

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.812.235>

Evaluation of Nutrient Management in Coconut Based Cropping System for Thanjavur Delta Region

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted for five years in a 45 years old coconut garden of East Coast Tall variety planted with a spacing of 7.5 m x 7.5 m to evaluate the nutrient management in coconut based cropping system of Thanjavur region during 2013 - 2018. The coconut based cropping system comprises of Coconut (ECT) + Black pepper (Panniyur 1) + Banana (G9) + Cocoa (F1 hybrid) in East Coast region of Tamil Nadu with four nutrient management treatments viz., T₁ – 75 % of recommended NPK + 25 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost, T₂ – 50 % of recommended NPK + 50 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring, T₃ – Fully organic 100 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring + green leaf manuring (*Glyricidia* leaves) + composted coir pith husk incorporation (once in 3 years) and mulching with coconut leaves, T₄ – Control (recommended NPK and organic manure). The number of nuts of coconut, cocoa, pepper and banana yields were significantly influenced by the inorganic and organic nutrient management in coconut based cropping system. The mean nut yield of 118 number of nuts palm⁻¹, dried cocoa beans 230.20 kg ha⁻¹, fruit yield of banana 23,345 kg ha⁻¹ and dried black pepper 39.80 kg ha⁻¹ were registered in treatment T₂ – 50 % of recommended NPK + 50 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring with the highest net income of Rs. 354244 /-. The mono crop of coconut registered the lowest net income of Rs. 1,18,645/-. The study indicated the nutrient management with 50 % inorganic fertilizer and 50 % organic recycling are suitable for coconut based cropping system.

Keywords

Coconut, Organic, Inorganic, Intercrop, Cocoa, pepper, Banana

Article Info

Accepted:

15 November 2019

Available Online:

10 December 2019

Introduction

Organic manures are important in sustaining soil fertility and productivity especially with a perennial crop like coconut (*Cocos nucifera*

L). Application of organic manure viz., vermicompost, vermiwash, biofertilizer, composted coir pith and *in situ* green manuring enormously improved the growth and yield in coconut. Organic manuring is

seldom practiced in coconut cultivation. Maintenance of soil organic matter is very essential for the successful growth and yield of crops. Coconut is predominantly grown in sandy soils which often lack adequate quantity of organic matter. In tropical soils the organic matter content has to be enhanced regularly in view of the rapid oxidation and exhaustion. It has been observed that most coconut growing soils are deficient in one or more nutrients. Indian soils are usually very poor in organic matter and nitrogen (Sumathykuttiyamma, 1977). The improvement in yield is likely to be due to the addition of nitrogen through the green manure crop and improvement of organic matter in the soil. It is recorded that the application of organic matter like coconut pith, forest leaves and cattle manure had considerably improved the growth and flowering in coconut (Anon, 1980). Thomas and Shantaram (1984) observed beneficial effects of *in situ* incorporation of green manure in coconut and stressed the importance of green manuring in improving the activity of soil microflora and suppression of soil-borne plant pathogens which might be beneficial for increased coconut production. In most coconut growing areas, the interspaces between the palms are cultivated with flower crop, cocoa, pepper and banana. This paper describes studies on evaluation of nutrient management, carried out at Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, India.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at AICRP on Palms Centre, Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam in Tamil Nadu state for five years from 2013 to 2018 in a 45 years old coconut garden of East Coast Tall variety planted at a spacing of 7.5 m x 7.5 m. Average annual rainfall of 1125 mm distributed mainly during April and June to December. The soil of the experimental site was sandy loam,

medium in available nitrogen and phosphorous and low in potassium. The coconut based cropping system comprises of Coconut (ECT) + Black pepper (Panniyur 1) + Banana (G9) + Cocoa (F1 hybrid) in East Coast region of Tamil Nadu with four nutrient management treatments viz., T₁ – 75 % of recommended NPK + 25 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost, T₂ – 50 % of recommended NPK + 50 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring, T₃ – Fully organic 100 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring + green leaf manuring (*Glyricidia* leaves) + composted coir pith husk incorporation (once in 3 years) and mulching with coconut leaves, T₄ – Control (recommended NPK and organic manure) during 2013 - 2018. The intercropping system with coconut was compared with the sole crop of coconut. The experiment was non-replicated. The observation on the nut yield of coconut and intercrops yield were recorded. The coconut crop (nut) equivalent yield (CEY) of intercrops was computed based on the selling price of cocoa, pepper, banana and coconut. The economics of the cropping system was worked out based the market price of inputs and produce prevailed during respective years. The data on yield and returns of five years was averaged to get the data of mean yield and returns.

Results and Discussion

Growth and yield of coconut

Coconut is highly exhaustive palm and it is difficult to meet the demand of plant through fertilizers alone. Hence, to reduce the cost on inorganic fertilizers and to sustain yields, available organic resources from coconut, component crops, vermicompost and bio-fertilizers are recommended. Use of these

organics in combination with appropriate ratio of fertilizers is beneficial in increasing the crop yield and maintaining soil health.

The mean data of five years from 2013 to 2018 showed that the nut yield of coconut was found to be considerably influenced by inorganic and organic levels of nutrient management (Table 1).

Nutrient management at 50 per cent inorganic fertilizer with 50 per cent organic nutrient management recorded higher nut yield of 118 numbers palm⁻¹year⁻¹ as compared to mono cropping of coconut with recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer application (103 nuts⁻¹ palm⁻¹ year⁻¹) during the period of 2013 – 18. Among the different treatments, 50 % of recommended NPK + 50 % of organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring performed well as compare to others. The application of organic manure has numerous advantages, such as, improving soil physical property parameters, i.e., water holding capacity, water movement, infiltration rate, bulk density, porosity, tilth, aeration, soil structure, aggregate stability, etc. (Saha *et al.*, 2010). The positive effects of organic waste on coconut growing soils were reported in several studies (Odlare *et al.*, 2007; Jedidi *et al.*, 2004).

Yield of coconut and component crops

Nut yield, cocoa dry bean yield, fruit yield of banana and dried black pepper yield of coconut based cropping system was found to be considerably influenced by inorganic and organic levels of nutrient management (Table 2).

Treatment T₂ - nutrient management at 50 per cent inorganic fertilizer with 50 per cent organic nutrient management recorded higher nut yield of coconut (20,650 nuts. ha⁻¹ year⁻¹),

dry bean yield of cocoa (230.20 kg. ha⁻¹), fruit yield of banana (23,345 kg. ha⁻¹) and dried black pepper (39.80 kg. ha⁻¹) followed by 100 per cent of organic nutrient management viz., organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring + green leaf manuring (*Glyricidia* leaves) + composted coir pith husk incorporation (once in 3 years) and mulching with coconut leaves.

Excessive fertilizer applications are also contaminating surface and underground water bodies especially by nitrate leaching (Pimentel, 1996) and causing detrimental effects on environment, which in turn is causing serious hazards to human and animal health. Vermicompost organic manure in crop production is a better alternative for improving soil health, crop productivity and quality as it exert a significant positive influence on soil properties and microbial population. The earthworms accelerate decomposition of plant litter and organic matter and improve soil fertility by releasing mineral elements in the forms that are easily uptake by plants (Curry, 1987). Organic matter addition generating from each component crops act as barrier to loss of soil and moisture in surface runoff, facilitate nutrient addition and improve the microclimate. Also, air relative humidity will be higher and soil water availability for intercrops will be maintained at a higher level because of less evaporation from the soil and lower crop transpiration rates.

Coconut (nut) equivalent yield

The yield of component crops in terms of coconut equivalent yield (Table 3) was significantly higher with cocoa (3,933 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹), banana (19,454 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹) and pepper (1,990 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹) followed by T₃ fully organic nutrient management of cocoa (3926 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹), banana (18,447 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹) and pepper (1,840 nuts ha⁻¹

year-1). The productivity of the intercropping with coconut in terms of coconut crop (nut) equivalent yield was significantly higher in 50 % of recommended NPK + 50 % of N through organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring (25,377 nuts ha⁻¹ year⁻¹).

These experiments demonstrate the possibility of *in situ* cultivation of green manure crops in coconut basins and their incorporation into the soil to provide nitrogen and to enhance the organic matter status of the soil. Bio-fertilizers are low cost, effective and renewable source of plant nutrients to supplement chemical fertilizers. They are well recognized as an important component of integrated plant nutrient management for sustainable agriculture and hold a great promise to improve crop yield (Narula *et al.*, 2005).

These are biologically active inputs and contain one or more types of beneficial micro-organisms, such as, bacteria, algae or fungi (Boraste *et al.*, 2009). These micro-organisms have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen either by living symbiotically with the roots of leguminous plants or non-symbiotically (free living) to transform atmospheric or nutrients

from non-usable to usable form through biological processes (Amanullah *et al.*, 2012).

Economics of nutrient management in CBCS

Treatment T₂ - nutrient management at 50 per cent inorganic fertilizer with 50 per cent organic nutrient management recorded the highest net income of Rs.354244 ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ (Table 4) followed by 100 per cent of organic nutrient management viz., organic recycling with vermicompost + vermiwash + biofertilizer + *in situ* green manuring + green leaf manuring (*Glyricidia* leaves) + composted coir pith husk incorporation (once in 3 years) and mulching with coconut leaves (Rs.330819 ha⁻¹ year⁻¹). The lowest net income of Rs.118645 ha⁻¹ year⁻¹ was registered in mono cropping of coconut with recommended dose of fertilizer application. Similar results of increased economic income in the intercropping systems of coconut with field crops (Shanthamallaiah *et al.*, 1982; Hanumanthappa *et al.*, 1996), vegetables (Basavaraju *et al.*, 2008) and medicinal and aromatic plants (Maheswarappa, 1997; Basavaraju *et al.*, 2011; Maheswarappa *et al.*, 2013) were also reported.

Table.1 Effect of nutrient management on nut yield of coconut in coconut based cropping system

Treatments	Mean nut yield of coconut – 2013 – 18 (No. of nuts ⁻¹ palm ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)					
	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Mean yield
T ₁ – 75 % RDF + 25 % Organic	98	100	108	112	110	106
T ₂ – 50 % RDF + 50 % Organic	112	108	122	123	125	118
T ₃ – 100 % Organic	110	106	113	115	120	113
T ₄ – Control (Rec. RDF with organic)	95	98	105	108	107	103

Table.2 Effect of nutrient management on yield of coconut and component crops

Treatments	Mean yield (kg. ha ⁻¹) (2013 - 2018)			
	Coconut (Nuts ha ⁻¹)	Cocoa (kg. ha ⁻¹)	Banana (kg. ha ⁻¹)	Pepper (kg. ha ⁻¹)
T₁ – 75 % RDF + 25 % Organic	18550	210.00	21620	37.20
T₂ – 50 % RDF + 50 % Organic	20650	230.20	23345	39.80
T₃ – 100 % Organic	19775	229.80	22136	36.80
T₄ – Control (Rec. RDF with organic)	18025	-	-	-

Table.3 Effect of nutrient management on Coconut (nut) equivalent yield kg ha⁻¹ of CBCS

Treatment	Mean Coconut (nut) equivalent yield kg ha ⁻¹			Total (nuts ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)
	Cocoa	Banana	Pepper	
T₁ – 75 % RDF + 25 %Organic	3588	18017	1860	23464
T₂ – 50 % RDF + 50 % Organic	3933	19454	1990	25377
T₃ – 100 % Organic	3926	18447	1840	24212

Table.4 Economics of intercrops in coconut based cropping system (Rs.ha⁻¹)

Treatment	Mean value of economics (Rs.ha ⁻¹)			
	Gross return	Cost of cultivation	Net return	B:C
T₁ – 75 % RDF + 25 % Organic	507993	224589	283409	2.26
T₂ – 50 % RDF + 50 % Organic	551277	197033	354244	2.80
T₃ – 100 % Organic	527236	197568	330819	2.67
T₄ – Control (Rec. RDF with organic)	248270	129625	118645	1.92

The use of inorganic and organic fertilizers in the form of integrated nutrition management in coconut fields, it can be concluded that it has proved to become an important combination for sustainable agriculture. The addition of organic materials results in an increase of organic matter content of the soil which ultimately adds soil macro and micronutrients besides improving soil physical and chemical properties. It stimulates soil biological activities which is necessary for soil health and fertility. It concluded that may be the use of organic manures, such as vermicompost, green manure, and bio-fertilizers along with chemical fertilizers, is essential to suppress any possible negative impact of fertilizers on the soil and to sustain soil productivity.

Acknowledgements

The financial assistance and facilities provided by AICRP on Palms to take up this study is gratefully acknowledged. The author is thankful to the Project Co-ordinator (AICRP (P)) and The Professor and Head, Coconut Research Station, Veppankulam, for their help and encouragement during the course of investigation.

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How to cite this article:

Selva Rani, A., A. Karthikeyan and Maheswarappa, H. P. 2019. Evaluation of Nutrient Management in Coconut Based Cropping System for Thanjavur Delta Region. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 8(12): 1972-1978. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.812.235>