plants were randomly selected in each plot and tagged. Plant height was measured from the ground level to the top of the highest leaf. The meter scale was used to measure the height in cm.

### **Number of leaves per plant**

The number of fully grown, green and photosynthetically active leaves per plant were counted at 60 and 90 DAP. Five tagged plants and their mean values were computed and presented.

### **Total chlorophyll content of leaves (mg/g) at 60 DAP**

Total chlorophyll content in leaves was estimated with the method as recommended by Arnon (1949). Sample of 50 mg fresh leaves were homogenized with 5 ml of 80 per cent acetone in a mortar with pestle. Then this aliquot was taken and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 2000 rpm and made the final volume to 10 ml. Clear supernatant solution was taken. Absorbance of clear supernatant was measured at 663 nm and 645 nm on spectronic-20 spectrophotometer. The amount of chlorophyll present in the extract was calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Chlorophyll (a) mg/g tissue} = 12.7(A_{663}) - 2.69 (A_{645}) \times V/1000 \times W$$

$$\text{Chlorophyll (b) mg/g tissue} = 22.9(A_{645}) - 4.68(A_{663}) \times V/1000 \times W$$

$$\text{Total Chlorophyll mg/g tissue} = 20.2(A_{645}) + 8.02 (A_{663}) \times V/1000 \times W$$

Where,

A = Absorbance at specific wave length

V = Final volume of chlorophyll extract in 80% acetone

W = Fresh weight of tissue extracted

Analysis for chlorophyll content was made at 60 days after planting

### **Results and Discussion**

**Growth attributes:** Application of 100% RD of N through inorganic fertilizers significantly increased the plant height, number of leaf and chlorophyll content of garlic at 60 and 90 days after planting growth attributes like plant height (37.31cm and 56.26 cm ), number of leaf (6.34 cm and 7.82 cm) chlorophyll content (1.24 cm) of garlic followed by 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % poultry manure and 75 % Inorganic fertilizers+ 25 % vermicompost. These findings clearly reflected that nutrient management through organic manure and inorganic fertilizer played a significant role in enhancing the growth attributes of garlic. Improvement in plant growth attributes (plant height, number of leaves per plant and chlorophyll content) with the treatment, might be due to the fact that poultry manure, vermicompost, FYM as organic source of nitrogen not only improves plant nutrients but also improve the physical condition of soil in respect of granulation, friability and porosity, which in turn provide a balanced nutritional environment favorably both in the soil rhizosphere and the plant system (Reddy *et al.*, 1998). Application of urea inorganic fertilizer is considered one of the indispensable mineral nutrients for growth and development of plants, as it is the basis of the fundamental constituents of all living matters (Blumenthal *et al.*, 2008). Foliar application of *Panchgavya* being at par with foliar application of vermiwash and significantly increased the plant height, number of leaf and chlorophyll content as compared to rest of the treatments. Moreover the presence of growth enzymes in *Panchagavya* might have favored rapid cell division and elongation and increased the activities of beneficial microorganisms in soil by application of FYM which ultimately resulted into production of growth promoting substances and improved nutrient availability for longer period and thus, beneficial effects on growth parameters plant height, number of leaves per plant, and chlorophyll content of garlic. Similar findings have been reported by Kumar *et al.* (2011) and Javiya (2019).

**Table 1 Effect of integrated nutrient management on plant height at both stage of garlic**

Treatments	Plant height (cm)					
	60 DAS			90 DAS		
	2022-23	2023-24	Pooled	2022-23	2023-24	Pooled
<b>Application of organic and inorganic source</b>						
V <sub>1</sub>	36.57	38.05	37.31	54.93	57.57	56.25
V <sub>2</sub>	34.87	36.18	35.53	52.95	53.98	53.46
V <sub>3</sub>	35.49	36.81	36.15	53.72	55.52	54.62

V <sub>4</sub>	31.58	32.73	32.15	47.36	49.01	48.19
V <sub>5</sub>	30.74	32.09	31.42	45.95	46.53	46.24
V <sub>6</sub>	31.00	32.32	31.66	46.80	48.64	47.72
V <sub>7</sub>	28.21	29.47	28.84	42.90	44.69	43.79
<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.97</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>2.82</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>9.52</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>9.46</b>
<b>Application of organics</b>						
O <sub>0</sub>	28.45	29.86	29.16	43.45	45.01	44.23
O <sub>1</sub>	35.00	36.26	35.63	52.45	53.89	53.17
O <sub>2</sub>	35.65	36.89	36.27	53.10	54.75	53.93
O <sub>3</sub>	31.45	32.79	32.12	47.92	49.75	48.84
<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.55</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>8.23</b>

**Table 2 Effect of integrated nutrient management on number of leaves per plant at both stage of garlic**

Treatments	Number of leaves per plant					
	60 DAS			90 DAS		
	2022-23	2023-24	Pooled	2022-23	2023-24	Pooled
<b>Application of organic and inorganic source</b>						
V <sub>1</sub>	6.12	6.57	6.34	7.67	7.96	7.82
V <sub>2</sub>	5.87	6.29	6.08	7.32	7.64	7.48
V <sub>3</sub>	6.03	6.41	6.22	7.53	7.91	7.72
V <sub>4</sub>	5.55	5.97	5.76	6.96	7.30	7.13
V <sub>5</sub>	5.27	5.66	5.47	6.47	6.92	6.69
V <sub>6</sub>	5.34	5.77	5.56	6.57	6.99	6.78
V <sub>7</sub>	4.86	5.23	5.04	6.05	6.39	6.22
<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.37</b>

<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>8.80</b>
<b>Application of organics</b>						
O <sub>0</sub>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.41</b>
O <sub>1</sub>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>7.43</b>
O <sub>2</sub>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.39</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>7.67</b>
O <sub>3</sub>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>6.98</b>
<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>8.68</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>9.34</b>

**Table 3 Effect of integrated nutrient management on chlorophyll content in leaves of garlic**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Chlorophyll content (mg/g)</b>		
	<b>2022-23</b>	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>Pooled</b>
<b>Application of organic and inorganic source</b>			
V <sub>1</sub>	<b>1.226</b>	<b>1.253</b>	<b>1.240</b>
V <sub>2</sub>	<b>1.174</b>	<b>1.204</b>	<b>1.189</b>
V <sub>3</sub>	<b>1.194</b>	<b>1.226</b>	<b>1.210</b>
V <sub>4</sub>	<b>1.115</b>	<b>1.132</b>	<b>1.124</b>
V <sub>5</sub>	<b>1.013</b>	<b>1.049</b>	<b>1.031</b>
V <sub>6</sub>	<b>1.041</b>	<b>1.059</b>	<b>1.050</b>
V <sub>7</sub>	<b>0.972</b>	<b>0.981</b>	<b>0.976</b>
<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.026</b>	<b>0.028</b>	<b>0.019</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>0.074</b>	<b>0.079</b>	<b>0.055</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>8.31</b>
<b>Application of organics</b>			
O <sub>0</sub>	<b>0.941</b>	<b>0.968</b>	<b>0.955</b>
O <sub>1</sub>	<b>1.182</b>	<b>1.206</b>	<b>1.194</b>
O <sub>2</sub>	<b>1.222</b>	<b>1.248</b>	<b>1.235</b>
O <sub>3</sub>	<b>1.075</b>	<b>1.095</b>	<b>1.085</b>

<b>SEm ±</b>	<b>0.020</b>	<b>0.020</b>	<b>0.016</b>
<b>CD (P = 0.05)</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.046</b>
<b>CV (%)</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>0.154</b>	<b>9.46</b>

## Conclusions

On the basis of two years result, application of 100 % inorganic fertilizer and foliar spray of *Panchgavya* was proved the most superior treatment combination in garlic representing the significantly higher growth parameter plant height, of garlic at 60 and 90 days, number of leaf, at 60 and 90 days and chlorophyll content (15.27 cm).

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