

EFFECT OF COMPOST, NITROGEN AND MICRONUTRIENT COMPOUNDS ON NITROGEN UPTAKE, YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF WHEAT

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization on N-uptake, yield and yield components of wheat. A field experiment was carried out at Met-Dafer; Dekernes, Dakahlia-governorate, Egypt during the two successive winter seasons of 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. The experiment was conducted in a split split plot design; which consisted of three compost treatments (0, 5 and 10 ton fed⁻¹) as main plots, nitrogen fertilization levels (0, 50 and 75 kg N fed⁻¹) as sub plots and four treatments of micronutrient compounds (control, sitrin , sitrin + kotingin and kotingin) as sub sub plots. The obtained results indicated that compost and micronutrient compounds fertilization with nitrogen fertilization increased N-uptake, yield and yield components of wheat and 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost treatment was the superior and the micronutrient compounds treatments excelled control and the sitrin + kotingin treatment was top treatment. The combination of compost and micronutrients along with nitrogen application improved yield, yield components and N-uptake. The best treatment was sitrin + kotingin at 50 kg N fed⁻¹ with adding compost 10 ton fed⁻¹.

Keywords: Wheat, micronutrient compounds, compost, nitrogen fertilization N-uptake.

INTRODUCTION

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*, L.) is considered one of the most important cereal crops in Egypt. The amount needed from it is greater than that locally produced. Therefore, increasing its productivity as well as cultivated area is highly recommended.

Nitrogen plays a vital role in increasing the yield of crop. Application of proper amount of nitrogen is considered key to obtain bumper crop of wheat. Nitrogen fertilizer is important for improving grain yields of wheat crop. However, excessive amounts and appropriate application methods lead to low N efficiency and high fertilizer losses through leaching, denitrification, and volatilization (Kirda, *et al.*, 2001), resulting in a series of environmental problems. Low N efficiency also increases production costs, leading to lower net returns for farmers (Wang *et al.*, 2001). Thus, efficient N utilization should be realized in agriculture for environmental and economic reasons (Stevens *et al.*, 2005; Delin *et al.*, 2008).

Compost has a high nutritional value, with high concentrations of especially nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, while the contamination by heavy metals and other toxic substances are very low. (Asghar *et al.*, 2006). In order to improve the nitrogen application management. Previous studies showed that the combination of compost with chemical fertilizer further enhanced the biomass and grain yield of crops (Cheuk *et al.* 2003; Sarwar *et al.* 2007; Sarwar *et al.*, 2008).

The micronutrients play an important role in increasing crop yield and have prominent effects on dry matter, grain yield and straw yield of wheat Malakouti and Tehrani, (2005).

This research aims to investigate the effect of different micronutrient compounds in the presence of compost addition for minimizing the rate of nitrogen fertilization; improving the N-uptake, yield and its components and quality parameters of wheat plant. under alluvial soil conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A micro field experiment was carried out at Met-Dafer, Dekernes; Dakahlia-governorate, Egypt during the two successive winter seasons of 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 on an alluvial soil. The experiment was conducted in a split split plot design; which consisted of three compost treatments (0 and 5 ton fed^{-1} in the 1st season and 0, 5 and 10 ton fed^{-1} in 2nd season in main plots, three levels of nitrogen fertilization (0, 50 and 75 kg N fed^{-1}) in sub plot and four treatments of micronutrient compounds (control, sitrin , sitrin + kotingin and kotingin) in sub sub plot. Each treatment was replicated 3 times and the total number of studied plots was 72 plots in the 1st season and 108 plots in the 2nd season. The interaction effects between these treatments were also studied. The plot area was 2.25m² (1.5x1.5m). All other agriculture conservations were done. Addition of compost to each plot (two weeks before sowing wheat seeds). Each plot received 0 and 5 ton compost fed^{-1} in the 1st season i.e. 0 and 2.678 Kg compost and 0, 5 and 10 ton compost fed^{-1} i.e. 0, 2.678 and 5.35 Kg compost .

On 11th November, 2008 and 2009 in both season, wheat seeds CV Sakha 93 were sown in each plot at rate of 60 Kg fed^{-1} . For the treatment of kotingin; wheat seeds were coated with this material at sowing process, while sitrin was foliarly applied twice of 30 and 60 days from sowing .treated with Kotingen, Nitrogen fertilizer in the form of ammonium sulphate was added at the rates of 0, 50 and 75 kg N fed^{-1} (0, 242 , 364 and 485 g per plot) in two doses ; 60 and 40 %, respectively. The 1st dose was applied after 30 days and the other 30 days later. Potassium sulfate 48% and calcium-super phosphate 15.5 % P_2O_5 were the respective source of K and P, which added as a soil application before sowing . The plants were harvested in May 2009 and 2010.

The studied soil was loamy in texture. Some physical and chemical properties of the studied soil before cultivation are presented in Table 1, and also compost analysis in Table 2.

Particle size distribution was determined using the international pipette method as described by Piper, (1950). Soil pH was measured in 1: 2.5 soil water suspensions as described by Jackson, (1967). Saturation percentage was determined as described by the US Salinity Laboratory Staff (1954). Electrical conductivity (EC) was measured in the 1:5 soil water extract using the electrical conductivity meter (Jackson, (1967). Organic matter was determined according to Walkley and Black method (Black, (1965). Calcium carbonate was measured volumetrically using collin's calcimeter according to

Piper (1950). Soluble cations and anions were measured in 1:5 soil water extract according to the methods described by Jackson, (1967).

Available phosphorus in the studied soil was extracted by sodium bicarbonate and determined following the method of Olsen *et al.*, (1954). Available potassium was extracted by ammonium acetate and measured by flame photometrically according to Black, (1965). Total nitrogen was determined by using microkjeldahl method as described by Pregle, (1945). Total phosphorus was determined colorimetrically using cholostannus-reduce molybdo-phosphoric blue color method in sulphuric acid as described by Jackson, (1967). Potassium was determined in the digested plant materials using the flame photometer as described by Black, (1965).

Table 1: Some physical and chemical properties of soil studied.

physical analysis	Particle size distribution					SP%	OM %	CaCO ₃ %	
	Coarse sand %	Fine sand %	Silt %	Clay %	Texture class				
	1.90	25.50	45.40	27.20	Loamy				56.25
Chemical analysis	E.C.dSm ⁻¹ (1:5)	pH(1:2.5) extract	Available nutrient in ppm						
			P	K	N	Fe	Zn	Mn	Cu
	0.90	7.95	5.3	240	52	1.40	0.90	1.90	0.75
	Soluble ions (meq 100 g soil ⁻¹)								
	Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	CO ₃ ⁻⁻	HCO ₃ ⁻	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ⁻⁻	
2.20	1.10	1.20	0.12	nd	0.90	2.80	0.92		

S.P = saturation percent % OM = organic matter

Table2: Some chemical properties of compost used.

parameters	E.C ⁺ dS m ⁻¹	pH ⁺	Total N%	Total C%	C:N	Total p%	Total k%	Fe (ppm)	Mn (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
Value	5.38	8.69	1.19	22	18 : 1	0.23	0.126	241	197	49	28

P^{H*} 1: 10 soil extract

EC^{**} 1: 5 soil extract

Available micronutrients in soil samples were extracted by DTPA solution according to Lindsay and Norvall (1978) and determined using the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.

The plant samples were taken from each plot. N-uptake, yield and yield component; grain yield (ard fed⁻¹), straw yield (ton fed⁻¹), spike No m⁻², 100 grain weight in g and protein percent were determined. The plant samples were grinded to fine powder and 0.2 g was wet digested with a mixture of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) and perchloric acid (HClO₄) for the different analyses

Protein % in grain and straw were calculated by multiply N percentage by 5.83 for wheat according to (Baker, 1979).

Statistical analysis: Statistical analysis of the collected data was done according to the methods described by (Gomez and Gomez 1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization on N-uptake in grain and straw yields of wheat:

Data in Table 3 show the mean values of N-uptake in grain and straw yields in kg fed^{-1} during the two seasons as affected by compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization during both seasons of the experiment and the results were as follow:-

A. Compost effect:

As shown in Table 3, the compost application increases the N-uptake in grain and straw yields in both seasons and the high significant increases were obtained, N-uptake value in grain yield increases with increasing application rate of compost fed^{-1} and the highest value was $42.41 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$ in 1st season with 5 ton fed^{-1} compost and $54.85 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$ in 2nd season with 10 ton fed^{-1} compost compared to control (29.91 and $31.73 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$) in both seasons, respectively) The N-uptake in straw yield shows significant increase with increasing compost application and the top value was 19.9 kg fed^{-1} in 1st season with 5 ton fed^{-1} compost and $27.31 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$ in 2nd season with 10 ton fed^{-1} compost compared to control (13.39 and $13.82 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$) in both seasons, respectively. These increases in N-uptake values in grain and straw yield could be due to compost fertilization where it has a high nutritional value, with high concentrations of especially nitrogen and to improving physical and chemical soil properties. The results trend goes with Sarwar *et al.*, (2007) and Sarwar *et al.*, (2008).

B. Nitrogen Effect:

High significant increases in nitrogen-uptake in grain and straw yield of wheat were showed in Table 3, influenced by nitrogen application. The use of 75 kg N fed^{-1} treatment recorded the highest value which were 47.97 and $56.35 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$ in both seasons, respectively followed by 50 kg N fed^{-1} compared to control (25.34 and $24.75 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) in both seasons of N-uptake in straw yield, the highest mean also was with 75 kg N fed^{-1} (20.53 and $31.14 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) followed by 50 kg N fed^{-1} compared to control (10.64 and $11.12 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$). This trend agree with El-Zeky, (2005).

C. Micronutrient compounds effect:

Data in Table 3 show high significant increases in N-uptake mean values in grain and straw yields as affected by micronutrient compounds application and studied micronutrient compound treatments excelled control. These results indicate that the role of micronutrients addition in improving grain yield N-uptake of wheat. The N-uptake values increases with studied micronutrient compounds more than control and the highest mean value was with sitrin + kotingin treatment ($42.28 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) followed by solo kotingin ($37.57 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) then sitrin ($34.01 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) compared to control ($30.76 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$) in 1st season, as well in 2nd season. This trend is identical with N-uptake values in straw yield, the highest mean was with sitrin + kotingin treatment ($17.22 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) followed by solo sitrin ($16.06 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) then kotingin ($16.06 \text{ kg N fed}^{-1}$) compared to control ($13.23 \text{ kg fed}^{-1}$) in 1st season, also in 2nd season except

the kotingin excelled sitrin, but all treatments excelled control. Similar results were reported by Malakouti and Tehrani, (2005).

Table 3: Means of nitrogen-uptake in grain and straw of wheat as affected by compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds during both seasons.

Treatment		N-uptake			
		Grain (kg fed ⁻¹)		Straw (kg fed ⁻¹)	
		1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season
A- Compost	control	29.91	31.73	13.39	13.82
	5 tons	42.41	38.76	16.90	23.99
	10 tons	--	54.85	--	27.31
LSD		0.36	1.44	0.29	1.31
B-Nitrogen	control	25.34	24.75	10.64	11.12
	50 kg	35.16	44.24	14.26	22.86
	75 kg	47.97	56.35	20.53	31.14
LSD		0.72	2.09	0.13	0.84
C-Micronutrient	Control	30.76	33.07	13.23	15.55
	Sitrin	34.01	38.85	16.06	19.29
	Sit.+Kot.	42.28	50.13	17.22	28.56
	Kotingin	37.57	45.06	14.07	23.42
LSD		0.62	2.19	0.20	0.76

D. Interaction effect among compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on yield N-uptake of wheat.

As shown in Tables 4 and 5, the N-uptake values in grain and straw yield increased with compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization interaction. These increases were from zero up to 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost and from zero up to 75 kg N fed⁻¹ for nitrogen fertilization.

The highest value was 67.04 kg N fed⁻¹ with sitrin + kotingin at 75 kg N fed⁻¹ with 5 ton compost fed⁻¹ followed by solo Kotngen treatment (60.38 kg fed⁻¹) then sitrin (50.95) compared to control (4.91) in 1st season and in 2nd season the highest was 83.11 kg fed⁻¹ with sitrin + kotingin at 50 kg N fed⁻¹ with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ followed by sitrin + kotingin with 75 kg N at 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ then Kotingin with kg N fed⁻¹ compared to control(5.07). Also in straw, the highest value in 1st season was with 75 kg N fed (24.17 kg N fed⁻¹) at 5 ton compost but in 2nd season the highest was 48.96 kg N fed⁻¹ at 50 kg fed⁻¹ at 10 ton fed followed by 42.33 kg N fed⁻¹ at 75 kg N fed⁻¹ with 10 ton compost. Studied treatments excelled control (4.14 kg N fed⁻¹). These results demonstrate that the combination between micronutrients and compost maximize N-use efficiency and improves N-uptake, yield and yield components. These results go with those reported by Malakouti, (2000); Malakouti and Tehrani, (2005); Malakouti, (2007) and Rehm and Albert, (2006).

Table 4: Effect of the interaction between compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on N-uptake (kg fed⁻¹) in grain and straw yields of wheat during the first season.

Treatment			Nitrogen-uptake kg fed ⁻¹	
Compost, ton fed. ⁻¹	Nitrogen, fed ⁻¹ kg	Micronutrient Compounds	Grain	Straw
Without Compost	0 kg	Control	14.91	6.52
		Sitrin	18.55	9.55
		Sitr.+Kotin.	23.21	10.67
		Kotingen	19.11	7.70
	50 kg	Control	26.56	11.37
		Sitrin	28.75	13.88
		Sitr.+Kotin.	36.74	11.65
		Kotingen	31.44	10.02
	75 kg	Control	33.84	16.86
		Sitrin	38.39	19.22
		Sitr.+Kotin.	47.94	23.20
		Kotingen	39.46	20.00
5 ton Compost	0 kg	Control	28.55	11.20
		Sitrin	29.82	13.54
		Sitr.+Kotin.	36.28	14.57
		Kotingen	32.29	11.36
	50 kg	Control	34.96	14.46
		Sitrin	37.62	17.66
		Sitr.+Kotin.	42.47	19.04
		Kotingen	42.76	16.04
	75 kg	Control	45.76	18.96
		Sitrin	50.95	22.53
		Sitr.+Kotin.	67.04	24.17
		Kotingen	60.38	19.32
LSD at 0.05			1.21	0.57

Effect of compost on wheat yield and yield components:

Data in Tables 6 and 7 show the mean values of grain yield in ard fed⁻¹ and straw yield in ton fed⁻¹, 100 grain weight in g, spike No m² and crude protein percent in grain and straw as influenced by compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization and the results are as follows:-

A. Compost effect:

As shown in Tables 6 and 7, the compost addition increases grain and straw yield and significant increases were obtained, the grain yield mean values increases from zero to 5 to 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ and the highest values were 13.29 ard fed⁻¹ at 5 ton compost in 1st season and 15.49 ard fed⁻¹ with 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost compared to control (9.84 and 10.65 ard fed⁻¹) in both seasons, respectively. Also, the straw yield shows significant increase with compost addition and the top values were 2.88 in 1st season at 5 ton fed⁻¹ compost compared to 2.38 ton fed⁻¹ for control and 3.62 ton fed⁻¹ with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ in 2nd season followed by 3.37 ton fed⁻¹ at 5 ton compost fed⁻¹ and the less mean value was 2.79 ton fed⁻¹ with control. These increases in grain and straw yields could be due to compost fertilization effect where it has

a high nutritional value, with high concentrations of nutrients especially, nitrogen.

Table 5: Effect of the interaction between compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on N-uptake in Grain and Straw yield (kg feddan⁻¹) of wheat during the second season.

Compost, ton fed. ⁻¹	Treatment		Nitrogen-uptake, kg fed ⁻¹	
	Nitrogen, kg fed ⁻¹	Micronutrient Compounds	Grain	Straw
Without Compost	Zero	Control	15.07	4.14
		Sitrin	16.52	6.07
		Sitr.+Kotin.	18.61	7.06
		Kotingen	16.98	6.50
	50	Control	22.46	8.32
		Sitrin	27.28	12.69
		Sitr.+Kotin.	39.47	14.41
		Kotingen	29.37	12.36
	75	Control	40.84	18.63
		Sitrin	48.83	21.49
		Sitr.+Kotin.	55.94	30.06
		Kotingen	49.44	24.16
5 tons Compost	Zero	Control	19.49	7.90
		Sitrin	23.84	10.13
		Sitr.+Kotin.	30.67	19.02
		Kotingen	26.72	14.14
	50	Control	32.89	16.75
		Sitrin	34.06	22.87
		Sitr.+Kotin.	45.06	35.00
		Kotingen	43.79	27.44
	75	Control	43.19	29.03
		Sitrin	52.30	31.77
		Sitr.+Kotin.	60.39	40.29
		Kotingen	52.66	33.54
10 tons Compost	Zero	Control	21.22	10.82
		Sitrin	29.68	11.72
		Sitr.+Kotin.	40.85	19.91
		Kotingen	37.32	16.01
	50	Control	44.43	17.85
		Sitrin	52.64	22.36
		Sitr.+Kotin.	83.11	48.96
		Kotingen	76.33	35.35
	75	Control	58.05	26.54
		Sitrin	64.53	34.55
		Sitr.+Kotin.	77.10	42.33
		Kotingen	72.94	41.31
LSD at 0.05			0.19	0.10

Table 6: Means of grain& straw yields and 100 grain weight of wheat as affected by compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds during both seasons of experiment.

Treatment		Grain (ard fed ⁻¹)		Straw ton fed ⁻¹		100 G. W. (g)	
		1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season
A- Compost	control	9.84	10.65	2.38	2.79	5.01	4.65
	5 ton	13.29	11.98	2.88	3.37	5.42	4.84
	10 ton	--	15.49	--	3.62	--	5.12
LSD		0.01	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.10
B-Nitrogen Fert.	control	9.36	8.68	2.14	2.07	5.08	4.74
	50 kg	11.35	13.37	2.62	3.04	5.27	4.87
	75 kg	13.98	16.06	3.13	4.12	5.29	5.00
LSD		0.02	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.06
C- Micronutrient	Control	10.62	10.55	2.67	2.64	4.92	4.71
	Sitrin	11.03	11.87	2.83	3.04	5.14	4.81
	Sit.+Kot.	12.84	14.83	2.95	3.89	5.50	5.06
	Kotingin	11.77	13.57	2.74	3.45	5.30	4.89
LSD		0.16	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08

Table 7: Means of spike No m⁻² and protein % as affected by compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds during both seasons of experiment.

Treatment		Spike No./m ²		Protein%			
				Grain		Straw	
		1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season
A- Compost	control	168.56	181.80	11.58	11.24	3.41	3.72
	5 ton	186.47	202.02	12.25	12.36	3.62	4.67
	10 ton	--	216.16	--	13.49	--	4.40
LSD		31.20	1.53	0.86	0.31	0.10	0.24
B-Nitrogen	control	147.00	166.26	10.36	10.93	3.04	3.18
	50 kg	173.79	195.62	11.32	12.57	3.39	4.92
	75 kg	211.75	238.11	12.55	13.58	4.10	5.28
LSD		23.70	0.76	0.49	0.63	0.06	0.15
C- Micronutrient	Control	161.56	183.80	11.08	11.86	3.23	3.67
	Sitrin	176.83	200.08	11.79	12.35	3.69	3.98
	Sit.+Kot.	187.28	210.01	12.69	12.75	3.81	4.84
	Kotingin	184.39	206.09	12.10	12.49	3.32	4.58
LSD		20.08	20.59	0.31	0.73	0.03	0.14

Data in Table 6 and 7 show slight significant increase in 100 grain weight and highest weight was recorded with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ (5.42 and 5.12 g) at 5 and 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost fed⁻¹ in two seasons respectively, compared to control (5.01 and 4.65 g) . These results are identical with those in spike No m⁻² where the top value was 216.16 spikes in m² compared with control (181 spikes in m²) in 2nd season, as in 1st season.

Also, the crud protein percentage in Table 7 showed that the significant increase due to compost application and the 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ treatment recorded the highest mean value (13.49 %) in 1st season followed by 5 ton fed⁻¹ compared to control 11.58 and 11.24 % in both seasons, respectively.

Also, in straw the 5 ton fed^{-1} treatment recorded top value (4.67%) followed by 10 ton fed^{-1} (4.4%) compared to control (3.72%). The results trend similar with Sarwar, (2005); Sarwar *et al.*, (2007); and Srwar, *et al* (2008).

B. Nitrogen Effect:

Highly significant increases in grain and straw yield of wheat were observed in Table 6 due to nitrogen fertilization. The 75 kg N fed^{-1} mean treatment recorded the highest value where it was 13.98 and 16.06 ard fed^{-1} in both seasons followed by 50 kg N fed^{-1} compared to control (9.36 and 8.68 ard fed^{-1}). Also, the highest mean values in the straw yield were with 75 kg N fed^{-1} (3.13 and 4.12 ton fed^{-1}) compared to control (2.14 and 2.07 ton fed^{-1}). Slight significant increase in 100 grain weight was obtained, while all nitrogen treatments excelled than control.

Data in Table 7 show significant increase in means of spike No m^{-2} with 75 kg N fed^{-1} and the highest values were 211.75 and 238.11 spike m^{-2} compared to control (147 and 166) in both seasons, respectively.

The crude protein % show significant increase in grain and straw yield due to nitrogen application and this because the importance of nitrogen in improving yield characters and quality, the highest increases significant in grain protein were with 75 kg N fed^{-1} (12.55 and 13.58%) and the less means were with control (10.36 and 10.93 %). Also, in straw. This trend could enhance with Abdelmottalib, (2003) and El-Zeky, (2005).

C. Micronutrient compounds effect:

Significant increases in grain and straw yields were obtained in Tables 6 and 7 due to micronutrient compounds application and all micronutrient compounds treatments excelled control. Therefore, these results indicate that the role of micronutrients addition in grain and straw improving of wheat. The grain yield increases with all micronutrient compounds than control and the highest mean was with sitrin + kotingin treatment followed by solo kotingin then sitrin and the values were 12.84 and 14.83 ard fed^{-1} with sitrin + kotingin compared to control (10.62 and 10.55 ard fed^{-1}). This trend is identical with straw yield, 100 grain weight, spike No m^{-2} and protein % in grain and straw. Similar results were reported by Malakouti and Tehrani, (2005).

D. Interaction effect among compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on wheat yield and yield components.

As obvious in Tables 8 and 9, the grain and straw yield mean values increased with compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds fertilization interaction and increased from zero up to 10 ton fed^{-1} compost and nitrogen fertilization from zero to 50 to 75 kg N fed^{-1} , where the highest values were 17.92 with sitrin + kotingin at 75 kg N fed^{-1} followed by kotigin then sitrin compared to conyrol (6.32 ard fed^{-1}) in 1st season, also in 2nd season the data showed the highest value, it was 22.07 ard fed^{-1} with sitrin + kotingin at 50 kg N fed^{-1} with 10 ton compost fed^{-1} followed by solo Kotnngen treatment (20.77 ard fed^{-1}) then sitrin + kotigin treatment at 75 kg N fed^{-1} with 10 ton fed^{-1}

compost (20.10 ard fed⁻¹) compared to control (6.38 ard fed⁻¹). This increases in grain yield values are due to combination of compost and micronutrient compounds application along with nitrogen fertilization. These results go with those reported by Malakouti, (2000); Malakouti and Tehrani, (2005); Malakouti, (2007); Rehm and Albert, (2006).

Also, the straw yield data as shown in Tables 8 and 9 revealed that the straw yield values go in the same trend of grain yield results, where the sitrin + kotingin treatment is top value which increased with all compost and nitrogen levels followed by kotingin then sitrin where, the highest value in 2nd season was (5.56 ton fed⁻¹) with Citrine + kotingin with 50 kg N fed⁻¹ at 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost followed by kotingin at 50 kg N fed⁻¹ (4.89 ton fed⁻¹) at 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost then sitrin + kotingin at 75 kg N. fed⁻¹ (4.86 ton fed⁻¹) at 10 tons compost fed⁻¹. These results indicate that the combination between micronutrients fertilization and compost application maximizes the nitrogen fertilization therefore, 50 kg N fed⁻¹ with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ excelled 75 kg N fed⁻¹ treatment and 50 kg N fed⁻¹ with compost and micronutrient equal or excelled 75 kg N fed⁻¹ without compost and micronutrient. This is identical with Sarwar *et al.* (2007) and Sarwar *et al.* (2008).

Table 8: Effect of the interaction between compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on yield and yield component of wheat during the 1st season

Treatment			Grain ard Fed ⁻¹	Straw ton fed ⁻¹	spikes No m ⁻²	100 Grain W. (g)	Protein %	
Compost ton fed ⁻¹	Nitrogen Kg fed ⁻¹	Micronutrient Compounds					Grain	Straw
Without Compost	0	Control	6.32	1.81	4.64	133.0	9.20	2.25
		Sitrin	7.11	1.87	4.83	147.0	10.04	3.19
		Sitr.+Kotin.	8.29	1.84	5.20	154.0	10.91	3.63
		Kotingen	7.21	1.83	5.15	146.0	10.48	2.63
	50	Control	9.46	2.23	4.91	157.7	10.95	3.19
		Sitrin	9.63	2.31	5.02	173.0	11.65	3.75
		Sitr.+Kotin.	11.61	2.43	5.25	167.3	12.35	3.00
		Kotingen	10.57	2.23	4.99	180.0	11.60	2.81
	75	Control	11.11	2.81	4.60	156.0	11.88	3.75
		Sitrin	11.68	3.05	5.10	177.3	12.82	3.94
		Sitr.+Kotin.	13.37	3.09	5.38	219.7	13.98	4.69
		Kotingen	11.75	3.03	5.06	211.7	13.10	4.13
5 tons Compost	0	Control	10.95	2.33	4.95	138.3	10.17	3.00
		Sitrin	10.98	2.48	5.07	154.3	10.59	3.42
		Sitr.+Kotin.	12.53	2.56	5.62	155.3	11.29	3.56
		Kotingen	11.51	2.37	5.22	148.0	10.94	3.00
	50	Control	11.49	2.78	5.12	169.3	11.87	3.25
		Sitrin	12.01	2.94	5.35	175.7	12.22	3.75
		Sitr.+Kotin.	13.32	3.23	5.81	184.7	13.02	3.69
		Kotingen	12.72	2.83	5.70	182.7	12.52	3.54
	75	Control	14.40	3.01	5.32	215.0	12.39	3.94
		Sitrin	14.80	3.41	5.45	233.7	13.43	4.13
		Sitr.+Kotin.	17.92	3.50	5.71	242.7	14.59	4.31
		Kotingen	16.84	3.15	5.69	238.0	13.98	3.83
LSD			0.47	0.07	0.14	5.5	0.06	0.05

Data in Tables 8 and 9 show that the spike No m⁻² values increase with compost from zero up to 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ and from zero up to 75 kg N fed⁻¹ for N-fertilization. The top value was 275.2 spike with sitrin + kotingin treatment with 10 ton fed⁻¹ compost followed by kotingin 169.9 spike with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹.

Table 9: Effect of the interaction between compost, nitrogen and micronutrient compounds on yield and yield components of wheat in the second season.

Compost ton fed ⁻¹	Treatment		Grain ard fed ⁻¹	Straw ton fed ⁻¹	spikes No m ⁻²	100 Grain W. (g)	Protein %	
	Nitrogen kg fed ⁻¹	Micronutrient Compounds					Grain	Straw
Without Compost	Zero	Control	6.38	1.40	146.3	4.45	9.21	2.40
		Sitrin	6.66	1.83	161.7	4.52	9.68	2.69
		Sitr.+Kotin.	7.28	1.94	169.4	4.60	9.97	2.96
		Kotingen	6.81	1.83	160.6	4.58	9.72	2.89
	50	Control	7.97	1.99	168.7	4.49	10.99	3.39
		Sitrin	9.51	2.84	185.1	4.57	11.18	3.63
		Sitr.+Kotin.	13.05	3.11	179.0	4.87	11.79	3.76
		Kotingen	10.15	2.83	192.6	4.62	11.28	3.55
	75	Control	13.18	3.61	166.9	4.52	11.72	4.19
		Sitrin	14.72	3.75	189.7	4.72	12.93	4.66
		Sitr.+Kotin.	17.14	4.41	235.0	5.02	13.41	5.54
		Kotingen	14.87	3.92	226.5	4.85	12.96	5.01
5 tons	Zero	Control	6.99	1.73	152.2	4.57	10.88	2.67
		Sitrin	8.23	2.17	169.8	4.66	11.30	2.73
		Sitr.+Kotin.	10.19	3.22	170.9	4.76	11.74	4.66
		Kotingen	9.11	2.47	162.8	4.71	11.44	3.35
	50	Control	10.61	2.58	186.3	4.72	12.09	4.37
		Sitrin	10.80	3.22	193.2	4.80	12.30	4.45
		Sitr.+Kotin.	14.01	4.15	203.1	5.12	12.55	4.93
		Kotingen	13.76	3.61	200.9	4.85	12.41	6.22
	75	Control	13.59	4.08	227.9	4.81	12.78	4.93
		Sitrin	15.09	4.12	247.7	4.89	13.52	5.01
		Sitr.+Kotin.	16.27	4.92	257.2	5.21	13.74	6.38
		Kotingen	15.16	4.19	252.3	4.94	13.55	6.36
10 tons	Zero	Control	7.10	2.02	162.8	4.89	11.65	2.81
		Sitrin	9.80	2.06	181.7	4.97	11.81	3.06
		Sitr.+Kotin.	13.34	3.02	182.8	5.06	11.95	3.45
		Kotingen	12.26	2.51	174.2	5.04	11.87	3.39
	50	Control	12.86	2.91	199.3	4.94	13.48	3.59
		Sitrin	14.92	3.21	206.8	5.02	13.76	4.08
		Sitr.+Kotin.	22.07	5.56	217.4	5.36	14.68	5.15
		Kotingen	20.77	4.89	215.0	5.08	14.33	4.23
	75	Control	16.25	3.45	243.9	4.97	13.93	4.68
		Sitrin	17.14	4.21	265.0	5.19	14.68	5.54
		Sitr.+Kotin.	20.10	4.76	275.2	5.53	14.96	6.69
		Kotingen	19.21	4.86	269.9	5.34	14.81	6.18
LSD			1.49	0.07	2.3	0.07	0.06	0.05

Also, data in same Tables show that the 100 grain weight values increase slightly significant as affected by compost and micronutrient compounds application, the highest value was 5.81 g in 1st season with 50 kg N fed⁻¹ with 10 ton compost and in 2nd season the highest was 5.52 g with 10 ton compost fed⁻¹ with 75 kg N fed⁻¹ followed by sitrin + kotingin at 50 kg N fed⁻¹ compared to control (4.64 and 4.45 g).in both season, respectively.

Data in Tables 8 and 9 show that the crude protein percent increases with the addition of compost and nitrogen fertilization and obtained that the sitrin + Kotngen or both of them alone led to significant increases in protein % and the highest value was with 75 kg N. fed⁻¹ at 10 ton fed⁻¹ of compost (14.59 %) in 1st season with 50 kg N fed⁻¹ and in 2nd season the highest was 14.96% and the less value was 9.2 % with control. Also the protein percent data in straw, the top value was 6.69 % with sitrin + kotingin treatment at 10 ton compost with 75 kg N fed⁻¹ followed by kotingin and the less protein % was 2.4 % with control, this trend as reported with Cheuk *et al.* (2003); Sarwar *et al.* (2007); Sarwar *et al.* (2008); (Malakouti, (2000); Malakouti and Tehrani (2005); Malakouti, (2007); Rehm and Albert (2006)

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تأثير التسميد بالكمبوست ومركبات العناصر الصغرى مع التسميد النيتروجيني على محصول القمح ومكوناته.

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**معهد بحوث الأراضى والمياه والبيئة- مركز لبحوث الزراعيه.

التسميد النيتروجيني هو مفتاح الحصول على زيادة المحصول ولكن باستخدام كميات كبيره منه تقل الإسفاده علاوة على المشاكل البيئية التي يسببها، لذا فإن هذا البحث يهدف إلى تحسين الإستفاده من التسميد النيتروجيني مع زيادة محصول القمح ومكوناته وذلك عن طريق التسميد بالكمبوست والعناصر الصغرى. أجريت التجربه الحقلية خلال الموسم الشتوى 2010/2009 فى ميت صافر- دكرنس - دقهليه - مصر واشتملت التجربه على 36 معاملة وهى تصميم قطع منشقة مرتين وتتمثل فى :- الكمبوست ثلاث معاملات (بدون إضافة- 5 طن - 10 طن كمبوست/ فدان) والتسميد النيتروجيني ثلاث معاملات (بدون 50- 75 كجم ن / فدان) و مركبات العناصر الصغرى أربعة معاملات (بدون إضافة - سترين - سترين + كوتنجين - كوتنجين) فى 3 مكررات ليصبح عدد القطع 108 للتجربه.

ويمكن تلخيص النتائج فى :-

١ - التسميد النيتروجيني يزيد معنويا النيتروجين الممتص و محصول الحبوب والتبن وعدد السنابل / م 2 ووزن المئة حبه وأيضا نسبة البروتين فى الحبوب والتبن وكانت أعلى قيمة مع إستخدام 75 كجم ن / فدان.

٢ - أظهرت النتائج زياده معنويه فى النيتروجين الممتص ومحصول الحبوب والتبن وكذلك عدد السنابل ووزن المئة حبه وأيضا نسبة البروتين نتيجة إستخدام الكمبوست وكانت أعلى معاملة مع إستخدام 10 طن / ف .

٣ - يتضح جليا دور العناصر الصغرى فى زيادة النيتروجين الممتص والمحصول ومكوناته وكذلك نسبة البروتين، وكانت أعلى قيمة مع معاملة البذور بالكوتنجين والرش بالسترين يليها المعاملة بالكوتنجين ثم السترين، وكل المعاملات قد فاقت الكنترول.

٤ - أوضحت نتائج التفاعل بين الكمبوست والعناصر الصغرى والتسميد النيتروجيني تأثير العناصر الصغرى مع الكمبوست فى تعظيم الإستفاده من النيتروجين حيث كانت أعلى قيم عند المعاملة بالسترين والكوتنجين عند 50 كجم ن / ف مع 10طن كمبوست/ ف يليها المعاملة بالكوتنجين يليها المعاملة بالسترين + الكوتنجين عند 75 كجم ن / ف مع 10 طن كمبوست

الإستنتاج :-

إستخدام الكمبوست ومركبات العناصر الصغرى مع التسميد النيتروجيني يعمل على زيادة المحصول ومكوناته ويعظم الإستفاده من إستخدام التسميد النيتروجيني مما يقلل المشاكل البيئية الناتجة عن كثرة إستخدامه ويحسن كمية وجودة المحصول.

قام بتحكيم البحث

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