

EFFECT OF BLACK SOLDIER FLY LARVAL FRASS ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF RADISH (*Raphanus sativus* L.)

ABSTRACT

The utilization of Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larval frass as an organic manure is gaining more attentiveness in sustainable agriculture because of its potential to improve soil fertility and promotes a circular economy. Frass, is the excrement of BSF larvae, is rich in nutrients and can be derived from the larvae's processing of organic waste materials. The present study was carried out at the Horticulture garden, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Telangana, India, during the *rabi* season of 2023 to examine the impact of frass when compared to vermicompost in combination with inorganic fertilizers and their combination on the growth and yield parameters of radish. The experimental design employed was the Randomized Block Design with eight treatments and three replications. The results from the study for growth parameters such as plant height (cm), number of leaves and dry matter production (g m^{-2}) showed the highest values in T₅ (75% RDN + 25% N through black soldier fly larval frass) at 20, 40 DAS and at harvest, which were comparable with T₆ (75% RDN + 25% N through vermicompost) and T₂ (RDF). The lowest values were observed in T₁ (control). The greater enhancements in root length (19.95 cm), root diameter (2.96 cm), root girth (10.48 cm), fresh root weight (91.33 g plant⁻¹) and yield (60.27 t ha⁻¹) were evident in T₅ which was at par with T₆ and T₂. The root length (11.74 cm), root diameter (1.45 cm), root girth (5.14 cm), fresh root weight (29.65 g plant⁻¹) and yield (19.77 t ha⁻¹) were notably lower in T₁.

Keywords: Black soldier fly larval frass, organic manure, vermicompost, radish, growth, yield.

1. INTRODUCTION

The major problem we are currently facing is increasing global population which demands the increased food production. The huge amount of wastage generating from the agriculture and food sectors threatening the human health and environmental quality. Since the early twentieth century, excessive fertilizer use has deteriorated soil quality, reducing organic matter, beneficial soil microorganisms and negatively impacting plant growth and human health [1]. To mitigate these adverse effects, ecological management strategies, like organic manures, are recommended to boost agricultural productivity without harming the environment [2]. However, a major challenge to the use of organic manures is the scarcity of organic matter sources due to competing uses such as animal feed (crop residues) and fuel [3]. In this situation there is a need to depend on other alternative organic sources. A promising solution is the use of black soldier fly (BSF) larval frass. BSF (*Hermetia illucens*) belongs to the family Stratiomyidae and includes 76 species worldwide. These larvae can feed on various decaying materials, including plant, animal matter, food and municipal waste [4], allowing them to thrive in diverse environments. *Hermetia illucens* larvae can be used in

organic manure production, waste disinfection and as animal feed [5]. Under optimal conditions, they can reduce over 50 % of organic waste within two weeks [6]. BSF larvae has high waste degradation efficiency (66-79%) [7] and pathogen reduction capability [8] make them as effective organic waste recyclers. This insect-based method transforms biodegradable waste into two products: a protein and lipid rich larval biomass suitable for animal feed [9,10] and a residue called frass, which can be used as manure [11]. Previous studies had demonstrated the potential of BSF frass for improving the crop health, yield and on the fertility of the soil [12,13]. However, there was an inadequate information available on BSF frass effect on root crops. Hence, considering the above points, the study was conducted to know the effect of frass on growth and yield of radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.). Radish, belonging to the Cruciferae family, with $2n = 18$ chromosomes, is a herbaceous plant with a fusiform stem. It is a widely grown root vegetable in tropical, subtropical and temperate climates [14]. Radish is gaining popularity across all socioeconomic groups. It is grown and consumed globally and is rich in carbohydrates, proteins, vitamin A, vitamin C, folic acid, potassium, riboflavin, magnesium, iron and calcium [15]. It also contains antioxidants such as catechin, pyrogallol, vanillic acid and other phenolic compounds.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1 Experimental Site

The field experiment had taken place at the Horticulture Garden, College of Agriculture, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJ TSAU), Rajendranagar, Telangana, during the rabi season of 2023. The experimental site is located at $17^{\circ} 19' 26''$ N latitude, $78^{\circ} 24' 32''$ E longitude, with an altitude of 800 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Before the experiment, an initial soil sample was randomly collected from various spots in the field at a depth of 0-15 cm. The soil was thoroughly mixed and a 500 g sample was obtained using the quartering technique. This sample was then shade-dried, pounded and passed through a 2 mm sieve. The soil at the study site is sandy in texture. The soil pH was neutral (7.23) and the electrical conductivity (EC) was within safe limits. The soil was found to be low in available nitrogen content (135 kg ha^{-1}), high in phosphorus (31.90 kg ha^{-1}) and medium in potassium content (213.7 kg ha^{-1}). The physico-chemical properties of the soil are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Properties of the soil before experiment

Soil parameters	Contents	Method
Sand (%)	89.4	Bouyoucos hydrometer method [16]
Silt (%)	2.4	
Clay (%)	8.2	
Soil texture	Sandy	
pH (1:2.5 soil: water)	7.23	“Eutech” digital pH meter [17]
Electrical conductivity (dS m^{-1}) (1:2.5 soil: water)	0.35	“Eutech” digital conductivity meter [17]
Organic Carbon (g kg^{-1})	2.5	Chromic acid wet digestion method [18]
Available Nitrogen (kg ha^{-1})	135.0	Alkaline permanganate method [19]
Available P_2O_5 (kg ha^{-1})	32.0	0.5M NaHCO_3 (pH 8.5) method [20]
Available K_2O (kg ha^{-1})	213.7	Neutral normal ammonium acetate method followed by using flame photometer [17]

2.2 Source of Manures and Fertilizers

The experiment utilized two types of manures *i.e.*, black soldier fly larval frass and vermicompost. Recommended dose of fertilizers (NPK 60:100:50 kg ha⁻¹) provided in the form of urea, SSP and MOP. The black soldier fly larval frass and vermicompost were obtained from the college farm at PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The BSF larvae were reared on a mixture of chicken feed and wheat bran (50:50) combined with water in a proportionate volume based on weight. The rearing procedures of the larvae followed the methods described by [21]. BSF larval frass used in this experiment was of 60 days age. Manure samples were analyzed before the start of the experiment and the details are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Chemical properties of BSF larval frass and vermicompost used in experiment.

Parameter	BSF larval frass	Vermicompost	Method
pH (1:10)	7.51	7.42	"Eutech" digital pH meter [17]
EC (1:10) dS m ⁻¹	7.86	1.81	"Eutech" digital conductivity meter [17]
C _{total} (%)	23.14	27	Dry combustion method [22]
N _{total} (%)	2.66	0.86	Micro kjheldhal distillation [23]
C:N ratio	8.7:1	31.1:1	-
P _{total} (%)	0.31	0.12	Vanadomolybdate - phosphoric acid mehod [23]
K _{total} (%)	1.91	0.32	Diacid extraction method followed by flame photometer [23]

2.3 Treatments and Experimental Setup

The BSF larval frass and vermicompost were applied at uniform rates equivalent to 60 kg N ha⁻¹ in the treatments. In treatments T₂, T₃ and T₄, 100% of the required nitrogen was supplied using either NPK alone or organic manures alone. The amounts of fertilizers needed to supply 60 kg ha⁻¹ were 2.2 t ha⁻¹ for sole BSF larval frass, 7.4 t ha⁻¹ for sole vermicompost and 130 kg urea for 100% N through RDF. The phosphorus and potassium were applied as per the recommended dose of fertilizers for the treatments (T₅, T₆, T₇ and T₈), they were applied after deducting their respective amount provided through manures. Treatment T₁ did not receive any manures or fertilizers.

The experiment was conducted under open field conditions in a randomized block design with three replications. Each replication included eight treatments: T₁ - Control, T₂ - RDF (60N, 100 P₂O₅ and 50 K₂O kg ha⁻¹), T₃ - 100% N through black soldier fly larval frass, T₄ - 100% N through vermicompost, T₅ - 75% RDN + 25% N through black soldier fly larval frass, T₆ - 75% RDN + 25% N through vermicompost, T₇ - 50% RDN + 50% N through black soldier fly larval frass and T₈ - 50% RDN + 50% N through vermicompost. The radish sowing was done with a spacing of 30 cm x 5 cm in plot sizes of 4.5 m x 3 m using the "Varsha Rani" variety, sown at a depth of 3 cm on ridges. The organic manures were added 15 days prior to the date of sowing and mixed thoroughly into the soil. Manual weeding was done to remove weeds and check basin irrigation was followed to meet the crop water needs.

2.4 Data Collection of growth and yield variables

Data was collected at 20 DAS, 40 DAS and at harvest from five randomly tagged plants. Plant height was measured using a tape from the base to the topmost leaf and number of leaves were determined by counting fully expanded leaves. For dry matter production, five plants were uprooted from each treatment and they were washed, shade dried and then

dried in a hot air oven at 65°C until a constant weight was reached. Root length was measured in centimetres from the proximal to the distal end and root girth was measured with a tape. Root diameter was measured using digital vernier callipers. Fresh root weight was determined by weighing the harvested radish after cutting off the leaves with a sharp knife. Root weights of individual plots were weighed and recorded in kilograms.

2.5 Data Analysis

The data collected from the research study was statistically analyzed using the analysis of variance (ANOVA) method for a randomized block design [24]. When treatment difference was found to be significant (F test), the critical difference was calculated at a 5% probability level. Non-significant treatment difference was indicated as NS. If the variation between two treatments exceeded the critical difference, the value was used for comparison using treatment means.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Growth parameters

The effect of sole and combined use of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers on plant growth of radish had been presented in Table 3. Among the treatments, T₅ (75% RDN + 25% N through black soldier fly larval frass) exhibited highest plant height (12.75 cm, 30.44 cm and 32.36 cm) at 20 DAS, 40 DAS and at harvest respectively and it was on par with T₆ (75% RDN + 25% N through vermicompost) and T₂ (RDF). The lowest plant height (7.31 cm, 24.77 cm and 25.42 cm) was recorded in T₁ (control). In the similar way number of leaves per plant was more (6.12, 10.71 and 13.22) at 20 DAS, 40 DAS and at harvest in T₅ (75% RDN + 25% N through black soldier fly larval frass) and lowest number of leaves in T₁ (control). Same trend was followed for dry matter accumulation (g m⁻²) at different growth stages *i.e.*, 20 DAS, 40 DAS and at harvest, it was high in T₅ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through black soldier fly larval frass) and it was on par with T₆ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through vermicompost) and T₂ (RDF). The minimum was recorded in T₁ (control). The rapid release and availability of essential nutrients from chemical fertilizers and steady release of nutrients from the organic sources throughout the crop growth period might had led to increased plant height and vegetative growth. The outcomes are consistent with the findings of [25,26].

Table 3: Effect of black soldier fly larval frass, vermicompost in combination with inorganic fertilizers on growth attributes of radish

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of leaves plant ⁻¹			Dry matter production (g m ⁻²)		
	20 DAS	40 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	40 DAS	At harvest	20 DAS	40 DAS	At harvest
T ₁	7.31	24.77	25.42	4.01	6.67	7.73	84.6	526.0	760.0
T ₂	12.20	30.17	32.06	5.92	10.49	13.08	113.7	1146	1528
T ₃	9.51	27.03	28.68	4.77	8.22	9.94	96.1	857.0	1147
T ₄	8.31	25.97	26.75	4.39	7.47	8.90	90.5	767.0	1040
T ₅	12.75	30.44	32.36	6.12	10.71	13.22	117.7	1219	1634
T ₆	12.19	30.22	32.10	6.00	10.64	13.15	114.9	1172	1565
T ₇	11.22	29.12	30.87	5.53	9.72	12.02	107.3	1044	1373
T ₈	10.25	28.09	29.79	5.15	8.96	10.98	101.7	949.0	1256
"F" test	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.
Sem±	0.24	0.32	0.35	0.12	0.23	0.34	1.79	27.75	35.01
CD (0.05)	0.72	0.98	1.07	0.37	0.71	1.03	5.43	84.17	106.21

3.2 Yield parameters

All the yield attributing characters *i.e.*, root length (cm), root girth (cm), fresh root weight (g plant⁻¹) and yield (t ha⁻¹) showed a significant difference with the organic manures and their combination with inorganic fertilizers (Table 4). From the given treatments T₅ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through black soldier fly larval frass) shown the maximum increase in the root length (19.95) and it was at par with T₆ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through vermicompost) and T₂ (RDF) and they were significantly superior over other treatments. The minimum root length was recorded in control treatment (11.74 cm). Similar trend was followed for root diameter: T₅, T₆ and T₂ are on par with each other (2.96, 2.85 and 2.83 cm respectively). While the lowest was observed in control (1.45 cm). The root girth was recorded significant difference among treatments, application of 75 % RDN + 25 % N through black soldier fly larval frass (10.48cm) increased root girth and it was on par with 75 % RDN + 25 % N through vermicompost (10.23 cm) and RDF (9.96 cm). Whereas lowest was reported in control (5.14 cm). The increase in yield related parameters (root length, root diameter and root girth) might be due to the improved accumulation of carbohydrates in plants and the translocation of photosynthates from the source to sink (leaves to root). Similar findings are reported by [27].

The data pertained to fresh root weight per plant in grams was found highest in T₅, T₆ and T₂ and at par with each other (91.33, 89.61 and 88.66 respectively). The lowest fresh root weight was recorded in control (49.65). The maximum yield (t ha⁻¹) registered from T₅ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through black soldier fly larval frass, 60.27 t ha⁻¹) and it was statistically on par with T₆ (75 % RDN + 25 % N through vermicompost, 59.14 t ha⁻¹) and T₂ (RDF, 58.51 t ha⁻¹). The minimum was perceived from T₁ (control, 19.77 t ha⁻¹). Increase in root fresh weight and root yield might be due to the combination of organic and inorganic nitrogen sources led to increase in number of leaves, leaf length and leaf area which ultimately resulted in photosynthetic efficiency and better assimilation of photosynthates. These findings were in agreement with the findings of [27].

Table 4: Effect of black soldier fly larval frass, vermicompost in combination with inorganic fertilizers on yield attributes of radish

Treatments	Root length (cm)	Root diameter (cm)	Root girth (cm)	Fresh root weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Yield (t ha ⁻¹)
T ₁	11.74	1.45	5.14	29.65	19.77
T ₂	19.71	2.83	9.96	88.66	58.51
T ₃	16.38	2.08	7.71	74.92	49.44
T ₄	15.28	1.83	7.11	70.07	46.23
T ₅	19.95	2.96	10.48	91.33	60.27
T ₆	19.81	2.85	10.23	89.61	59.14
T ₇	18.60	2.58	9.41	83.00	54.77
T ₈	17.49	2.32	8.26	78.97	52.11
"F" test	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.
Sem±	0.35	0.07	0.17	1.32	0.87
CD (0.05)	1.08	0.23	0.54	4.02	2.65

4. CONCLUSION

In the present study, a new source of organic manure (BSF larval frass) is included along with vermicompost to know the efficacy of it. 75% RDN + 25 % N through black soldier fly larval frass improved the growth and yield parameters of radish. It was found that 25% N

through black soldier fly larval frass is potential organic source similar to that of vermicompost. Frass not only provides the plant with essential nutrients but also reduces the quantity of synthetic fertilizers usage, which in turn reduces the environmental pollution.

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