

Response to varying levels and sources of nitrogen on the growth and yield of Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.)

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Agronomy Research Farm of Nirwan University, Jaipur (Rajasthan) during *Rabi*, 2023-24 consisting of thirteen treatments with different levels and sources of nitrogen. The results revealed that different sources of nitrogen application brought an additive effect in increasing growth and yield parameters of barley as compared to control. Maximum plant height, dry matter accumulation, leaf area index and crop growth rate, seed yield, stover yield and biological yield of barley was significantly obtained with 100% recommended dose of nitrogen (RDN) through chemical fertilizers + Azotobacter followed by 100% recommended dose of nitrogen through chemical fertilizers over rest of the treatments. The plant population was remained unchanged under different sources of nitrogen applications. Therefore, application of 100% recommended dose of nitrogen (RDN) through chemical fertilizers + Azotobacter followed by 100% recommended dose of nitrogen through chemical fertilizers were found most profitable as it gave highest seed yield.

Keywords: Barley, Nitrogen, Source, Levels, Treatment.

Introduction

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) is the fourth most important cereal crops worldwide, following wheat, rice, and maize. It is cultivated extensively in temperate and tropical regions and is recognized as one of the oldest domesticated cereals. Its adaptability to diverse and challenging agro-climatic conditions, including drought, salinity, and alkalinity, makes it a hardy and versatile crop. Barley serves multiple purposes as a food grain, livestock feed, and a raw material for industrial processes. Notably, malt extract derived from barley is essential for brewing, distillation, and the production of baby food products such as *Boost* and *Horlicks*, as well as cocoa malt drinks and Ayurvedic medicines. Despite barley's significant role in global agriculture, the sustainability of its production is threatened by declining soil fertility, particularly due to intensive cropping systems and imbalanced nutrient management. Over the past three decades, intensive agricultural practices in India, driven by high-yielding varieties, have led to the excessive extraction of soil nutrients. Among various agronomic factors influencing crop productivity, nitrogen (N) availability is

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particularly crucial. However, the heavy reliance on chemical fertilizers has resulted in nutrient imbalances, soil degradation, and reduced water and nutrient use efficiency.

To address these challenges and ensure sustainable barley production, there is a growing emphasis on integrating organic and inorganic nutrient sources. Research in India indicates that balanced fertilization strategies combining organic manures and chemical fertilizers can sustain soil health, optimize nutrient availability, and conserve natural resources. Such integrated nutrient management (INM) practices not only enhance crop productivity but also mitigate the adverse effects of chemical inputs on the environment. Given the importance of nitrogen in promoting the growth and yield of barley, this study investigates the response of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) to varying levels and sources of nitrogen. The objective is to identify optimal nitrogen management practices that support sustainable production, maintain soil fertility, and improve nutrient use efficiency in barley cultivation.

Materials and methods

The field experiment was carried out during *Rabi* season of 2023-24 at Agronomy Research Farm, School of Agricultural Sciences, Nirwan University, Jaipur. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with thirteen treatments and three replications. The barley variety under observation was BH-902. The treatments consisted of different levels and sources of nitrogen *viz.*, Control-T₁, 100 % RDN through chemical fertilizers (CF) (60 kg N/ha) -T₂, 100 % RDN through chemical fertilizers + Azotobacter-T₃, 100 % RDN through FYM-T₄, 100 % RDN through vermicompost (VC)-T₅, 125% RDN through FYM-T₆, 125 % RDN through vermicompost-T₇, 100 % RDN through FYM+ 25 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₈ , 75 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₉, 50 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₁₀ , 100% RDN through vermicompost + 25 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₁₁, 75 % RDN through vermicompost + 25 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₁₂ and 50 % RDN through vermicompost + 50 % RDN through chemical fertilizers-T₁₃. The experimental farm is geographically located at 75° 51'44" E longitude, 26°48'35" N latitude and an altitude of 432 m above mean sea level (AMSL). The experimental fields were sandy loam in texture, low in available nitrogen (137.8 kg ha⁻¹) (Subia and Asija 1996), medium in available phosphorus (16.3 kg ha⁻¹) (Olsen *et al.*, 1954) and potassium (250.12 kg ha⁻¹) (Jackson,

1973). The organic carbon content was from 0.34-0.38%. The observations recorded were subjected to Fisher's F- test and means were subsequently reported [by](#) (Fisher, R.A. 1950).

Result and Discussion

Growth attributes:The nitrogen application significantly influenced the growth parameters of barley at harvest (Table 1). Among all the treatments, T₃ (100% Recommended Dose of Nitrogen (RDN) through chemical fertilizers + *Azotobacter*) recorded the highest values for plant height (105.6 cm), dry matter accumulation (643.8 g m⁻²), leaf area index (5.73), and crop growth rate (4.48 g m⁻²day⁻¹). The synergistic effect of nitrogen from chemical fertilizers and the nitrogen-fixing ability of *Azotobacter* likely contributed to an optimal nutrient supply, enhancing the overall vegetative growth of barley. The increase in plant height observed in T₃ can be attributed to the adequate and sustained availability of nitrogen, which supports a favourable nutritional environment during critical growth stages. Nitrogen is a crucial component of amino acids and chlorophyll, playing a pivotal role in cell multiplication, elongation, and expansion processes. This enhancement in root proliferation and nutrient uptake ultimately boosts plant height. These findings are consistent with previous studies by Khanpara *et al.* (2020) and Kumar and Kumar (2021), which also reported significant increases in plant height with appropriate nitrogen application and biofertilizer integration.

Dry matter accumulation followed a similar trend, with T₃ exhibiting the highest value (643.8 g m⁻²). This outcome can be explained by the improved photosynthetic efficiency and biomass production resulting from the adequate nitrogen supply. Nitrogen availability enhances leaf expansion and chlorophyll content, thereby increasing the duration and efficiency of photosynthesis. The increase in leaf area index (5.73) observed in T₃ supports this explanation, as a higher leaf area index correlates with greater light interception and photosynthetic activity. These results align with the findings of Singh and Awasthi (2004), Dhaka *et al.* (2018), and Mishra *et al.* (2024), who reported a direct relationship between nitrogen availability, leaf area development, and dry matter accumulation.

The crop growth rate (CGR) was also highest in T₃ (4.48 g m⁻²day⁻¹), indicating that consistent nitrogen supply through chemical fertilizers and *Azotobacter* promoted efficient growth dynamics throughout the growing season. The ability of *Azotobacter* to fix atmospheric nitrogen and produce growth-promoting substances likely enhanced nutrient uptake and root development, leading to improved growth rates. Other treatments such as T₂

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(100% RDN through chemical fertilizers), T₅ (100% RDN through vermicompost), and T₆ (125% RDN through farmyard manure) showed statistically comparable results. This suggests that organic amendments like farmyard manure (FYM) and vermicompost (VC), when applied at appropriate levels, can effectively support barley growth by improving soil structure, microbial activity, and nutrient availability (Sharma et al., 2024). The treatments combining organic and inorganic nitrogen sources, such as T₈ (100% RDN through FYM + 25% RDN through chemical fertilizers) and T₁₁ (100% RDN through VC + 25% RDN through chemical fertilizers), also demonstrated favourable growth parameters, though not as pronounced as T₃. This indicates that integrated nutrient management (INM) approaches can sustain soil fertility and promote crop growth, aligning with the principles of sustainable agriculture (Singh *et al.*, 2021)

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Table1:Effect of different levels and sources of nitrogen on growth attributes of barley

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Dry Matter accumulation (g m ⁻²)	Leaf area index	Crop growth rate (g m ⁻² day ⁻¹)
T1: Control	93.8	486.6	3.31	2.49
T2: 100% RDN through chemical fertilizers (80kg/ha)	102.1	640.0	5.58	4.46
T3: 100% RDN through CF+ <i>Azotobacter</i>	105.6	643.8	5.73	4.48
T4: 100% RDN through FYM	98.0	581.2	4.91	4.26
T5: 100% RDN through VC	98.5	584.2	4.94	4.32
T6: 125% RDN through FYM	98.8	586.6	5.01	4.35
T7: 125 % RDN through VC	100.5	602.3	5.41	4.42
T8: 100% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	97.6	569.2	4.40	3.87
T9: 75% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	97.0	561.2	3.74	3.61
T10: 50%RDN through FYM+50% RDN through CF	96.1	521.7	3.64	3.55
T11: 100% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	97.9	578.1	4.41	3.94
T12: 75% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	97.4	511.2	3.78	3.66
T13: 50% RDN through VC +50% RDN through CF	96.7	3.02	3.69	3.60
SEm±	1.18	8.89	0.04	0.04
LSD	3.38	3.02	0.12	0.11

Yield attributes: The number of effective tillers, ear length, number of grains per ear and test weight are crucial determinants of barley yield, as they directly correlate with the grain yield potential (Table 2). The highest number of effective tillers (97.8 m^{-2}) was recorded in T₃ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers + *Azotobacter*), followed closely by T₂ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers) with 97.5 tillers. This improvement can be attributed to the synergistic effect of nitrogen supplied by chemical fertilizers and the nitrogen-fixing capabilities of *Azotobacter*, which enhances root development and nutrient uptake (Aasfar *et al.*, 2021; Zhou *et al.*, 2023). Treatments involving organic sources, such as T₅ (100% RDN through vermicompost, 95.0) and T₆ (125% RDN through FYM, 95.8), also produced significantly higher numbers of effective tillers compared to the control (66.0). These results suggest that organic amendments improve soil structure and microbial activity, leading to better tillering (Naeem *et al.*, 2020, Guan *et al.*, 2023). The longest ears (11.9 cm) were observed in T₃ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers + *Azotobacter*), followed closely by T₂ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers) with 11.7 cm. These results indicate that a consistent nitrogen supply, coupled with the biological activity of *Azotobacter*, promotes robust ear development (Samantaray *et al.*, 2024). Treatments T₇ (125% RDN through vermicompost) and T₆ (125% RDN through FYM) also resulted in relatively long ears (11.2 cm and 10.9 cm, respectively), demonstrating that higher nitrogen levels from organic sources can also support improved ear growth. The control treatment (T₁) recorded the shortest ear length (8.5 cm).

In terms of number of grains per ear, T₃ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers + *Azotobacter*) recorded the highest (58.6), followed closely by T₂ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers) with 58.5 grains. Treatments with organic sources, such as T₇ (125% RDN through vermicompost, 57.5 grains) and T₆ (125% RDN through FYM, 57.0 grains), also demonstrated significantly higher grain counts compared to the control (43.8 grains). This improvement can be attributed to enhanced nitrogen availability during the critical stages of spikelet differentiation and grain filling (Huang *et al.*, 2023 and Miralles *et al.*, 2021). Test weight was not significantly influenced by different nitrogen sources though lower test weight observed in the control indicates that nitrogen deficiency impairs grain filling, reducing overall grain quality (Singh and Pathania, 2020, Singh *et al.*, 2024).

Yield: The highest grain yield (4959 kg/ha) was recorded in T₃ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers + *Azotobacter*), followed by T₂ (100% RDN through chemical fertilizers),

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4889 kg/ha) (Table 3). This superior performance is due to the immediate nitrogen availability from chemical fertilizers, enhanced by *Azotobacter*'s nitrogen-fixing ability, which improves nutrient uptake, root growth, and photosynthesis (Aasfar *et al.*, 2021 and Zhou *et al.*, 2023). Organic treatments such as T₆ (125% RDN through FYM, 4584 kg/ha) and T₇ (125% RDN

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Table: 2 Effect of different levels and sources of nitrogen on yield attributes of barley

Treatments	No. of effective tillers (m ⁻¹ r l)	Ear length (cm)	No. of grain per ear	Test weight (g)
T1: Control	66.0	8.5	43.8	41.0
T2: 100% RDN through chemical fertilizers (80kg/ha)	97.5	11.7	58.5	48.9
T3: 100% RDN through CF+ <i>Azotobacter</i>	97.8	11.9	58.6	49.2
T4: 100% RDN through FYM	94.3	10.7	56.0	46.7
T5: 100% RDN through VC	95.0	10.8	56.5	47.0
T6: 125% RDN through FYM	95.8	10.9	57.0	47.1
T7: 125 % RDN through VC	96.3	11.2	57.5	47.4
T8: 100% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	92.0	10.4	55.0	46.1
T9: 75% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	90.8	10.0	53.3	44.5
T10: 50%RDN through FYM+50% RDN through CF	89.8	9.9	52.8	44.0
T11: 100% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	93.5	10.5	55.3	46.6
T12: 75% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	91.5	10.1	53.8	45.0
T13: 50% RDN through VC +50% RDN through CF	90.0	10.0	53.0	44.4
SEm±	0.63	0.14	0.56	0.12
LSD	0.82	0.39	1.61	NS

through vermicompost, 4626 kg/ha) also yielded significantly higher than the control (3399 kg/ha), although their gradual nutrient release slightly limited yield potential compared to chemical fertilizers. Straw yield followed a similar trend, with T₃ (6471 kg/ha) and T₂ (6464 kg/ha) recording the highest values due to enhanced vegetative growth from optimal nitrogen supply. Organic treatments T₆ (6426 kg/ha) and T₇ (6454 kg/ha) also performed well, showing the benefits of sustained nutrient release (Sharma *et al.*, 2023).

Biological yield was highest in T₃ (11383 kg/ha) and T₂ (11353 kg/ha), supported by increased grain and straw production. Organic treatments T₆ (10907 kg/ha) and T₇ (10962 kg/ha) also showed significant improvement over the control (8626 kg/ha), indicating the

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long-term benefits of organic amendments on soil health and biomass accumulation. Treatments T₃, T₂, T₆, and T₇ remained statistically at par, suggesting that both chemical and organic nitrogen sources, when applied appropriately, effectively support barley productivity. These results align with findings by Singh and Stoskopf (1971), Kathuri (2007) and Meena *et al.* (2021).

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Table 3: Effect of different levels and sources of nitrogen on yield of barley

Treatments	Grain yield (Kg/ha)	Straw yield (Kg/ha)	Biological yield (Kg/ha)
T1: Control	3399	5227	8626
T2: 100% RDN through chemical fertilizers (80 kg/ha)	4889	6464	11353
T3: 100% RDN through CF + <i>Azotobacter</i>	4959	6471	11383
T4: 100% RDN through FYM	4349	6345	10799
T5: 100% RDN through VC	4421	6354	10847
T6: 125% RDN through FYM	4584	6426	10907
T7: 125% RDN through VC	4626	6454	10962
T8: 100% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	4242	6323	10595
T9: 75% RDN through FYM+25% RDN through CF	4216	5866	10059
T10: 50% RDN through FYM+50% RDN through CF	4165	5738	9902
T11: 100% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	4329	6336	10694
T12: 75% RDN through VC+25% RDN through CF	4225	5888	10113
T13: 50% RDN through VC +50% RDN through CF	4193	5814	10030
SEm±	66	86	68
LSD	189	247	195

Conclusion

The study concludes that nitrogen levels and sources significantly influence the growth and yield of barley. The highest seed yield, stover yield, and biological yield were achieved with the application of 100% RDN through chemical fertilizers combined with *Azotobacter*. This treatment outperformed the control and other treatments, demonstrating the effectiveness of integrating chemical fertilizers with nitrogen-fixing *Azotobacter* in enhancing overall crop productivity.

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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