

# COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE EFFICIENCY OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER, FARM YARD MANURE, CATTLE URINE AND JIWAMRIT CUM MULCHING ON RADISH SEED CROP

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The use of chemical fertilizer provides instant benefits but in the long run these chemicals destroy the production capacity of the soil, leading to the environmental problems. Contemplating the constraints, the study was executed to find out the results of different chemical and organic sources on radish seed crop during two consecutive years 2011/012 and 2012/013 in the field of Agriculture Research Station (Horticulture), Dailekh. Of five other tested treatments, N6 (100 kg N, 50 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 75 kg K<sub>2</sub>O supplied through Jiwamrit cum mulching) contributed to remarkably high pooled seed yield with 14.82 g/plant and 1317.56 kg /ha but crop duration was significantly long with 214.43 days as comparing against the remaining other five treatments. N5 (Traditional FYM 28 t/ha +15.65 kg N, 40 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> supplied through chemical fertilizer at basal dose + At side dressing, 44.5 kg N and 40.05 kg K<sub>2</sub>O supplied with cattle urine, on the contrary, imparted remarkably low pooled seed yield with 9.04g/plant and 747.44 kg/ha. N<sub>6</sub> (100kg N, 50kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 75 kg K<sub>2</sub>O supplied through Jiwamrit cum mulching revealed the most promising results in terms of pooled seed yield of radish seed crop 'Mino Early'.