## Pesticide Diminution in paddy grown in cow dung- enriched soil for sustainable Agriculture

**Abstract:**

Sustainable agriculture is entrusted with the organic inputs utilized for crop production. Decomposed cow dung is one of the easiest available form of manures and having rich sources of plant nutrients and anti-pathogenic properties for plant protection. The study was conducted in paddy field (var. Satabdi) during boro season (2024-25) with six treatments and three replications using chemical fertilizers and decomposed cow dung at the different level. Increase in cow dung content along with decrease in chemical fertilizers, the rate of the cost was diminishing. It was reduced from T1 to T5 (2475.333). But T6 showed it little bit higher (3338.33) because of that for the first time, only the cow dung was not sufficient to provide adequate nutrients to the plant. The pesticide quantity decreased with increase in cow dung content because cow dung has the pesticidal properties. The highest yield was observed in case of T1 (5.241267) whereas the lowest produce was obtained from the T6 (3.622667) because the paddy required high quantity of nutrients which could not be provided by only the source of 10-ton cow dung. Benefit-Cost Ratio was higher for the T4 (1.814) whereas it was the lowest for the T6 (1.171237). The ensured the cow dung enriched soil was having high productivity and anti-pathogenic properties that promote sustainable agriculture.

**Keywords:** Cow Dung, Pesticide Diminution, Sustainable Agriculture

# INTRODUCTION

Soil is the life support for fertility which is providing adequate nutrients to living plants (Lichtfouse et al., 2009). The parent materials are transformed to soil when organic matter is added to it. The physical, chemical and biological properties of soil are governed by soil organic matter (Weil & Magdoff, 2004). These features combinedly build the soil health status which contributes the plant growth and development directly or indirectly (Reeve et al., 2016). Soil is suffering from the dearth of organic matter in major cultivated land in West Bengal (Sarkar,2003). The plant health is deteriorating at great extension and is gradually losing its inherent immunity capability (Heckman,2006). The weak plants entertain the pests (Hopkins et al., 2010). Their infestation is being encouraged by the malnutrition. Green Revolution (1964-66) insisted the farmers to use chemicals for increasing crop production of high yielding varieties. As the adverse consequence of injudicious application of agro-chemicals inputs, the soil becomes unproductive, pest infestation has increased, yield decreases, cost of cultivation increases, environmental pollution enhances. The agricultural sustainability is being jeopardized. Decrease in organic matter in soil increases the intensity of pest attack. Crops grown in organic manured soils generally exhibit lower abundance of several insects (Phalen et al., 1995, Minguel et al.,2002, Luna, 1988). Organic matter contributes the bio-environment of soil and reduces the abundance of pests (Pimentel and Warneke,1989, Mehta et al., 2014). Cow dung derived from the indigenous cattle breeds of India, contains good quality of organic matter (Seiter and Horwath, 2004; Zehnder et al., 2006). It is rich sources of plant nutrients, beneficial microbes which contribute in mobilization of insoluble elements and anti-pathogenic properties. Cow dung maintains a balanced soil ecosystem with all beneficial microbes. The research has been carried out to study the pest attack and uses of pesticides for protection of crops grown in cow dung enriched soils for sustainable agriculture.

# MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in rice field added with different doses of cow dung in soils during the winter season (2024-25) at RKMA Farm, Narendrapur, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal, India. The variety was Satabdi and the experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design with six treatments and three replications. The chemical fertilizers (CF), decomposed Cow dung (DCD) were used in the treatments and their replications. The treatments constituted of T1 :100% CF + 0 ton DCD, T2: 80% CF + 2 ton DCD, T3: 80% CF + 2 ton DCD, T4: 60% CF + 4 ton DCD, T5 : 40% CF + 6 ton DCD, T6 : 20% CF +

8 ton DCD, T7: 0% CF + 10 ton DCD. The plot size for each treatment and replication was 3m x 2 m with plant spacing 25 cm x 25 cm. The study location belongs to sub-tropical climate and new alluvial

soil. The soil is clay loam. The recommended doses for the treatments were 200:150:150 NPK Kg ha-1. Depending upon the deficiency symptoms of micronutrients at the different growth stages, their rectification was done from the external sources. Pesticides were used for plant protection when pest pollution crossed the economic threshold limits for each insect pest and pathogen. All the used components were quantified in terms of money. The costs of chemical fertilizers (10: 26: 26 Rs. 40/ Kg and Urea Rs. 10.81/ kg), decomposed cow dung (Rs. 400 per ton), micronutrients and growth promoting substances and pesticides were recorded for analysis. Yield data and return from paddy cultivation also evaluated by using Microsoft excel for statistical inference.

# RESULTS & DISCUSSION

All the treatments with their replications were administered with the fixed rates of chemical fertilizers and decomposed cow dung. Therefore, their costs did not have any variation in the replication. Each plot showed the different level of micronutrient deficiency and growth stages which were fortified with micronutrients and growth promoting substances (Tab. 1). For the T1, the cost of micronutrients and GPS was the highest (4988.00). Increase in cow dung content along with decrease in chemical fertilizers, the rate of the cost was diminishing. It was reduced from T1 to T5 (2475.333). But T6 showed it little bit higher (3338.33) because of that for the first time, only the cow dung was not sufficient to provide adequate nutrients to the plant (Fig. 1).

Table -1: Cost of considered inputs for the treatments and their replicated plots

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Cost of Chemical Fertilizers****(Rs. ha-1)** | **Cost of Decomposed Cow dung (Rs. ha-1)** | **Cost of Micronutrients and GPS (Rs.ha-1)** | **Cost of Pesticides (Rs. ha-1)** | **Total Cost (Rs. ha-1)** |
| **T1** | 25360 | 0 | 4988.000 | 8169.333 | 38517.33 |
| **T2** | 20288 | 8000 | 4422.667 | 7534.333 | 40245.00 |
| **T3** | 15216 | 16000 | 3835.333 | 6688.333 | 41739.67 |
| **T4** | 10144 | 24000 | 2848.667 | 5236.000 | 42228.67 |
| **T5** | 5072 | 32000 | 2475.333 | 4225.667 | 43773.00 |
| **T6** | 0 | 40000 | 3338.333 | 3987.333 | 47325.67 |
| **SEM** |  |  | 70.70892 | 77.01349 |  |
| **CD 0.05** |  |  | 222.7945 | 242.6593 |  |

Pest abundance was observed in the different treatments. Pesticides were applied when the threshold limit of each insect and pathogen exceeded. The doses and repetition of spraying do not depend on pest count. So cost of pesticides incurred was considered for study. The pesticide quantity decreased with increase in cow dung content because cow dung has the pesticidal properties. The total cost depicted the increasing trends (T1 to T6) with addition of cow dung into the soil, but use of pesticides decreased which ensured the less pollution, improvement of soil health, healthy food for the mankind. These findings statistically significant for the variance.

**COST OF MICRONUTRIENTS AND**

**GPS AND COST OF PESTICIDES**

CoMN&GPS

CoP

10000

8000

6000

4000

2000

0

T 1

T 2

T 3

T 4

T 5

T 6

Fig. 1. Cost of micronutrients (MN) and GPS and cost of pesticide (CoP)

The highest yield was observed in case of T1 (5.241267) whereas the lowest produce was obtained from the T6 (3.622667) because the paddy required high quantity of nutrients which could not be provided by only the source of 10-ton cow dung (Tab. 2). Yield decreased when the soil was applied with chemical fertilizers at the rate of less than 40% of the recommendation for Rabi Paddy (Var. Satabdi). T4 was found with the highest gross (131031.70) and net return (58803.00). Benefit-Cost Ratio was higher for the T4 (1.814) whereas it was the lowest for the T6 (1.171237) (Fig.2).

Table -2: Yield and Estimation of B: C ratio from the treatments

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Yield (t ha-1))** | **Gross return****(Rs. ha-1)** | **Net Return****(Rs. ha-1)** | **B: C Ratio** |
| **T1** | 3.980667 | 99516.67 | 30999.33 | 1.452431 |
| **T2** | 4.244333 | 106108.3 | 35863.33 | 1.510546 |
| **T3** | 4.741333 | 118533.3 | 46793.67 | 1.652270 |
| **T4** | 5.241267 | 131031.7 | 58803.00 | 1.814123 |
| **T5** | 4.608333 | 115208.3 | 41435.33 | 1.561660 |
| **T6** | 3.622667 | 90566.67 | 13241.00 | 1.171237 |
| **SEM** | 0.095615 |  |  |  |
| **CD 0.05** | 0.301271 |  |  |  |

Crop Yield and B: C ratio

6

4

2

0

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

T6

Yield

BC

Fig. 2. Yield and Benefit- Cost Ratio of the treatments

# CONCLUSION

Soil enriched with decomposed cow dung reduced the pest abundance in the paddy field. Cow dung improved the anti-pathogenic properties and nutrient content in the soil. It also enabled to make the

farming lucrative and nature resilient. This practices will nourish the environmental and agricultural sustainability to encourage food security and bio-safety for the green world.

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