



EFFECT OF PADDY STRAW AND RICE HUSK MULCHING ON SOIL MICROBIAL POPULATION IN ACID LIME (*Citrus aurantifolia Swingle*)

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted to study the effects of paddy straw and rice husk mulching on acid lime during 2014-2015 in Randomized Block Design compared with control (without mulch). The study revealed that the microbial population of the soil was found to be highly significant. The higher microbial population count for bacteria was observed in paddy straw mulch (83.45×10^5 cfu/g) as compared to rice husk mulch (74.88×10^5 cfu/g) while minimum was found in control (14.06×10^5 cfu/g). Likewise, the highest microbial population count for fungi was observed in rice husk mulch (119.34×10^5 cfu/g) as compared to paddy straw mulch (54.77×10^5 cfu/g) while no microbial growth of fungi was observed under control (no mulch).

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INTRODUCTION

Mulching plays an important role in conservation of soil moisture during dry periods, as well as improves physical, biological and chemical properties of soil. A mulch is a material placed on or spread over the soil surface to protect the soil from erosion, conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth. Mulching is a practice, which helps in proper growth and development of the plants by modifying soil temperature, providing better nutrient availability and by better moisture conservation (Kher *et al.* 2010). Materials commonly used for mulch which are organic include banana leaf, grass clippings, wood chips or bark, etc. There are reports on the effect of mulching on improving microbiological quality of soil and crop yields (Ogban *et al.* 2001, Yarga *et al.* 2004, Gargi *et al.*, 2007). The organic mulch such as paddy straw and rice husk are rich in carbon content in which microbial population is very high. The microbial population from the soil are mostly bacteria and fungi. However, the advantageous effects of the mulching materials have not been studied in acid lime orchard. The experimental study focused on analysis of soil microorganisms by various mulching treatments as compared with average fruit yield in acid lime orchard. The data was analyzed statistically with the help of analysis of variance.

The study was conducted during 2014-2015 in 6 years old acid lime orchard planted at a spacing of 3m x 3m.

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The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with three (3) replications and three (3) treatments with 3 plants in each treatment. The organic mulching treatments used for the study are Paddy Straw (6 cm thickness) and Rice Husk (6 cm thickness) as compared to control (without mulch). The microbial analysis of the soil was evaluated after harvesting of fruits. The analysis of soil has revealed that the microbial population of the soil was found to be highly significant. The higher microbial population count for bacteria was observed in paddy straw mulch (83.45×10^5 cfu/g) as compared to rice husk mulch (74.88×10^5 cfu/g) while minimum was found in control (14.06×10^5 cfu/g). Likewise, the highest microbial population count for fungi was observed in rice husk mulch (119.34×10^5 cfu/g) as compared to paddy straw mulch (54.77×10^5 cfu/g) while no microbial growth of fungi was observed under control (no mulch). The data is presented in Table no.1.

Table no. 1 Effect of paddy straw and rice husk mulching on microbial population

Treatments	Bacteria ($\times 10^5$)	Fungi ($\times 10^5$)
Control (without mulch)	14.06	0
Paddy straw	83.45	54.77
Rice husk	74.88	119.34

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