Original Research Article

Effect of Agronomic Fortification through Enriched Organics and Foliar Nutrition in Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica L.) on Soil Biological Properties under Organic Condition

R. Krupashree1, Satyanarayana Rao1* and R. Venkanna2

1Department of Agronomy, 2Department of Agricultural Entomology, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, India

*Corresponding author

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at Main Agricultural Research Station, Raichur, during kharif, 2018 to study the effect of agronomic fortification on through Zn and Fe enriched organics and foliar nutrition in foxtail millet (Setaria italica L.) cultivation. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with three replications. Application of Zn and Fe enriched compost + foliar spray of panchagavya recorded significantly higher bacterial, fungal, actinomycetes, N2-fixers and phosphorous solubising bacteria after harvest (61.33 × 10⁶, 6.33× 10⁴, 30.50 × 10³, 27.00 × 10⁶ and 16.28 × 10⁶ CFU g⁻¹ of soil, respectively) and it was found on par with the treatment receiving Zn and Fe enriched vermicompost + foliar spray of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ and Zn and Fe enriched vermicompost + foliar spray of panchagavya. Microorganisms are indication of soil ability to store and recycle nutrients and energy this helps in stimulating and enhancing the millet yield. The lower microbial population (bacterial, fungal, actinomycetes, N₂-fixers and phosphorous solubising bacteria) was observed with compost application alone (25.00 × 10⁶, 4.00 × 10⁴, 15.00 × 10³, 20.40 × 10⁶ and 14.10 × 10⁶ CFU g⁻¹ of soil respectively).

Keywords
 Foxtail Millet
 Setaria italica,
 Agronomic Fortification

Introduction

Organic farming system is based on the management of soil organic matter, which in turn maintains the physical, chemical, and biological properties of soil. It is now a well-established fact that organically managed soil exhibits greater soil organic carbon and total nitrogen, lower nitrate leaching and biological soil quality, so better soil health is inevitable for better growth and development of crop leading to higher production (Drinkwater et al., 1998 and Glover et al., 2002).

Soil micro-organisms are the living part of soil organic matter present in the soil. The microbial biomass and microbial activities in soil are crucial to sustain the productivity of soil. Organic farming is reported to have enhanced both microbial biomass and microbial activity by 20-30% and 30-100%, respectively (Stolze et al., 2002).

The soil having high organic matter content ensures greater microbial activity and greater soil N supplying power than the soil having less organic matter. Soil organisms form a
food web that decomposes organic matter and releases nutrients in the process. In food web bacteria and fungi, which obtain energy by decomposing soil organic matter directly. Protozoa and some nematodes are organisms that graze on bacteria and fungi, releasing nitrogen and phosphorous with prone to fixation in the soil (unavailable form for plant uptake) that can then be utilized by plants. In addition to helping break down organic matter, decomposers are often eaten by other arthropods (e.g., spiders) and can contribute to supporting populations of beneficial predatory arthropods. (Babalad et al., 2011)

Foxtail millet (Setaria italica L.), is fairly drought tolerant. Due to its quick growth, it can be grown as a short-term catch crop either as sole crop or intercrop and Foxtail millet is a very rich source of various micro and macro nutrients, vitamins as well as minerals. The yield level of this crop is not stable under rainfed conditions due to its cultivation on marginal soils with less inputs use and potential yields are yet to be achieved (Hariprasanna., 2016).

The crop responds very well to organics due to its low nutrient requirement and the yield decline is mainly due to low soil fertility status and can be maintained on sustainable manner under organic system by increasing the soil microbial activity which are major component for nutrient recycling and making it available for plants uptake for growth and development of the crop. Hence micro organism plays a major in the organic production system. Resorting to enrichment with organic manures which acts as natural chelates seems to economically viable.

The enrichment of organic manures with micronutrients particularly Zn and Fe not only enhances the rate of decomposition but also improves the nutrient status (Prasenjit et al., 2016). The present proposed investigation not only helps to maintain crop yields but also reduces the cost of production of foxtail millet cultivation since nutrients losses are reduced.

The present study was carried out to know the effect of enriched organics on soil microbial population in foxtail millet production under organic production system.

**Materials and Methods**

A field experiment was conducted during the Kharif 2018 at organic block of Main Agricultural Research Station (MARS), University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, which is situated between 16° 12’ North latitude and 77° 20’ East longitude with an altitude of 389 meters above the mean sea level and it falls within the North Eastern Dry Zone (Zone 2) of Karnataka.

A variety, SiA-2644 which is high in Fe and medium in Zn content was selected for study. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with 10 treatments replicated thrice. The treatment consisted of application of Compost equivalent to 100% RDN (T1), Enriched compost with ZnSO₄ @ 15 kg ha⁻¹ and FeSO₄ @ 10 kg ha⁻¹, equivalent to 100% RDN (T2), Enriched vermicompost with ZnSO₄ @ 15 kg ha⁻¹ and FeSO₄ @ 10 kg ha⁻¹, equivalent to 100% RDN (T3), Compost equivalent to 100% RDN + Soil application of ZnSO₄ @ 15 kg ha⁻¹ and FeSO₄ @ 10 kg ha⁻¹ (T4), Enriched compost with Zn and Fe, equivalent to 100% RDN (T5) + Foliar spray of 3% Panchagavya at 30 and 45 days after sowing (T5), Enriched vermicompost with Zn and Fe, equivalent to 100% RDN (T6) + Foliar spray of 3% Panchagavya at 30 and 45 days after sowing (T6), Compost equivalent to 100% RDN + soil application of ZnSO₄ @ 15 kg ha⁻¹ and FeSO₄ @ 10 kg ha⁻¹ (T4) + Foliar spray of 3% Panchagavya at 30 and 45 days after sowing (T7), Enriched compost with Zn and Fe, equivalent to 100% RDN (T2) + Foliar...
spray of 0.5% ZnSO\(_4\) and FeSO\(_4\) each at 30 days after sowing (T\(_8\)). Enriched vermicompost with Zn and Fe, equivalent to 100% RDN (T\(_3\)) + Foliar spray of 0.5% ZnSO\(_4\) and FeSO\(_4\) each at 30 days after sowing (T\(_9\)) and Compost equivalent to 100% RDN + soil application of ZnSO\(_4\) @ 15 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and FeSO\(_4\) @ 10 kg ha\(^{-1}\) (T\(_4\)) + Foliar spray of 0.5% ZnSO\(_4\) and FeSO\(_4\) each at 30 days after sowing (T\(_{10}\)).

Known quantity of organic manures as per the requirement of treatments (compost and vermicompost) are enriched with micronutrients like ZnSO\(_4\) and FeSO\(_4\) at the recommended dose ZnSO\(_4\) @ 15 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and FeSO\(_4\) @ 10 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and the manures were allowed to ferment for a month by frequently sprinkling of water and mixing the contents 2 to 3 times a day.

The enriched manures were applied at the time of sowing as per the treatments (Anilkumar and Kubsad, 2017, Patil et al., 2017 and Nikhil and Salakinkop, 2017).

The soil of the experimental site was deep black, slightly alkaline with a pH of 7.71, EC 0.22 d Sm\(^{-1}\) and medium organic carbon (0.6 %) and had low nitrogen (137.2 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) and high phosphorus and potassium (74.70 and 752.5 kg ha\(^{-1}\)), low Zinc (0.58 ppm) and high iron (13.91) availability in soil. The initial soil microbial population like bacteria, fungal, actinomycetes, N\(_2\)-fixers and PSB (37.88× 10\(^6\), 4.30 × 10\(^4\), 16.66 × 10\(^3\), 20.00 × 10\(^5\) and 14.00 × 10\(^6\) CFU g\(^{-1}\) of soil respectively) in experimental were analysed with the Serial dilution and agar plate method (Pramer and Schmidt, 1964).

The seeds were treated with Azospirillium @ 40g per kg of seed and they were dibbled at 4 cm apart in the shallow furrows opened at 30cm apart.

The crop was sown on 4\(^{th}\) August, 2018. The soil sample are collected after harvesting of the crop and stored in the deep freezers to avoid contamination and reduction of microbial population and samples are analysed.

**Results and Discussion**

Soil micro-organisms play a very important role in soil fertility not only because of their ability to carry out bio-chemical transformation but also due to their importance as a source and sink for mineral nutrients. Use of organic manures is the object to accelerate microbial processes to enhance availability of nutrients in the as similar form.

The microbial activities are enhanced as the fresh organic material acts as the nutrient source for the diverse soil flora and fauna. Organics modify the micro-climate, alter the environment of soil microbes, enhance soil flora and fauna activity, modify soil moisture regimes and properties associated with it and soil temperature in the root zone.

Microbial biomass is the total sum of all micro-organisms present in soil. Addition of organic materials might have enhanced the microbial activity in the soil and the consequent release of complex organic substances which form ligands with iron and would have promoted iron from precipitation, and also direct addition of iron through inorganic sources (Sharma et al., 2001).

Bacterial, fungal, actinomycetes, N\(_2\)-fixers and phosphorous solubilizers population differed significantly due to different agronomic fortification through enriched organics and foliar spray after harvest of the crop (Fig. 1 and 2).
Table 1 Population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes after harvest of foxtail millet as influenced by agronomic fortification through organic nutrient management practices

| Treatments                                      | Bacteria (No. × 10^6 CFU g⁻¹ of soil) | Fungi (No. × 10^4 CFU g⁻¹ of soil) | Actinomycetes (No. × 10^3 CFU g⁻¹ of soil) | N₂-fixer (No. × 10^6 CFU g⁻¹ of soil) | PSB (No. × 10^6 CFU g⁻¹ of soil) |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Initial values                                  | 37.88                                 | 4.3                               | 16.66                                       | 20.00                               | 14.00                            |
| T1: Compost*                                   | 25.00                                 | 4.00                              | 15.00                                       | 20.40                               | 14.10                            |
| T2: Enriched compost** with Zn and Fe          | 32.00                                 | 4.33                              | 15.83                                       | 22.30                               | 14.72                            |
| T3: Enriched vermicompost*** with Zn and Fe    | 45.00                                 | 5.00                              | 20.00                                       | 24.67                               | 15.29                            |
| T4: Compost* + Soil application of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ | 38.33                                 | 4.67                              | 17.00                                       | 23.00                               | 14.83                            |
| T5: Enriched compost** with Zn and Fe + Foliar spray of Panchagavya | 61.33                                 | 6.33                              | 30.50                                       | 27.00                               | 16.28                            |
| T6: Enriched vermicompost*** with Zn and Fe + Foliar spray of Panchagavya | 54.00                                 | 5.67                              | 23.67                                       | 26.11                               | 15.72                            |
| T7: Compost* + Soil application of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ + Foliar spray of Panchagavya | 26.00                                 | 4.33                              | 15.83                                       | 22.07                               | 14.50                            |
| T8: Enriched compost** + Foliar spray of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ | 53.00                                 | 5.33                              | 23.40                                       | 25.00                               | 15.43                            |
| T9: Enriched vermicompost*** + Foliar spray of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ | 56.00                                 | 6.00                              | 26.00                                       | 26.80                               | 15.87                            |
| T10: Compost* + Soil application of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ + Foliar spray of ZnSO₄ and FeSO₄ | 40.00                                 | 5.00                              | 19.00                                       | 24.50                               | 15.08                            |
| S. Em±                                         | 1.56                                  | 0.45                              | 0.51                                        | 0.91                                | 0.41                             |
| C. D. at 5%                                    | 4.63                                  | 1.32                              | 1.52                                        | 2.70                                | 1.23                             |

*Compost equivalent to 100% RDN in T1, T4, T7 and T10; DAS: Days after sowing
**Enriched compost equivalent to 100% RDN in T2, T5 and T8
***Enriched vermicompost equivalent to 100% RDN in T3, T6 and T9
Soil application: ZnSO₄ @ 15 kg ha⁻¹ and FeSO₄ @ 10 kg ha⁻¹
Foliar spray: 0.5 % ZnSO₄ and 0.5 % FeSO₄ @ 30 DAS and 3.0 % of Panchagavya at 30 and 45 DAS
Fig. 1 Population of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes after harvest of foxtail millet as influenced by agronomic fortification through organic nutrient management practices

![Graph showing population of bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes across different treatments](image)

Fig. 2 Population of N$_2$-fixers and phosphorous solubilizing bacteria after harvest of foxtail millet as influenced by agronomic fortification through organic nutrient management practices

![Graph showing population of N$_2$-fixers and phosphorous solubilizing bacteria across different treatments](image)

Application of Zn and Fe enriched compost equivalent to 100% RDN+ foliar spray of 3% panchagavya recorded significantly higher bacterial, fungal, actinomycetes, N$_2$-fixers and phosphorous solubising bacteria after harvest ($61.33 \times 10^6$, $6.33 \times 10^4$, $30.50 \times 10^3$, $27.00 \times 10^6$ and $16.28 \times 10^6$ CFU g$^{-1}$ of soil, respectively) and found on par with application of Zn and Fe enriched vermicompost equivalent to 100% RDN + foliar spray of $0.5\%$ ZnSO$_4$ and FeSO$_4$ each at 30 DAS ($56.00 \times 10^6$, $6.00 \times 10^4$, $26.00 \times 10^3$, $26.80 \times 10^6$ and $15.87 \times 10^6$ CFU g$^{-1}$ of soil, respectively) and Zn and Fe enriched vermicompost equivalent to 100% RDN + foliar spray of $3.0\%$ panchagavya at 30 and 45 DAS ($54.00 \times 10^6$, $5.67 \times 10^4$, $23.67 \times 10^3$, $26.11 \times 10^6$ and $15.72 \times 10^6$ CFU g$^{-1}$ of soil, respectively) and the lower microbial population (bacterial, fungal, actinomycetes, N$_2$-fixers and phosphorous solubising bacteria) was observed with compost application alone ($25.00 \times 10^6$, $4.00 \times 10^4$, $15.00 \times 10^3$, $20.40 \times 10^6$ and $14.10 \times 10^6$ CFU g$^{-1}$ of soil, respectively) could be due to application of organic manures which might have stimulated the growth and activities of soil microorganisms (Table 1).

Higher microbial population with application of Zn and Fe enriched compost, equivalent to 100% RDN + foliar spray of 3% panchagavya 30 and 45 DAS, Zn and Fe enriched vermicompost equivalent to 100% RDN + foliar spray of 0.5% ZnSO$_4$ and FeSO$_4$ each at 30 DAS and Zn and Fe...
enriched vermicompost equivalent to 100 % RDN + foliar spray of 3.0 % panchagavya at 30 and 45 DAS could be due to application of organic manures which might have stimulated the growth and activities of soil microorganisms. Cumulative effect of enriched organic manures with foliar spray of micronutrients/liquid organics in increased the organic carbon content of soil as which is the carbon and energy sources for microbes to multiply rapidly in the soil. Microorganisms are indication of soil ability to store and recycle nutrients and energy. Foliar spray of panchagavya was highly beneficial in improving bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes, N₂ fixing and phosphorous solubilizing bacteria. Increased activity of beneficial microorganism might also be due to fast decomposition organic matter fraction through enriched organics. These results are inconformity with the findings of Sharma et al., (2001), Palekar (2006), Ramamoorthy et al., (2009), Gore and Sreenivasa (2011) and Kiran et al., (2015).

In conclusion the assessing soil quality, where soil quality depends on the flora and fauna present in the soil, soil biological properties are very important. Microbial biomass and soil microbial activity are vital for maintaining soil productivity. There is a need to provide a balanced proportion of microbial biomass and activity in the soil to ensure a consistent release of nutrients to plants. The study on the effect of agronomic fortification with enriched organics on the aspects of microbial biomass envisages the potentiality of organic farming for maintaining soil health and sustainable production.

References

Anilkumar, A. H. and Kubsad, V. S., 2017, Effect of fortification of organics with iron and zinc on growth, yield and economics of rabi sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.) Moench]. J. Farm Sci., 30(4): 547-549.

Babalad, H. B., Patil, R. K., Math, K. K. and Palakshappa, M. G., 2011, Effect of different management practices on soil Arthropods population. Uni. Agric. Sci., Dharwad.

Deshmukh, C. K. and Urkude, R. N. 2014. Physico-chemical and microbial status of malkhed lake at chandur railway, district: Amravati. The Bioscan. 9(2): 677-682.

Drinkwater, L. E., Wagoner, P. and Sarrantonio, M. 1998. Legume based cropping systems have reduced carbon and nitrogen losses. Nature. 396: 262-265.

Glover, J. D., Reganold, J. P. and Andrews, P. K. 2000. Systematic method for rating soil quality of conventional, organic, and integrated apple orchards in Washington State. Agr. Ecosys. Environ. 80: 29-45.

Gore, N. S. and Sreenivasa, M. N., 2011, Influence of liquid organic manures on growth, nutrient content and yield of tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.) in the sterilized soil. Karnataka J. Agric. Sci., 24(2): 153-156.

Hariprasanna., K. 2016, Foxtail millet nutritional importance and cultivation aspects. Indian Farming., 65(12): 25-29.

Kiran, Satyanarayana Rao, Vivekananda, R. and Shubha, S., 2015, Effect of nutrient management practices through organics on soil biological properties in organic chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) cultivation under rainfed condition. The Ecoscan, 7: 183-187.

Nikhil, K. and Salakinkop, S. R., 2017, Influence of agronomic bio-fortification of zinc and iron on their density in maize grain and nutrients uptake. Int. J. Environ. Sci. Nat. Res., 7(2).

Palekar, S., 2006, Text book on
ShoonyaBandovaladanaisargikaKrushi, published by Swamy Anand, Agri Prakashana, Bangalore, Karnataka (India).

Patil, S. V., Halikatti, S. I., Hiremath, S. M., Babalad, H. B. and Sreenivasa, M. N., Hebsur, N. S. and Somanagouda, G., 2012, Effect of organics on growth and yield of chickpea \((Cicer arietinum\) L.) in vertisols. *Karnataka J. Agri. Sci.*, 25(3): 326-331.

Pramer, D. and Schmidt, E. L., 1964, Experimental soil microbiology. Burgers Pub. Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA. Pujari, B. T. and Gaddankeri, S A., 1998, Maximizing production of pigeonpea under dry tract of peninsular India. Proceedings of eighty fifth session of the *Indian Sci. Congr.*, Hyderabad, P. 17.

Prasenjit, R., Siba, P. D., Rajiv, R. and Debasis, G., 2016, Agronomic Bio-fortification of food crops with zinc and iron for ameliorating their deficiencies in humans: constraints and possibilities. *Indian J. Fert.*, 12(7): 28-35.

Ramamoorthy, K., Arthanari, P. M. and Amanullah, M. M., 2009, Effect of FYM with and without enrichment on soil microbial population, soil fertility, yield and economics of rainfed finger millet \((Eleusine coracana\) L. Gaertn). *Green Farm.*, 2(11): 748-750.

Sharma, B., Singh, A. P. and Sinha, M. K., 2001, Effect of poultry manure as a source of zinc, iron and as complexing agent on Zn and Fe availability and crop yield in calcareous soil. *J. Indian Soc. Soil Sci.*, 32: 519-521.

Stolze, M., Piorr, A., Haring, A. and Dabbert, S. 2000. The Environmental impacts of organic farming in Europe. In Dabbert, S., Lampkin, N., Michelsen, J., Nieberg, H. and Zanoli, R. (eds). Organic Farming in Europe: Economics and Policy. University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany, 6: 127.

How to cite this article:

Krupashree, R., Satyanarayana Rao and Venkanna, R. 2020. Effect of Agronomic Fortification through Enriched Organics and Foliar Nutrition in Foxtail Millet \((Setaria italica\) L.) on Soil Biological Properties under Organic Condition. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 9(11): 1295-1301. doi: [https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.911.151](https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.911.151)