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## CONTENTS

### ***In this Issue***

i-ii

### ***Review***

**Moringa (*Moringa oleifera* L.): An underutilized and traditionally valued tree holding remarkable potential** 1-13

Jattan M., Kumari N., Raj Kumar, Kumar A., Rani B., Phogat D.S., Kumar, S. and Kumar, P.

### ***Original Research in Papers***

**Characterization and evaluation of mountain sweet thorn (*Flacourtia montana* J. Grah) collections** 14-25

Tripathi P.C., Ganeshan S., Radhika V. and Shetti D.L.

**Optimization of methodology for the extraction of polyphenolic compounds with antioxidant potential and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitory activity from jamun (*Syzygium cumini* L.) seeds** 26-35

Arivalagan M., Priyanka D.R. and Rekha A.

**Genetic variability studies in amaranthus (*Amaranthus* spp.)** 36-44

Agadi A.H., Kolakar S., Lakshmana D., Nadukeri S. and Hanumanthappa M.

**Morpho-physiological parameters associated with chlorosis resistance to iron deficiency and their effect on yield and related attributes in potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)** 45-52

Challam C., Dutt S., Sharma J., Raveendran M. and Sudhakar D.

**Responses of different Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) cultivars to water deficit conditions** 53-63

Ayub Q., Khan S.M., Hussain I., Naveed K., Ali S., Mehmood A., Khan M.J., Haq N.U., Shehzad Q.

**Induced variability for yield and its attributing traits in cluster bean [*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub] through gamma irradiation** 64-68

Lavanya H.N., Mishra S., Sood M., Aghora T.S., Anjanappa M., Rao V.K. and Reddy A.B.

***In vitro* multiplication protocol for *Curcuma mangga* : Studies on carbon, cytokinin source and explant size** 69-76

Waman A.A., Bohra P., Karthika Devi R. and Pixy J.



- Effect of fungicide and essential oils amended wax coating on quality and shelf life of sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck)** 77-90  
Bhandari M., Bhandari N. and Dhital M.
- Post-harvest quality and quantification of betalains, phenolic compounds and antioxidant activity in fruits of three cultivars of prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L. Mill)** 91-102  
Gonzalez F.P.H., Saucedo V.C., Guerra R.D., Suarez E.J., Soto H.R.M. Lopez J.A., Garcia C.E. and Hernandez R.G.
- Soil microbial community dynamics as influenced by integrated nutrient management practices in sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) cultivation** 103-113  
Baraa AL-Mansour and D. Kalaivanan
- Effect of spectral manipulation and seasonal variations on cut foliage production and quality of *Philodendron* (*Philodendron* 'Xanadu')** 114-120  
Sujatha A. Nair, Laxman R.H. and Sangama

### **Short Communications**

- Studies on mutagenic sensitivity of seeds of pummelo (*Citrus maxima* Merr.)** 121-124  
Sankaran M., Kalaivanan D. and Sunil Gowda D.C.
- Isolation and characterization of microsatellite markers from *Garcinia indica* and cross species amplification** 125-129  
Ravishankar K.V., Vasudeva R., Hemanth B., Nischita P., Sthapit B.R., Parthasarathy V.A. and Rao V.R.

**Original Research Paper**

## Soil microbial community dynamics as influenced by integrated nutrient management practices in sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) cultivation

Baraa AL-Mansour<sup>\*1</sup> and Kalaivanan D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ministry of Agriculture, Directory of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Lattakia, Syria

<sup>2</sup>Division of Natural Resource Management, ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru

\*Corresponding author e-mail : baraaalmansour@yahoo.com.

### ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the effect of integrated nutrient management practices on the microbial community dynamics of soils under sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) at ICAR - Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru during Kharif season of 2015 and 2016. There were nine treatments replicated thrice in randomized complete block design. The results indicated that integrated application of FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% recommended N through FYM + bio-fertilizer i.e., T<sub>2</sub> recorded the highest population of heterotrophic free-living N<sub>2</sub> fixers (40.66 and 63.33 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g), phosphate solubilizing bacteria (5.6 and 6.6 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) and fungal (6.4 and 5.33 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) while T<sub>9</sub> with application of NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha) + FYM (10 t/ha) recorded the highest population of actinomycetes (29.93 and 44.56 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) in soil during 2015 and 2016, respectively. Application of recommended dose of FYM (10 t/ha) in T<sub>7</sub> resulted in reduction in population of heterotrophic free-living N<sub>2</sub> fixers (26.13 and 34 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) and actinomycetes (20 and 30.5 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) whereas, the application of recommended dose of chemical fertilizer in T<sub>8</sub> recorded the lowest population of phosphate solubilizing bacteria (3.9 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) and fungal (3.6 and 2.5 CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g) during 2015 and 2016, respectively. Highest organic carbon (0.63 and 0.66 %) content in the post-harvest soil samples was recorded with application of NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha) + FYM (10 t/ha) while, the lowest organic carbon value (0.52 and 0.53%) was recorded in T<sub>8</sub> during 2015 and 2016, respectively. Application of recommended FYM (10 t/ha) along with recommended NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha) in T<sub>9</sub> recorded maximum herbage yield in the main crop (41.59 and 38.31 t/ha) and ratoon (20.97 and 17.77 t/ha) during 2015 and 2016, respectively. The results obtained from this study clearly demonstrated that integrated nutrient management can maximize soil microbial community dynamics which is considered as driving force behind regulating soil processes that support sustainable sweet basil cultivation.

**Keywords :** Chemical fertilizers, Bio-fertilizer, Farm yard manure, Soil microbial community and Sweet basil.

### INTRODUCTION

Soil biota refers to the organisms both animals (fauna/micro-fauna) and plants (flora/microflora) that determines overall quality, fertility and stability of the soils. Further, the process of soil formation, structural stabilization, nutrient cycling is largely regulated by these soil organisms. Hence, they are most important in achieving the soil sustainability. The fact is that soil contains a vast number and wide range of organisms which are important in the myriad of biochemical reactions and intricate biological processes that take

place within the soil (Bajracharya, 2011). Koopmans and Smeding (2008) state that learning how to manage beneficial soil biological processes as the key step towards developing sustainable agricultural systems.

Maintenance of soil fertility reflects positively on the crop yield (Mbonigaba, 2007). This can be achieved by practicing integrated nutrient management including application of organic manures that results in a general improvement in the soil organic matter (SOM) which represents the main reservoir of energy for



microorganisms and nutrients supply for plants (AL-mansour *et al.*, 2019). Microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi and other micro fauna representatives are responsible for the energy and nutrients cycling (Bot and Benites, 2005). So it represents important component in the evaluation of soil quality and can be used as biological indicators for production systems (Franchini, 2007) and it has strong correlation with the soil organic matter, which in turn reflects in crop yield (Gundale, 2005). Increase in the microbial population have been linked to increase in soil carbon and ecological buffering capacity and in response to organic management, as well as various organic amendments application such as livestock manure (Ling *et al.*, 2014). A 19-year long-term experiment conducted to evaluate the effects of fertilization regimes on soil organic carbon (SOC) dynamics indicated that the SOC content in the top 20cm soil layer remained unchanged over time under the unfertilized control plot whereas it significantly increased under both organic, bio and NPK fertilizers and combined manure treatments (Yang *et al.*, 2011).

Regular/recommended application of organic manures such as FYM that increase soil aggregation is therefore vital because most soils rely on aggregation of particles to maintain favorable conditions for soil microbial and faunal activity, plant growth and yield (Yu *et al.*, 2012). An experiment was conducted to study the effect of FYM, bio-fertilizers, mineral NPK fertilization on vegetative growth, oil production and chemical composition of basil plant. The results obtained by (Zeinab, 2005) indicated that the application of FYM at high level (25t/ha) significantly increased the studied parameters compared with other fertilization including the control. The interaction between the main-plots (FYM treatments) and sub-plots (bio, and NPK treatments) had significant effect on the yield parameters.

The rise in agricultural systems studies concerning soil quality and microbial properties are a reflection of the importance of soil to the understanding of agricultural sustainability. How management practices impact the soil is fundamental in evaluating the sustainability of an agricultural system. More than just a substrate for supporting root structure, the soil has its own complexes ecosystem in which microorganisms are the dominant form of life and are responsible for performing functions vital to soil productivity. Sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) belonging to the

Lamiaceae family, cultivated around the world (Baritaux *et al.*, 1992) is considered as an important source for food and medicine (Palada *et al.*, 2002). However, the studies on integrated nutrient management in basil are meager. Hence, the study was conducted with different combination of inorganic fertilizers, organic manure (FYM) and bio- fertilizer to find out their effect on dynamics of soil microbial population and organic carbon in sweet basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) cultivation.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### Experimental location and treatment details

Field experiments were conducted in a randomized complete block design with three replications in an experimental field of ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR), Bangalore during the kharif season of 2015 and 2016. The experimental station is situated at an altitude of 890 m above mean sea level and 13°58" North latitude and 77°29" East longitudes. The nine treatments of the experiment consisted of different combinations of organic manure (FYM), bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers (NPK) : T<sub>1</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) +100% recommended N through FYM), T<sub>2</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5 kg/acre), T<sub>3</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) + 75% recommended N through FYM), T<sub>4</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) + 75% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5 kg/acre), T<sub>5</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) + 50% recommended N through FYM), T<sub>6</sub>- (FYM (10 t/ha) + 50% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5 kg/acre), T<sub>7</sub>- (recommended FYM (10 t/ha) only), T<sub>8</sub>- (recommended NPK(160:80:80 kg/ha) only), and T<sub>9</sub>- (recommended FYM (10 t/ha) + recommended NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha). Estimated N content of FYM used in this experiment was 0.64%. Arka Microbial Consortium (AMC) is a carrier-based product which contains N Fixing, P & Zn solubilizing and plant growth promoting microbes as a single formulation. After 15 days of transplanting, recommended dose of AMC @ 5 kg/acre was applied at 2 cm deep to individual plants in treatments T2, T4, T6 and immediately covered by soil. Similar method of application was followed for ratoon crop after harvest of main crop.

### Land preparation

The land was brought to a fine tilth by ploughing and harrowing. The experimental site was divided

into plots having dimensions of 4.8 m long and 4.0 m wide with the spacing of 40 cm between the plants and 60 cm between the rows. There was a space of 0.5 meter between plots and 0.5 meter between replications. Basil seeds were sown in two nursery beds of 6.0 m in length with 0.1 m in width and 10 cm height. Forty days old (40 days) healthy and uniformly rooted seedlings of sweet basil were transplanted to the field. Weeding was done manually and drip irrigation was given daily for half an hour during the early stages of the crop and subsequently irrigation was given depending on the soil moisture condition.

#### **Estimating the fresh herbage yield**

Five plants were randomly selected from each plot for recording the observations and the crop was harvested at full bloom stage before setting the seed. Fresh herbage harvested from each plot was weighed and converted to per hectare and expressed in tonnes (t).

#### **Microbial population of the soil**

Microbial population of the soil under different treatments was enumerated by standard plate count technique. Total bacterial count in soil was determined by serial dilution method. For the study, initial soil samples prior to the start of the experiment and after harvest were collected from the surface layer (0-15 cm) according to different treatments with three replications. Exactly 5 gm of soil sample was taken into 50 ml of sterile distilled water and shaken for 15 minutes. A series of 9 fold dilutions were prepared and 0.1 ml of each dilution was spread on media plates. To enumerate fungal, azotobacter, phosphate solubilising bacteria and actinomycetes population, potato dextrose agar (PDA), Jensen's media, Pikovskaya Agar and Kenknight media were used, respectively. After 3-5 days of incubation microbial population was counted following the spread plate technique and expressed as CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g of soil.

#### **Organic carbon estimation (%)**

The organic carbon content of the soil was estimated by Walkley and Black wet oxidation method as described by Jackson (1973).

#### **Statistical Analysis**

The data generated from the experiment were analyzed using SAS 9.3 version of the statistical package (SAS Institute Inc, 2011). Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed using SAS PROC ANOVA procedure. Means were separated using Fisher's protected least significant difference (LSD) test at a probability level of  $p < 0.01$

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Population of heterotrophic free-living $N_2$ fixers**

The data in **Table 1** indicated significant difference among the treatments with respect to population of heterotrophic free-living  $N_2$  fixers (CFU  $\times 10^3$ /g of soil). While, maximum population of the colonies in the soil after cropping (40.66 and 63.33 CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g) was recorded in  $T_2$  with application of FYM (10 t/ha) +100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre during 2015 and 2016, respectively. Whereas, the treatment i.e.  $T_7$  recorded the lowest counts (26.13 and 34 CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g) during first and second year, respectively. The addition of organic manure greatly influences the microbial populations which expected to cause changes in the organic matter content of soil that directly influenced microbial dynamics of soil (Deforest *et al.*, 2012). Application of bio-fertilizer stimulates the native soil microorganisms and reactivates the biogeochemical cycles leading to increase in the organic material that significantly increases the bacterial populations. The results are on line with Watts *et al.*, (2010), Krishnakumar *et al.* (2005) and Lalfakzuala *et al.*, (2008).

#### **Population of phosphate solubilizing bacteria**

The data on the population of phosphate solubilizing bacteria (CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g of soil) after cropping given in Table 1 indicated that there was no significant difference between the treatments during first year (2015). The application of FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre i.e.,  $T_2$  recorded the highest population of PSB (5.6 CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g) while, the lowest PSB (3 CFU  $\times 10^3$ / g) was recorded in  $T_8$ . However, there were significant differences among the treatments in respect to population of

phosphate solubilizing bacteria in the soil after cropping was observed during second year (2016). Similar to first year, application of FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre recorded the highest population of PSB ( $6.6 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$ ) in soil while, the application of recommended dose of chemical fertilizer recorded the lowest population of PSB ( $3.9 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$ ).

Growth of P solubilizing microorganisms is generally accompanied by decrease in pH of the soil (Mishra, 1985). Reduction in pH due to application of FYM along with bio-fertilizer is a result of the production of organic acids which include citric, gluconic, fumaric, malic, oxalic, lactic, 2- ketogluconic, malonic acids etc. (Vassilev, 1996). Although chemical fertilization has resulted in increases in crop yield, this application was not sufficient in triggering a significant improvement in the soil microbial properties. Similar results were obtained by Wang *et al.*, (2011). The addition of fertilizers enriched the soil microbial biomass and soil enzymes by enhancing the soil physico-chemical properties and soil organic matter, especially through the addition of FYM. Root exudates augmented the soil microbes in general by the crop growth and that could explain the increase of soil population at harvest time comparing with the initial soil.

### Population of fungi

Fungal population in the soil after cropping in two years of the experiment was affected significantly by the treatments involving different levels of organic manure with and without bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizers. As showed in **Table 2** application of FYM (10 t/ha) +100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre ( $T_2$ ) recorded the maximum fungal population (6.4 and  $5.33 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$ ) in the soil while, the application of recommended dose of chemical fertilizer ( $T_8$ ) recorded the lowest fungal population (3.6 and  $2.5 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$ ) in the soil after cropping in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Microbial population size and community structure are sensitive to changes in chemical properties of the surrounding soil (Pansombat *et al.*, 1997). Fungi constitute an essential component of

biological characteristics in soil ecosystems. Organic carbon level in the soil and precipitation play pivotal role in fungal growth and sporulation. Greater microbial populations in FYM treated plots along with bio-fertilizer as compared to chemically amended plots due to enhancing the organic carbon in the soil. Similar kind of results was reported by Venkateswarlu and Srinivasa Rao, (2000). Application of farm yard manure can be viewed as an excellent way to recycle nutrients and provide a steady source of organic C to support the microbial community resulting in higher fungal populations compared to NPK- treated plots.

Lower fungal population in soil with application of chemical fertilizers alone is attributed to lack of organic amendment input. The microbial population dynamics is governed by interactions between plant type, climate, and management practice. So that, the low temperature that prevailed in the first season could have influenced the proliferation of fungi, which require low temperature for their growth; Song *et al.* (2007) indicated that difference in the establishment of field leads to alteration of microbial communities.

### Population of actinomycetes

The data in Table 2 on actinomycetes population of the soil after cropping ( $\text{CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$  of soil) indicated significant differences between the treatments. The highest population of actinomycetes (29.93 and  $44.56 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$  of soil) was recorded in  $T_9$ , with application of recommended NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha) + FYM (10 t/ha) during 2015 and 2016, respectively, while application of recommended dose of FYM (10 t/ha) in  $T_7$  resulted in minimum population (20 and  $30.5 \text{ CFU} \times 10^3/\text{g}$  of soil) during 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Actinomycetes are one of the predominant members of soil microbial communities and they have beneficial roles in soil nutrients cycling and agricultural productivity (Elliot and Lynch, 1995). Organic matter, salinity, relative moisture, temperature, pH and vegetation are important factors which control abundance of actinomycetes in soil (Mcarthy and Williams, 1992). The density of actinomycetes is opposite to the hydrogen ion concentration, that could justify increasing its population with application of NPK along with

**Table 1: Heterotrophic free-living N<sub>2</sub> fixers and phosphate solubilizing bacteria population (CFU ×10<sup>3</sup>/ g of soil) as influenced by different levels of N through FYM, bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizer**

Treatments	Soil microbial population		
	Heterotrophic free living N <sub>2</sub> fixer	phosphate solubilizing bacteria	
T1 FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% Rec. N through FYM	34.96ABC	41C	4 5.48ABC
T2 FYM (10 t/ha) + 100% Rec. N through FYM + BF	40.66A	63.33A	5.6 6.6A
T3 FYM (10 t/ha) + 75% Rec. N through FYM	31.83BCD	36.83C	3.6 4.8BCD
T4 FYM (10 t/ha) + 75% Rec. N through FYM + BF	36.42ABC	54.5 B	4.5 5.6 AB
T5 FYM (10 t/ha) + 50% Rec. N through FYM	29.5CD	39.4C	3.3 4.08CD
T6 FYM (10 t/ha) + 50% Rec. N through FYM+BF	34ABC	40C	4 4.9BCD
T7 Rec. FYM (10 t/ha) only	26.13D	34C	3.7 4.06CD
T8 Rec.NPK (160:80:80 Kg/ha)	36.26AB	35C	3 3.9D
T9 Rec. NPK (160:80:80 Kg/ha)+ Rec. FYM (10 t/ha)	39A	55B	4.5 5.32ABC
General Mean	34.26	44.67	4.04 4.99
CV% 10.99	10.33	26.54	17.07
LSD at 5%	6.52	7.99	NS 1.47



**Table 2: Fungal and Actinomycetes population ( $CFU \times 10^3/$  g of soil) as influenced by different levels of N through FYM, bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizer**

Treatments	Soil microbial population					
	Fungal			Actinomycetes		
	2015	2016	2016	2015	2015	2016
After the experiment						
T1 FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM	6.26 <sup>AB</sup>	5.16 <sup>AB</sup>	24.33	24.33	34.00 <sup>AB</sup>	34.00 <sup>AB</sup>
T2 FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	6.4 <sup>A</sup>	5.33 <sup>A</sup>	26.67	26.67	36.33 <sup>AB</sup>	36.33 <sup>AB</sup>
T3 FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM	4.1 <sup>CD</sup>	3 <sup>CD</sup>	22.67	22.67	31.67 <sup>B</sup>	31.67 <sup>B</sup>
T4 FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	4.7 <sup>CD</sup>	3.65 <sup>CD</sup>	25.85	25.85	35.07 <sup>AB</sup>	35.07 <sup>AB</sup>
T5 FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM	4.3 <sup>CD</sup>	3 <sup>CD</sup>	21.67	21.67	30.67 <sup>B</sup>	30.67 <sup>B</sup>
T6 FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM+ AMC (5kg/ac)	5.3 <sup>BC</sup>	4 <sup>BC</sup>	24.67	24.67	32.50 <sup>B</sup>	32.50 <sup>B</sup>
T7 Rec. FYM (10 t/ha) only	3.7 <sup>D</sup>	2.66 <sup>D</sup>	20.00	20.00	30.50 <sup>B</sup>	30.50 <sup>B</sup>
T8 Rec.NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha)	3.6 <sup>D</sup>	2.5 <sup>D</sup>	28.33	28.33	41.83 <sup>AB</sup>	41.83 <sup>AB</sup>
T9 Rec. NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha)+ Rec. FYM (10 t/ha)	5.1 <sup>BC</sup>	4 <sup>BC</sup>	29.93	29.93	44.56 <sup>A</sup>	44.56 <sup>A</sup>
General Mean	4.80	3.70	24.33	24.33	35.24	35.24
CV%	1.26	1.26	16.74	16.74	12.5	12.5
LSD at 5%	15.20	19.72	NS	NS	7.47	7.47

FYM (Alexander, 1977) While, increasing the colony's in the second season comparing to first one due to a relatively low level of moisture, this property of actinomycetes might be due to their sporulation capability under stress conditions (El-Tarabily and Sivasithamparam, 2006).

### Organic carbon

The treatments effect on organic carbon per cent in the soil are presented in Table 3. Application of FYM (10 t/ha) +100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre i.e., T<sub>2</sub> recorded the maximum organic carbon (0.63 and 0.66 %) in the post-harvest soil samples collected during 2015 and 2016, respectively. While, the minimum value (0.52 and 0.53%) was recorded in T<sub>8</sub> with application the recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer (160:80:80 kg /ha) during 2015 and, 2016, respectively. Organic carbon per cent is fine indicators of soil quality which influence soil function in specific ways (e.g., immobilization–mineralization) and are much more sensitive to change in soil management practices (Saviozzi *et al.*, 2001). The results showed the positive influence of higher level of N through FYM and bio-fertilizer in increasing the organic carbon

content that could be because of the effect of FYM and bio-fertilizer in stimulation of soil microbial activity, therefore increasing the C output. Similar results were also found by Halvorson *et al.*, (2002); Su *et al.*, (2006) and Lou *et al.*, (2011).

### Fresh herbage yield

The fresh herbage yield of basil differed significantly between the treatments during two years of the experiment. It is evident from the Table 4 that the application of NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha) + FYM (10 t/ha) i.e., T<sub>9</sub> recorded significantly the highest herbage yield in the main crop (41.59 and 38.31 t/ha) and ratoon (20.97 and 17.77 at/ha) during *kharif* 2015 and 2016, respectively. The lowest fresh herbage yield per hectare was recorded with recommended dose of FYM alone in the main crop (28.36 and 17.49 t/ha) and in ratoon (12.59 and 8.93 t/ha) during first and second year, respectively. Similar trend was also reflected in total herbage yield of basil. Application of NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha) + FYM (10 t/ha) i.e., T<sub>9</sub> recorded significantly the highest total herbage yield (62.56 and 56.08) while, the lowest value (40.95 and 26.42 t/ha) was recorded in T<sub>7</sub> during individual years.

**Table 3: Organic carbon content (%) in the soil as influenced by different levels of N through FYM, bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizer**

Treatments		Organic carbon (%)	
Before the experiment		0.5	
After the experiment		2015	2016
T1	FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM	0.61 <sup>AB</sup>	0.65 <sup>A</sup>
T2	FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	0.63 <sup>A</sup>	0.66 <sup>A</sup>
T3	FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM	0.58 <sup>ABC</sup>	0.62 <sup>A</sup>
T4	FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	0.61 <sup>AB</sup>	0.65 <sup>A</sup>
T5	FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM	0.56 <sup>ABC</sup>	0.60 <sup>AB</sup>
T6	FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM+ AMC (5kg/ac)	0.58 <sup>ABC</sup>	0.64 <sup>A</sup>
T7	Rec. FYM (10 t/ha) only	0.55 <sup>ABC</sup>	0.57 <sup>ABC</sup>
T8	Rec.NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha)	0.52	0.53 <sup>C</sup>
T9	Rec. NPK (160:80:80 kg /ha)+ Rec. FYM (10 t/ha)	0.54 <sup>BC</sup>	0.54 <sup>BC</sup>
General Mean		0.58	0.60
CV%		5.09	6.13
LSD at 5%		0.02	0.03

**Table 4: Fresh herb yield (t/ha) of basil (*Ocimum basilicum* L.) as influenced by different levels of N through FYM, bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizer**

Treatments	Fresh herb yield (t ha <sup>-1</sup> )					
	First year (2015)			Second year (2016)		
	Main crop	Ratoon	Total yield	Main crop	Ratoon	Total yield
After the experiment						
T1 FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM	33.31 <sup>C</sup>	17.03 <sup>D</sup>	50.34 <sup>E</sup>	25.94 <sup>C</sup>	11.33 <sup>C</sup>	37.27 <sup>C</sup>
T2 FYM (10 t/ha) +100% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	37.84 <sup>B</sup>	18.59 <sup>C</sup>	56.43 <sup>C</sup>	27.73 <sup>C</sup>	12.31 <sup>B</sup>	40.04 <sup>C</sup>
T3 FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM	32.40 <sup>C</sup>	15.63 <sup>E</sup>	48.03 <sup>E</sup>	21.73 <sup>D</sup>	10.19 <sup>D</sup>	31.92 <sup>DE</sup>
T4 FYM (10 t/ha) +75% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	36.19 <sup>B</sup>	17.12 <sup>D</sup>	53.31 <sup>D</sup>	22.84 <sup>D</sup>	11.27 <sup>C</sup>	34.11 <sup>D</sup>
T5 FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM	29.93 <sup>D</sup>	13.57 <sup>G</sup>	43.47 <sup>F</sup>	21.02 <sup>D</sup>	9.51 <sup>E</sup>	30.53 <sup>E</sup>
T6 FYM (10 t/ha) +50% Rec. N through FYM + AMC (5kg/ac)	33.08 <sup>C</sup>	14.96 <sup>F</sup>	48.04 <sup>E</sup>	22.32 <sup>D</sup>	10.11 <sup>D</sup>	32.43 <sup>DE</sup>
T7 Rec. FYM (10 t/ha) only	28.36 <sup>D</sup>	12.59 <sup>H</sup>	40.95 <sup>G</sup>	17.49 <sup>F</sup>	8.93 <sup>E</sup>	26.42 <sup>F</sup>
T8 Rec.NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha)	40.39 <sup>A</sup>	19.59 <sup>B</sup>	59.98 <sup>B</sup>	33.28 <sup>B</sup>	14.92 <sup>B</sup>	48.2 <sup>B</sup>
T9 Rec. NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha) + Rec. FYM (10 t/ha)	41.59 <sup>A</sup>	20.97 <sup>A</sup>	62.56 <sup>A</sup>	38.31 <sup>A</sup>	17.77 <sup>A</sup>	56.08 <sup>A</sup>
General Mean	34.79	16.67	51.46	27.05	10.82	37.44
CV%	3.15	2.21	2.19	5.72	3.83	4.58
LSD at 5%	1.89	0.63	1.95	2.54	0.71	2.88

Application of inorganic fertilizers are expected to release greater quantity of nutrients particularly N, P, K at a faster rate and higher level and there by greater uptake by the plants which resulted in higher growth and yield parameters. On the other hand application of FYM along with inorganic fertilizer release nutrients after mineralization. Such controlled but regulated supply of nutrients increased uptake N, P, K which in turn, brought about higher growth and yield. Increase in the yield parameters with combined use of organic and inorganic application reported in earlier reports of Joy *et al.* (2005) in black musli, Kothari *et al.* (2005) in *Spilanthus acmella*, Rajendran and Gnanavel (2008) in *Aloe vera* and Ravikumar *et al.* (2012) in *coleus*. Organic amendments show a slower nutrient release pattern than mineral fertilizer but facilitate an increased soil organic matter (SOM) content (Pinitpaitoon *et al.*, 2011). Although Vanlauwe and Giller (2006) claim that organic resources are not sufficient enough to

supply crops with the required nutrients, the increased SOM is enhancing productivity due to the improved soil properties (Watson *et al.*, 2002). Similar results were obtained by Mohamad *et al.* (2014) and Asieh (2012).

## CONCLUSION

The experimental results concluded that the conjunctive use of FYM (10 t/ha) +100% recommended N through FYM + Arka Microbial Consortium @ 5kg/acre is found to have best microbial population dynamics and organic carbon content. However, the highest fresh herbage yield of sweet basil was recorded with integrated use of recommended FYM (10 t/ha) and recommended NPK (160:80:80 kg/ha). Further, the study evidently emphasis that the appropriate utilization of manures and bio-fertilizers within the nutrient management systems can enhance the soil microbial activity and diversity that reflected on yield sustainability.

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