## **EFFECTS OF TANK SILT ON THE GROWTH OF**

## Zea mays L.

#### BY SOORIYAMOORTHY HAREENDREN





## FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

#### **EASTERN UNIVERSITY**

SRI LANKA

2010.

PROCESSED Main Library, EUSI

#### ABSTRACT

Tank silt is an organic sediment which can be collected from tanks / ponds during the dry season. This experiment was conducted in order to study the response of different quantity of tank silt as alternative organic manure instead of the fertilizers recommended by the Department of Agriculture (DOA). Experiment was conducted in maize plants (*Zea mays* L.). Treatments were  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  with the application SO of tank silt at the rate of 20, 30, 40 t/ha, respectively. While T5 was according to the DOA recommendation and the T6 is the control. The polyethylene bags (24 x 40 cm) were filled with the potting mixture to three fourth of its volume and the treatments were established as mentioned above.

Height of maize plant in  $T_5$  significantly differed (p<0.05) from other treatments from two week after sowing (WAS) to six WAS. However, no significant difference was observed between  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  at 8 WAS. Highest plant height was recorded in  $T_5$ . The treatments  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  shown distinguished difference compared to other treatments. The difference between  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  at 2, 4 and 6 WAS were 20.2, 21.6 and 16.7% respectively.

In the case of average fresh weight of leaves, stems and roots per plant in  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  significantly differed (P < 0.05) from the rest of the treatments, However, no significant difference between them were observed.

i

Further, average dry weight of leaves, stems and roots per plant in  $T_4$  and  $T_5$  significantly differed (P < 0.05) from rest of the treatments according to Turkey's test at 5% level of significance. However, no significant differences were observed between them.

Therefore, in conclusion that the application of tank silt at the rate of 50 t/ha produce plant growth nearly identical to the performance of plants grown with the recommendation of DOA. Hence, for the first time it has been proved that the farmers can utilize the freely available tank silt for better crop production with low cost. In addition, the practice of using naturally available organic manures will facilitate to minimize the environmental hazardous.

2.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Page No

ABSTRACT	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS	•
LIST OF TABLES	-
LIST OF FIGURES	i
A location in distillant and settlement of the	
CHAPTER 1	ļ
Intro duction	ł
1.1 Objective Of study	ļ
CHAPTER 2	5
Literature review	5
2.1 Tank silt	5
2.2 Cow dung	6
2.3 Organic Manures and Soil amendments	7
2.4 Effect of organic manures in soil	9
2.5 Maiza	9
2.5.1 Origin and Distribution	9
2.5.2 Maize variety	9
2.5.3 Variety Bhadra	9
2.5.4 Description of Bhadra variety 1	4
2.6. Maize soil	6

2.7. Maize response to fertilizers	. 17
2.7.1 Nitrogen	17
2.7.2 Phosphorus	.18
2.7.3 Pottashum	.18
2.8. Organic manure responses	. 19
2.9.Fertilizers studies on Maize	. 20
CHAPTER 3	
A Munches of Leaving per silver.	
Materials and Methods	
3.1 location and soil.	. 22
3.2 Climate	. 22
3.3 Variety of Maize	. 22
3.4 Experimental set up.	. 23
3.4.1 Treatments	. 23
3.4.2 Experiment Method.	.24
3.4.3 Preparation of Tank silt	.24
3.5 Agronomy practices	.24
3.5.1 Preaparation and bag fillings	.25
3.5.2 Planting	.25
3.5.3 Irrigation.	
3.5.4 Pest and didease control	25
3.5.5 Weed control	25
3.6 Growth measurements.	.26
3.6.1 Plant height	26
3.6.2 Number of leaves per plant	26
3.6.3 Weight of plant parts or Biomass	26

3.6.4 Leaf Area Index	
3.7 Stasisfical analysis	
CHAPTER 4	
Result and Discussion	
4.1 Fresh weight	
4.2 Dry weight	
4.3 Plant height	
4.4 Number of leaves per plant	
4.5 Leaf Area Index	
CHAPTER 5	
Conclusions	
Limitations	
REFERENCES	
Annandix	

A.