Potential of Biogas Slurry and Compost to Improve Growth and Yield of Okra at Different Levels of Chemicals Nitrogen

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Overview

- Bioslurry and compost
- Application in the soil
- Link of Bioslurry and compost with organic fertilization

Current status in Pakistan

- Among Asian countries, China, India and Bangladesh are major user of bioslurry and compost for sustainable agriculture.
- use of bioslurry and compost concept is on initial stages in Pakistan
- Dire need to focuss on this technology for sustainable agriculture.

What is Bioslurry?

- Bioslurry is a byproduct, obtained from the biogas plant after the digestion of dung or other biomass for the generation of methane rich gas.(smith & Elliot,1990; George et al.,2005)
- Digested slurry contains
 - organic nitrogen (mainly amino acids)
 - abundant mineral elements i.e macro & micronutrients
 - low-molecular-mass bioactive substances
 - Hormones
 - humic acids
 - Vitamins

(Liu et al., 2008)

Bioslurry application to soil: advantages

- Supplies essential nutrients
- Enhances water holding capacity
- Enhances soil aeration
- Accelerates root growth
- Inhibits weed seed germination
 - (Pathak et al., 1992; Garg et al., 2005).
- prevents adverse environmental impacts of waste disposal (Garg et al., 2005)

Multi-Dimensional Benefits of Bioslurry

- Balanced Nutrition
- Pollution Free
- Defense Against Pests
- Maintains Soil Fertility
- Quality Food
- Wholesome

What is Compost?

- Aerobically decomposed organic material derived from plants and animal source.
- Rich in nutrients
- Used in gardens, landscaping, horticulture and agriculture (for field crops)

(Martens,2000)

Advantages of Compost

- Act as soil conditioner
- Organic fertilizer
- Source of humus or humic acid
- Act as a natural pesticide for soil
- Useful for erosion control
- Useful for Land and stream reclamation

(Martens., 2000)

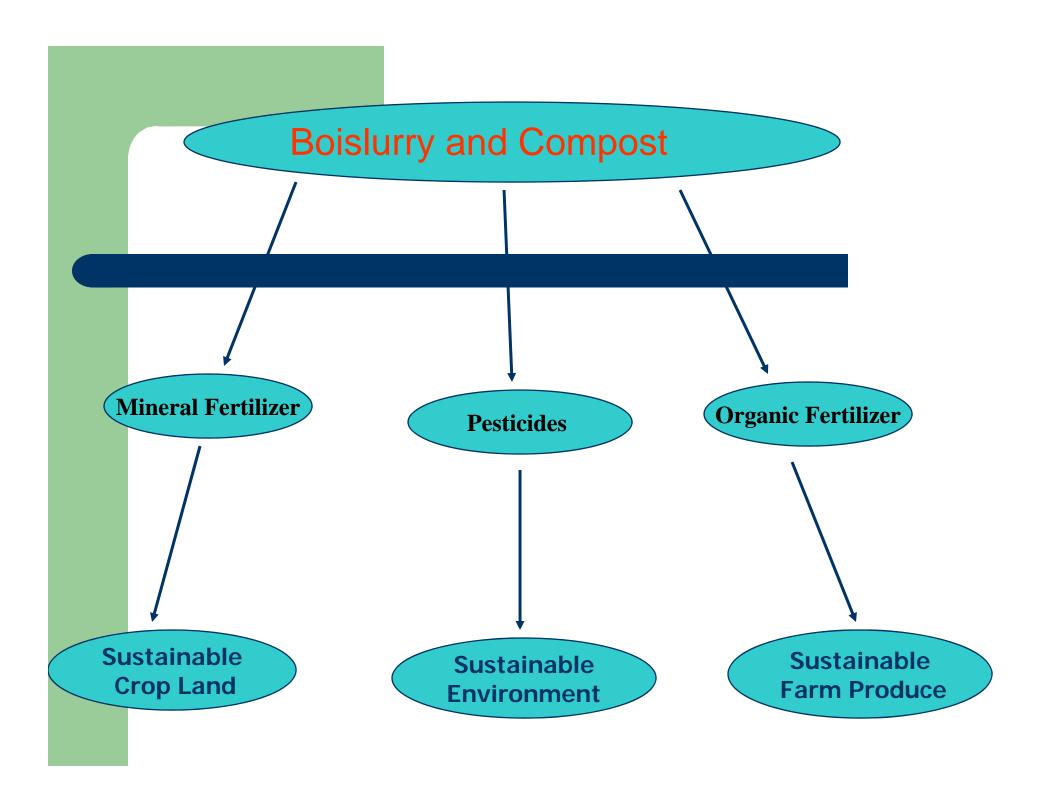
Need for project:

Organic matter in soils of Pakistan less than 1% Reasons?

- Semiarid and arid climate
- Extensive farming i.e continus mining of nutrients
- Extensive use of inorganic fertilizers
- Lack of organic farming
- Poor extension services

How to use organic material for sustainable crop production?"

- Organic fertlizer can't be substitute of inorganic fertilizers
- But integrated use of ornganic and inorganic fertilizers can restore
 - fertility
 - Organic matter status of soil
 - Improve soil physical and chemical properties of soils
 - Mediate environmental adverse effects
 - Improve quantitatively and qualitatively crop production (sing et al,1995)



Objectives

- Efficient utilization of waste material for sustainable agriculture
- To reduce the poverty by decent work i.e this concept create new jobs,bring the development of biogas and compost related business in pakistan
- Improvement of the physical status of the soil.
 - Increased soil fertility.
 - Increased water-holding capacity of the soil.
 - Enhanced activity of the micro-organisms in the soil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Kind of experiment: Field Experiment
- Crop: Okra
- No of treatments 7
- No of replication
- Experimental design RCBD

Treatments Plan:

- T_1 = Control (Recomende NPK)
- T_2 = Biogas slurry @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + Recomende NPK
- T₃ = Biogas slurry @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + 75% of N+recommended PK
- T_4 = Biogas slurry @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + 50% of N+recommended PK
- T_5 = Compost @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + Recomende NPK
- T_6 = Compost @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + 75% of N+recommended PK
- T_7 = Compost @ 600 kg ha⁻¹ + 50% of N+recommended PK

Parameters studied

- 1. Plant height (in cm)
- 2. Number of branches
- 3. Number of flowers
- 4. Number of fruit sets
- 5. Fruit yield per plant
- 6. Root weight
- 7. Root Lenght
- 8. Nitrogen concentration in Okra fruit and shoot (%)
- 9. Nitrogen uptake by Okra fruit and shoot
- 10. Soil physical properties

Summary

 Bioslurry and compost may increase growth and yield of crops, act as a soil conditioner and source of nutrients for sustainable agriculture.

THANKS