

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.222>

Remediation of Chromium Toxicity by FYM and Vermicompost in Rice (*Oryza sativa*)

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ABSTRACT

Chromium is a serious heavy metal and it is considered as an environmental hazard. The contamination of the soil environment with chromium compounds is more and more frequently occurring problem throughout the world. Toxicity effects of chromium on growth and development as it decrease the growth and biomass of plant. A pot experiment was conducted in net house of Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi during 2015-16 to study the effect of FYM and vermicompost on growth and yield of rice in chromium contaminated soil. Five levels of chromium viz. 0, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm with and without vermicompost @ 5 ton ha⁻¹ and farm yard manure @ 10 ton ha⁻¹ were taken. Results indicated that growth parameters, yield attributes and yield of rice decreased with increasing Cr concentration (0, 20, 40, 60, 80 ppm). The parameters like plant height, number of tillers/hill, productive tillers/hill, chlorophyll content, panicle length, number of grains/panicle, test weight, straw yield, grain yield and harvest index significantly increased with the application of vermicompost and FYM. Rice crop can withstand up to 80 ppm of chromium with vermicompost and can tolerate up to 60 ppm with FYM. Hence, toxic effect of Cr on rice crop may well be mitigated more effectively with vermicompost and FYM application.

Keywords

Rice, Chromium, FYM, Growth, Vermicompost, Yield

Article Info

Accepted:
15 January 2019
Available Online:
10 February 2019

Introduction

Chromium (VI) is toxic to agronomic plants at concentration of 0.5 to 5.0 mg mL⁻¹ in nutrient solution and 5–100 mg kg⁻¹ in soil (Ali *et al.*, 2013; Chrysochoou *et al.*, 2012). Recently, the use of a variety of organic and inorganic amendments has attained a

considerable attention for remediation of heavy metal-contaminated soils (Usman *et al.*, 2013; Almaroai *et al.*, 2014; Adrees *et al.*, 2015; Rehman *et al.*, 2015; Rizwan *et al.*, 2016a). Organic and inorganic amendments are used for immobilization of metals in the soils with varying benefits but organic amendments could be better option due to

improvement of physical, chemical, biological properties and fertility status of the soil (Park *et al.*, 2011). The mobility and toxicity of Cr⁶⁺ can be reduced by converting it to the reduced state of Cr³⁺ by means of organic matter and inorganic reducing agents in the soil (Aceves *et al.*, 2007; Kumar and Sharma, 2018). These Organic sources may be organic manures, green manure, rural wastes, crop residues, biofertilizers and vermicompost. The positive effect of vermicompost application on soil properties is well documented and established (Kumar *et al.*, 2018). The immobilizing effect of organic amendments are thought to act through various complex processes *e.g.* formation of stable compounds with organic ligands, surface precipitation and ion exchange (Kumpiene *et al.*, 2008; Ahmad *et al.*, 2011a). Moreover organic amendments may enhance the soil fertility and microbial activity, leading to the amelioration of the soil quality as a whole. These overall modifications generally decrease the mobility and the bioavailability of trace elements, even if temporarily and thus promote the reestablishment of vegetation and increase plant growth (Madejon *et al.*, 2006; Branzini and Zubillaga, 2012). The effect of organic amendments on the mobility and the bioavailability of metal(loid)s depends on the nature of the organic matter itself, its microbial degradability, its effects on soil chemical and physical properties, as well as on the particular soil type and metal(loid)s concerned (Angelova *et al.*, 2013). Immobilization of metals in contaminated soils using amendments is a remediation technique that decreases mobility and phytoavailability of metals in the soils and their uptake by plants (Sabir *et al.*, 2013; Rizwan *et al.*, 2016b; Rehman *et al.*, 2017).

Farm yard manure (FYM) is being used as the major source of organic manure in field crops. Limited availability of this manure is,

however, an important constraint on its use as a source of nutrients. FYM positively controls the crop production and recovers properties of soil and it can be used to decrease heavy metal stress in plants. Farm yard manure (FYM) positively influence crop production, improved soil physical, chemical, and biological properties (Ould Ahmed *et al.*, 2010; Alam *et al.*, 2014) and can be used to reduce heavy metal hazards in plants (Yassen *et al.*, 2007). Farm yard manure application to the soil could be used as an effective measure for reducing Cr toxicity to crop plants in Cr-contaminated soils (Singh *et al.*, 2007). The limited information is available in the literature related to the effect of FYM application on immobilization and detoxification of Cr in soil, bioavailability of Cr, crop yield, and Cr uptake (Singh *et al.*, 2007).

Vermicompost (VC) is an important source of rapidly emerging organic input. It is produced from various organic wastes and it is a rich source of enzymes, antibiotics, immobilized micro flora and growth hormones like gibberellins which regulate the growth of plants and microbes. Vermicompost is a rich source of microorganisms and nutrients and used a soil fertilizer or conditioner. It has a greatest ability to enhance the quality of growing plants and also increases biomass which could suggest that more metal toxicity is improved. However, information is hardly available on the phytotoxicity of Cr in cereals and its remedy. So, the pot experiment was taken for the study of toxic effects of Cr with amendments *viz.*, FYM and Vermicompost to reduce the adverse effects of Cr on the growth, quality and yield of rice. The vermicompost contain high nutrient value, increases fertility of soil and maintains soil health (Suthar *et al.*, 2005). Application of vermicompost in contaminated soil improves soil fertility and physical properties as well as helps in successful approach to

phytoremediation (Zheljzakov and Warman, 2004; Jadia and Fulekar, 2008).

Rice is the most widely consumed staple food crop and a primary food source for 50% of the world's population (Wang *et al.*, 2013; Ramzani *et al.*, 2016). At present, soil contamination of heavy metals including Cr renders a great threat to rice production and subsequently affects food safety. High Cr concentration in soil is toxic to rice, resulting in reduced growth, yield, and dry matter production (Qiu *et al.*, 2010). In rice, most of the Cr was accumulated in roots, but still, a significant fraction can be transported into above ground tissues, including grains, which causes a health issue to human via food chain (Qiu *et al.*, 2011). However very few comparative studies have been performed so far and the choice of a particular organic amendment in assisted phytostabilization strategies often remain empirical (Hattab *et al.*, 2015). So, for remediation of chromium toxicity in rice, we have used certain organic amendments like Farm Yard Manure and vermicompost in this study.

Materials and Methods

Pot experiment was conducted in Net house of the Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi taking rice as a test crop in 2016-17 during kharif season, to study the effect of different Cr concentrations (0, 20, 40, 50, 60, 80 ppm) with and without application of FYM and Vermicompost. Processed 10 kg soil was filled in each polythene lined pots. The pots were irrigated up to field capacity and moisture level is maintained. Pots were treated with required amount of Cr through potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) i.e. Cr (VI), with five different levels like (0, 20, 40, 60, 80 mg/kg soil) and maintained contamination for 15 days. After

15 days of application of chromium, the organic farmyard manure (FYM) i.e., as 50gm/10kg soil and vermicompost (25g/10kg soil) applied to the soil and mixed thoroughly. Pots were incubated for 15 days with organic amendments and watered at field capacity and four week old-seedlings were transplanted on august 1st and five seedlings were transplanted in each pot. All the pots received uniform dose of NPK, and irrigation had supplied to maintain field capacity. The crop was grown up to maturity. Growth parameters, yield attributes and yield were studied before and after harvesting as per investigation required.

The height of plants was measured help of meter scale at 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting from the base of the plant to the tip of the upper most fully opened leaf. Chlorophyll content of the rice plants was measured at 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting by the use of chlorophyll meter in SPAD units.

After panicle emergence, the height was measured up to the tip of the panicle. Number of tillers/hill was counted from each pot at 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting total tillers/hill and productive tillers/hill from each pot was computed. Five panicles were randomly selected from plants in each pot and the length of panicle was measured from the neck node to the tip of the upper most spikelet and average length of panicle was recorded. Grains of five panicles of randomly selected from each pot were separated and counted and their mean value expressed as average grains per panicle as number of filled grains and number of unfilled grains. Grain samples were taken from the threshed and cleaned produce of each pot and 1000 grains were counted and weighed. Protein content (%) in grain was worked out by multiplying the nitrogen content in grain by the factor 6.25 (A.O.A.C, 1995).

Results and Discussion

Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on growth parameters of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Plant height (cm)

The height of rice plant in Cr-contaminated soil is depicted in table 1. It was observed that height of rice plant influenced by FYM and Vermicompost. The plant height generally increased from 30, 60, 90 DAT and there after a gradual decline was observed. It is apparent from the data that plant height was significantly affected by different levels of chromium at all growth stages. With increase in the chromium concentration (0, 20, 40, 60, 80 ppm) the plant height has decreased respectively. Similar results were also reported by Nagarajan (2014).

Addition of amendments like FYM and Vermicompost showed that there is significant increase in plant height (30 DAT) compared to control pots. The highest plant height (58.5 cm) was found in treatment Cr0 +VC followed by the treatment Cr0 +FYM i.e., (56.3 cm). On the other hand, the lowest values of these parameters were obtained from control pot with treatment Cr80 (49.1 cm). The similar trend was noticed with plant height at 60DAT and 90 DAT except a slight increase in plant height and there after a decline in height observed. Interaction of chromium with organic amendments had shown non-significant effect on plant height.

The increase in plant height might be due to an adequate supply of nutrients by amendments. The availability of nutrients is due to improvement in important soil properties given by Ganai and Singh (1988), Singarum (1994). In the absence of any organic amendments, the rice growth was decreased due to the toxicity of Cr VI.

Chlorophyll Content (SPAD)

The data of chlorophyll content was recorded by SPAD at different observation days presented in Table 1. Perusal of data presented that chlorophyll content increased slowly from 30 to 60 DAT and there after a gradual decline was observed at 90 DAT and maturity. It is apparent from the data that chlorophyll content was significantly affected by different chromium levels at all growth stages. The increase in the chromium concentration (0, 20, 40, 60 and 80 ppm) has decreased chlorophyll content respectively. Oxidative stress is induced by more concentration of chromium, which involves induction of lipid peroxidation in plants that cause severe damage to cell membranes. The oxidative stress is induced by chromium initiates the degradation of photosynthetic pigments which causes a decline in growth of the plant. High chromium concentration can disturb the chloroplast ultra-structure there by disturbing the photosynthetic process. Cr stress is one of the important factors that affect photosynthesis in terms of CO₂ fixation, electron transport, photophosphorylation and enzyme activities said by Clijsters and Van Assche (1985). The Chromium toxicity in plants occurs by inhibiting the growth more or less, showing chlorosis. High chromium concentration inhibits photosynthesis and seriously inhibits the root growth reported by Dheebea and Sampathkumar (2012). The results of the pot experiments showed that chlorophyll content rice was significantly affected due to the application of organic amendments. The highest chlorophyll content (40.87) was observed with treatment Cr0+VC followed by treatment Cr0+ FYM (38.5). The plants grown on soil without any amendments Cr80 had shown yellowing of leaves. The application of vermicompost and FYM resulted in a significantly highest chlorophyll content of rice. A similar trend followed

in 60 DAT but during 90 DAT and maturity gradual decline in chlorophyll content was observed due to toxicity effect of Cr VI. The interaction effect between chromium concentration levels and amendments on chlorophyll content was found non-significant in all growth stages. Application of FYM and VC provides all macronutrients as well as micronutrients that may help to increase the chlorophyll synthesis in the plants. Similar results were also reported by Anburani and Manivannan (2002).

Number of tillers hill⁻¹

Data pertaining to number of tillers hill⁻¹ is presented in Table 2. The number of tillers hill⁻¹ increased slowly from 30 to 60 DAT and there after a gradual decline was observed. It is apparent from the data that production of tillers hill⁻¹ was significantly affected by different chromium levels at all growth stages. The increase in the chromium concentration (0, 20, 40, 60, 80) ppm has decreased total tillers hill⁻¹ (10.2, 9.4, 8.0, 6.8, 5.3) respectively and productive tillers hill⁻¹, (8.4, 7.5, 7.2, 6.7, 5.1) also have shown same trend. Similar results like Cr-treated rice plants showed stunted growth and produced less number of tillers and leaves compared to counterparts grown in control has reported by Ahmad *et al.*, (2011b).

The results of the pot experiments showed that a number of tillers hill⁻¹ of rice and productive tillers hill⁻¹ were significantly affected due to the application of organic amendments. The highest total tillers hill⁻¹ and productive tillers hill⁻¹ were observed in all control pots of Cr0+VC followed by Cr0+FYM. The application of vermicompost and FYM resulted in a significantly greater number of tillers hill⁻¹ and productive tillers/hill of rice. Organic sources offer more balanced nutrition to the plants, especially micro nutrients which has caused better

tillering in plants grown with Vermicompost and FYM given by Amitava *et al.*, (2008).

The interaction effect of Cr and amendments indicated that the adverse effect of Cr on tillers hill⁻¹ and productive tillers hill⁻¹ of rice could be alleviated to some extent by amendment application, especially with vermicompost addition. Significantly, the highest number of tillers hill⁻¹ and productive tillers hill⁻¹ were recorded in treatment Cr0+VC; while the maximum tillers reduction was noted by 50 per cent over control at Cr80 level without amendment (Table 2). The interaction effect between chromium concentration levels and amendments on tillers hill⁻¹ was found non-significant in all growth stages.

All these growth parameters have reduced with an increase in chromium concentrations this is seen because when metal content of soil becomes high, the plant will lose its role, possibly because of the lethal exploit by the metal, and the uptake especially increases. Further, because of this improved uptake, metals will interrelate with various cellular mechanisms and they disturb the normal metabolic reactions of plants, producing cellular damage and the death of the plants in severe cases. The decrease in plant growth could be due to the reduction of photosynthetic pigments (Wani *et al.*, 2006 and Sheoran *et al.*, 1990).

Organic amendments are used for the improving soils fertility, enhancing plant growth and decreasing Phyto-available fractions of metals, where similar results reported by Walker *et al.*, (2004). The variation in the above-mentioned parameters recorded might be attributed due to the availability of nutrients. Nutrient availability from organic sources is due to microbial action which is slow and steady and further through improved physical conditions of the

soils as reported by Amitava *et al.*, (2008) and Mirza *et al.*, (2010).

Vermicompost showed better performance it might be due to the presence of plant growth substances identified as indole compounds which could be secreted into the cast and in turn increased plant growth compared to FYM similar result was reported by Atiyeh *et al.*, (2002) and Chaoui *et al.*, (2003). Available nutrient contents of vermicompost, as well as the rate of release, are much higher than that of FYM. The Higher occurrence of different beneficial microorganisms, production of growth promoting hormones, antibiotics, enzymes etc which helps in improvement of soil health and microorganisms were recorded with the application of vermicompost reported by Barik *et al.*, (2006).

The results indicated that Cr affects all growth parameters of rice even though it was reported as an accumulator and tolerant for heavy metals, So upon addition of these organic amendments will reduce the toxicity caused by Cr and significantly increase the growth rate of plants.

Effect of FYM and vermicompost on yield attributes of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Panicle length (cm)

The application of chromium at different concentrations and organic amendments significantly influenced length of the panicle. The results presented in Table 3 showed that plant has slight variations and can withstand with an increase in the levels of chromium up to concentration Cr20 in control and with use of amendments rice can withstand up to treatment Cr 40. It is evident from the results that panicle length varied from (17.5 to 22.2 cm). Among organic amendments, maximum

panicle length(22.2cm) was found associated with the treatment Cr0+VC which was significantly higher than the application of Cr0+FYM (20.2cm) panicle length. The interaction effect between chromium levels and organic sources in respect to the length of panicle and weight of panicle was non-significant.

Number of grains panicle⁻¹

A significant effect on number of grains panicle⁻¹ was reported with application of different levels of chromium. Number of grains panicle⁻¹ depicted in Table 3 which varied from 98.3 to 107 grains panicle⁻¹. It was observed that number of grains/panicle decreased as level of chromium increased which was seen highest with control pot i.e., Cr0 followed by Cr20 which was higher over other treatments Cr40, Cr60, Cr80. It is evident from data that number of grains/panicle varied in FYM and vermicompost amended pots from 130 to 109 grains panicle⁻¹. These organic amendments significantly influenced the number of grains panicle⁻¹ of rice. Maximum number of grains panicle⁻¹ (130 grains panicle⁻¹) was recorded with Cr0+VC followed by Cr0+ FYM (120 grains panicle⁻¹). The addition of these organic amendments has significantly increased the number of grains panicle⁻¹. The interaction effect between chromium levels and organic amendments in respect to a number of grains panicle⁻¹ was found non-significant. The treatment of Cr0+VC was on par with treatment Cr20+VC.

1000 grains weight (g)

The data pertaining to 1000 grains weight provided in Table 3 varies from (21.7g) in Cr0 to (16.0 g) in Cr80 in control treatments without amendments. The data also exhibited that higher 1000 grains weight was found at Cr0, Cr20 as compared to Cr60 and Cr80

without amendments.

FYM and vermicompost amendments significantly influenced 1000 grains weight of rice. Maximum 1000 grains weight (24.0 g) was recorded with treatment Cr0+VC followed by Cr0+FYM (22.2g). The addition of these organic amendments has significantly increased the 1000 grains weight. However, treatment control (Cr0+VC) recorded 1000 grains weight on par with the treatment (Cr20+VC). The interaction effect between chromium levels and FYM and vermicompost amendments in respect to 1000 grains weight was found non-significant.

All these yield attributes like panicle number, grains panicle⁻¹, 1000 grain weight, increased with the addition of vermicompost. It was attributed due to the quick nutrient absorption by plants compared to FYM. Significant differences were observed in yield attributes of rice, it might be due to less nutrient capacity of organic manures which did not meet the requirement as reported by Mirza *et al.*, (2010). The improved growth coupled with the transport of photosynthates towards reproductive structure might have increased the yield attributes and yield due to organic addition (Manivannan and Sriramachandrasekharan, 2009).

The results indicated that Cr affects the yield attributes of rice even though it was reported as a hyper accumulator and tolerant for heavy metals. Cr adversely affects the yield attributes of rice and the FYM and vermicompost amendments alleviated the toxicity caused by Cr and significantly increase the yield attributes and yield of rice plants.

Harvest index (%)

Harvest index of rice affected by chromium levels and organic amendments has been compiled and shown in figure 1 which

revealed that harvest index varies from (46.9 %) in Cr0 to (41.8%) in Cr80. However, higher harvest index seen in treatment Cr0 which was followed by the treatment Cr20 and decreased upon increasing the concentration of chromium.

Different organic amendments significantly influenced harvest index of rice. Maximum harvest index was recorded with treatment Cr0+VC (49.88%) followed by Cr0+FYM (49.43%). The addition of these organic amendments has significantly increased the harvest index. The treatment Cr0+VC found at par with Cr20+VC and Cr0 +FYM. There was a significant difference in the extent of Cr(VI) reduction among the soils treated with organic amendments (Bolan and Thiyagarajan, 2001 and Bolan *et al.*, 2003). Interaction effect between chromium levels and organic amendments in respect to harvest index was found non-significant.

Effect of FYM and vermicompost on grain and straw yield of rice in chromium contaminated soil

The yield of grain and straw has been depicted in the Table 5 and 6 respectively. An adverse direct effect on rice grain yield was shown by application of Cr. The lowest value (20.37 g pot⁻¹) found in the treatment at Cr80 with a reduction in the yield by 23 per cent over control (26.7 g pot⁻¹).

Similar results were also reported in case of the straw yield of rice due to the direct effect of Cr (Table 6). The highest reduction in rice straw yield due to direct effect was observed at Cr80 (26.11g pot⁻¹) by 10 per cent over corresponding to control (29.29 g pot⁻¹). The beneficial effect of Cr was seen at lower level up Cr20 or Cr40 on rice which could be attributed to increased absorption of nutrients like K, Ca and Mg, while at very higher Cr concentration it might have adversely affected

due to phytotoxicity. Similar results were also observed by Parmar and Patel (2015). The Cr is inhibitory to metabolism and acts on a contributory factor in phytotoxicity of wheat (Sharma *et al.*, 1995).

Cr affects most of biochemical and physiological processes in plants consequently productivity and yield are also affected (Kumar *et al.*, 2016). Grain yield of rice is enhanced due to the direct effect of both the amendments FYM and vermicompost over control by 10 and 16 per cent, respectively which is evident in Table 5.

Similar results were also observed in straw yield of rice due to organic amendments application reported in Table 6. The improvement in yield of rice could be

attributed to the addition of amendment viz., FYM and Vermicompost to the soil, which increased the availability of nutrients due to improvement in important soil properties as reported by Ganai and Singh (1988) and Singarum (1994).

The interaction effect between Cr and amendments like FYM and VC was found significant. The adverse effect of Cr on the yield of rice could be alleviated to some extent by amendment application, especially with vermicompost addition.

Significantly, the highest rice grain yield (31.7g) was recorded at treatment Cr0 +VC; while the maximum yield reduction was noted by 35 per cent over control at Cr80 level (20.37g) without amendment (Table 5).

Table.1 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on plant height and chlorophyll content (SPAD) of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Chlorophyll content (SPAD)		
	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT
Cr 0	52.9	78.9	99.0	35.18	32.19	25.33
Cr20	52.8	78.3	97.5	33.50	31.13	22.00
Cr 40	51.9	77.1	96.0	32.84	28.73	18.67
Cr 60	50.8	75.2	93.4	31.44	27.20	15.33
Cr 80	49.1	73.6	91.2	30.56	24.10	11.33
Cr0+FYM	56.3	81.9	102.1	38.50	33.29	27.00
Cr 20+FYM	55.7	79.9	100.6	37.80	31.47	23.33
Cr 40+FYM	54.8	77.5	98.8	36.31	29.07	19.33
Cr60+FYM	53.3	76.6	97.5	34.96	26.59	14.67
Cr 80+FYM	51.7	75.1	93.9	32.97	25.43	13.67
Cr0+VC	58.5	84.7	104.4	40.87	33.96	27.67
Cr20+VC	57.6	83.5	103.8	38.84	32.40	24.67
Cr40+VC	56.7	83.0	101.9	38.01	29.44	22.00
Cr60+VC	55.6	81.4	99.5	36.61	26.94	18.67
Cr80+VC	54.2	79.4	97.4	34.94	24.50	16.33
SEm_±	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.35	0.31	1.56
CD (P=0.01)	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.02	0.89	4.50

Table.2 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on number of tillers in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	30DAT	60DAT	Total Tillers/Hill	Productive Tillers/Hill
Cr 0	7.5	9.5	10.2	8.4
Cr20	6.4	9.1	9.4	7.5
Cr 40	5.8	7.7	8	7.2
Cr 60	4.8	7.1	6.8	6.7
Cr 80	4.1	5.5	5.3	5.1
Cr0+FYM	8.1	13.0	13.1	10.1
Cr 20+FYM	7.5	12.3	12.2	9.7
Cr 40+FYM	7.1	10.8	11.9	9.3
Cr60+FYM	6.3	9.3	10.5	8.1
Cr 80+FYM	5.4	7.9	9.4	6.2
Cr0+VC	9.2	14.8	15.1	12.3
Cr20+VC	8.8	13.2	14.1	11.3
Cr40+VC	8.0	12.8	13.5	10.9
Cr60+VC	7.1	12.2	12.9	9.8
Cr80+VC	6.5	11.5	11.9	8.2
SEm ±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
CD (P=0.01)	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5

Table.3 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on yield attributes of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	Panicle length (cm)	Number of panicles (pot ⁻¹)	No. of Grains/panicle	Unfilled grains /panicle	Test weight (or) 1000 grain weight (g)
Cr 0	18.9	51.0	107	7.7	21.6
Cr20	18.3	47.0	105	8.0	19.3
Cr 40	18.0	40.0	103.3	10.0	18.7
Cr 60	17.7	34.0	101.3	13.7	17.5
Cr 80	17.5	26.5	98.3	15.0	16.0
Cr0+FYM	20.2	65.5	120.7	5.0	22.9
Cr 20+FYM	20.1	61.0	119.3	7.3	21.3
Cr 40+FYM	20.0	59.5	116.7	9.7	20.2
Cr60+FYM	19.0	52.5	111.7	11.0	18.8
Cr 80+FYM	18.4	47.0	109.3	13.0	17.3
Cr0+VC	22.2	75.5	130.7	4.0	24.4
Cr20+VC	21.8	70.5	128.7	6.7	22.8
Cr40+VC	21.7	67.5	122.7	7.0	21.7
Cr60+VC	19.9	64.5	120.3	7.7	19.7
Cr80+VC	19.3	59.5	116	10.3	18.8
SEm ±	0.5	2.0	1.46	1.4	0.4
CD (P=0.01)	1.5	5.5	4.21	4.1	1.3

Table.4 Effect of FYM and vermicompost on protein content and protein yield of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	Protein content (%)	Protein yield (g pot ⁻¹)
Cr 0	6.75	177.30
Cr20	7.21	181.41
Cr 40	6.67	161.38
Cr 60	6.04	136.15
Cr 80	3.54	72.08
Cr0+FYM	9.21	268.28
Cr 20+FYM	8.96	252.77
Cr 40+FYM	8.81	233.26
Cr60+FYM	8.46	213.99
Cr 80+FYM	6.88	168.77
Cr0+VC	11.56	362.62
Cr20+VC	11.67	355.10
Cr40+VC	10.88	308.39
Cr60+VC	10.42	272.45
Cr80+VC	10.00	253.38
SEm ±	0.48	12.66
CD (P=0.01)	1.38	36.56

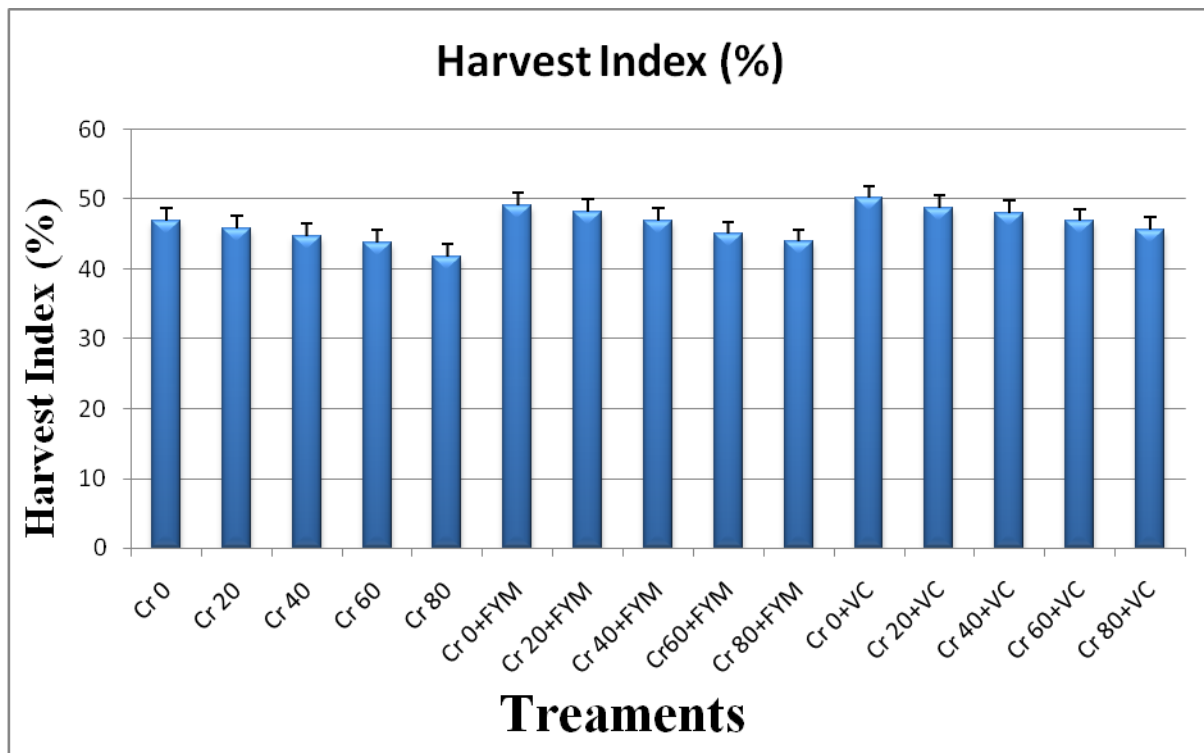
Table.5 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on grain yeild (g pot⁻¹) of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	Control	FYM	VC	Mean
Cr 0	26.27	29.13	31.37	28.92
Cr 20	25.17	28.23	30.43	27.94
Cr 40	24.20	26.50	28.37	26.36
Cr 60	22.57	25.30	26.13	24.67
Cr 80	20.37	24.53	25.33	23.41
Mean	23.71	26.73	28.32	26.26
	SEm ±	CD (P=0.01)		
C	0.12	0.35	SIG	
A	0.09	0.27	SIG	
C*A	0.21	0.61	SIG	

Table.6 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on straw yield (g pot⁻¹) of rice in chromium contaminated soil

Treatments	Control	FYM	VC	Mean
Cr 0	29.29	29.59	31.48	30.12
Cr 20	29.67	30.27	30.47	30.14
Cr 40	28.30	29.89	30.20	29.46
Cr 60	26.49	28.46	30.30	28.42
Cr 80	26.11	27.25	29.21	27.52
Mean	27.97	29.09	30.33	29.13
	SEm ±	CD (P=0.01)		
C	0.23	0.65	SIG	
A	0.17	0.50	SIG	
C*A	0.39	1.13	SIG	

Fig.1 Effect of FYM and Vermicompost on harvest index of rice in chromium contaminated soil



This beneficial effect of amendments like FYM and VC also ascribed to increased microbial activity which might have helped in reduction of the toxic form (Cr⁶⁺) to non-toxic form (Cr³⁺) by microbial activity, by acting as electron donors, and O₂ level of the soil is

lowered thereby creating reduced conditions. Almost similar trend was noticed for the straw yield of rice as an influence by the direct effect of Cr as well as interaction effect of Cr and amendments (Table 6). These results were in agreement with the result of Bolan *et*

al., (2003) and Yuji *et al.*, (2004). This improvement in yield could be mainly attributed due to the reduction in the bioavailability of Cr and thus reduce toxic effects of Cr in the soil. Bioavailability of metal in the soil environment and soil particles is said to be the fraction of the total metal in the interstitial pore water that is available to the receptor organism. More specifically, it refers to the biologically available fraction (or pool) that can be taken up by an organism and can react with its metabolic machinery. By immobilization of metals, the bioavailability of metal can be reduced. This could be achieved by the addition of organic amendments where these amendments increase the immobilization of metal through adsorption reactions, the formation of organo-chromic complexes or reduction of toxicity in soil or by chelation. The grain and straw yield has been dropped after applying heavy metals which have been accredited to the toxic effects of metals on the propagation of roots and shoots. The characters of rice vary under various treatments of chromium. High organic matter and macro and micronutrients enhance both the soil physical, chemical and biological properties and the plant yield. FYM increased the organic carbon of the soil and it improves both soil quality and growth of plants (Hati *et al.*, 2007) and enhanced accessibility of all type of nutrients in soil because of organic and inorganic combinations (Yadav *et al.*, 2000).

Effect of chromium levels and organic sources on the quality parameter of rice

Protein content (%)

The crude protein content ranged from 3.54 to 6.75 per cent. The plants from control treatment (Cr80) had the lowest content (3.54 %) of crude protein. A significant increase in crude protein content was observed due to the

application of vermicompost. Only a small variation was observed with FYM. Scrutiny of the data showed that maximum protein content (11.56 %) recorded in rice grain with the treatment Cr0+VC followed by treatment Cr0+FYM (9.21%) compared the treatment Cr0 alone (6.75%). This may be due to the high availability of nitrogen for protein synthesis. FYM amendment showed the better supply of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and enhanced soil physical environment than an amendment one as reported by Bhattacharyya *et al.*, (2008). The reduction in protein content may be due to the poor availability of nitrogen, similar results were also reported by Muthusamy and Jayabalan (2001) (Table 4).

Protein yield (g pot⁻¹)

There is marked variation in the protein yield of rice grain. The protein yield in grain differed significantly due to chromium concentrations. Maximum protein yield was noticed highest (177.30 g pot⁻¹) with the treatment Cr0 applied which was significantly superior over all other higher chromium levels. However, control, 20 ppm and 40ppm chromium differed significantly among them regarding protein yield.

Scrutiny of the data showed that maximum protein yield (362.6 g pot⁻¹) recorded in rice grain with the treatment Cr0+VC followed by treatment Cr0+FYM (268.28 g pot⁻¹) compared the treatment Cr0 alone (177 g pot⁻¹). Organic manures increased the plant growth and yield as well as the soil quality. The mineral elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, copper and zinc content of paddy are gradually decreased with the increase in chromium concentrations.

The decrease in the protein content of *Brassica juncea* under Cd and Pb stress has

been reported by John *et al.*, (2009). These heavy metals may cause fragmentation of proteins due to reactive oxygen species, thus, leading to declining in the protein content. Due to lowest oxidative stress in vermicompost and FYM amended the soil, plant protein content was highest under this amendment compared to others.

In conclusion, the present study indicated that Cr affects the growth, quality and yield attributes of rice even though it was reported as a hyper accumulator and tolerant for heavy metals. Cr adversely affects the growth, yield attributes and yield of rice. Application of FYM and vermicompost alleviated the toxicity of Cr and significantly increase the growth, yield attributes and yield of rice plants. All the growth parameters and yield attributes like panicle number, grains /panicle, 1000 grain weight, increased with the addition of FYM vermicompost. It was attributed due to the quick nutrient absorption by plants compared to FYM. The improved growth coupled with the transport of photosynthates towards reproductive structure might have increased the yield attributes and yield due to organic addition.

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How to cite this article:

Ramya Krishna Koka, P.K. Sharma, Jiten Behera and Gayathri Chalageri. 2019. Remediation of Chromium Toxicity by FYM and Vermicompost in Rice (*Oryza sativa*). *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 8(02): 1906-1922. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.802.222>