

Original Research Article

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Measurement of Effectiveness of Zinc with and without FYM on Protein Production by Pearl Millet-Wheat Sequence

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ABSTRACT

Pearl millet-wheat cropping system is important cropping system of northern India and is traditionally a component of the dry land system, usually grown in soils with depleted in sandy areas, where deficiency of Zn is a common occurrence. In the present study it was found that the higher level of Zn (10 kg/ha) did not improve the protein yield over 7.5 kg Zn/ha in both crop seasons. This may be attributed to lower grain production at 10 kg Zn/ha treatment. The addition of FYM also improved the protein yield over control in both crop seasons. There was a significant increase in protein yield with combined application of FYM and zinc levels and maximum yield was recorded with 7.5 kg Zn + 5 ton FYM/ha treatment in both crop seasons. Application of 5 ton FYM/ha also improved protein content in grain and stover of pearl millet significantly over control. When the combined FYM and Zn were used together, the resulted in higher value of Zn content in grain and stover was observed. The maximum values of Zn content in grain and stover were noted under 5 ton FYM/ha + 10 kg Zn/ha in both crop seasons. The residual effect of FYM on zinc uptake by wheat grain and straw was significant over control in both crop seasons. The results, thus, indicate the beneficial effect of combined used of Zn levels with FYM.

Keywords

FYM, Zn, Nutrients, Millet, Wheat, Fertilizers.

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Introduction

Zn plays an important role in the stabilization of structural orientation of the membrane proteins due to its preferential binding of sulphhydryl group. Zinc influences translocation and transport of P in plants. Under Zn deficiency, excessive translocation of P occurs resulting in P toxicity. Zinc is not translocated within the plant. So symptoms first appear on the younger leaves and other plant parts. Common symptoms of zinc

deficiency, which generally occurs, are stunted growth poor tillering, development of light green yellowing bleached spots, chlorotic bands on either side of the midrib in the plants. Zinc was recently assumed great importance in crop production as it plays a significant role in oxidation and reduction process. Qualitative and quantitative importance of zinc application to several crops has been well established in literature

(Dahiya *et al.*, 1987). In many parts of India, zinc as a plant nutrient now stands third in importance next to nitrogen and phosphorous. The deficiency of zinc under semi-arid climate has emerged as a serious limitation to crop production. Zinc deficiency is being widely experienced in the light textured soils. The soils of Agra region vary in texture from sandy to clay loam, alkaline in nature, low in organic carbon content and generally quite low in fertility status (Singh *et al.*, 2004). Zinc deficiency to the extent of 80 percent has been observed in the intensively cropped alluvial soil of Uttar Pradesh (Tiwari *et al.*, 1995), where pearl millet-wheat cropping sequences predominate.

The use of organic manures had a prestigious position with farmers in the past, but subsequently the introduction of high analysis fertilizers cast a shadow on their spread. (Verma *et al.*, 2005) It is well known that addition of organic manures has shown considerable increase in crop yield and exert significant influence on physical, chemical and biological properties of soil. FYM has to be used to prevent the decline in the content of organic matter and nitrogen by contiguous cropping (Sharma, *et al.*, 1990). The application of FYM is found to influence the pore space, permeability to water and air, structure formation and some other physical properties. It reduces the soil erosion. Farm yard manure increases the humus content of soils at least temporarily and consequently the water holding capacity of sandy soils is increased and the drainage of clayey soils is improved. FYM provides food for soil micro-organisms. Addition of organic matter may help in increasing nutrients availability both from applied and native sources. But its use alone is not sufficient to meet the requirement of nutrients. Therefore, use of both organic manures and chemical fertilizers in appropriate proportion assumes special significance as complementary and

supplementary to each other in crop production. The information on the behaviour of organic matter and zinc in light textured soil is limiting. Hence, the present study was undertaken with a view to study the integrated effect of FYM and zinc on pearl millet and wheat productivity.

Due to rising cost of chemical fertilizers, use of alternative sources like crop residues, farm wastes, and FYM is being advocated. Integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilizers has been found to be promising not only for maintaining higher productivity, but also maximum stability in terms of crop yield. The profitability of zinc application in conjunction with FYM could be higher, if the carry-over (residual) benefits of a single application to succeeding crops are taken into account. The response of soil applied zinc and FYM could be more correctly assessed on cropping system basis rather than on a single crop basis. No information is available for the optimum dose and residual effect of zinc fertilizer application for pearl millet-wheat system practiced in south western plain, zone of Uttar Pradesh. The present investigation was undertaken to assess the effect of direct and residual availability of Zn on pearl millet and wheat crops.

Pearl millet-wheat sequence is predominant in north-western plain zone and central zone of India. Even with the application of recommended dose of fertilizers yield potential of this sequence (Cereal-cereal) has reached to plateau because of deterioration in soil health. In sustainable crop production, organic manuring plays an important role. The results of a large number of experiments on manures and fertilizers conducted in the country and abroad reveal that neither the chemical fertilizer alone nor the organic sources exclusively can achieve the production sustainability of soils as well as crops under highly intensive cropping system.

Therefore, it becomes necessary to know the suitable combination of zinc fertilizers with organic manures for profitable crop production in cereal based cropping system.

Materials and Methods

The investigation entitled “Direct and residual effect of zinc with and without FYM in pearl millet-wheat cropping system” was carried out at research farm R.B.S. College, Bichpuri, Agra during kharif and rabi seasons of 2008-09 and 2009-10 to evaluate the effect of zinc with and without FYM on pearl millet-wheat cropping system. The details of the materials used and procedures employed in these studies are described in the ensuing text.

Geology and climate

The area under investigation falls in the Indo-Gangetic plains. The soils in this tract owe their origin to the alluvium deposited by the two great rivers, the Ganga and the Yamuna, belonging to Pleistocene age. The alluviums can be divided into two sub-groups:

(i) Old (Pleistocene) alluvium known as Bangar and (ii) recent alluvium known as khaddar. The boundary between two alluviums is not sharp the old alluviums usually occupy terrace like position and tend to be silty sands.

The climate of Agra district on the whole is hot and dry. The mean annual rainfall for this district is around 65 cm of which nearly 90 per cent is received during the rainy season i.e. from June to September. However, a few showers commonly occur during winter season and sometimes fog and frost are also experienced. Desiccating winds and scorching heat characterize summers.

The soils in this district have been formed from the alluvium laid down by the two great rivers-the Ganga and the Yamuna. The soils

are of great depth and are not often fully mature in development. They are essentially basic in character; usually light textured and highly productive.

Experimental site

The experiment was carried out in plot B-12b of the Raja Balwant Singh College, Research Farm, Bichpuri (Agra) during both the years. The field had received no zinc in the past history of cropping and management. The site of this experiment is situated about 11 kms away from Agra city and located at Agra-Bharatpur road.

Experimental details

Field experiments for two consecutive years were carried out with following treatments:

Control

2.5 kg Zn/ha

5 kg Zn/ha

7.5 kg Zn/ha

10 kg Zn/ha

5 t FYM/ha

2.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha

5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha

7.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha

Crop: Pearl millet-wheat crop sequence

Replication: 4

Design: RBD

Preparation of the experimental field and fertilizer applications

The experimental field was prepared by a deep tractor ploughing and disking and finally laid out in to plots leaving irrigation channels and bunds in between the treatments.

Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were applied through urea, di-ammonium phosphate and muriate of potash, respectively. Recommended doses of NPK for pearl millet

(120, 60, 40 kg/ha) and wheat (150, 60 and 40 kg/ha) were applied at the time of sowing. Zinc was applied through zinc sulphate as per treatments at the time of sowing in pearl millet only. Well decomposed FYM was applied as per treatments 15 days before sowing of both the crops.

Seed and sowing of pearl millet and wheat

The seeds of pearl millet were sown in lines at 30 cm apart, using the seed rate of 5 kg/ha in the month of July in both years. The lines were opened by pointed spade by human labour. After sowing, planking was done to cover the seed.

The seeds of wheat were sowing in lines at 20 cm apart, using a uniform seed rate of 125 kg/ha in the month of November during both the years. The lines were opened by pointed spade by human labour. After sowing, planking was done to cover the seed. The crops were irrigated at the proper time as judged by the appearance of soil and the crop. The source of irrigation water was canal. At harvest, the grain and straw/stover yields of the crops were recorded.

Chemical analysis

The grain and straw samples were dried in sun followed by in oven at 70°C for 5 hours. They were then ground in a Wiley's mill and stored in wide mouth glass stoppered bottles with proper labeling. The following determinations were made from the well-prepared plant materials.

Protein

From the nitrogen content values, the protein percentage in plant was calculated according to formula mentioned below:

$$\text{Protein percentage} = \text{N content (\%)} \times 6.25$$

Zinc

Zinc in the di-acid (HNO₃ and HClO₄) extract of the plant material was determined on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Uptake studies

The uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and zinc by the crops was computed by multiplying contents of the elements with the yield data.

Chemical analysis of soil samples

Soils samples collected after harvest of both the crops were analysed for their properties.

Soil pH

It was measured in 1:2.5 soil-water suspensions by Beckna model 'H' pH meter using glass electrode.

Available zinc

The soil was shaken with a mixture of 0.005 M DTPA, 0.01 M CaCl₂ and 0.1 M triethanolamine (pH 7.3) as suggested by Lindsay and Norvell (1978).

The aliquot was filtered through Whatmann No. 42 filter paper. The zinc contents in the prepared extract were determined in an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

Results and Discussion

The results of the present investigations were obtained for yield, quality parameters of the crops, uptake studies and soil fertility are presented and discussed are as follows

Nutrient Uptake Analysis

Pearl millet

Qualitative studies

Protein

Data on protein content as affected by various treatments are presented in figures 1 and 2. A study of the data indicates that the application of zinc significantly increased the protein percentage in pearl millet grain and stover over control. The protein content in grain and straw increased from 11.12 to 11.56 per cent with 10 kg zinc/ha level in 2008. The corresponding increase in protein content in grain was from 11.25 to 11.68 per cent in 2009. The increase in protein content due to Zn addition might be attributed to its involvement in nitrogen metabolism of plants. Application of 5 t FYM/ha also improved protein content in grain and stover of pearl millet significantly over control. The combined application of FYM and levels of zinc further improved the protein percentage in the crop. From quality point of view, application of 5 t FYM + 7.5 kg Zn/ha treatment appears to be the best. (Subbiah *et al.*, 1956). This may be due to the fact that the plants accumulated more nitrogen with this treatment and ultimately showing more protein per cent. Thus the combined application of Zn and FYM proved more beneficial in respect of protein percentage in pearl millet grain.

Protein production

A further study of the data (Fig. 3) indicated that in general, the minimum protein yield of pearl millet grain was recorded under control in both crop seasons. This may be attributed to lower yield of pearl millet grain. Application of zinc improved the protein yield of pearl millet grain in both crop seasons. The protein yield increased from 117.92 kg/ha at control to 224.14 kg/ha with 7.5 kg Zn/ha in first year. The corresponding increase in protein yield was from 190.12 to 236.05 kg/ha in 2009. This improvement in protein yield may be attributed to increased

grain production and improvement in protein content with Zn application. Gangwar and Singh (1988) also reported similar results. The higher level of Zn (10 kg/ha) did not improve the protein yield over 7.5 kg Zn/ha in both crop seasons. This may be attributed to lower grain production at 10 kg Zn/ha treatment. The addition of FYM also improved the protein yield over control in both crop seasons. There was a significant increase in protein yield with combined application of FYM and zinc levels and maximum yield was recorded with 7.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha treatment in both crop seasons.

Zinc

Data on content and uptake of Zn by pearl millet crop are presented in table 1. A study of the data reveals that the application of zinc increased its content in grain and stover significantly over control. This increase in zinc content in grain and stover may be attributed to increased availability of zinc as a result of its addition. The results obtained in the present study are in agreement with those of Malewar *et al.*, (2001).

Application of 5 t FYM/ha, also increased the content of zinc in pearl millet crop significantly over control in both crop seasons. The combined use of FYM and Zn resulted in higher value of Zn content in grain and stover. The maximum values of Zn content in grain and stover were noted under 5 t FYM/ha + 10 kg Zn/ha in both crop seasons. Such increase in Zn content due to Zn + FYM use has been reported to be associated with the release of Zn during the course of microbial decomposition.

A perusal of the data (Table 1) indicates that the application of zinc increased its uptake significantly over control in both crop seasons. The higher values of Zn uptake were noted at 10 kg Zn/ha.

Table.1 Effect of various treatments on content and uptake of zinc by Pearl millet grain and stover

Treatment	Zn				Zn uptake (kg/ha)			
	Grain		Stover		Grain		Stover	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Control	22.4	23.0	30.2	30.7	35.8	38.8	203.9	215.0
2.5 kg Zn/ha	26.0	26.6	33.4	34.0	44.8	48.0	237.3	250.9
5 kg Zn/ha	29.2	29.5	35.8	36.7	55.7	58.5	280.0	293.8
7.5 kg Zn/ha	32.0	32.7	39.5	40.4	66.7	66.7	312.6	327.8
10 kg Zn/ha	33.7	33.5	40.7	41.6	63.1	64.8	315.8	330.4
5 t FYM/ha	28.5	29.1	34.6	35.2	53.1	56.1	265.5	279.9
2.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	29.8	30.2	36.0	36.7	59.7	62.7	296.0	308.2
5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	32.0	32.7	38.2	38.8	69.8	73.6	322.9	335.7
7.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	33.4	33.6	40.0	41.0	75.6	78.0	344.3	357.6
SEm±	1.52	1.48	1.57	1.61	3.01	2.95	7.81	8.02
CD (P=0.05)	4.44	4.32	4.58	4.70	8.78	8.61	22.80	23.41

Table.2 Residual effect of various treatments on zinc content and uptake by Wheat grain and straw

Treatment	Zinc content (%)				Zinc uptake (kg/ha)			
	Grain		Straw		Grain		Straw	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Control	19.8	20.2	26.0	26.4	88.5	92.0	145.3	150.4
2.5 kg Zn/ha	23.0	23.5	29.4	29.8	106.9	110.8	169.5	174.3
5 kg Zn/ha	25.8	26.4	31.7	32.3	123.9	128.9	192.0	199.1
7.5 kg Zn/ha	28.0	28.6	35.1	35.8	139.0	142.7	215.3	232.2
10 kg Zn/ha	29.5	30.0	36.5	37.0	144.5	148.4	222.0	228.8
5 t FYM/ha	24.5	25.2	30.5	31.0	118.8	124.2	186.5	193.1
2.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	26.0	26.6	32.1	32.7	130.0	137.0	202.8	211.9
5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	28.4	29.2	34.5	35.0	143.7	151.8	220.1	229.3
7.5 kg Zn + 5 t FYM/ha	29.7	30.1	36.7	37.2	151.7	158.1	236.1	246.3
SEm	1.25	1.31	1.47	1.51	2.96	3.05	3.62	3.47
CD (P = 0.05)	3.65	3.82	4.29	4.41	8.64	8.90	10.05	10.13

Fig.1 Effect of various treatments on grain and stover yield in pearl millet in different years (2008-2009)

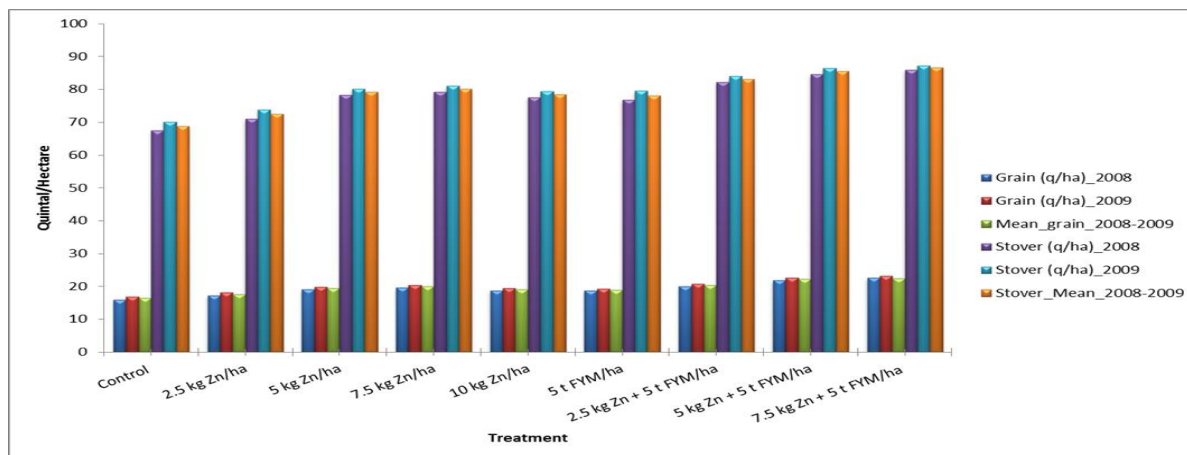


Fig.2 Effect of various treatments on protein content in pearl millet

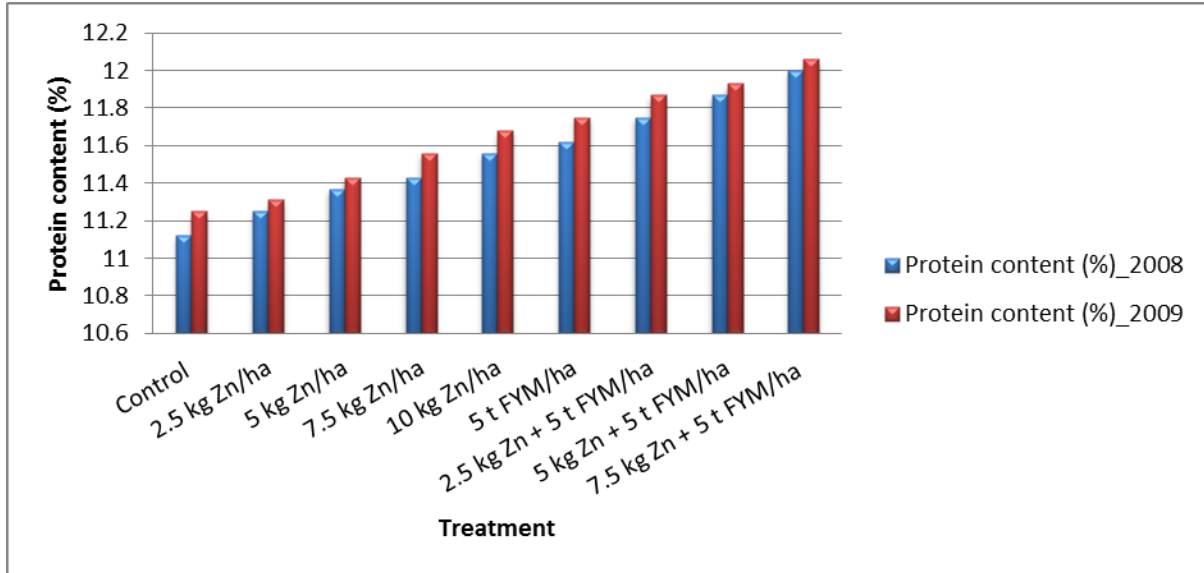
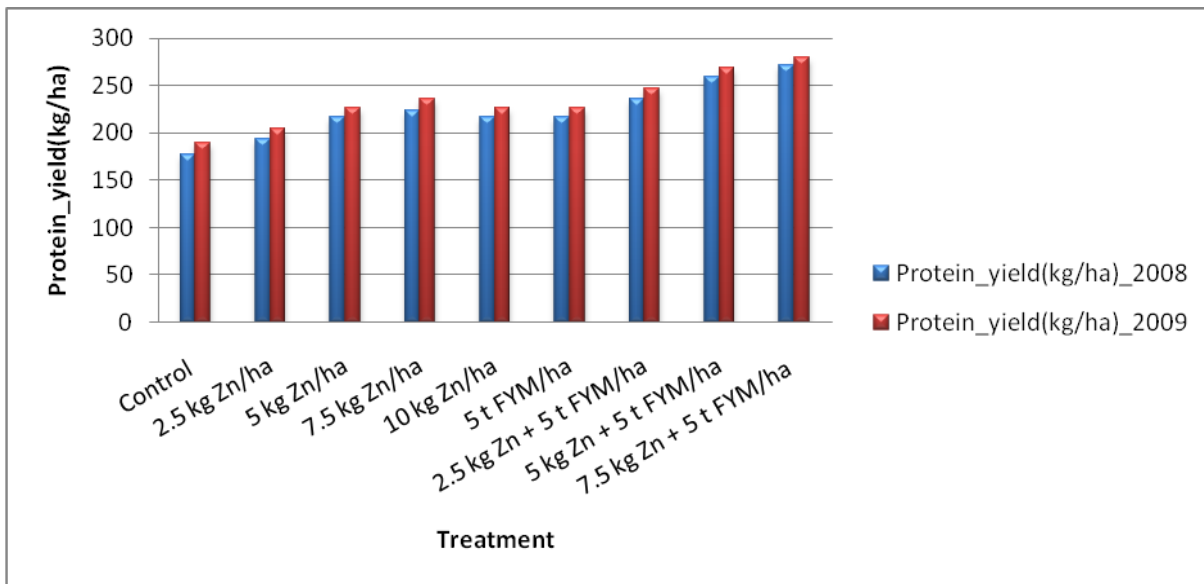


Fig.3 Effect of various treatments on protein yield (kg/ha) in pearl millet



The Zn uptake by grain increased from 35.8 to 63.1 g/ha and from 38.8 to 64.8 g/ha with 7.5 kg Zn/ha during first and second year, respectively.

The corresponding increases by stover were from 203.9 to 315.8 and from 215.0 to 330.4 g/ha. Malewar *et al.*, (2001) reported similar results. Application of Zn and FYM, either

alone or in combination significantly increased the zinc uptake by the crop. The zinc along with FYM was more effective than zinc application alone. This suggests that besides adding zinc to soil, FYM also enhanced the efficiency of applied zinc and solubilizes native Zn to make it available for plants. Similar observation was also recorded by Singh *et al.*, (1991, 1998, 2008).

Residual effect on wheat

Zinc

A study of table 2 reveals that the zinc application in preceding crop increased the concentration of Zn in wheat grain and straw significantly over control. The zinc content in wheat grain during first and second year increased from 19.8 to 29.5 mg/kg and 20.2 to 30.0 mg/kg with 10 kg Zn/ha, respectively. This increase in zinc content in plants may be ascribed to increased availability of zinc in soil on the addition of soluble ZnSO₄. Dwivedi *et al.*, (2002) also reported similar results. Application of 5 t FYM/ha in preceding pearl millet crop improved the absorption of zinc by the crop over control. As regards the combined effect of zinc and FYM, the increase in zinc concentration was significant in both crop seasons. The maximum values of zinc content in wheat grain and straw were recorded under 10 kg Zn/ha and 5 t FYM/ha treatment in both the years of study (Singh *et al.*, 2007, Gupta *et al.*, 1987).

A further study of table 2 indicates that the application of zinc in preceding crop significantly increased the average zinc uptake by wheat grain from 90.2 to 146.5 g/ha. Each level of applied zinc had significantly beneficial effect on its uptake by wheat crop. This increase in Zn uptake with its addition may be ascribed to greater grain and straw production. Similar results were reported by Arya *et al.*, (2000) and Dwivedi *et al.*, (2002). The residual effect of FYM on zinc uptake by wheat grain and straw was significant over control in both crop seasons. The maximum values of zinc uptake by wheat grain and straw were recorded under 10 kg Zn/ha and 5 t FYM/ha treatment in both crop seasons. The results, thus, indicate the beneficial effect of combined use of Zn levels with FYM.

The emergence of zinc deficiency is largely attributed to nutrient imbalance induced by depletion of soil fertility as result of intensive cultivation of high yielding varieties of crop plants, increased use of high analysis fertilizers and decreased recycling of crop residues and animal wastes. The content and yield of protein in Pearl millet grain over controlled increased significantly with zinc application in both the crop seasons and maximum values were recorded under 10 and 7.5 kg zinc per hectare respectively. Conjoint use of FYM and Zinc was found more beneficial in improving the percentage as well as yield of protein in pearl millet crop.

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