

Original Research Article

SITE SPECIFIC NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR ACHIEVING HIGHER YIELDS IN COTTON AND CHICKPEA UNDER RAINFED CONDITION

Abstract: The maps on spatial variability were generated and delineated into different zones for major nutrients viz., Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium. The site specific fertilizer recommendation for crops like cotton, 2018 and chickpea for 2018-19 in Kurnool division were developed utilizing the spatial variability thematic maps of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium status. Site specific fertilizer recommendations for crops like cotton, chickpea in Kurnool division were made by utilizing the thematic maps of the spatial variability of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium (N, P and K) status, the recommended doses of Nitrogen (RDN) that worked for cotton during 2018 were 401 to 450, 351 to 400, > 450 and < 350 kg ha⁻¹ for the areas with Nitrogen availability of 140 to 210, 210 to 280, <140 and > 280 kg/ha, respectively. The Phosphorous fertilizer recommendation for soils with available P of < 30 kg/ha and > 30 kg/ha was figured out as > 250 kg ha⁻¹ and < 250 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. For soil available Potassium recorded 230 to 560, < 230 and > 560 kg/ha, the K recommendation was figured out as 301 to 400, > 401 and < 300 kg/ha, respectively. Recommended doses of Nitrogen (RDN) was worked out for chickpea during 2018-19 were 51 to 75, > 76 and < 50 kg/ha for the areas with available N ranges of 184 to 280, < 184 and > 280 kg/ha, respectively. The Phosphatic fertilizer recommendation for soils of available P of < 23.5 and 23.5 to 40 kg/ha was figured out as > 200 kg/ha and 171 to 200 kg/ha, respectively.

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For the soil available potassium recorded 253 to 412, 413 to 570, < 253 and > 570 kg/ha, the K recommendation was figured out as 66 to 100, 31 to 65, > 100 and < 30 kg/ha, respectively.

Key words: STCR Equation, Soil Fertility, Site Specific Nutrient Management, Soil Test Based — Fertilizer Application

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In addition, show the trial results of the response of cotton and chickpea to these nutrient levels established for this location.

INTRODUCTION: Site-Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM) is frequently used terminology in general with reference to addressing nutrient deficiencies that exist within fields and correcting them by nutrient application to match these locations or soil differences. In SSNM concept (Johnston *et al.*, 2009), the fertilizer dosages were established, grounded on the nutrient removal by crops adjusting the soil residual nutrients. In this concept, both the macro nutrients and secondary nutrients were applied at dosages that are required to meet the crop removal and the blanket recommendation of micronutrients were done when the results of soil testing was tested to be deficit or marginal. This allows complete yield expression of crop in the absence of any nutrient deficiency. Satyanarayana *et al.* (2011) reported new tools and strategies for SSNM with reference to macro nutrients. Tools connecting information technology gives the scope that the small-scale farmers can adopt Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM). With this point of view, the farmer becomes Nutrient Expert and Manager. Fertility mapping based on Geographical Information System (GIS) can evaluate the difference in distribution of innate nutrients and other soil characters limiting the crop yield across larger areas and thus facilitate strategic planning for appropriate nutrient management leading better yields and ecological safety.

In precision farming, the basic perception of management zone had been developed in response to larger variability with the purpose of driving efficient usage of agricultural inputs with reference to soil spatial variation and their properties. Site specific management zones are often called as homogenous sub-regions having similar yield limiting factors. This is confirmed with findings of Doerge, 1999 and Khosla *et al.*, 2001. The utmost important procedure to obtain data with regard to soil maps through spatial interpolation of point based capacities of soil properties for sustainable development of soil resources and water.

Crops like sorghum, cotton, rice, chickpea and blackgram are largely cultivated in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and are one of the prominent seed producing districts of Andhra Pradesh. Farmers of the district take up intensive crop management applications which includes excessive usage of inorganic chemical fertilizers and pesticides beyond recommended doses which results in higher cost of cultivation that coupled with declining net returns. Hence, an effort was done to describe the soil fertility zones by using Remote Sensing (RS) and GIS techniques so as to endorse the fertilizers for vital crops through site specific nutrient management (SSNM) and also by exploiting the spatial variability of fertility in the study field.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The study area, comprises of five Mandals (Kurnool, Gudur, Kallur, C. Belagal and Kodumur) of Kurnool Agricultural Revenue Division, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh is located on NH 44. Its geographic limits fall between 15°54'18" to 15°33'15" N latitudes and 77°36'18" to 78°12'21" E longitudes situated in Scarce Rainfall Zone of Andhra Pradesh.

Soil available macro nutrients *viz.*, Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium spatial variability values generated from the thematic maps of Kurnool division were used to determine fertilizer recommendations for cotton in *kharif* and chickpea in *rabi* during 2018-

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19 seasons. The actual Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium fertilizer nutrient recommendations were derived using the fertilizer equations based on the targeted yield approach developed by All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Soil Test Crop Response, Hyderabad for cotton and chickpea. Fertilizer prescription equations for targeted yield of crops were developed for major two crops (chickpea and cotton) in study area of Kurnool division based on All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Soil Test Crop Response, Hyderabad. Fertilizer doses were fixed with the use of these equations for chickpea and cotton for obtaining targeted yields that lead to increase in crop productivity in the study field. The prescribed fertilizer recommendations for a soil test value for cotton and chickpea crops are given in tabular No. 1

Table. 1. Fertilizer prescription equations for two major crops in the study area

S/No	Crop	Fertilizer adjustment equations
1.	Cotton (<i>khari</i>)	FN = 15.63 T – 0.70 SN
		FP ₂ O ₅ = 8.96 T – 2.15 SP
		FK ₂ O = 13.41 T – 0.304SK
2.	Chickpea (<i>rabi</i>)	FN = 5.03 T – 0.27 SN
		FP ₂ O ₅ = 9.71 T – 1.82 SP
		FK ₂ O = 6.23 T – 0.22 SK

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Where, T – Targeted yield (q/ha)
 SN – Soil available N (kg/ha)
 SP – Soil available P₂O₅ (kg/ha)
 SK – Soil available K₂O (kg/ha)

At division level, SSNM of key nutrients for different crops were assumed on the basis of spatial variability of such nutrients. For this purpose, crop recommendations as proposed by IISS (Indian Institute of Soil Science), Bhopal over Four Decades of STCR Research - Crop Wise Recommendations was reserved as the standard reference.

The fertilizer recommendations established using fertilizer adjustment equations from Soil Test Crop Response can be denoted in the arrangement of spatial fertilizer

recommendation map by relating the information with soil fertility maps. The fertilizer recommendation maps for diverse management zones in terms of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium were derived by IDW interpolation method in Geographical Information System environment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Site **S**pecific **N**utrient **M**anagement options meant for achieving higher yields.

a. **Soil T**est **B**ased **F**ertilizer **R**ecommendation: From the present study, balanced fertilizer recommendation for the study area in different crops was based on the available soil nutrient status from soil samples collected at various locations in Kurnool division as described below.

Considering major nutrients i.e. available N, P & K; 25% higher than the actual dose of fertilizer (RDF) for a crop in interest could be given in the experimental area as the available nutrient is low in soil. In case of high status of a nutrient in a field, 25% less than the recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF) can be given. When the nutrient content of fields lies in medium range, the actual recommended dose of fertilizer containing that nutrient is given as per the university recommendations (ZREAC proceedings, RARS, Nandyal).

The **S**ulphur content of the studied field revealed, **that** more than 30% soils of Kurnool division were deficient in **S**ulphur and hence **S**ulphur containing fertilizers like **G**ypsum, **P**hospho-gypsum, **S**ingle **S**uper **P**hosphate could be recommended for these areas according to **the** crops grown. It was observed that in the study area, more than 76% of soils were deficient in zinc. The recommended dose of basal application of Zinc **s**ulphate @ 50 kg/ha can be applied once in three years for the crops in investigated area. Further, to alleviate **Z**inc deficiency symptoms in the standing crops, foliar application of $ZnSO_4$ @ 0.2 % for once or twice **is** recommended.

b. Soil fertility maps and Soil Test Crop Response based fertilizer recommendations

Fertilizer recommendations for Cotton: The recommended nitrogen for the investigated area is about 150 kg ha⁻¹ for cotton crop in the traditional approach considering as a similar unit. Similarly, P and K requirements for cotton are 60 kg ha⁻¹ (ZREAC proceedings, RARS, Nandyal). Same dose of fertilizer application throughout the area may lead to fertilizer underutilization or over utilization due to the spatial variability of nutrient status within the field. This not only decreases the FUE (Fertilizer Use Efficiency) and quality of soil but also upsurges the input cost. Hence, judicious SS fertilizer application needs to be followed precisely as a step towards sustained production. This could be obtained by applying variable fertilizers rates across the field to cope up the variation in fertility of soil. Fertility maps developed through kriging method could be utilized to demarcate the cultivated fields into different management zones that are having variations in fertility levels (Dey, 2015). Recommended NPK for cotton crop in various defined zones of NPK were given on the basis of Soil Test Crop Response Equations. These equations consider the nutrient requirement of targeted crop yields as well as the soil inherent nutrients resources. The spatial variability of respective recommendations of available NPK for 2018-19 of cotton crop were furnished in tabular No. 2 for Kurnool division. Singh *et al.* (2012) has reported that to produce anticipated yield of any crop, SSNM (Site Specific Nutrient Management) is required for balance and adequate nutrients supply without effecting the inherent soil fertility status.

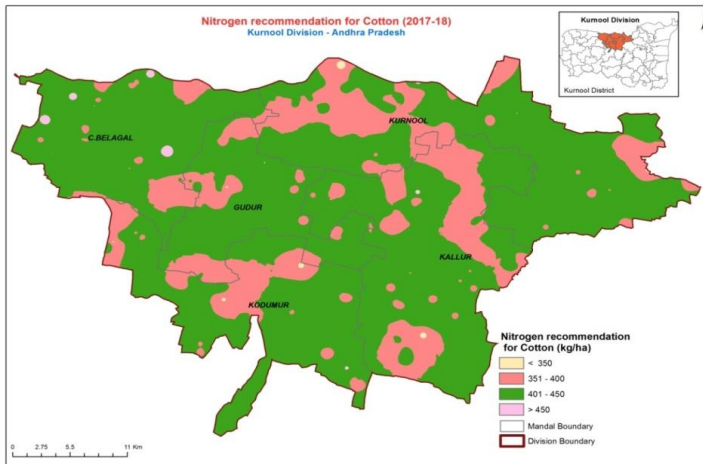


Fig.1: STCR based Nitrogen recommendation map for Cotton during 2018-19

The delineated area of Kurnool division during 2018-19 shows 4 zones, where the extreme area (77.71 %) comes under 140 to 210 kg/ha zone covering 100516.31 ha, followed by 21.95% of area (28386.84 ha) comes- under 210 to 280 kg/ha, 0.23 per cent (292.73 ha) under < 140 kg ha⁻¹ and 0.12 per cent under > 280 kg/ha. The recommended doses of N for cotton during 2018-19 were 401 to 450, 351 to 400, > 450 and < 350 kg/ha for the areas falls under available N ranges of 140 to 210, 210 to 280, < 140 and > 350 kg/ha zones, respectively (Fig.1).

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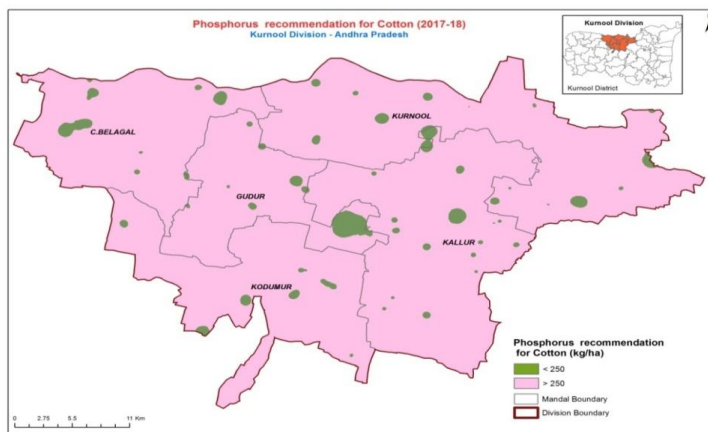


Fig.2: STCR based Phosphorus recommendation map for Cotton during 2018-19

The delineated area of available Phosphorus during 2018-19 pertaining to Kurnool division showed that maximum area (97.08 %) comes under < 30 kg/ha zone covering 125576.13 ha with recommended phosphorus of > 250 kg ha⁻¹ for Scarce Rainfall Zone, while the residual area of 2.92 % (3771.51 ha) falls under > 30 kg ha⁻¹ with a recommended phosphorus of < 250 kg/ha (Fig.2).

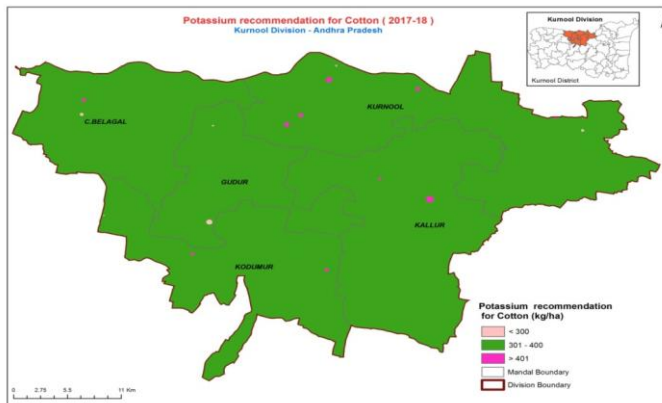


Fig.3: STCR based Potassium recommendation map for Cotton during 2018-19

During 2018-19, areas delineated for available potassium in the investigated area shows 3 zones, where the maximum area in study zone (99.81%) comes underneath 230 - 560 kg/ha zone covering 129098.38 ha, followed by 0.15 % of area (188.41 ha) that comes under < 230 kg/ha and remaining small portion of area (60.85 ha) under > 560 kg/ha. The potassium recommendation for these zones were 301 to 400, > 401 and < 300 kg/ha for the areas below available potassium ranges of 230 to 560, < 230 and > 560 kg/ha zones respectively (Fig.3).

Fertilizer Recommendations for Chickpea

Fertilizer recommendations for chickpea for 2018-19 in Kurnool division based on the spatial variability of NPK is mentioned in the table No. 3. The area delineated zones of available N during 2018-19 showed three zones, where maximum area (70.47 %) falls under

184 to 280 kg/ha⁻¹ zone covering 91154.78 ha, the range of recommended dose of Nitrogen (RDN) was 51 to 75 kg ha⁻¹ followed by 29.39% (38020.97 ha) under < 184 kg/ha with a suggested dose of >76 kg ha⁻¹ and remaining area of 171.89 ha is under > 280 kg /ha with a suggested dose of < 50 kg ha⁻¹ (Fig. 4).

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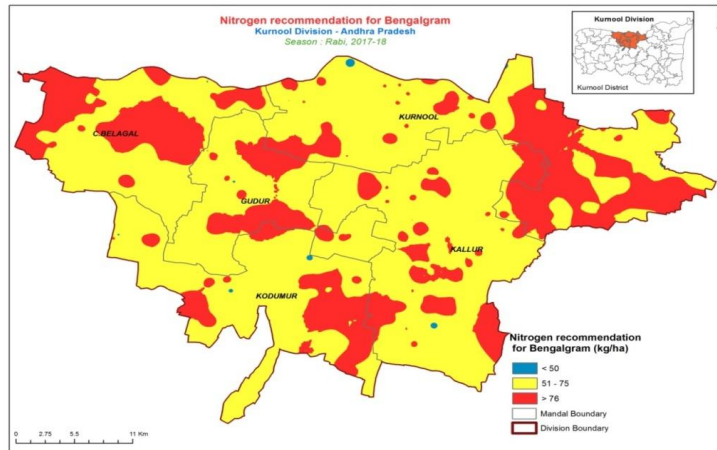


Fig.4: STCR based Nitrogen recommendation map for Chickpea during 2018-19

The spatial variability area of phosphorus availability in demarcated study zones during 2018-19 resulted in two zones, where the highest area (58.42 %) comes under < 23.5 kg/ha⁻¹ zone covering 75558.48 ha, the recommended dose of phosphorus for this range is > 200 kg/ha, while the leftover area of 41.58% (53789.16 ha) under 23.5 to 40 kg ha⁻¹ with a recommendation of 171 to 200 kg ha⁻¹ (Fig. 5).

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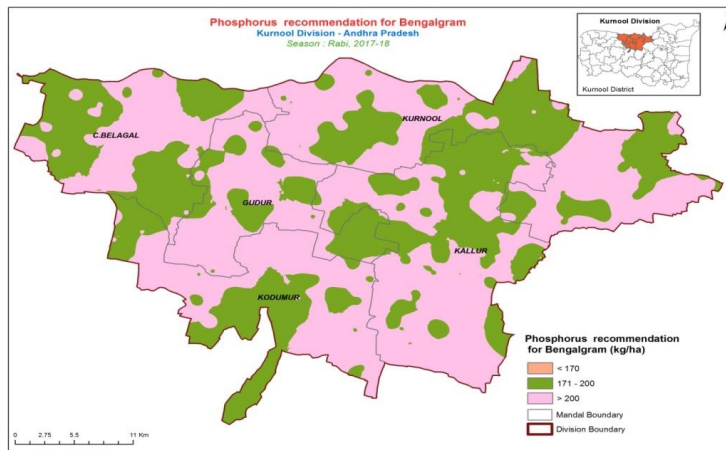


Fig.5: STCR based Phosphorus recommendation map for Chickpea during 2018-19

Delineated areas of potassium availability in studied area for the year 2018-19 shows four zones, where, the maximum area (72.81%) falls under 253 to 412 kg/ha covering 94177.85 ha then followed by 26.73% of area (34569.64 ha) under 413 to 570 kg/ha, 0.45 per cent (576.43 ha) under < 253 kg ha⁻¹ and remaining small portion of area (23.72 ha) under > 570 kg ha⁻¹. The recommended doses of potassium were 66 to 100, 31 to 65, > 100 and < 30 kg/ha for the study zones under potassium availability of 253 to 412, 413 to 570 and > 570 and < 253 kg/ha zones, respectively (Fig.6).

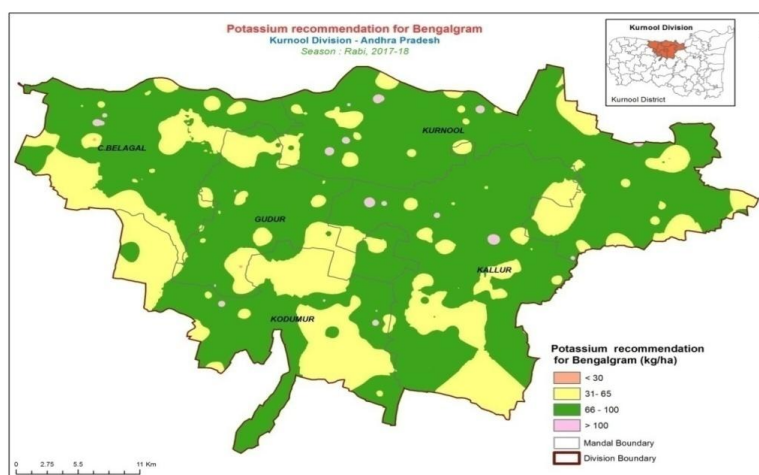


Fig.6: STCR based Potassium recommendation map for Chickpea during 2018-19

As per the information emanated during the survey work, it can be concluded that all three major nutrients, NPK are being applied in larger quantities in accordance to the general recommendations. In some of the areas low levels of phosphorus was applied, where P requirement is higher than that of recommended dose resulting in decrease of grain yields and nutrient availability that leads to soil quality deterioration, increase in input cost per unit production and reduction in fertilizer use efficiency (FUE). Thus, study on spatial variability fertility status of soil in an area and corresponding recommendation and further application of fertilizers is necessary for improving the efficiency of fertilizer application and returns to the growers. Recommended dose of fertilizers were related with hypothetical nitrogen fertility map derivative of fertilizer adjustment equations and produced spatial N recommendation maps for potential yield by Patil *et al.* (2001). More variations identified in nutrient levels supports the need for variable rate of fertilization (Penney *et al.*, 1995). Sen *et al.* (2008) also stated that appropriate understanding of spatial nutrient variability as a core issue and integrating it into the fertilizer recommendation system can ascertain that fertilizer are used rationally and in a balanced manner. The economic analysis proved that Site Specific Nutrient Management aims in optimal fertilizer application to attain higher yield and higher fertilizer use efficiency resulting in decrease in production cost, protection of soil quality and health sustainability.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that Remote Sensing (~~RS~~ and RS) and GIS technologies are highly reliable in developing natural resource database to evaluate and integrate their potential on spatial basis. The use of geo-statistics enabled the assessment of heterogeneous nature of fertility variations. Integration of Geographical Information System with different models in present investigation was highly useful in generating the soil fertility and fertilizer recommendation maps. These investigations could be extended up to village level at micro level planning and management of crop fields provided real time availability of high spatial

resolution satellite data. Further, the results provide actual estimates of fertilizer requirement for important crops of any area under study, thereby saving budget on fertilizer use at farmer's level as well as at planner's level.

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UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 2. STCR Based Fertilizer Recommendation for Cotton in Kurnool division during 2018-19

Nitrogen				Phosphorus				Potassium			
Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)	Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)	Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)
>280	151.76	0.12	<350	>30	3771.51	2.92	<250	>560	60.85	0.05	<300
210 – 280	28386.84	21.95	351 – 400	<30	125576.13	97.08	>250	230 – 560	129098.38	99.81	301 – 400
140 – 210	100516.31	77.71	401 – 450	-	-	-	-	<230	188.41	0.15	>401
<140	292.73	0.23	>450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 3. Soil Test Based Fertilizer Recommendation for Chickpea in Kurnool division, 2018-19

Nitrogen				Phosphorus				Potassium			
Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)	Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)	Range	Area (ha.)	Area (%)	Recommended (kg ha ⁻¹)
>280	171.89	0.13	<50	>40.0	-	-	-	>570	23.72	0.02	<30
184 – 280	91154.78	70.47	51 – 75	23.5 – 40.0	53789.16	41.58	171 – 200	413 – 570	34569.64	26.73	31 – 65
<184	38020.97	29.39	>76	<23.5	75558.48	58.42	>201	253 – 412	94177.85	72.81	66 – 100
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