

Effect Of Npk Fertilizer On Fruit Yield And Yield

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The Effect of Fertilizer-NPK Sources, Methods of Application and Mulching Versus Non-mulching on Yield and Quality of Tomatoes CRC Press

The Workshop produced recommendations for future research and actions to make the goal of greater crop production from wetland soils a reality.

Effect of Rick Hush Ash, NPK Fertilizer and Lime on the Growth and Development of Maize (Zea Mays L.) New India Publishing

Approximately 1500 scientists from around the globe participated in the International Grassland Congress at the University of Kentucky in 1981, sharing existing knowledge of grasslands and exploring methods for increasing the productivity of livestock/forage systems so as to better feed mankind while maintaining or improving environmental quality. Of the nearly 500 papers presented on previously unpublished original research or experimental research and development projects, 273 were selected for inclusion in this book. They cover the current basic and applied research on production and utilization of forages from grasslands the world over.

Effect of NPK Fertilizer Briquettes and Availability of NPK in Soil and Yield and Quality of Tomato Springer Nature

This book is a specialized monograph on soil physical conditions and root-system relations. It attempts to explain the importance of physical properties of soil by showing how they affect root growth and functions; and on the other hand, how roots themselves change their environment. Emphasis is placed on the interactive effects of soil physical factors. An attempt has been made to analyze the possibilities of the root system's modification by both soil and plant management. The book is addressed to research workers and advanced students in soil and plant sciences and may also be of interest to agronomists and related specialists.

Effect of Endomycorrhizal Fungi and Compost on the Yield and Quality of Maize and Sunflower Plants in Poor Nutrients Soil Int. Rice Res. Inst.

The book provides a review and synthesis of boreal mire ecosystems including peat soil properties, mire hydrology, carbon and nutrient cycling, and classification of mire sites. The emphasis, however, is on peatland forests as a renewable natural resource. The approach originated in northern Europe, because there, especially in Finland,

operational scale forest drainage has a long tradition based on research aiming to maintain and increase wood production on peatlands. Whenever relevant, a closer look is also given to other countries in Europe, Canada, and the USA. The results of recent studies on different environmental effects of peatland forestry are also discussed in detail.

Wheat Crop Management Academic Press

This unique book provides a comprehensive, up-to-date collection of information on the genetic factors, agronomic production methods, and environmental factors that impact the content of vitamins in plants. The effect of various biotic and abiotic stress factors is discussed, and the possible role of some vitamins in plant tolerance to stress factors is also investigated. The book features eye-opening data on vast vitamin variations among farmer-cultivated plants, as well as an extensive comparison between foods grown organically and those grown by conventional methods. With increasing evidence supporting the role of some vitamins in reducing risks of various forms of human cancer, this book provides timely information for researchers, teachers, and students in agronomy, horticulture, plant physiology, food sciences, and human nutrition.

A Photo Guide LAP Lambert Academic Publishing
Advances in Nano-Fertilizers and Nano-Pesticides in Agriculture explores the use of nanotechnology as it provides new approaches for the controlled delivery of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers to improve safety of products with increasing the efficiency of food production and decreased environmental pollution. The development of nanodevices such as smart delivery systems to target specific sites, as well as nanocarriers for chemical controlled release are currently important aspects in novel agriculture and require a strong foundation of understanding not only the technology but the resulting impacts. Fills key knowledge- gaps of bio-nanotechnology, how they interact with plant cells and their biological consequences Focused on the agro-nanotechnology which can be utilized for developing healthy seeds Explores the possibilities of macronutrient nano-based fertilizers

Wetland Soils CIAT

Food insecurity is a fundamental challenge to human welfare and economic growth in Africa. Low agricultural production leads to low incomes, poor nutrition, vulnerability to risk and threat and lack of empowerment. This book offers a comprehensive synthesis of agricultural research and development experiences from sub-Saharan Africa. The text highlights practical lessons from the sub-Saharan Africa region.

Efficiency of Nitrogen Fertilizers for Rice CRC Press

Temperate Horticulture Is A Very Important Component

Of Horticulture As It Is Only Confined To The Hilly Regions Of A Country. For Fruit Crops, It Represents A Group, Which Is Physiologically Diverse From The Sub-Tropical And Tropical Fruit Crops Grown In Other Regions. For Vegetables And Floriculture It Has Immense Potential For The Keeping The Nation Well Supplied With Off-Season And Exotic Vegetables And Flowers All The Year Round.

Current Scenario kassel university press GmbH

Management-induced degradation of soil chemical and microbial quality is one of the most pressing concerns and a considerable threat to the sustainability of agroecosystems. However, information on this important issue is limited and largely based on short-term studies. A long-term experiment initiated in 1939 at the University of Pretoria provided a unique opportunity to assess the direct and residual effects of manure and inorganic fertilizers on soil chemical properties, microbial components and maize yield in rotation with field pea. Long-term addition of manure resulted in increased total organic C (TOC), total N and available P levels in the soil. Seasonally, these nutrients exhibited variations that appeared to be related to influences of crop rotation. Soil N content in an adjacent native site remained relatively constant but tended to increase in the control and manured plots. Soil microbial biomass C, N and P and microbial populations were affected by previous manure application as well as by crop rotation. Microbial biomass and numbers were generally higher in the manured plots. Manure application also had substantial residual effects and resulted in maize grain yields higher than in the control. Long-term NPK application resulted in decreased TOC and basic cation contents, and lowering of soil pH. The decrease in TOC was greater in single fertilizer treatments whereas basic cation contents and pH declined more in the balanced fertilizer treatments. Soil microbial biomass and numbers were influenced by, and exhibited qualitative changes in response to, long-term fertilization. Crop rotation also exerted effects on chemical and microbial properties of the soil. Maize grain yield showed significant increases in response to balanced fertilizer treatments. Response of maize to simple fertilizer applications was not beneficial in terms of yield returns. These results suggest that judicious use of inorganic fertilizers may, in the long-term, maintain soil quality and productive capacity. A comparison of the effects of residual manure and NPK fertilizers on the content of selected nutrients, microbial properties, C and N inputs, tissue nutrient concentration and crop yield showed differences due to treatments. TOC, total N and available P levels were increased due to residual manure alone or in combination with NPK fertilizers. C and N inputs and tissue P concentration were also generally higher in manured than in the NPK treatment. However, the higher increase in nutrient contents of manured plots was not reflected in microbial properties of the soil. Despite lower nutrient levels, the NPK treatment resulted in relatively greater increases in microbial properties of the soil. The differential responses were largely due to differences in quality and decomposability of organic material. Organic material in the NPK treatment appeared to have a higher decomposition and turnover rate than in other treatments, suggesting that C limitation in soils of low C but good nutrient supply may be compensated by high turnover rates of the available organic materials. The beneficial effect of residual manure on microbial properties and crop yield was decreased by application of supplemental N fertilizer but remained unaffected by application of supplemental K fertilizer. The depressive effect of excess soil P levels on soil microbial properties and crop yield was exacerbated by supplemental N fertilizer and mitigated by supplemental manure and K fertilizer applied to residual P. The decrease in available P levels due to supplemental K application implies that this may serve as a viable alternative to ameliorate soils with excess P levels.

OTS. Scientific Publishers

There is increased emphasis on the impact on environmental quality due to continuous use of chemical fertilizers. The integrated nutrient management system is an alternative and is characterized by reduced input of chemical fertilizers and combined use of chemical fertilizers with organic materials such as animal manures, crop residues, green manure and composts. The nature and the characteristics of nutrient release of chemical and organic are different, and each type of fertilizer has its advantages and disadvantages with regard to crop growth and soil fertility. Therefore, a balanced fertilization strategy that combines the use of chemical, organic or biofertilizer must be developed and evaluated. The present research work was undertaken to study the effect nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium level on the growth of black gram growing under reduced rate of fertilizer (25% and 50%) compromising with FYM as organic fertilizer. This research was designed to study the effect of using organic and inorganic fertilizer on the growth characteristics, chemical composition of black gram and to assess their potential as alternatives to conventional NPK fertilizer.

Advances in Nano-Fertilizers and Nano-Pesticides in Agriculture Springer Science & Business Media

Major tree crops contribute substantially to the economy of many developing countries on the Asian, African and Latin American continents. For example, coffee is the main revenue earner for Kenya. This book provides a comprehensive review of the agronomy, botany, taxonomy, genetics, chemistry, economics, and future global prospects of a range of crops that have great food, industrial and economic value such as cocoa, coffee, cashew, oil palm and natural rubber. Discusses the major tree crops of great economic value to the developing world The author is an eminent scientist who has won numerous awards for his work in this area

Ricebean Woodhead Publishing

Management-induced degradation of soil chemical and microbial quality is one of the most pressing concerns and a considerable threat to the sustainability of agroecosystems. However, information on this important issue is limited and largely based on short-term studies. A long-term experiment initiated in 1939 at the University of Pretoria provided a unique opportunity to assess the direct and residual effects of manure and inorganic fertilizers on soil chemical properties, microbial components and maize yield in rotation with field pea. Long-term addition of manure resulted in increased total organic C (TOC), total N and available P levels in the soil. Seasonally, these nutrients exhibited variations that appeared to be related to influences of crop rotation. Soil N content in an adjacent native site remained relatively constant but tended to increase in the control and manured plots. Soil microbial biomass C, N and P and microbial populations were affected by previous manure application as well as by crop rotation. Microbial biomass and numbers were generally higher in the manured plots. Manure application also had substantial residual effects and resulted in maize grain yields higher than in the control. Long-term NPK application resulted in decreased TOC and basic

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Direct and Residual Effects of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers on Soil Chemical Properties, Microbial Components and Maize Yield Under Long-term Crop Rotation Elsevier

EFFECT OF NPK FERTILIZER ON THE BIOMASS YIELD AND NUTRIENT CONTENT OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS, 2006
Effect of NPK Fertilizer Briquettes on Availability of NPK in Soil and Yield and Quality of Tomato
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Effects of NPK-fertilizer on Growth and Frost Resistance of Eucalyptus Viminalis Labill Seedlings
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 Effects of NPK-fertilizer on Growth and Frost Resistance of Eucalyptus Viminalis Labill Seedlings
 Nitrogen fertilization propiciates greater shoot than root development, reducing lagerly the root/shoot ratio whitc could degrade seedling quality.
 Phosphorus fertilization is more effective in increasing heightdiameter and root dry weight; but this effect is not as remarkable as the N effect. Additional growth from N fertilization is possible when K is also supplied, evidencing the importance of balanced nutrition on eucalypt seedling production. Leaf nutrient concentration varies over time-those of N, P, and Mg decrease; Ca increases; and K remains relatively constant. Determination of critical levels for those elements in foliage should consider age or leaf maturity to produce reliable estimates of seedling nutrition status. In relating growth with leaf nutrient concentration, the element most limiting in the soil is likely to be best estimator of seedling growth.
 Increased rate of fertilization with increase of seedling age is needed to provide superior growth. Hence, the recommended fertilization rate for maximum growth should consider the period of seedling production. In developing mathematical models relating seedling growth performance. Seedling frost resistance is drastically reduced by nitrogen but not by P or K fertilization. Hance, NPK fertilization may reduce seedling frost resistance, but it is atill possible to define intermediate rates to achieve substantial growth without reduction of seedling frost hardness. As those rates tend to increase with seedling age, the recommended dosage of fertilizer shold be associated with time at which the seedlings would be subjected to freezing conditions. Despite good correlations between leaf nutrient concentration and seedling frost resistance, those relationships are casual association, being a consequence of either differences among provences and/or effects of fertilizer. The frequent significance in the seed source fertilizer treatment interaction indicates for each selected provenace the need for a speific study of fertilizer rate and/or formulation to achieve the best performance in growth and frost resistance. The large variability among E. vitaminalis provenances for growth and frost resistance indicates good prospects for genetically improving both traits in this species.
 Compromising Expensive NPK with Cheapest FYM
 Comparative Study of Inorganic NPK Fertilizer and Organic Farmyard Manure Effects on Yield Components of Vigna Mungo L
 Proceedings of the International Symposium, held in Freiburg, Germany, September 18-21, 1989
Effect of Empty Fruit Bunch ASH, Inorganic NPK Fertilizer and Lime on the Growth and Development of Maize (Zea Mays. L) Springer Science & Business Media
 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.

A Smart Delivery System for Crop Improvement GRIN Verlag

This book presents valuable research and advances in technologies related to ricebean cultivation production and utilization. Focusing on ricebean as a possible solution to the problems of nutritional insecurity and growing populations in developing countries, it provides comprehensive insights into its nutritional significance as an alternative food legume and discusses its utilization to prevent potential food calamities. This book is a valuable resource for food scientists and technologists, agricultural scientists, nutritionists and researchers.

Exploiting the Nutritional Potential of an Underutilized Legume Springer Nature

Controlled Release Fertilizers for Sustainable Agriculture provides a comprehensive examination of precision fertilizer applications using the 4-R approach—the right amount of fertilizer at the right time to the right plant at the correct stage

of plant growth. This volume consolidates detailed information on each aspect of controlled release fertilizers, including up-to-date literature citations, the current market for controlled release fertilizers and patents. Presenting the tremendous advances in experimental and theoretical studies on sustainable agriculture and related areas, this book provides in-depth insight into state-of-the-art controlled release mechanisms of fertilizers, techniques, and their use in sustainable agriculture. Conventional release mechanisms have historically meant waste of fertilizers and the adverse effects of that waste on the environment. Controlled release delivery makes significant strides in enhancing fertilizer benefit to the target plant, while protecting the surrounding environment and increasing sustainability. Presents cutting-edge interdisciplinary insights specifically focused on the controlled release of fertilizers Explores the benefits and challenges of 4-R fertilizer use Includes expertise from leading researchers in the fields of agriculture, polymer science, and nanotechnology working in industry, academics, government, and private research institutions across the globe Presents the tremendous advances in experimental and theoretical studies on sustainable agriculture and related areas

The Agronomy and Economy of Important Tree Crops of the Developing World CRC Press

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Effect of Planting Technique and NPK Fertilizer Briquette on Growth and Yield of Banana Under Drip Irrigation Int. Rice Res. Inst.

Wheat, the second cereal crop, is very important in India, because it is the staple food of most of the people of northern, western and central India, where winter is long or medium in duration. Now, with the arrival of dwarf wheat, it is grown in eastern parts of India also, where winter duration is short. Though huge amount of research

works, on different aspects, are being done in different parts of the country, but management oriented book on wheat, is rare. Therefore, on management view points, the book entitled, 'Wheat Crop Management' has been written in 17 chapters covering new strategies for wheat production improvements. Besides this, 138 tables and 22 figures, have been added to it. This book will be useful to both the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Agronomy of all the agricultural colleges/universities. This book will also be useful for students, Research Institutes run by ICAR, Students of the agricultural training centres for references.

Forest Defoliator--host Interactions : a Comparison Between Gypsy Moth and Spruce Budworms, New Haven, Connecticut, April 5-7, 1983