

Original Research Article

Effect of Vermicompost and Zn on Physico-Chemical Properties of Soil, Growth and Yield of Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) var. Supper Green

ABSTRACT

The objective of experiment was to show the effect of Vermicompost and zinc on soil health and yield attributes of okra. The design applied was 3x3 RBD having three levels of vermicompost @ 0, 50 and 100% ha⁻¹, three levels of Zn @ 0, 50 and 100% ha⁻¹ respectively. The result obtained with treatment T9 (Vermicompost @ 100% + Zn @ 100%) that showed vermicompost in combination resulted in a slight in soil pH 7.28, EC 0.388 dS m⁻¹ and bulk density 1.40 Mg m⁻³ and particle density 2.64 Mg m⁻³. In postsoil of fertilizers observations were resulted in significant increase in pore space 48.20%, water holding capacity 43.22 %, organic carbon 0.52 %, and available N 307.14 kg ha⁻¹, P 34.14 kg ha⁻¹, K 186.58 kg ha⁻¹ and Zn 0.57 mg kg⁻¹, significant increase in case of Nitrogen kg ha⁻¹, Phosphorus kg ha⁻¹, Potassium kg ha⁻¹ and Zinc mg kg⁻¹ was found to be significant among other treatments in okra cultivation and soil quality improvement. The maximum yield regarding, gave the best results with respect to plant height 120.70 cm, number of leaves plant⁻¹ 49.31, number of fruit plant⁻¹ 24.22, and yield of fruits 135.59 q ha⁻¹. It gave highest yield 135.59 q ha⁻¹. It was also revealed that the application of Zinc with organic manures was excellent source for fertilization than fertilizers.

Keywords: Okra, Vermicompost, Zinc, Physico-chemical properties of Soil, Growth and Yield etc.

INTRODUCTION

Okra is a popular vegetable which is cultivated in the tropical and sub-tropical region of the world. Okra belongs to the Malvaceae family and semi pollinated in nature which plays an important role to the demand of vegetables in the country where they are scanty in the market. The nutritional constituents of okra include calcium, protein, oil and carbohydrates; others are Iron, Magnesium and Phosphorus. Most okra is eaten in cooked or processed form. Young fruits may be eaten raw, the oil could be as high as in poultry eggs and soyabean. **Adesida *et al.*, (2019).**

Okra is most popular in India, Nigeria, Sudan, Pakistan, Ghana, Egypt, Berlin, Saudi Arabia, Mexico and Cameron. Largest area and production is in India followed by Nigeria. Total area under okra in India reported to be 528.37 thousand hectare, production 6145.97 thousand tonnes and productive highest in 2018-19. West Bengal is the leading state of area and production of okra, way has area 77.40 thousand hectare and production 913.32 thousand tonnes. Highest production is 17.40 t ha of Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh climate is good for okra that in total 22.64 thousand hectare and production is 303,05 thousand tonnes in 2018-19 **National Horticulture Board data, (2018-19).**

Use of Vermicompost has been advocated in integrated nutrient management (INM) system in vegetable crops. Vermicompost helps in reducing C:N ratio, increased humic acid content, cation exchange capacity and water-soluble carbohydrate. Vermicompost is a source of micro and macro nutrients and acts as a chelating agent. Vermicompost is greatly humified through the fragmentation of parent organic materials by earthworms and colonization by micro-organisms **Singh *et al.*, (2013).**

Vermicompost is a mixture of worm castings, undigested organic wastes, microbes, vitamins, enzymes, hormones and antibiotics. It has less soluble salts, neutral pH, greater ion exchange capacity, humic acid content, nitrates, calcium and magnesium. It improves water holding capacity of the soil. It contains plant hormones like auxins and gibberellins and enzymes which believed to stimulate plant growth and discourage plant pathogens. It also enriches the soil with useful microorganisms which add different 4 enzymes like phosphatases and cellulases to the soil. It enhances germination, plant growth and thus over all crop yield, It is rich in NPK and retain the nutrients for long time **Tensingh *et al.*, (2017).**

Zinc mainly functions as the metal component of a series of enzymes. The most important enzymes activate by this element are carbonic anhydrase and a number of dehydrogenases. Zinc deficiency is thought to restrict RNA synthesis, which in turn inhibits protein synthesis. Zinc is also involved in auxin production as well as flower and fruit setting. Shoots and buds of zinc deficient plants contain very low auxin, which causes dwarfism and growth reproduction **Nusrat *et al.*, (2020).**

METHODOLOGY

The field experiment is to be conducted out during the Zaid season 2022 central research farm of department of soil science and agricultural chemistry, Naini Agricultural Institute, Prayagraj (Allahabad) 211 007, (U.P.), located at 25°24'30'' North latitude 81°51'10'' East longitude and 98m above mean sea level. Representing the Agro-ecological sub region [North Alluvium plain zone (0-1% slop)] and Agro-climatic zone (Upper gangetic plain region).

Argo Climatically, Prayagraj district represents the subtropical belt of the South East of (U.P.), and is endowed with extremely hot summer and fairly cold winter. The maximum temperature of the location ranges between 46°C and seldom falls below 4°C-5°C. The relative humidity ranges between 20-94%. The average rainfall of this area is around 1100mm annually.

The soil samples will be randomly collected from one site in the experiment plot prior to tillage operation from a depth of 0-15 cm and 15-30 cm. The volume of the soil sample will be reduced by conning and quartering the composites soil sample will be air dried and passed through a 2 mm sieve by way of preparing the sample for physical anlysis, bulk density, particle density, pore space %, water holding capacity % (Muthuvel *et al.*,1992) and chemical analysis, pH (Jackson, 1958), EC (Wilcox,1950), organic carbon (Walkley and Black,1947), available nitrogen (Subbaih and Asija,1956), phosphorus (Olsen *et al.*,1954), potassium (Toth and Prince,1949), and zinc (Lindsay and Norvell,1969).

Table 1. Treatment combination of Okra var. Supper green

S. No.	Treatment combination
T ₁	Absolute Control,
T ₂	(Vermicompost @ 0 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 2.5kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₃	(Vermicompost @ 0 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 5kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₄	(Vermicompost @ 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 0kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₅	(Vermicompost @ 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 2.5kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₆	(Vermicompost @ 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 5kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₇	(Vermicompost @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 0kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₈	(Vermicompost @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 2.5kg ha ⁻¹),
T ₉	(Vermicompost @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ and Zinc @ 5kg ha ⁻¹).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Soil parameters

The composition of vermicompost and Zn have significant increase on the soil parameters. The increase of pore space %, water holding capacity %, organic carbon, available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and zinc with the improvement of soil parameters, table 2. revealed that application of different levels of vermicompost and Zn have following roll, on soil. In treatment T₁ lowest data observed particle density 2.61 and 2.63 Mg m⁻³, pore space 42.34 and 40.12%, water holding capacity 38.35 and 36.16% and T₉ shows the highest particle density 2.64 and 2.66 Mg m⁻³, pore space 48.20% and 46.96%, water holding capacity 43.22% and 41.98% respectively in 0-15cm and 15-30cm depth of soil. Also in table 2. shown bulk density with highest in T₁ 1.48 and 1.50 with lowest in T₉ 1.40 and 1.43 respectively in 0-15cm and 15-30cm depth of soil.

Table 3. shown that in Treatment T₁ have lowest pH 7.20 and 7.21, EC 0.213 and 0.228 dS m⁻¹, organic carbon 0.37 and 0.30%, nitrogen 252.13 and 243.96 kg ha⁻¹, phosphorus 22.10 and 20.37 kg ha⁻¹, potassium 140.25 and 132.08 kg ha⁻¹, zinc 0.39 and 0.18 mg kg⁻¹ and T₉ have highest pH 7.28 and 7.29, EC 0.388 and 0.391 dS m⁻¹, organic carbon 0.52% and 0.45%, nitrogen 307.14 and 298.97 kg ha⁻¹, phosphorus 34.14 and 32.23 kg ha⁻¹, potassium 186.57 and 178.41 kg ha⁻¹, zinc 0.57 and 0.35 mg kg⁻¹ respectively in 0-15cm and 15-30cm depth of soil.

Physical and Chemical properties respectively are shown where its clear that the T₉ treatment is better followed by T₈. It eventually shows that the vermicompost and Zn application is the beneficial effect on the soil, that will maintain the soil. T₁ shows that lowest effect on the soil parameters.

Table 2. Effect of different levels of Vermicompost and Zn on physical properties of soil

Treatments	Bulk density (Mg m ⁻³)		Particle density (Mg m ⁻³)		Pore space (%)		Water holding capacity (%)	
	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm
T ₁	1.48	1.50	2.61	2.63	42.34	40.12	38.35	36.16
T ₂	1.47	1.48	2.62	2.64	42.99	40.86	38.99	36.87
T ₃	1.46	1.47	2.61	2.63	43.53	41.28	39.51	37.23
T ₄	1.47	1.49	2.63	2.64	43.87	41.98	39.87	37.95
T ₅	1.46	1.48	2.62	2.64	45.38	43.51	40.33	38.52
T ₆	1.45	1.47	2.63	2.66	46.95	45.22	41.96	40.26
T ₇	1.44	1.45	2.62	2.65	47.35	45.98	42.32	40.93
T ₈	1.42	1.44	2.64	2.66	47.86	46.37	42.84	41.31
T ₉	1.40	1.43	2.64	2.66	48.20	46.96	43.22	41.98
F-test	NS	NS	NS	NS	S	S	S	S
S.Em. (±)	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.09	0.87	0.76

C.D.@5%	-	-	-	-	2.59	1.98	1.87	1.62
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UNDER PEER REVIEW

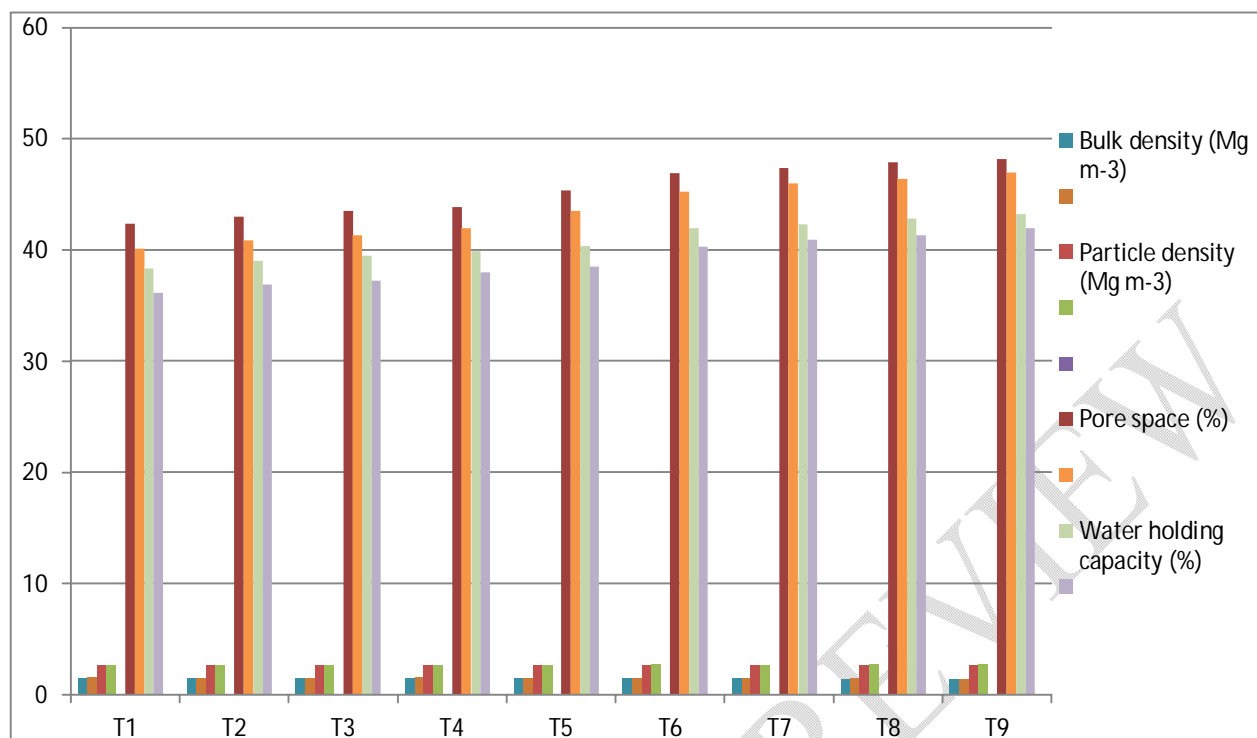


Fig. 1. Effect of different levels of Vermicompost and Zn on physical properties of soil

Table 3. Effect of different levels of Vermicompost and Zn on chemical properties of soil

Treatments	pH		EC (dS m ⁻¹)		Organic Carbon (%)		Nitrogen (kg ha ⁻¹)		Phosphorus (kg ha ⁻¹)		Potassium (kg ha ⁻¹)		Zinc (mg kg ⁻¹)	
	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm	0-15 cm	15-30 cm
T ₁	7.20	7.21	0.213	0.228	0.37	0.30	252.13	243.96	22.10	20.37	140.25	132.08	0.39	0.18
T ₂	7.22	7.23	0.231	0.246	0.39	0.33	261.08	252.91	23.11	21.20	142.59	134.43	0.45	0.24
T ₃	7.23	7.24	0.356	0.371	0.44	0.40	287.11	278.94	27.35	25.44	169.32	161.15	0.41	0.21
T ₄	7.21	7.22	0.327	0.342	0.45	0.38	271.65	263.48	25.98	24.07	161.74	153.57	0.46	0.26
T ₅	7.23	7.24	0.318	0.333	0.47	0.40	278.57	270.4	27.64	25.73	165.33	157.16	0.48	0.27
T ₆	7.24	7.25	0.364	0.379	0.48	0.41	294.85	286.50	28.74	26.83	178.87	170.70	0.43	0.21
T ₇	7.26	7.27	0.287	0.300	0.49	0.40	267.75	259.58	25.48	23.57	154.88	146.80	0.44	0.23
T ₈	7.27	7.28	0.373	0.388	0.50	0.43	302.43	294.26	32.66	30.75	180.12	171.95	0.51	0.30
T ₉	7.28	7.29	0.388	0.391	0.52	0.45	307.14	298.97	34.14	32.23	186.58	178.41	0.57	0.35
F-test	NS	NS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S.E.m. (±)	-	-	0.23	0.18	0.01	0.03	1.09	1.02	0.67	0.74	0.90	1.08	0.004	0.004
C.D.@5 %	-	-	0.41	0.71	0.02	0.07	2.32	1.98	1.42	1.23	1.90	2.18	0.461	0.253

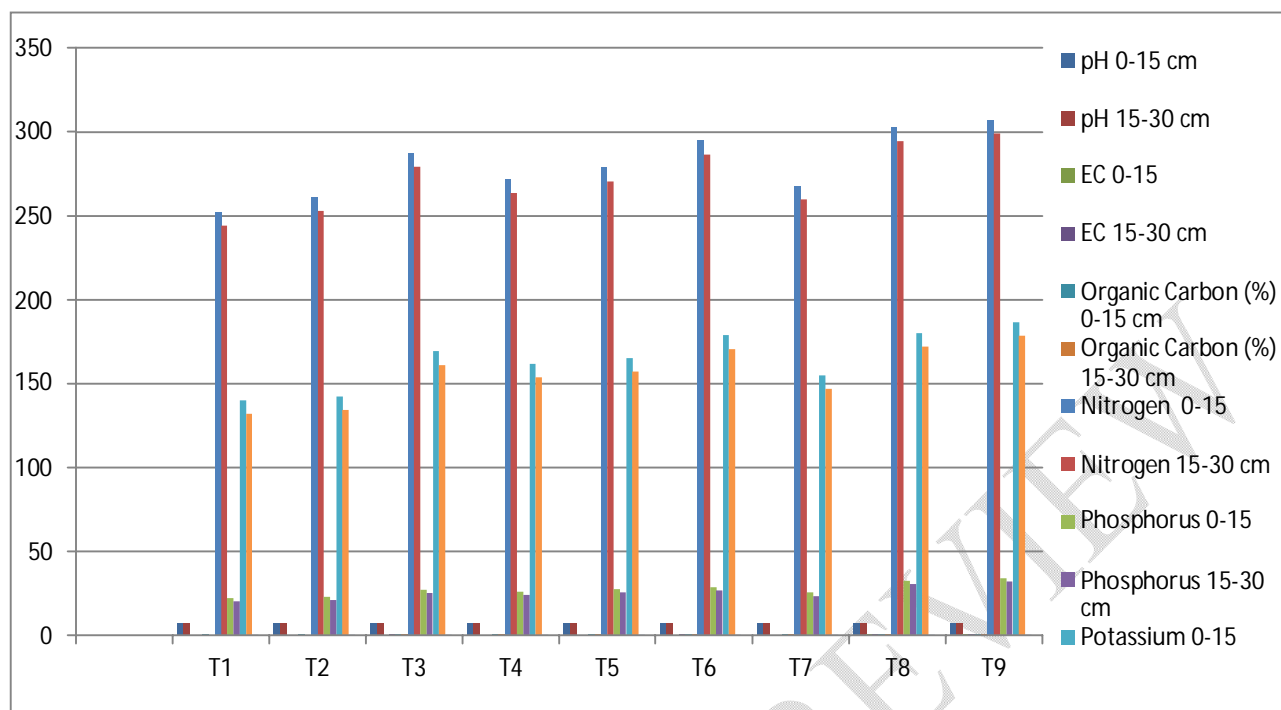


Fig. 2. Effect of different levels of Vermicompost and Zn on chemical properties of soil

Selling price of Okra (Yield) = 1000 q⁻¹

According to following table 3. The economy of different treatment concerned, the treatment T₉ provides highest net profit of ₹ 92165.34 with cost benefit ratio 1:3.12 however, the minimum net profit of ₹ 12633.84 was recorded in the treatment T₁ with cost benefit ratio is 1:1.36.

Table 4. Effect of different treatment combination on cost benefit ratio (C:B) of Okra

Treatment	Yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Selling price (₹ q ⁻¹)	Gross return (₹ ha ⁻¹)	Total cost of cultivation (₹ ha ⁻¹)	Net Profit (₹ ha ⁻¹)	Cost Benefit ratio (C:B)
T ₁	47.56	1000	47560	34926.16	12633.84	1:1.36
T ₂	52.06	1000	52060	35008.66	17051.34	1:1.48
T ₃	73.71	1000	73710	35091.16	38618.84	1:2.10
T ₄	61.46	1000	61460	39092.91	22367.09	1:1.57
T ₅	107.34	1000	107340	39175.41	68164.55	1:2.70
T ₆	115.91	1000	115910	39257.91	76652.09	1:2.90
T ₇	87.53	1000	87530	43259.66	44270.34	1:2.02
T ₈	118.74	1000	118740	43342.16	75397.84	1:2.73
T ₉	135.59	1000	135590	43424.66	92165.34	1:3.12

CONCLUSION

On the basis of above findings, it concluded that the treatment combinations of T₉ (Vermicompost @ 100% + Zn @ 100 %) shows best results with respect to in comparison to other treatment combinations. It gives highest profit of ₹ 92165.34 ha⁻¹ with highest benefit cost ratio is 1:3.12. So, Vermicompost and Zinc for profitable production of Okra and good for soil.

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