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Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth,yield and Quality of Cucumber(Cucums Sativus L.) Cv.Hassan Local Grown Under Protected and Open Field Conditions M Anjanappa 2008

Long-term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management System on Soil Properties and Productivity in Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka BELLAKKI M. A 1995

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality of Grain Amaranth (Amaranthus Hypochondriacus L.) Salman Khan R.M. 2018

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yeild Potentiality of V1 Mulberry Variety V. Manjunath 2006

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management and Planing Geometry on Growth and Yield of Aerobic Rice Paramesh, V 2010

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) on Growth and Yield of Chickpea (Cicer Arietinum L.) Under Irrigated Condition [With CD Copy] Zala Dashrathbhai Arajanbhai 2022

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality of Tomato (Solanum Lycopersicum L.) Var. Arka Rakshak Nagoni P. Siddaling 2015

Long -term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Organic Matter , Nitrogen and Micronutrient Cations Pools in Rice -wheat Cropping System[with CD Copy]. Karamjit Singh Sekhon 2005

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yield of Soyabean Cv MACS-124 Under Irrigated Condition K. B. Nawale 1997

The growth and yield of Zea Mays. Effects of an integrated nutrient management Divya Jain 2020-10-26 Master's Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Agrarian Studies, grade: 8.5, , course: Agronomy, language: English, abstract: The aim of this study is to study the effect of integrated nutrient management on the growth and yield of kharif Maize and to work out the economics of different nutrient management treatments. As the chemical’s fertilizers play an important role in plants life so that these chemicals should not be avoided completely as they are the potential sources of the high amount of nutrients in easily available forms. These fertilizers greatly affect enzymatic activities in the soil profile but poor management of the chemical fertilizers has a key role in lowering the yield productivity and deteriorate the soil health also. So, to achieve optimum crop production, there is a need to use the combination of organic sources, inorganic sources, bio-fertilizers. Maize (Zea mays L.) requires the nutrients i.e., macronutrients as well as micronutrients for obtaining the higher crop growth and yield. The micronutrients content in organic manure may be sufficient to meet the crop requirement but the low soil fertility is the major problem to maintain sustainability in production. The application of organic manure do not produce optimum yield due to low nutrient status but they play a direct role in plant growth by the mineralization they provide the essential nutrients which furthermore improves the physical and biological properties of the soil. The use of organic plays an important role in maintaining soil health due to the build-up of soil organic matter, beneficial microbes. “Biofertilizer” is a substance that contains living organisms. It promotes growth by increasing the supply or availability of primary nutrients to the host plant. These are not fertilizers because fertilizers directly increase soil fertility by adding nutrients. They add nutrients through the natural processes of fixing atmospheric nitrogen, solubilizing phosphorus, and stimulating plant growth through the synthesis of growth promoting substances. Azotobacter is dominant among the free-living forms of nitrogen fixers. It has been used extensively as a production technology in many countries and there were 20-29 percent increase in yield. Hence, the judicious application of these combinations can sustain soil fertility and productivity. In general, scheduling of fertilizers is based on the individual nutrient requirement of the crop and the carry-over effect of manure and fertilizer applied to precede crop is ignored.

Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) in a Sustainable Rice-Wheat Cropping System Anil Mahajan 2009-05-07 Agriculture is the main occupation in India and about 75% of its population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood. It is the dominant sector that contributes 18% of the gross domestic product. Thus, agriculture is the foundation of the Indian economy. The maximum share of Indian exports is also from the agriculture sector. As the population of the country is increasing trem- dously, approximately at the rate of 19 million every year over the existing popu- tion of more than 1 billion (approximately 1. 18 billion), the food grain production must necessarily be increased. This can be done by increasing crop production to match the population growth rate of 2. 2% per annum, which is expected to stabilize at 1. 53 billion around 2050. There is no doubt that the Green Revolution in India during the late 1960s brought self-sufficiency in food grain production, mainly through the increase in rice and wheat crop yields – the two main crops of the country which play an important role from food security point of view. However, the excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides, and the neglect of organic manures for these crops, has resulted in the

deterioration of physical, chemical and biological health of the ri- and wheat-growing soils. Owing to the deterioration of the health of these soils, the productivity of the rice–wheat cropping system has now either got reduced or in some places has become constant for the last decade.

Studies on Long Term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Pools of Carbon and Nitrogen in Rhizosphere Soils of Finger Millet - Groundnut Cropping System K.S. Spoorthishankar 2021

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management System Sorghum Chickpea Cropping Sequence P. P. Gawai 2003

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality of Bird of Paradise (Strelitzia Reginae) (L.) H. A. Yathindra 2012

Long Term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Soil Fertility and Rice Productivity CHANDRA KUMAR N 2001

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality Attributes in Turmeric (Curcuma Longa L.) [With CD Copy] Vaibhav Garg 2019

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Sustainable Cabbage and Tomato Production 2002

Integrated Nutrient Management for Sustainable Crop Production Milkha Aulakh 2008-02-25 Both nutrient scarcities and surpluses alike can threaten this balance.

Integrated Nutrient Management in Underground Vegetable Crops Firdos Vani 2019-06-25 Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Biology - Botany, grade: 3, , course: HORTICULTURE, language: English, abstract: This work focuses on horticulture, more precisely on integrated nutrient management in underground vegetable crops. Vegetable comprises large number of plants, consumed as leaf, fruits, flowers, stem, roots etc. They are rich in nutrients like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. They are mostly cultivated around the year throughout the country. India is the second largest producer of vegetables next to China in the world. It is cultivated in an area of 9575 (‘000’ ha) with production of 166608 (‘000’ MT) with the productivity of 17.40 MT/ha (NHB, 2016). Nowadays, modern agriculture depends heavily on use of chemical fertilizers for boosting crop yield. However, indiscriminate use of fertilizers has an adverse effect on long term soil health and environment which has global attention. The realistic solution is Integrated Nutrient Management system are the combined application of chemical fertilizers, alongwith organic manure, green manure, bio-fertilizer and other organic recyclable materials for crop production. Vegetable comprises large number of plants, consumed as leaf, fruits, flowers, stem, roots etc. They are rich in nutrients like carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. They are mostly cultivated around the year throughout the country. India is the second largest producer of vegetables next to China in the world. It is cultivated in an area of 9575 (‘000’ ha) with production of 166608 (‘000’ MT) with the productivity of 17.40 MT/ha (NHB, 2016). Vegetable growing is the most remunerative enterprise as it is adopted on small and marginal holding with high production in short duration. Being a source of farm income, it creates impact on the agricultural development and economy of the country. Vegetables are cheaper source of minerals, vitamins and fiber with high calorific values. There is an increasing demand of vegetables both for domestic as well as for export, which can earn valuable foreign exchange for country.

The Integrated Use of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers on Production and Soil Fertility in Ethiopia Mintesinot D. 2020-04-17 Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject Geography / Earth Science - Geology, Mineralogy, Soil Science, grade: A-, , course: Graduate Seminar, language: English, abstract: Soil fertility decline is a big issue in the Agriculture of Ethiopia. The depletion of soil fertility is the main problem to sustain agricultural production and productivity in many countries. Soils in Ethiopian have low levels of plant nutrients due to their removal by erosion and leaching by high rainfall. One of the major constraints for crop production in Ethiopia is improper nutrient management. Organic fertilizer improves physical and biological activities of soil but they have comparatively low in nutrient content, so larger quantity is required for plant growth. However, inorganic fertilizer is usually immediately and fast containing all necessary nutrients that are

directly accessible for plants, but the continuous use of inorganic fertilizers alone causes soil organic matter: degradation, soil acidity, and environmental pollution. So the integrated nutrient management system is an alternative system for the sustainable and cost-effective management of soil fertility by combined apply of inorganic with organic materials resulting in rising soil fertility and productivity without affecting the environment. In this review the improvement of soil fertility and crops production (Girma Chala and Gebreyes Gurmu, 2018) Conducted an experiment on Organic and Inorganic Fertilizer Application and its Effect on Yield of Wheat and Soil Chemical Properties of Nitisols the research finding output at Holetta Agricultural Research Center in 2014 to 2015 these results of soil analysis after harvesting revealed that application of organic fertilizer improved soil pH, OC, total N and available P, the highest wheat grain and biomass yield (6698 kg/ha and 19417 kg/ha respectively) were obtained from the application of 50% VC and 50% N and P followed by full dose of recommended rate N and P from inorganic fertilizer resulting in 6241 kg/ha grain and 18917 kg/ha biomass yields respectively. The objective of this review has assessed the effects of integrated organic and inorganic fertilizers on soil fertility and productivity. The study revealed that the appropriate application of organic with inorganic fertilizers increases productivity without negative effect on yield quality and improves soil fertility than the values obtained by organic or inorganic fertilizers separately.

Studies on the Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality of Apricot Cv. New Castle 2007

Effect of integrated nutrient management under Punjab conditions on late sown mustard (Brassica campestris L.) Divya Jain 2021-07-13 Master's Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject Instructor Plans: Agriculture / Forestry / Gardening, grade: 8.5, , language: English, abstract: The present investigation entitled “Effect of integrated nutrient management on late sown mustard under punjab conditions (Brassica campestris L.)” was conducted during rabi season of 2018-19 with the objective to find out the impact of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield, nutrient content, nutrient uptake and economics of Mustard. The soil of experimental field was clay loam texture, alkaline in nature with pH (7.91), EC is (0.59) and available nitrogen (205.5) kg ha-1, available phosphors (12.7 kg ha-1), available potassium (231.5 kg ha-1), available sulphur (7.50 kg ha-1), available zinc (0.94) and boron (0.72 mg kg-1). The experimental results revealed that significantly maximum growth parameters (plant height, branches plant-1, dry matter accumulation, and leaf area index), yield attributes (siliqua length, siliquae plant-1, seeds siliqua-1and test weight), yield (grain and stover), nutrient uptake(N, P, K, S, Zn and B) by grain and stover and available soil nutrient (N, P, K, S, Zn, and B), were noticed under the application of 100% NPK+40 kg S+1.5 B+20 kg Zn ha-1 as compared to rest of the treatments. The increment in seed yield under application of 100% NPK+40 kg S+1.5 B+20 kg Zn ha-1 was 25.32 % over 100% NPK. Likewise, maximum gross return, net return and B:C ratio were also recorded with the application of 100% NPK+40 kg S+1.5 B+20 kg Zn ha-1. Besides, this combination also improves the quality of produce and physico-chemical properties of soil. The results revealed that among nutrient management practices, the application of 75% RDF + FYM 10t ha-1 being at par with 75% RDF + vermicompost 5t ha-1 recorded maximum growth and yield attributes, grain (24.14 and 21.74 q ha-1, respectively), strover (81.75 and 75.24 q ha-1, respectively) & biological yield (104.82 and 99.44 q ha-1, respectively), nutrient content and NPK uptake of mustard. In contrast, the application 75% RDF + FYM 10t ha-1 exhibited maximum net return (43228.5 ₹ ha-1) and B: C (1.05) of mustard.

STUDIES ON INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT IN BROCCOLI (Brassica oleracea var. italica) Ruchirangina Mohanta

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth, Yield and Quality of Irrigated Cotton Cv. NHH-44 S. S. Tuwar 1998

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Yield and Certain Quality Parameters of Tomato (Lycoperzicon Oseulentum Mill.) HARIKRISHNA B. L 2000

Long Term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management in Sorghum Based Cropping Systems of Physico-Chemical Properties of Vertisols KULKARNI V. D 2002

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management and Recycling of Crop Residue in Maize (Zea Mays L.) - Potato (Solanum Tubersom L.) Crop Sequence MALLKARJUNA B. O 1999

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Soil Properties, Wheat (Triticum Aestivum L.) Yield and Residual Effect on Pearl Millet (Pennisetum Glaucum L.) [With CD Copy] Tadele Amdemariam Kidane 2014

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Seed Yield, Quality and Its Storability in Field Pea (Pisum Sativum L..) [With CD Copy] Vineeta Pandey 2018

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management and Organic Farming Practices on Yield and Quality of Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco (Nicotiana Tabacum L) Hussain Almahasneh 2009

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Seed Yield, Quality and Storage Life of Soyabean Rachna Rana 2011

Long Term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Zn, Mn, Fe and Cu Fractions in Soil [With CD Copy] Pukhraj Katariya 2016

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management in Pearlmillet Under Dryland Conditions Munish Nagpal 2002

Studies on the Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management in a Bajra-wheat Cropping System Roshan Lal 1992

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yield of Soyabean Cv. Masc-124 Under Irrigated Condition K. B. Navale 1997

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management in Summer Mungbean [Vigna Radilata (L.) Wilczek] [With CD Copy] Shital kumar 2021

Long Term Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Cotton Yield and Soil Properties in Action Based Cropping System in Rainfed Vertisol MOHAN KUMAR G 2002

Plant Nutrition for Food Security Rabindra N. Roy 2006 Food security is an issue of global concern, and it will be determined to a large extent by developments in plant nutrition. This publication examines key topics relating to plant nutrition with special reference to integrated nutrient management for crop production, including present and future demand for plant nutrients, soil fertility and crop production, management of plant nutrients and their sources, nutrient management guidelines for major field crops, economic and policy issues, food quality and consumer health, and environmental issues.

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Productivity of Onion Sumit Rai 2016-04-01

Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management in Wheat Under Different Planting Systems Ram Niwas Sepat 2008