

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on growth and yield attributes of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) Intercropping System with green gram under Island Ecosystem

Comment [WU1]: In what country???

Comment [WU2]: Plagiarism report???

Abstract

An experiment was conducted during Rabi season of dry months (January to April) of 2016 and 2017 at Field crops Experimental Research Farm Bloomsdale, Chouldhari, ICAR- CIARI, Port Blair to study the **Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on growth and yield attributes of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) Intercropping System with green gram under Island Ecosystem**. The experiment was laid out in Factorial randomized block design (FRBD) with three replications each consisting of two main plots and eight subplot treatments. The main plots treatments include maize, green gram intercropping at 1:1 and 2:2 ratios, while subplots have 8 nutrient applications. The results indicated that the intercropping of (Maize + Green gram (2:2) + 25% RDN through Urea + 75% N through Poultry Manure + 25% Gliricidia+ Azotobactor) series was found to be the most effective under experimental conditions, gave best result in term of growth yield and character which is statistically at par with N₈(25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot), N₇(25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through VC + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.) and N₆(25% RDN through Urea +50% N through FYM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.), gave the maximum net returns and maximum benefit: cost ratio.

Comment [WU3]: Name of country///

Key words: INM, Maize-green gram intercropping, growth and yield

Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is an important cereal crop and ranks third in production after rice and wheat in India. It is a plant belonging to the family of grasses (Poaceae). In respect of production also USA stands first followed by China. In India, area production and productivity of maize is 9.43 mha, 24.35 mt and 2557kg/ha respectively (Anonymous 2015). Nutrient is the most important constraint for realizing higher productivity of maize. Maize being an exhaustive crop has very high nutrients demand and its productivity mainly depend upon nutrients managements system. The recent energy crisis, high fertilizer cost and low purchasing power of the farming community have made it necessary to rethink alternatives. They enhance crop yield per unit of applied nutrients by

2013). He also reported that continues application of chemical fertilizer can change the soil pH, upset beneficial microbial ecosystems, increase pest and even contribute to the release of greenhouse gases.

Comment [WU4]: Back ground of research???

Comment [WU5]: Hypothesis??

providing a better physical, chemical and microbial environment (Madakemohekar et al.,

Therefore, maximizing the usage of organic waste and combining it with chemical fertilizers and bio fertilizers in the form of integrated manure appears to be the best alternative. Gundluret *al.*, (2015) state that application of inorganic fertilizers with different sources of organic manures in different proportions has significant role to boost crop productivity, improve nutrient uptake by plants and maintain soil nutrient status in maize based cropping systems. However, the package of practices not only differs for various cropping systems in different regions of the country but also require some adjustment to meet the specific needs of the individual farmer so as to increase his productivity and profit. The sustainability of the maize production will greatly depends on balanced fertilization of organic and inorganic fertilizers for

optimum plant growth and nutrient supply for realizing yield potential. Plant nutrients can be supplied from different sources viz., organic manures, crop residues, bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers. For better utilization of resources and to produce crops with less expenditure, integrated nutrient management is the best approach. In this approach, all the possible sources of nutrients are applied based on economic consideration and the balance required for the crop is supplemented with chemical fertilizers. Integrated nutrient management including application of organic and inorganic fertilizers, and bio fertilizers are warranted for sustainable food production and maintaining soil health (Patil *et al.* 1992). De *et al.* (1986) indicated that utilization of nitrogen was more in maize + green gram intercropping system than sole crop of maize. Mishra *et al.* (1995) observed that in maize, grain yield and net returns were the highest with combination of NPK + Azotobacter. Nanda *et al.* (1995) reported that green fodder yield and benefit: cost ratio were the highest with combination of 75 kg N / ha and seed inoculation with Azospirillum.

The nutrient requirement of these crops particularly in intercropping system will be different than that for their sole crops. The maintenance and/or augmentation of productivity of this system call for balanced use of nutrients. The survey of available research information has shown that there is no information available on nutrition aspects of intercropping system for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Therefore, it was

deemed necessary to conduct the field studies on nutritional aspects of maize + mung bean intercropping system. Intercropping of maize + green gram will have significant effect on soil fertility and productivity (Dahmardehet *et al.*, 2010). The integrated nutrient management comprising of different sources of nutrients and management practices complementary to the intercropping systems play a vital role in maintaining the soil fertility and long term productivity for sustainable production.

Materials and Methods

A field experiment was conducted at the Student's Field Crops Experimental Farm, ICAR- Central Island Agricultural Research Institute, Port Blair during January to April in 2016 & 2017. The experiment laid out in Factorial randomized block design (FRBD) with three replications each consisting of two main plots and eight subplot treatments. The total treatment combinations were eight. The treatments details are as T₁Maize + Green gram (1:1) Recommended dose of fertilizer (100%), T₂Maize + Greengram(1:1) 100% RDM through Organic manure (33% FYM +33% VC +33% PM), T₃Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Farm Yard Manure, T₄Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Vermi Compost, T₅Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Poultry Manure, T₆Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Farm Yard

Comment [WU6]: Old references???

Comment [WU7]: Old references??

Comment [WU8]: Old reference

Manure + 25% Gliricidia+ Azotobactor, T₇Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Vermi Compost +25% Gliricidia+ Azotobactor, T₈Maize + Green gram (1:1) + 25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Poultry Manure+ 25% Gliricidia+ Azotobactor also same combination was used (2:2) plot . The soil at the experimental site was an Entisol with sandy clay loam texture having a bulk density (1.42 Mg m³). The soils are slightly acidic (pH 6.0), non saline (EC 0.02 dS m⁻¹), and contained 3.7 g kg⁻¹ of organic carbon, 163 kg ha⁻¹ of available N, 14.8 kg ha⁻¹ P and 256 kg ha⁻¹ ammonium acetate K. The field was ploughed and given pre-sowing irrigation. After the preparatory tillage, field was Total number of plots 54, different plots of 4.20 m x 2.5 m size. The pretreated seed of maize (var. Vivek 27) was intercropped with green gram (var. CARI Mung1) during dry period under rainfed condition with small amount of supplemental irrigation during critical crop growth stages were sown by dibbling method in between the rows by using maize seed at the rate of 20kg/ha. RDF- Recommended dose of fertilizers (120:80:60 NPK for maize) RDN- Recommended dose of N, FYM- Farm yard manure, VC- vermin compost, PM- poultry manure basal and remaining dose of N

was applied as topdressing in two split at knee high stage and at Pre-teaselling stage. The amount of vermin compost, FYM, azotobacter and PSB was applied at per treatment wise. The field was kept free from weeds by manual hoeing. Plant protection measures and irrigations whenever required were provided in same manner for all the treatments.. Yield attributes parameters were recorded just before harvesting of crop. The crop was harvested on 10 May 2017 when about 80 per cent of the cobs turned yellowish and grains became hard and then tied in the labelled bundles. The sun dried weight of bundles was recorded. The cobs were removed from the plants, dried and threshed with hand operated maize sheller. Thus grain yield of each plot was recorded.

Result and Discussion

Growth characters

The result under maize-green gram intercropping due to cropping systems showed that growth parameters of plant such as plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves/plant, Leaf area index/plant, dry weight (g), Crop growth rate and relative growth rate of maize crop were non significant.

Table 1: Effect of cropping system and Integrated nutrient management on growth attributes parameters in maize (*Zea mays* L.) as influenced by intercropping with green gram (*Vignaradiata*L.Hepper) at different days interval.

Factors	Dose	Plant height (cm)	Stem Diameter	No of Leaves	Leaf area index/plant	Dry Weight	CGR (g/m ² /day)	RGR (g/g/day)
Method of intercropping								
S ₁	Maize + Green gram (1:1)	140.3	1.63	9.54	3.05	67.27	197.74	0.254
S ₂	Maize + Green gram (2:2)	140.19	1.63	9.48	2.98	65.31	191.34	0.256
F-test		NS	NS	NS	S	S	NS	NS
S. Ed. (±)		0.723	0.121	0.132	0.149	0.471	4.583	0.008
C. D. (P = 0.05)		1.477	0.061	0.261	0.295	0.961	9.359	0.017
Nutrient management practices								
N ₁	100% RDF (Recommended Dose of Fertilizers)	145.41	2.01	10.65	3.42	97.73	293.24	0.302
N ₂	100% RDN through Organic manure (33% FYM +33% VC +33% PM)	132.81	1.27	8.27	3.22	34.2	91.72	0.203
N ₃	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Farm Yard Manure	136.03	1.32	8.62	2.83	38.11	108.2	0.212
N ₄	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Vermicompost	138.31	1.51	8.87	2.8	45.98	120.53	0.237
N ₅	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Poultry Manure	139.1	1.61	9.2	3.02	60.24	176.16	0.25
N ₆	25% RDN through Urea +50% N through FYM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.	140.07	1.67	9.59	2.37	64.34	180.37	0.259
N ₇	25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through VC + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.	142.24	1.76	10.36	3.08	92.69	290.67	0.275
N ₈	25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot	144.85	1.88	10.56	3.38	97.04	295.45	0.305
F-test		S	S	S	NS	S	S	S
S. Ed. (±)		0.892	0.048	0.076	0.277	0.235	2.292	0.004
C. D. (P = 0.05)		1.766	0.095	0.15	0.548	0.481	4.679	0.008

Comment [WU9]: Statistical analysis & Isd Test???

Table 2: Effect of cropping system and Integrated nutrient management on yield attributes and yield parameters in maize (*Zea mays* L.) as influenced by intercropping with green gram (*Vignaradiata* L. Hepper) at different days interval.

Factor s	Dose	Number of cob/plant	Cob Diameter (cm)	Length of Cob (cm)	Weight of Cob (g) with husk	Weight of cob (g) without husk	Number of Row Per Cob	No of Grain per row	100 Seed Weight (gm)	Total yield (q/ha)	Stover yield/Biological yield (q/ha)
Method of intercropping											
S ₁	Maize + Green gram (1:1)	1.00	14.06	15.26	130.25	110.39	13.48	25.77	33.72	48.32	159.97
S ₂	Maize + Green gram (2:2)	1.01	14.05	15.08	129.66	109.8	13.44	24.71	33.67	45.58	150.66
F-test		NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	S	S
S. Ed. (±)		0.064	0.163	0.41	1.061	2.811	0.145	0.482	0.301	0.62	0.748
C. D. (P = 0.05)		0.131	0.326	0.82	2.122	5.741	0.295	0.985	0.615	1.265	1.527
Nutrient management practices											
N ₁	100% RDF (Recommended Dose of Fertilizers)	1.30	15.06	16.30	149.02	135.82	14.27	29.78	39.00	60.49	166.69
N ₂	100% RDN through Organic manure (33% FYM +33% VC +33% PM)	0.32	13.17	13.65	109.22	71.38	12.7	21.51	28.75	31.15	156.83
N ₃	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Farm Yard Manure	0.48	13.51	13.93	112.32	85.32	13.01	22.69	29.91	34.06	156.49
N ₄	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Vermicompost	0.78	13.77	14.75	133.76	101.25	13.13	24.19	31.63	40.67	151.38
N ₅	50% RDN through Urea + 50% N through Poultry Manure	1.01	13.92	15	123.28	111.28	13.23	24.75	33.21	44.22	139.08
N ₆	25% RDN through Urea +50% N through FYM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.	1.22	14.1	15.35	147.27	116.62	13.62	25.32	34.21	48.42	152.88
N ₇	25% RDN through Urea + 50% N through VC + 25% Gliricidia + Azot.	1.37	14.38	15.78	146.25	125.08	13.75	26.43	35.5	56.36	159.59
N ₈	25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot	1.56	14.57	16.63	148.78	134.02	13.95	27.25	37.36	60.22	163.49
F-test		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed. (±)		0.032	0.089	0.212	0.798	1.406	0.072	0.241	0.151	0.31	0.374
C. D. (P = 0.05)		0.066	0.178	0.424	1.596	2.871	0.148	0.492	0.308	0.633	0.764

The result under maize-green gram of the present study indicated that growth parameters of plant such as plant height, stem diameter, number of leaves/plant, Leaf area index/plant, dry weight (g), Crop growth rate and relative growth rate of maize crop were significantly influenced by different integrated nutrients management treatments in table 1. Among the integrated nutrient management treatments, during the successive stages in pooled analysis the maximum (145.41,2.01,10.65,3.42 and 97.73) were recorded in application of N₁ [100% RDF (Recommended Dose of Fertilizers)], followed by N₈[25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot] was [144.85,1.88,10.56,3.38 and 97.04], however the maximum crop growth rate and relative growth rate was recorded in N₈[25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot].

The reason for higher values of growth parameter can be discussed in the light of fact that crop under these treatments had comparatively make easily extractable and more nutrient available in the field for plants and thereby more availability of nutrients than other treatments which resulted in better crop growth like plant population, Plant height, number of leaves, stem girth, leaf area, leaf area index, dry weight, crop growth rate, relative growth rate, were all measured throughout the inquiry and pooled analysis of the maize crop at all growth phases. When compared to solitary maize, the data in Tables 1 showed an increase in plant height, number of leaves, and stem diameter due to intercropping with greengram. Maize plant height, number of leaves, and stem diameter increased in association with green gram during the successive stages. This could be attributed to the maize and component crop association's synergistic effect (Singh and Bajpai, 1991). This could possibly be due to greengram and clusterbean's ability to fix atmospheric

nitrogen in the soil, making it available to plant roots (Chen et al., 2004). In addition, legumes can provide nutritive value to the soil by directly fixing nitrogen (N) to non-legumes through mycorrhizal links, root exudates, or decay of roots and nodules; or indirectly during the spring season, when the legume fixes atmospheric nitrogen (N₂), reducing competition for soil NO₃ with non-legumes (Hellou et al., 2006). All of these modifications are predicted to have an additive influence on the crop's availability of both applied and native nutrients. It is reflected in the findings of this study. At all stages, these growth indicators showed an improvement. These findings are in agreement with the findings recorded by Jatet *al.* (2014), Shahbazi and Sarajuoghi (2012) and Mobasseret *al.* (2014).

Yield attributes

Yield attributes, which determine yield, is the resultant of the vegetative development of the plant. All the attributes of yield viz. Number of cob/plant, Cob Diameter (cm), Length of Cob (cm), Weight of Cob (g) with husk, Weight of cob (g) without husk, Number of Row Per Cob, No of Grain per row, 100 Seed Weight (gm). The result under maize-green gram intercropping due to cropping systems showed that non significant except Total yield (q/ha) and Stover yield/Biological yield (q/ha).

The result under maize-green gram of the present study indicated that all the yield attributes of Number of cob/plant, Cob Diameter (cm), Length of Cob (cm), Weight of Cob (g) with husk, Weight of cob (g) without husk, Number of Row Per Cob, No of Grain per row, 100 Seed Weight (gm). The result under maize-green gram intercropping due to cropping systems showed that non significant except Total yield (q/ha) and Stover yield/Biological yield (q/ha) were significantly influenced by different integrated nutrients

management treatments in table 2. Among the integrated nutrient management treatments, during the successive stages in pooled analysis the maximum yield attributes (15.06,149.02,135.82,14.27, 29.78, 39.00, 60.49 and 166.69) were recorded in application of N₁ [100% RDF (Recommended Dose of Fertilizers)], followed by N₈[25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot] was [144.85,1.88,10.56,3.38 and97.04], however the maximumNumber of cob/plant and Length of Cob (cm) was recorded in N₈[25% RDN through Urea + 50 % through PM + 25% Gliricidia + Azot], respectively.

Intercrops' beneficial effects promote vigour and growth, which boost maize's ability to produce dry matter. This made it possible for maize's yield qualities to develop more effectively. The considerably higher in the pooled analysis. Furthermore, the treatments of Maize + Green Gram (1:1) Recommended Dose of Fertilizer (100%) showed significantly higher Stover Yield/Biological (q/ha) than sole Maize, which could be attributed to improved growth parameters like plant height, number of leaves, stem girth, leaf area, and ultimately dry weight per plant. The fact that maize intercrops with component crops leads to an increase in cob girth may be due to both maize's superior ability to compete with legumes in terms of more efficient resource use as well as the intercrop's access to sufficient soil moisture due to less evapotranspiration than a sole crop (Odhambo and Ariga, 2001). Another aspect contributing to the improvement in yield characteristics was probably increases in N intake by linked maize as a result of elevated nitrogen fixation by companion crops (Haymes and Lee, 1999). Odhambo and Ariga (2001), Latati et al., and others (2013).

CONCLUSIONS

Intercropping systems were shown to be advantageous in terms of atmospheric N₂ fixation because interspecific competition combined with complementarity boosts crop stand ability to utilise natural resources efficiently. Under test settings, it was discovered that intercropping maize with greengram in a 1:1 additive series was the most productive for improving growth, yield, economics, efficiency of land use, and N₂ fixation. The growth, yield, quality, soil nutrient availability, nutrient absorption, and economics of maize and greengram were all improved by the complimentary application of several types of organic manure. Because interspecific competition and complementarity improve crop stands' capacity to effectively exploit natural resources, intercropping systems have been proven to be favourable in terms of atmospheric N₂ fixation. Intercropping maize with greengram in a 1:1 additive series was shown to be the most effective under test conditions for enhancing growth, yield, economics, land-use efficiency, and N₂ fixation. The complementary application of several forms of organic manure enhanced the growth, yield, quality, soil nutrient availability, nutrient absorption, and economics of maize and greengram.

References

- Anonymous. 2015. According to Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation,.
- Madakemohekar AH, Bbornar SS, Chavan AS, Sangle PM 2013.Integrated nutrients management for organic farming.*Popular Kheti*. 1(4):127-131.
- Gundlur S.S., Patil P.L., Rajkumara S., Ashoka P, NeelakanthaJ.K.. 2015. Influence of integrated nutrients management on yield on yield and up take of nutrients by maize and soil fertility under

Comment [WU10]: Tally each refrence with text

Comment [WU11]: Formate of refrence???

- irrigated conditions in vertisol. *Karnataka Journal of Agriculture Science.*; 28(2):172-175.
- Chen, M., Westcott, K. Neill, D., Wichman and Knox. 2004. Comparative study on maize legumes intercropping. *Agronomy Journal* **96**: 1730 – 1738.
- Dahmardeh, M., Ghanbari, A., Syahasar, B.A. and Ramrodi, M. 2010. The role of intercropping maize (*Zea mays* L.) and cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L.) on yield and soil chemical properties. *African Journal of Agricultural Research* **5**(8) 631-636.
- Haymes, R. and Lee, H.C., (1999). Competition between autumn and spring planted grain intercrops of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and fieldbean (*Vicia faba*). *Field Crop Research* **62**: 167-176.
- Hellou, C. G., Fustec J. and Crozat Y. 2006. Effect of root depth penetration on soil nitrogen competitive interactions and dry matter production in pea-barley intercrops given different soil nitrogen supplies. *Journal of Plant and Soil* **282** (1-2) 195-208.
- Jat, P.C., Rathore, S.S. and Sharma, R.K. 2014. Effect of integrated nitrogen management and intercropping systems on yield attributes and yield of maize. *Indian Journal of Hill Farming* **27**(1): 91-99.
- Latati, M., Pansu, M.B., Drevon, J.J. and Ounane, S.M. 2013. Advantage of intercropping maize (*Zea mays* L.) and common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) on yield and nitrogen uptake in Northeast Algeria. *International Journal of Research in Applied Sciences* **01**:1-7.
- Mobasser, H.R., Reza, M., Vazirimehr and Rigi, K. 2014. Effect of intercropping on resources use, weed management and forage quality. *International Journal of Plant, Animal and Environmental Sciences* (4): 707-713.
- Odhiambo, G.D. and Ariga, E.S. 2001. Effect of intercropping maize and beans on striga incidence and grain yield. *Seventh Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Maize Conference*. 183-186.
- Shahbazi, S. and Sarajuoghi, M. 2012. Evaluating maize yield in intercropping with mungbean. *Annals of Biological Research* **3**(3): 1434-1436.
- Singh, V.K. and Bajpai, R.P. 1991. Intercropping in maize (*Zea mays* L.) under rainfed conditions. *Indian Journal of Agronomy* **36**(3): 389-399.