



Growth of Maize in Response To *In-situ* Green Manuring

S. Vijay Kumar ^{a*}, G. S. Madhu Bindu ^{b++}, B. Padmaja ^{c#},
G. Kiran Reddy ^{d†} and P. C. Latha ^{e‡}

^a Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 030, Telangana, India.

^b Examination Center, College of Agriculture, PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 030, Telangana, India.

^c AICRP on Weed Management, Dimond Jubilee Block, WTC, PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 030, Telangana, India.

^d AICRP on IFS, Dimond Jubilee Block, WTC, PJTSAU, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 030, Telangana, India.

^e Soil Science Section ICAR – IIRR, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 030, Telangana, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJECC/2023/v13i103105

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/107006>

Received: 14/07/2023

Accepted: 20/09/2023

Published: 28/09/2023

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

A field study was conducted at College farm, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design consisting of eight treatments viz., T₁: *In-situ* green manuring (GM) of Sunhemp at 45 DAS + 0 kg N ha⁻¹ at tasseling (T) stage, T₂: GM + 10 kg N ha⁻¹ at T, T₃: GM + 20 kg N ha⁻¹ at T, T₄: GM + 30 kg N ha⁻¹ at T, T₅: GM + 40 kg N ha⁻¹ at T, T₆:

⁺⁺ Addl. Controller of Examinations;

[#] Principal Scientist (Agronomy);

[†] Scientist (Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry);

[‡] Principal Scientist (Agri. Microbiology);

*Corresponding author: E-mail: sutharivijay@gmail.com;

GM + 50 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₇: GM + 60 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₈: Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring) replicated thrice on clay loam soil to evaluate the effect of *in-situ* green manuring on the growth parameters such as plant height, leaf area, SPAD and dry matter of *rabi* maize and the proportion up to which it can compensate nitrogen application at tasseling stage through *in-situ* green manuring at 45 DAS and variable application of nitrogen split scheduled from 10 – 60 kg ha^{-1} at tasseling stage besides farmers practice. The results indicated that, at 30 and 60 DAS, plant height, leaf area, SPAD and dry matter content did not vary significantly as all the treatments received equal doses of recommended nitrogen @ 60 kg ha^{-1} at the time of sowing and 30 DAS. However, at 90 DAS and at harvest equivalent and higher plant height, leaf area, SPAD and dry matter values obtained in the treatments involving green manuring along with the variable application of nitrogen split in 30 (T₄), 40 (T₅), 50 (T₆) and 60 (T₇) kg ha^{-1} at tasseling stage. Furthermore, the study concludes that at tasseling stage, the crop can be compensated with *in situ* green manuring up to 30 kg ha^{-1} meeting the nitrogen needs of the crop.

Keywords: *Green manuring; immobilization; maize production; volatilization; green manure crops.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Maize is the most widely distributed crop in the world. In Indian Agriculture, maize occupies a prominent position. The area under maize in India accounts for 10.04 M ha with 33.62 MMT production, 3349 kg ha^{-1} of productivity and contributing to 8% of the national food basket [1,2]. Maize is the fourth major crop of Telangana state. Its area, production and productivity for the year 2021-2022 in the State was 5.17 lakh ha, 30.08 lakh tonnes and 5804 kg ha^{-1} , respectively [1,2].

Maize being an exhaustive crop has very high nutrient demand hence, the role of balanced and adequate nutrition is recognized as one of the important factors in realizing the maximum yield of maize. The improved maize hybrids need a high amount of nitrogen for maximum exploitation of their potential to produce yields. Around 240 kg ha^{-1} of N is recommended for maize during *rabi* to explore its fullest potential for higher yields. In the maize production system nitrogen management is one of the main concerns because most of the nitrogen will be lost through leaching, volatilization, immobilization, denitrification, erosion and adsorption on clay colloids [3].

The integration of organic and inorganic sources of nutrients not only supplies essential plant nutrients but also enhances nutrient use efficiency and subsequently reduces environmental pollution [4]. Green manuring is an inevitable approach in the coming years for sustainable agriculture. Green manure legumes are more important nitrogen economisers than grain legumes [5]. The addition of organic matter through green manures has good results for

fertilizer use efficiency and nutrient availability [6]. *In-situ* sunhemp mulch accumulates an average of 3-4 t ha^{-1} organic matter which contains 2.5% N, 0.3% P and 1.3% K. Inclusion of legumes will increase soil fertility and consequently the productivity of succeeding cereal crops [7]. *In-situ*, intercropped green manure crop of sunhemp generates a high amount of organic matter with a positive effect on the soil's physical, chemical and biological properties, which are often deteriorated under intensive cultivation [8]. The incorporation of plant residues is a useful means of sustaining organic matter content and thereby enhancing biological activity, improving physical properties and nutrient availability (Palm et al., 2011).

Therefore, to achieve enhanced and sustained yield of *rabi* maize through improvement of soil productivity, there is a need to work out proper nitrogen management techniques by inclusion of green manure crops.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted during *rabi*, 2022 at college farm, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design consisting of eight treatments *viz.*, T₁: *In-situ* green manuring of Sunhemp at 45 DAS (GM) + 0 kg N ha^{-1} at tasseling (T) stage, T₂: GM + 10 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₃: GM + 20 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₄: GM + 30 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₅: GM + 40 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₆: GM + 50 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₇: GM + 60 kg N ha^{-1} at T, T₈: Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring) replicated thrice on clay loam soil. Recommended nitrogen (240 kg ha^{-1}) was applied to the maize crop in four (4) splits at the time of sowing (basal), knee height, pre-tasseling

and tasseling stages in the form of urea. The first 3 nitrogen splits were applied equally to all the treatments @ 60 kg N ha⁻¹ per split, while the 4th split was applied as per treatments. A uniform dose of 80 kg P₂O₅ and K₂O ha⁻¹ was applied to maize in the form of single super phosphate and murate of potash respectively, at the time of sowing. The soil of the experimental site was alkaline in reaction with low organic matter, low soil available nitrogen, low soil available phosphorous and potassium. The crops (Maize and Sunhemp) were sown on 15th November 2022. Maize seeds were sown in paired rows and two rows of sunhemp were accommodated between the maize pairs. The climate of the experimental region is semi-arid (dry). The mean weekly maximum temperature during the experiment ranged from 28.4 to 34.2 °C while the mean weekly minimum temperature ranged from 10.8 to 18.2 °C. The mean weekly relative humidity during the experiment at 0730 and 1400 hrs fluctuated between 75 to 92 per cent and 19 to 59 per cent, respectively. A total rainfall of 8.2 mm was received during the experiment which did not account for a single rainy day. The mean sunshine hours extended from 4.4 to 10.1 hours day⁻¹. The evaporative demand of the atmosphere as reflected by the pan evaporimeter (USWB Class A pan) during the crop growth varied from 2.4 to 5.4 mm day⁻¹. The wind speed stretched from 2.0 to 4.1 km hr⁻¹. Owing to *in-situ* green manuring and variable nitrogen application at the tasseling stage the growth of maize in terms of plant height, leaf area, SPAD and dry matter accumulation has been recorded and presented in the following sections.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Growth Parameters

3.1.1 Plant height

The plant height of maize was recorded at 30-day intervals from sowing to harvest. The data on the plant height at different intervals is presented in Table 1. An overview of plant height in maize indicated that supplementing a part of recommended nitrogen with green manure at the tasselling stage had a significant effect on crop performance later to 60 DAS. Maize's height increased with the advancement of crop growth. The increment was steep up to 60 DAS, later it was gradual towards harvest.

Observation of plant height at 30 DAS indicated that the plant height did not vary significantly due

to the treatments, T₁ to T₈ as the crop in all the treatments received basal dose of recommended nitrogen @ 60 kg ha⁻¹. The plant height at 30 DAS ranged from 68.4 - 73.1 cm. An observation of the data indicated that though the green manure crop, sunhemp was raised between the crop rows, it did not pose enough competition to maize to alter its height as no difference in plant height was noted in the treatments with green manure (T₁-T₇) and without green manure (T₈) at 30 DAS.

The plant height of maize escalated from an average of 70.5 cm at 30 DAS to 176.6 cm at 60 DAS attributed to the crop's inherent nature of vigorous growth in response to nutrients and irrigation. The difference in plant height due to the incorporation of green manure was discreet at 60 DAS as all the treatments (T₁ - T₇) green manured at 45 DAS remained at par with plant heights ranging from 170.9 to 182.1 cm. However, these treatments varied significantly with the treatment that was not green-manured (T₈) as it registered the lowest plant height of 167.5 cm. Significant enhancement of plant height in all the green manure incorporated treatments indicated that the process of decomposition of incorporated green manure has been initialized but the nutrient release might not be sufficient enough to bring remarkable differences between the treatments T₁ to T₇. In treatment T₈, the crop lacked the additional benefit that green manuring can incur to boost crop growth, hence registering lesser plant height.

The differences in plant height were conspicuous by 90 DAS. *In-situ* green manuring at 45 DAS and variable application of nitrogen split at the tasselling stage have brought about significant differences in the plant height of maize. Observation of data at 90 DAS indicated that the plant height was higher (201.0 cm) in the T₇ treatment involving *in-situ* green manuring in addition to the recommended split N application @ 60 kg ha⁻¹. This treatment, however, was on par with treatments T₄, T₅, and T₆ wherein nitrogen split at the tasselling stage was downsized by 30 (T₄), 20 (T₅), and 10 (T₆) kg ha⁻¹, respectively in addition to *in-situ* green manuring and T₈ treatment involving recommended N application with no green manuring. The plant height in the above treatments ranged from 193.7 to 198.3 cm. On the other side, the treatments involving *in-situ* green manuring and downsized application of nitrogen by 60 (T₁), 50 (T₂), and 40 (T₃) kg ha⁻¹ at

the tasselling stage had registered shorter plants with plant heights ranging from 183.4 to 187.5 cm.

The plant height data noted at harvest was in line with 90-day data with equivalent and higher plant heights in T₄, T₅, T₆, T₇, and T₈ treatments. The plant height in these treatments ranged from 199.5 to 207.1 cm. While the lowest plant heights were reported by T₁, T₂, and T₃ treatments ranging from 187.8 to 192.3 cm.

From the above data, it can be inferred that *in-situ* green manuring has compensated up to 30 kg N ha⁻¹ at the tasselling stage and significantly enhanced the plant height equivalent to the crop that was not green manured. The treatments T₄, T₅, T₆ and T₇ though applied with higher nitrogen at the tasselling stage in addition to green manuring did not show prominent differences in plant height which may be ascribed to presumable loss in applied nitrogen which however was not recorded. Similar, results were also reported by Haroon et al. [9] and Bhayal et al. [10], Pattanaik et al. [11]. And Tamta et al. [12].

3.1.2 Leaf area

Observations on leaf area were also noted at 30-day intervals during the crop growing season. The data recorded on the leaf area presented in Table 2 was in line with the data on plant height. No conspicuous differences in leaf area were observed up to 60 DAS. The effect of *in-situ* green manuring and variable application of nitrogen split at the tasselling stage was endorsed at 90 DAS and harvest.

The leaf area of maize did not vary significantly among the treatments at 30 DAS. At this stage, the leaf area ranged from 531 to 570 cm². As all the treatments received equal doses of basal nitrogen they performed equivalently. As with plant height, no competition effect of green manure on maize was noted with regards to leaf area in T₁ - T₇ treatments. Maize was sown in paired rows to accommodate two rows of green manure outlining the entire system with crop and green manure rows spaced at 30 cm distance which eventually nullified the competition effect between the crop and green manure.

Treatment differences remained insignificant at 60 DAS. The leaf area at this stage ranged from 2799 to 3040 cm². Owing to its vigorous growth, the leaf area of maize increased three folds of that observed at 30 DAS. However, this vigorous growth is bestowed on the crop's inherent character but not the treatment effect. Though the green manure crop was incorporated *in-situ* at 45 DAS, it did not have a significant effect on the leaf area which might be attributed to insufficient release of nutrients by the decomposing green manure to bring about remarkable differences among the treatments.

Unlike the data at 30 and 60 DAS, the data at 90 DAS showed significant variation among the treatments for leaf area. At this stage of the crop, the leaf area ranged from 3841 to 4094 cm². The treatments, T₄, T₅, T₆, and T₇ had put forth statistically equivalent and higher leaf areas of 4062, 3967, 3982, and 4094 cm², respectively. In the above treatments, nitrogen split to be applied at the tasselling stage is contrived to compensate 30, 20, 10, and 0 kg ha⁻¹, respectively with *in-situ* green manuring. From the above data, it can be inferred that green manuring has compensated

Table 1. Plant height (cm) of maize in response to *in situ* green manuring and nitrogen scheduling at tasseling stage

Treatments	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	Harvest
T ₁ : <i>In situ</i> green manuring of Sunhemp at 45 DAS (GM) + 0 kg N ha ⁻¹ at tasseling (T) stage	68.4	171	183	188
T ₂ : GM + 10 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	69.0	176	185	190
T ₃ : GM + 20 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	69.9	176	188	192
T ₄ : GM + 30 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	71.1	182	198	204
T ₅ : GM + 40 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	70.1	178	197	202
T ₆ : GM + 50 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	70.7	180	198	203
T ₇ : GM + 60 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	71.6	182	201	207
T ₈ : Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring)	73.1	167	194	200
S.Em ±	1.58	3.97	3.37	3.47
CD (P=0.05%)	NS	12.0	10.2	10.5

Table 2. Leaf area (cm²) of maize in response to *in situ* green manuring and nitrogen scheduling at tasseling stage

Treatments	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	Harvest
T₁: <i>In situ</i> green manuring of Sunhemp at 45 DAS (GM) + 0 kg N ha⁻¹ at tasseling (T) stage	531.1	2799.5	3841.6	3857.3
T₂: GM + 10 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	538.9	2830.3	3847.7	3859.0
T₃: GM + 20 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	543.8	2905.6	3903.2	3906.0
T₄: GM + 30 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	558.6	3034.7	4062.2	4075.1
T₅: GM + 40 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	551.6	2951.4	3967.8	3990.5
T₆: GM + 50 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	557.8	3016.0	3981.6	3998.8
T₇: GM + 60 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	562.8	3040.3	4093.9	4105.3
T₈: Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring)	570.4	2771.6	3908.4	3921.2
S.Em ±	13.5	92.5	46.4	43.5
CD (P=0.05%)	NS	NS	141	132

up to 30 Kg N ha⁻¹ at the tasselling stage to put forth maximum plant growth in terms of leaf area. The differences among the remaining treatments (T₁, T₂, T₃, and T₈) have narrowed down making them on par with the lowest leaf areas ranging from 3842 to 3908 cm². A similar trend was observed at harvest. The treatments, T₄, T₅, T₆, and T₇ registered higher and comparable leaf areas of 4075, 3990, 3998, and 4105 cm², respectively. The remaining treatments (T₁, T₂, T₃, and T₈) reported lower leaf areas ranging from 3857 to 3921 cm². Similar results were also reported by Muttana et al. [13] Dasaraddi et al. [14] and Nagarjuna [15].

3.1.3 SPAD

The data on the chlorophyll content of the plants measured by SPAD was presented in Table 3. The data obtained was in line with that obtained for plant height, leaf area and dry matter production. Up to 60 DAS, the plants did not show significant variations between the treatments in SPAD values. The difference among the treatments became conspicuous by 90 DAS which continued up to harvest.

The SPAD readings at 30 and 60 DAS ranged from 42.3 to 46.0 and 45.6 to 50.1, respectively. There was a marginal increment in the SPAD readings from 30 to 60 DAS indicating advancement in crop growth. However, as the crop approached 90 DAS, the SPAD values dropped from 34.0 to 38.5 indicating initiation of leaf senescence and mortality.

Observation of the crop at 90 DAS indicated significant differences in SPAD values owing to green manuring and variable nitrogen application at the tasseling stage. The treatments T₄, T₅, T₆ and T₇ involving green manuring at 45 DAS and nitrogen split fertilization at the tasseling stage @ 30, 40, 50 and 60 kg ha⁻¹, respectively had accounted for on par and higher SPAD values ranging from 37.2 to 38.5. While, the remaining treatments involving lesser application of nitrogen split at tasseling stage @ 0, 10 and 20 kg ha⁻¹, respectively in addition to green manuring (T₁, T₂ and T₃ respectively) and the treatment with 60 kg N ha⁻¹ at the tasseling stage without green manuring (T₈) reported comparably lesser SPAD values ranging from 34.0 to 36.8. the above result is in tune with the plant height, leaf area and dry matter production data indicating T₄, T₅, T₆ and T₇ as the best treatments owing to the vigorous growth of the crop and underlining that an amount of 30 kg N ha⁻¹ at the tasseling stage can be substituted with green manuring for effective crop growth.

As the crop approached maturity, the SPAD values dropped drastically and ranged from 17.6 to 19.9. However, the treatments T₄, T₅, T₆ and T₇ continued their supremacy and reported higher SPAD values ranging from 19.0 to 19.9. While the treatments T₁, T₂, T₃ and T₈ remained low with on-par SPAD values ranging from 17.6 to 18.5. Similar results also reported by Islam et al. [16] and Irin et al. [17].

Table 3. SPAD of maize in response to *in situ* green manuring and nitrogen scheduling at tasseling stage

Treatments	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	Harvest
T₁: <i>In situ</i> green manuring of Sunhemp at 45 DAS (GM) + 0 kg N ha⁻¹ at tasseling (T) stage	42.3	46.4	34.0	17.6
T ₂ : GM + 10 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	42.5	46.7	35.7	18.2
T ₃ : GM + 20 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	42.9	47.0	36.7	18.3
T ₄ : GM + 30 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	44.5	49.0	37.5	19.5
T ₅ : GM + 40 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	43.2	47.3	37.2	19.0
T ₆ : GM + 50 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	44.0	48.3	37.2	19.4
T ₇ : GM + 60 kg N ha ⁻¹ at T	45.8	50.1	38.5	19.9
T₈: Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring)	46.0	45.6	36.8	18.5
S.Em ±	1.39	1.55	0.50	0.41
CD (P=0.05%)	NS	NS	1.52	1.24

3.1.4 Dry matter

Accumulation of dry matter is the primary indicator of the effect of environmental, soil, and cultural (inputs given) factors that the plant thrived on for its growth and development. Marking down the dry matter accumulation by a crop at regular intervals assists in contemplating its performance in response to inputs received. Hence dry matter accumulation acknowledging green manuring and variable nitrogen application at the tasselling stage in the present study was noted at 30-day intervals. The data on dry matter accumulation presented in Table 4 indicated significant differences only later to 60 DAS. The visible effect of green manuring at 45 DAS and variable N application at the tasselling stage was noted by 90 DAS which continued to harvest.

The dry matter accumulation in maize was comparable among the treatments both at 30 and 60 DAS. As the treatment imposition is scheduled only at 45 DAS, and the crop in all the treatments received an equal dose of nitrogen as basal and at 60 DAS, the dry matter accumulation remained at par among the treatments. Also, from the above data it can be understood that sunhemp did not pose any competition to maize for nutrients and irrigation which might be the fact that they are spaced equidistantly owing to paired row planting of maize. The dry matter production at 30 and 60 DAS ranged from 584-636 and 7728-8427 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. The dry matter production of the crop increased 28-fold towards harvest than that at 30 DAS.

At 90 DAS, significant differences between the treatments in response to green manuring at 45

DAS and variable application of nitrogen at the tasselling stage were noted. The dry matter production of maize at this stage ranged from 10006 to 11554 kg ha⁻¹. Comparably taller plants with higher leaf areas in the treatments, T₄-T₇ might have aided in the inception of a larger amount of solar radiation, subsequent assimilation, and accretion of higher dry matter. The above treatments were *in-situ* green manured at 45 DAS and variably applied with nitrogen at the tasselling stage @ 30, 40, 50, and 60 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. The rest of the treatments, T₁, T₂, T₃, and T₈, with dry matter accumulation of 10006 to 10305 kg ha⁻¹ remained low.

Corresponding to the above data, the dry matter production at harvest was also higher and comparable between T₄ and T₇ treatments ranging from 17464 to 18023 kg ha⁻¹. On the contrary, T₁, T₂, T₃, and T₈ were inferior with lower dry matter contents (16371-16880 kg ha⁻¹). Green manuring scheduled to compensate 60, 50 and 40 kg ha⁻¹ in T₁, T₂ and T₃ treatments, respectively might not have sufficiently met the requirement of the crop for growth and metabolism resulting in lesser accretion of dry biomass. Though the differences between the above and the best treatments appeared to be marginal, they were significant enough to vary the dry matter accumulation. As mentioned in 4.1, the treatment T₈ missed out on the additional benefit of green manuring, hence registering lesser dry matter in spite of the application of the recommended package of nutrients. The best performance of T₄, T₅, T₆, and T₇ treatments may be vested on top dressing the green manured crop with nitrogen split at the tasselling stage @ 30, 40, 50, and 60 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. From

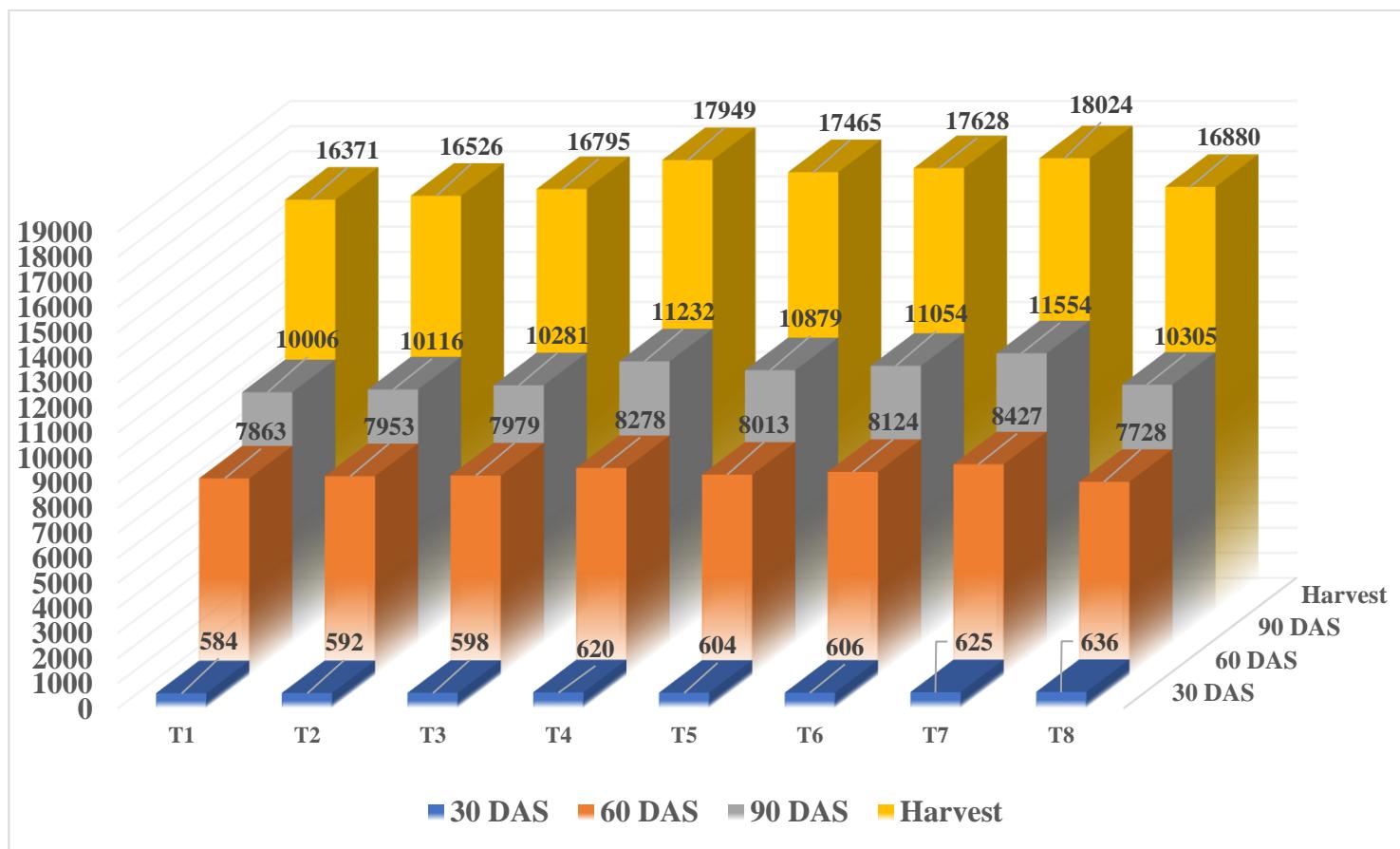


Fig. 1. Dry matter (kg ha⁻¹) of maize in response to *in situ* green manuring and nitrogen scheduling at tasseling stage

Table 4. Dry matter (kg ha⁻¹) of maize in response to *in-situ* green manuring and nitrogen scheduling at the tasseling stage

Treatments	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	Harvest
T₁: <i>In situ</i> green manuring of Sunhemp at 45 DAS (GM) + 0 kg N ha⁻¹ at tasseling (T) stage	584	7863	10006	16371
T₂: GM + 10 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	592	7953	10116	16526
T₃: GM + 20 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	598	7979	10281	16795
T₄: GM + 30 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	620	8278	11232	17949
T₅: GM + 40 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	604	8013	10879	17465
T₆: GM + 50 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	606	8124	11054	17628
T₇: GM + 60 kg N ha⁻¹ at T	625	8427	11554	18024
T₈: Farmer's Practice (Application of RDF without green manuring)	636	7728	10305	16880
S.Em ±	17.9	239	350	331
CD (P=0.05%)	NS	NS	1063	1005

this result, it can be deduced that at the tasselling stage, the crop can be compensated with green manuring up to 30 kg ha⁻¹ meeting the needs of both crop and microbial populations in the microenvironment. Nitrogen application excess of 30 kg ha⁻¹ applied in addition to green manuring may not bring additional benefit to the crop instead may be prone to loss, hence the equi-performance of the treatments, T₄, T₅, T₆, and T₇. Similar results were also reported by Kholoud et al. [18], Chaudhari et al. [19], Maskina et al. [20] and Dubey et al. [21,22,23].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results of the present study it can be concluded that at tasseling stage, the crop can be compensated with green manuring up to 30 kg ha⁻¹ meeting the nitrogen needs of the crop. Nitrogen application excess of 30 kg ha⁻¹ applied in addition to green manuring may not bring benefits to the crop, instead may be prone to loss, hence equi-performance of the treatments T₄, T₅, T₆ and T₇.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Anonymous. Agricultural Statistics at a glance 2022. GOI, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics and Statistics; 2022.
2. Anonymous. Telangana State Statistical Abstract. Telangana State Development Planning Society (TSDPS), Planning Department, Government of Telangana; 2022.
3. Hofman G, Cleemput O. Soil and plant nitrogen. International Fertilizer Industry Association, Paris. 2004;49.
4. Ahmad N, Rashid M, Vaes AG. Fertilizers and their uses in Pakistan. International Journal of Agriculture and Biology. 1996; 68:42-149.
5. Gangwar KS, Sharma SK. Fodder-legume intercropping in maize (*Zea mays*) and its effect on succeeding wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). Indian Journal of Agricultural Science. 1994;64(1):38-40.
6. Abrol IP, Palaniappan SP. Green manure crops in irrigated and rainfed low land rice-based cropping systems in South Asia. Advances in Agronomy. 1998;88:97-185.
7. Ghosh PK, Bandyopadhyay KK, Wanjari RH, Manna MC, Mishra A, K, Mohanty M. Legume effect for enhancing productivity and nutrient use efficiency in major cropping systems - An Indian perspective: A review. Journal of Sustainable Agriculture. 2007;30(1):61–86.
8. Channagouda RF, Babalad HB, Salimath SB. Effect of organic farming practices on soil properties and beneficial soil micro-organisms. International Journal for Crop Improvement. 2015;6(1):1-11.
9. Haroon Zaman, Shabir Muhammad. Exploiting green manuring as a tool for sustainable maize (*Zea mays L.*) production. Journal of Agriculture and Basic Sciences. 2020;2(1):146-158.

10. Bhayal D, Bhayal L, Khaddar VK, Bangar KS, Singh B. Growth and yield response of soybean and maize to sunhemp green manuring and intercropping in a vertisol. International Journal of Pure and Applied Bioscience. 2018;6(6):187-198.
11. Pattanaik S, Pyare R, Singh U, P. Effect of in-situ green manuring and nitrogen levels on growth and yield of maize (*Zea mays* L.). Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2020;9(5): 2582-2584.
12. Tamta A, Kumar R, Ram H, Meena RK, Meena VK, Yadav MR, Subrahmanyam DJ. Legume Research. 2018;4(1):2019.
13. Muttanna HB, Babalad, Parameshwarareddy R. Green manuring practices and nitrogen levels on growth and yield of maize. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry. 2017;7(1):950-952.
14. Dasaraddi SV. Effect of *In situ* incorporation of legumes intercropped with maize in maize-safflower relay cropping system under rainfed condition. M. Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences., Dharwad (Karnataka); 1998.
15. Nagaraju BV. A study on intercropping of maize (*Zea mays* L.) with pulses. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore; 1985.
16. Islam MM, Urmi TA, Rana MS, Alam MS, Haque MM. Green manuring effects on crop morpho-physiological characters, rice yield and soil properties. Physiology and Molecular Biology of Plants. 2019; 2(1):303-312.
17. Irin I, J, Biswas P, K, Khan MA. Efficacy of different green manuring crops to soil fertility, yield and seed quality of T. aman rice. Asian Journal of Medical and Biological Research. 2021;7(4): 298-311.
18. Kholoud A, Naqma Dissoky RA, Aiad MA. Impact of green manure, mineral, bio fertilizers on soil fertility onion-maize productivity and N-use efficiency. Environmental Biodiversity Soil Security. 2019;3:11-28.
19. Chaudhari N, Patel PH, Patel AG. Influence of different green manuring crops and nitrogen management on yield, quality and fertility status of *rabi* sweet corn (*Zea mays*) under north Gujarat agroclimatic condition. Trends in Biosciences. 2015; 8(8):506.
20. Maskina MS, Sandhu PS, Meelu OP. Effect of integrated use of organic and inorganic nitrogen sources on growth and nutrient composition of rice seedlings. Oryza. 1985;22:11-16.
21. Dubey RP, Dinesh R, Nair AK. Prospects of green manuring in rice in Andaman Islands. Indian Farming. 2000; 14-15.
22. Nawaz H, Akbar A, Khan A, Arif M, Riaz M, Shahenshah Zuhair M, Khan B. Pigeon pea green manuring and nitrogen fertilization increase agronomic efficiency by improving yield and ear characteristics of maize. Journal of Soil, Plant and Environment. 2023;2(2):1-15.
23. Palm CA, Giller KE, Mafongoya PL, Shift MJ. Management of organic matter in the tropics: translating theory into practice. Nutrient Cycle Agroecosystem. 2001; 61:63-75.

© 2023 Kumar et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/107006>