**Original Research Article**

**Effect of Organic Amendments in Hybrid Maize under Soil Salinity Condition**

**ABSTRACT**

Salinity is a major concern for crop production in coastal areas of Bangladesh. Organic amendments could contribute to the improvement of crop production in coastal areas. The study was to investigate the mitigation of the adverse effects of soil salinity in maize by using organic amendments. There were nine (9) treatment combinations consisting of control, 30 mM NaCl, 60 mM NaCl, 30 mM NaCl+Cowdung (5t/ha), 60 mM NaCl+Cowdung (5t/ha), 30mM NaCl + Poultry manure (3t/ha), 60 mM NaCl + PM(3 t/ha), 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6t/ha), 60 mM NaCl+ Compost (6t/ha). Results revealed that plants were exposed to different concentrations of NaCl at vegetative stage. Salt stress caused a significant reduction in growth and yield of the maize variety. High salt stress (60 mM NaCl) caused a drastic decrease in growth and height of the maize variety. Salt stress also decreased K+/Na+ ratio and nutrient contents in maize variety. BARI Hybrid Maize-9 conferred tolerance to high salinity, when soils were amended with cowdung or PM than compost. However, the application of organic amendments, especially cowdung at 5 t/ha under 30 mM NaCl (T4), enhanced shoot height, root length, plant dry weight, and nutrient contents (N, P, K, S), while improving the K+/Na+ ratio, thus conferring greater salt tolerance. The present study suggests that BARI Hybrid Maize-9 can be recommended to cultivate for grain production and fodder crop with organic amendments in saline affected areas of Bangladesh since soil amendments with organic manures improved electrical conductivity and organic matter status under salinity condition.

**Key words:** Hybrid maize, Organic amendments, Salinity

**INTRODUCTION**

Soil salinity is a major concern to agriculture all over the world because it affects almost all plant functions. More than 6% of the world’s land and one third of the world's irrigated land are significantly affected by soil salinity (FAO, 2008). Out of 2.86 million ha of coastal and offshore lands in Bangladesh, about 1.056 million ha are affected by varying degrees of salinity (SRDI, 2010). Plants that undergo exposure to salinity experience both osmotic stress and ionic toxicity (Zhu, 2003). Salt stress disturbs cytoplasmic K+ /Na+ homeostasis, causing an increase in Na+ to K+ ratio in the cytosol (Zhu, 2003). Accumulation of excess Na+ and Cl- causes ionic imbalances that may impair the selectivity of root membranes and induce K+ deficiency (Gadallah, 1999) that are often associated with a decrease in photosynthetic electron transport activities in photosynthesis. Soil fertility in coastal regions of Bangladesh are quite low (Haque 2006). There is a great possibility of bringing saline areas under maize cultivation with proper reclamation and management.

Maize (Zea mays L.) in Bangladesh is becoming an important crop in the rice-based cropping system. Among the cereals grown in Bangladesh, maize is the third-most important crop after rice and wheat. (Khatun et al. 2019). It is an important C4 plant from the Poaceae family and is moderately sensitive to salt stress (Mansour et al., 2005). Maize play a gainful role in the agro-economy by contributing significantly towards solving food problem (Das et al. 2013).In Bangladesh, maize may be produced all year round in a variety of agroclimatic zones. With the increase in demand from poultry and other feed industries, more area is expected to divert from rice to hybrid maize in coming years. Appropriate management strategies and techniques with suitable genotypes having higher yield potential could contribute to the improvement of hybrid maize production in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Addition of organic manures is the best means of maintaining soil fertility, productivity and salt tolerance (Das et al. 2013). Various organic amendments such as poultry manure (PM), compost and mulch can be used for the amelioration of saline soils (Leithy et al., 2010). Organic amendments improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soils under saline conditions (Raafat and Thawrat, 2011). Composts function as sources of nutrients and organic matter. It has also a positive impact on the chemical and physical characteristics of soil. (Debosz et al., 2002; Lynch et al., 2005; Tejada et al., 2006; Wanas and Omran, 2006). Soil amendments with compost and poultry manure improve salt tolerance in rice by increasing K+ /Na+ ratio and nutrient uptake (Chowdhury et al. 2019). Cow dung significantly reduce the soil EC compared to other amendments (Khatun et al. 2019). Application of poultry manure was found to mitigate the negative effects of salinity stress in winter pulses (Mannan and Khan, 2020). There are evidence that soil amendments with organic manures reduce the toxic effects of salinity in various plant species (Idrees et al. 2004, Abou El-Magd et al. 2008, Leithy et al. 2010, Raafat and Thawrat 2011).

Organic amendments with FYM and PM conferred tolerance to salinity in rice by increasing chlorophyll content,K+/Na+ratio and Nuptake, resulted in an increasein growth and yield component (Alam et al. 2016). Increased nutrient uptake and K+ /Na+ ratio were observed in rice due to proline as well as organic manure application under saline conditions (Dhar et al. 2015). In BatiaghataUpazila, Khulna, applying organic amendments reduced soil EC (from 10.6 dS/m to 3.4 dS/m) and pH (from 7.63 to 7.38) compared to control and also improved plant performance (Khatun et al., 2019). There is less information in Bangladesh about the role of organic amendments in mitigation of soil salinity in crop plants. Considering abovementioned facts, the present study was undertaken for the improvement of salinity tolerance and economic maize crop production through organic amendments in the coastal areas of southern Bangladesh. The objectives of this study were to investigate the effect of organic amendments on the growth and yield of maize and to suggest the best perform organic amendment for further application in coastal area.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Location and site description**

The pot experiment was carried out at the net house of the Department of Soil Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh (24.750 N and 90.500 E at an average altitude of 18 m above the mean sea level) to investigate the mitigation of the adverse effects of soil salinity on the growth and yield of maize through organic amendments.

**Soil collection and pot preparation**

Soils were collected from the Soil Science Field Laboratory, BAU. A total of 27 equal size plastic pots were filled with 8 kg soils each. Characteristically, the soil was silt loam having pH 6.15, EC 0.20 dS/m, exchangeable Na 0.383 meq/100 g soil, total nitrogen 0.11% and organic matter 1.90%. BARI Hybrid Maize 9 was used as test crop.

**Plant materials and treatments**

Nine treatment combinations viz. control (no salt added), 30 mM NaCl, 60 mM NaCl, 30 mM NaCl + 5 t/ha cowdung, 60 mM NaCl + 5 t/ha cowdung, 30 mM NaCl + 3 t/ha PM, 60 mM NaCl + 3 t/ha PM, 30 mM NaCl + 6 t/ha compost, 60 mM NaCl + 6 t/ha compost were used for the maize variety, each of the treatments were replicated thrice under completely randomized design. Three maize seeds were sown into each pot. One healthy plant was kept in each pot and others were uprooted after emergence. Cowdung, compost and PM were mixed with soils as per treatment before seed sowing. Plants were exposed to different concentrations of NaCl (0-60 mM) at vegetative stage.

**Management practices, crop harvesting and data recording**

Fertilization and other management practices were performed as and when required (BARC, 2012). The crops were harvested at full maturity. Root growth, yield attributes (Cob number, cob diameters, total number of grains per cob, 100 grain weight, total grain weight per plant (g), and grain and straw yields were recorded.

**Chemical analysis of plant and soil samples**

Soil pH, EC, exchangeable Na and organic carbon content were measured using standard methods. Grain and straw samples were analyzed for N, P, K, S and Na content using the methods described by Khanam et al. (2001).

**Statistical analysis**

Data were statistically analyzed by ANOVA. The significant differences between mean values were compared by Duncan’s Multiple Range Test (DMRT) and ranking was indicated by letters. Differences at p < 0.05 were considered significant.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The present experiment was carried out in order to observe the effect of salt stress on the root and shoot growth of maize as well as to mitigate the adverse effect of salt stress by application of organic amendments. The data obtained on different parameters of the maize variety are presented in this chapter.

**Shoot Height**

Shoot height of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to the application of different organic amendments under salinity condition (Fig. 1). Shoot height ranged from 75.33 to 216 cm. The tallest plant of 216 cm was found in T1 which was significantly higher than all the treatments. The treatments T4, T6 and T8 were statistically similar and after T1 they had higher shoot height. The shortest plant of 75.33 cm was found in T3 being similar with T2. T5, T7 and T9 were statistically similar. The treatments were ranked in order of T1> T4>T6>T8>T7>T9>T5>T2>T3 with respect to shoot height.

**A graph of treatment results

Description automatically generated**

**Fig.1:** Effects of cowdung, compost and PM in presence and absence of NaCl on shoot height of BARI Hybrid Maize-9. Same letter represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05 for the variety. Here, T1= Control, T2 =30 mM NaCl, T3 = 60 mM NaCl, T4 = 30 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T5 = 60 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T6 = 30 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T7= 60 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T8 = 30 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha), T9 = 60 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha).

### Root Height

Root height of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to the application of different organic amendments under salinity stress (Fig. 2). Root height ranged from 9 to 58 cm. The highest root height was 58 cm and found in T1 and the second highest root height of 34.33 cm observed in T8 which was identical to the T4, T6. The lowest root height of 9 cm was found in T3treatment being statistically similar to T5 and T7. The treatments were ranked in order of T1> T8> T6> T4> T9> T7> T5> T2>T3 with respect to root length.

A graph of treatment results

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Fig.2:** Effects of Cowdung, Compost and PM in presence and absence of NaCl on root length of BARI Hybrid Maize-9. Same letter represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05 for the respective variety. Here, T1= Control, T2 =30 mM NaCl, T3 = 60 mM NaCl, T4 = 30 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T5 = 60 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T6 = 30 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T7= 60 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T8 = 30 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha), T9 = 60 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha).

### Shoot Dry Weight

Shoot dry weight of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to the application of different organic amendments under saline soil (Fig. 3). Shoot dry weight ranged from 4.43 to 95.24 g. The highest shoot dry weight of 95.24 g was found in T1and the second highest weight of 52.73 g observed in T4which was identical to the observed treatments no T6, and T8. The lowest shoot dry weight of 4.43 g was found in T3treatment being similar with T2. The treatments were ranked in order of T1> T4> T6> T8> T9> T7> T5> T2>T3with respect to plant dry weight.

A graph of treatment results

Description automatically generated

**Fig. 3:** Shoot dry weight of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 influenced by Cowdung, Compost and PM under salt stress; same letter represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05 for the respective variety. Here, T1= Control, T2 =30 mM NaCl, T3 = 60 mM NaCl, T4 = 30 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T5 = 60 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T6 = 30 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T7= 60 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T8 = 30 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha), T9 = 60 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha).

**Root Dry Weight**

Salinity stress caused a significant reduction in root weight of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 (Fig. 4). Root weight ranged from 0.51—21.63 g/plant. The highest root weight 21.63 g/plant was found in T1. The second highest 5.39 g/plant weight was observed in T4 which was identical to the T8.The lowest root weight of 0.51 cm was found in T5 and T3 treatment. The treatments were ranked in order of T1>T4>T8>T6>T9>T7>T2>T5>T3 with respect to root weight.

### A graph of treatment results Description automatically generated

**Fig. 4:** Effects of cowdung, compost and PM in presence and absence of NaCl on root weight of BARI Hybrid Maize-9. Same letter represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05 for the variety.Here, T1= Control, T2 =30 mM NaCl, T3 = 60 mM NaCl, T4 = 30 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T5 = 60 mM NaCl + cowdung (5 t/ha), T6 = 30 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T7= 60 mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha), T8 = 30 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha), T9 = 60 mM NaCl + compost (6 t/ha).

**Effects of Organic Amendments on Plant**

Plant height of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to application of different organic amendments under saline conditions. The tallest plant was noted in T1, and the shortest plant was evaluated from T3 followed by T2. Under no stress condition plants perform better than any other treatments. Cowdung, PM, compost performed better at mild salinity stress (30 mM) than strong (60 mM) stress. After application of organic amendments especially cowdung at 30 mM salt stress plant height increased in T4 treatment (Fig.1). Plant height increased in soils with organic amendments in saline soil and Zaki *et al.* (2015) also agrees with the statement by reporting that vegetative growth parameters of rice, NPK uptake and vegetative yield under saline conditions increased with the addition of organic amendments in soil. Root height of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to application of different organic amendments under salinity. The T4, T6, T8 treatments had higher root length of the hybrid maize at 30 mM salt stress than T5, T7, T9 treatments at 60 mM salt stress. Lehman *et al.* (2023) found that manure helps plant root growth by providing sufficient porous systems in soil and also protect the roots from osmotic pressure under high saline condition but the protective capacity of organic amendments depend on their mineralization rates and salinity level. Leithy *et al.* (2010) on Peanut, Abou El-Magd *et al.* (2008) on sweet funnel and Raafat *et al.*(2011) on rice also found that organic amendments increased plant shoot and root height at different levels of soil salinity.

### Table 1: Effects of organic manures on nitrogen content (mean ± se) by BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under salt stress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **K+/Na+uptake** | |
| Shoot | Root |
| T1: Control | 5.19 a ± 0.04 | 4.33 a ± 0.03 |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 4.52 b ± 0.03 | 3.47 b ± 0.04 |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 2.62 e ± 0.01 | 2.64 c ± 0.01 |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 4.39 b ± 0.08 | 3.17 b ± 0.03 |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 3.48 d ± 0.02 | 3.04 b ± 0.04 |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 3.87 c ± 0.01 | 2.82 c ± 0.03 |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 3.94 d ± 0.04 | 3.18 b ± 0.04 |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 4.62 b ± 0.02 | 3.16 b ± 0.04 |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 3.65 d ± 0.02 | 3.05 b ± 0.04 |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of means.

Shoot dry weight of BARI Hybrid maize-9 was significantly influenced due to application of different organic amendments under saline soil. Organic amendments such as cowdung, compost and PM resulted in a significant increase in shoot dry weight of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under 30mM salinity conditions (T4, T6, T8) than 60 mM salinity (T5, T7, T9). The highest root weight of 21.63 cm was obtained from T1. The lowest root weight of 0.51 cm was noted in T3 treatment. The treatments with mild salinity had better performance than soils with higher salinity. Under same salinity stress, treatments without organic amendments showed poor performance than treatments with organic amendments. Similarly, Das *et al*. (2013) stated that organic amendments with PM significantly increased the root length, root weight, plant height and plant weight of both maize varieties (BARI Hybrid Maize-5 and Hybrid Maize Pacific-987) at 25 mM NaCl stress than 50 mM NaCl. The study found cow dung more efficient than other amendments; this may be due to the easy mineralization of less stable cowdung than more stable compost.

**Effects of Organic Amendments on Plant Nutrient Contents**

Salt stress significantly decreased N content in BARI Hybrid Maize-9 (Table 1). N content in shoot was found high in T6 after T1 (control). Whereas, the nitrogen content of root varied from 0.34 to 0.5% (Table-1) Amanullah MM 2008: Response of lowland rice varieties to reclamation practices in coastal saline soils hhh1). N content in root was found high in T6, T8 after T1. Phosphorus content by shoot due to different treatments ranged from 0.13% to 0.15% (Table 2). The highest P content in shoot (0.15%) was found in T1 and then applying with cowdung, compost and PM amendments; highest was T4, T6, T8 at mild salinity stress. Phosphorus content by root due to different treatments ranged from 0.14% to 0.16% (Table 2). The highest S content in root (0.21) was found in T1, T4 and T6. So, nutrient content was high with cowdung and PM at 30 mM (Table 3). Application of organic amendments, the highest K content was noted in T4 (30 mM salt stress) both at shoot and root (Table 4). On the other hand, Na contents was high at T3followed by T2 and lowest was noted in T1 (Table 5). Application of organic amendments in different salinity levels increased NPKS nutrient content (Leithy*et al.*, 2010) although organic amendments did not show any changes of nutrient content except Na (Leithy *et al.*, 2010). On the other hand, Shah *et* al. (2023) reported that organic fertilizer sources application, 10 t/ha poultry manure and farmyard manure improved the growth and yield of hybrids maize significantly, under normal irrigation and severe drought.

**Table 2:** Effects of organic manures on phosphorus content (mean ± se) by BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under salt stress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **P Content (%)** | |
| Shoot | Root |
| T1: Control | 0.15 a ± 0.02 | 0.16 a ± 0.01 |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 0.12c± 0.01 | 0.13 c ± 0.01 |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 0.12c± 0.02 | 0.13c ± 0.01 |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.14 b ± 0.01 | 0.14b ± 0.01 |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.13 b ± 0.02 | 0.14bc ± 0.02 |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.14 b ± 0.01 | 0.14b ± 0.01 |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.13 b ± 0.01 | 0.14b ± 0.01 |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.14b ± 0.02 | 0.14b ± 0.01 |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.13 b ± 0.02 | 0.14 b ± 0.01 |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of means.

### Table 3: Effects of organic manures on sulphur content (mean ± se) by BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under salt stress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | **S Content (%)** | |
| Shoot | Root |
| T1: Control | 0.16 a ± 0.01 | 0.21 a ± 0.02 |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 0.12 c ± 0.02 | 0.17 b ± 0.03 |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 0.14 c ± 0.01 | 0.16 c ± 0.01 |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.15 b± 0.01 | 0.20a ± 0.01 |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.15 b ± 0.01 | 0.18b ± 0.01 |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.15b ± 0.01 | 0.20a ± 0.03 |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.13c ± 0.02 | 0.18 b ± 0.01 |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.15 b ± 0.01 | 0.18 b ± 0.02 |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.15 b ± 0.01 | 0.18 b ± 0.01 |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of means.

### Table 4: Effects of organic manures on K content (mean ± se) by BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under salt stress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | **K Content (%)** | |
| Shoot | Root |
| T1: Control | 1.44a ± 0.01 | 1.56a ± 0.02 |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 1.24 d ± 0.02 | 1.37 d± 0.01 |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 1.15 e ± 0.02 | 1.37 d± 0.01 |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 1.37 b ± 0.02 | 1.46 b ± 0.02 |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 1.35cd ± 0.01 | 1.40cd± 0.01 |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 1.36 b ± 0.03 | 1.46 b± 0.21 |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 1.34 d ± 0.01 | 1.40 cd ± 0.01 |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 1.36bc ± 0.01 | 1.42 c ± 0.01 |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 1.35d ± 0.01 | 1.40 cd± 0.01 |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of means.

### Table 5: Effects of organic manures on Na content (mean ± se) by BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under salt stress

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | **Na Content (%)** | |
| Shoot | Root |
| T1: Control | 0.27 d ± 0.01 | 0.36 d± 0.01 |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 0.37 a ± 0.02 | 0.48 ab± 0.01 |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 0.39 a ± 0.02 | 0.51 a± 0.02 |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.35 b ± 0.02 | 0.46 b± 0.01 |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 0.32 b ± 0.02 | 0.44 bc± 0.02 |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.31 b ± 0.01 | 0.42c ± 0.01 |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 0.30c ± 0.01 | 0.45 b± 0.01 |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.30 c ± 0.01 | 0.45 b± 0.01 |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 0.37 a ± 0.02 | 0.44 bc± 0.02 |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of means.

### K+/Na+ ratio

### Shoot

Salt stress caused a significant reduction in K+/Na+ ratio in shoot of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 (Table 6). High salt stress drastically decreased K+/Na+ ratio in shoot. Organic amendments with cowdung, compost and PM significantly increased K+/Na+ ratio in shoot of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 at 30 mM NaCl stress. The K+/Na+ content by shoot due to different treatments ranged from 2.66% to 5.09%. The highest K+/Na+ content in shoot (5.09%) was found in T1 (Control) followed by the second highest N content in shoot (4.58%) observed in T8  which was statistically similar with T6 (4.55%). T6 and T8 increased K+/Na+ content at 30mM salt stress with PM and compost amendments. The lowest K+/Na+ content in shoot (2.66%) was obtained from T3 (60mMNaCl) followed by T2(Table 6).

**Root**

Salt stress also caused a significant reduction in K+/Na+ ratio in root of BARI Hybrid Maize-9 (Table 6). The K+/Na+ content by root due to different treatments ranged from 2.62% to 4.3%. The highest K+/Na+ content in root (4.3%) was found in T1 (Control) followed by the second highest N content in root (3.47%)was observed from T6. T4,T7 and T8 treatments were statistically similar with values 3.2%,3.21%,3.18%, respectively. The lowest K+/Na+ content in root (2.62%) was obtained from T3 (60m MNaCl) followed by T2.

### Table 6: K+/Na+ content ratio in Hybrid maize influenced by organic manures under salt stress (mean ± se)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | K+/Na+  (in shoot) | K+/Na+  (in root) |
| T1: Control | 5.09 ± 0.01a | 4.3 ± 0.02a |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 3.83 ± 0.01e | 2.79 ± 0.01f |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 2.66 ± 0.01h | 2.62 ± 0.01g |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 4.38 ± 0.02c | 3.2 ± 0.01c |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 3.51 ± 0.02g | 3.01 ± 0.01e |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 4.55 ± 0.01b | 3.47 ± 0.02b |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 3.89 ± 0.02d | 3.21 ± 0.01c |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 4.58 ± 0.02b | 3.18 ± 0.01c |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 3.62 ± 0.01f | 3.06 ± 0.01d |

Same letter in a column represents insignificant difference at *p* < 0.05. SE= Standard errors of mean.

**Changes in soil properties by organic manures**

This study investigated the changes in soil properties such as pH, EC and SOC status (Table 7). A slightly increase in soil pH, EC was observed when NaCl was added to the soils. Addition of compost, PM, cowdung considerably increased SOC status in soils. With the increase of salinity, the EC value also increased. Soil pH was noted low at T1(6.25) and highest at T3 (6.55). EC was low at T1 (0.341 dS/m) and highest at T3 (5.55ds/m).In T4,T6,T8 soil EC was 2.17dS/m,2.20dS/m,2.13dS/m, respectively, on the other hand, soil EC was double at T5,T7,T9. Lowest SOC was noted in T2 (1.50%), highest was noted in T9 (2.24%). There was also increasing evidences that soil amendments such as compost increased the SOC probably due to the slow mineralization of stable compound, but cow dung and PM had similar SOC in post-harvest soil. Similar results were also reported in previous studies (Rahman *et al.,* 2010; Ahmed *et al.,* 2003; Jaleel*et al.,* 2008; Mohamed*,* 2017).

In this study*,* the treatment T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung @ 5 t/ha can be considered as the best treatment in terms of shoot height, plant dry weight , N-P-K-S content by shoot and root of maize (BARI Hybrid maize-9). Among all the organic amendments cowdung (5t/ha) would be effective for the cultivation of BARI Hybrid maize-9 in saline areas. However, Hybrid maize cultivation in saline areas might be profitable with organic amendment of soils to identify the most suitable amendment and application rate extensive field research work is needed to test the result under actual field condition since organic manures like compost, cowdung and PM are easily available and less expensive and hence could be a nice option for growing maize in saline area

**Table 7:** Changes in soil properties by organic manures under salt stress

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | Soil pH | EC (dS/m) | % SOC |
| T1: Control | 6.25c | 0.341c | 1.62c |
| T2: 30 mM NaCl | 6.53a | 2.58b | 1.50c |
| T3: 60 mM NaCl | 6.55a | 5.55a | 1.51c |
| T4: 30 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 6.46b | 2.17b | 1.91b |
| T5: 60 mM NaCl + Cowdung (5 t/ha) | 6.46b | 4.65a | 1.95b |
| T6: 30mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 6.45b | 2.20b | 1.91b |
| T7: 60mM NaCl + poultry manure (3 t/ha) | 6.44b | 4.62a | 1.95b |
| T8: 30 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 6.42b | 2.13b | 2.16a |
| T9: 60 mM NaCl + Compost (6 t/ha) | 6.47b | 4.40a | 2.24a |

**CONCLUSION**

This study demonstrated that organic amendments, particularly cowdung, poultry manure (PM), and compost, significantly mitigate the adverse effects of soil salinity on BARI Hybrid Maize-9 under controlled conditions. Salt stress at 30 mM and 60 mM NaCl reduced plant growth, yield, K+/Na+ ratio, and nutrient uptake, with more pronounced effects at higher salinity levels. However, the application of organic amendments, especially cowdung at 5 t/ha under 30 mM NaCl (T4), enhanced shoot height, root length, plant dry weight, and nutrient contents (N, P, K, S), while improving the K+/Na+ ratio, thus conferring greater salt tolerance. Cowdung outperformed PM and compost, likely due to its faster mineralization rate, which improved soil organic carbon (SOC) and reduced electrical conductivity (EC). These amendments also enhanced soil properties, reducing EC and increasing SOC, which are critical for sustaining soil fertility in saline conditions. Findings suggest that BARI Hybrid Maize-9, when cultivated with organic amendments like cowdung or PM, is a viable option for grain and fodder production in the saline-affected coastal areas of Bangladesh. Among the treatments, T4 (30 mM NaCl + cowdung at 5 t/ha) was the most effective, indicating cowdung’s potential as a cost-effective and readily available amendment. However, to validate these results under field conditions and optimize application rates, extensive field trials are recommended. This approach could support sustainable maize cultivation in saline regions, contributing to food security and economic stability in Bangladesh’s coastal agroecosystems.

**DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)**

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

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