EFFICIENCY OF COMBINED USE OF COW DUNG AND TEA WASTE ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLING PERFORMANCE OF CORIANDER (Coriandrum sativum L.) IN SANDY REGOSOL



BY U.B.K.U. KUMARI



FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY

EASTERN UNIVERSITY

SRI LANKA

2023

ABSTRACT

The pot experiment was carried out to study the efficiency of combined use of cow dung and tea waste on seed germination and seedling performance of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) and also study the best ratio of cow dung and tea waste to seed germination and seedling growth of coriander herbs (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). It was laid out in Complete Randomized Design (CRD) with four replications with following treatments; T1- 0:0 ratio of cow dung and tea waste as control, T2- 5:0 ratio of cow dung and tea waste, T3- 4:1 ratio of cow dung and tea waste, T4- 3:2 ratio of cow dung and tea waste, T5- 2:3 ratio of cow dung and tea waste, T6- 1:4 ratio of cow dung and tea waste and T7- 0:5 ratio of cow dung and tea waste.

The results indicated that the efficiency of combined use of cow dung and tea waste had significant differences (P<0.05) on seed germination, leaf area, fresh and dry weights of leaves, stem, shoot and root and also root length of young plants but, number of leaves and shoot length were not significantly efficient due to combined use of cow dung and tea waste.

According to that statistically analyzed result, combined use of cow dung and tea waste 4:1 ratio (T3), 5:0 ratio (T2), 3:2 ratio (T4) and 0:5 ratio (T7) showed significant difference with 0:0 ratio (T1) in different seedling performances. In fresh leaves weight T2, T3 and T4 were showed significant difference with T1. In root length T2 and T7 were showed significant difference with T1, but only T7 was showed significant difference with T1 in dry root weight. T2 and T4 both treatments were showed significant difference in seed germination % and seedling performances such as fresh leaves weight, fresh shoot weight with T1.T2 was showed significant difference with T1 in fresh root weight and dry leaf weight, but T4 was showed

significant difference with T1 in seed germination % and seedling performances such as leaf area, fresh stem weight, dry stem weight and dry shoot weight. According to that results, T4 was showed greater times seedling performances than other treatments. Cow dung and tea waste are the most readily available organic manure for enhancing seed germination and seedling performance of coriander. As a result, cow dung and tea waste at 3:2 could be utilized to increase seed germination and seedling growth to coriander herbs.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	L
ACKNOWLE	EDMENTIII
TABLE OF C	ONTENTIV
LIST OF FIG	URE
LIST OF TAI	BLESVIII
ABREVIATIO	ONSIX
CHAPTER 01	1
1.0 INTRODU	UCTION 1
1.1 OBJE	CTIVES
CHAPTER 02	2 4
2.0 LITERA	TURE REVIEW4
2.1 Corian	der (Coriandrum sativum L.)
2.1.2 Geog	graphical history and origin of coriander4
2.1.3 Geog	graphical distribution of coriander5
2.1.4 Bota	nical classification of coriander6
2.1.5 Bota	nical description of coriander
2.1.6 Ecol	ogical requirement of coriander
2.1.7 Nutr	itional composition of coriander
2.1.8 Cori	ander uses
2.1.9 Heal	th benefit of coriander
2.1.10 Con	riander production in the world
2.1.11 Con	riander varities in Sri Lanka
2.2 Seed g	ermination
2.3 Seedlin	ng performance
2.4 NPK I	mpact on seed germination and seedling performance

	2.5 NPK Contain inorganic fertilizer	15
	2.6 NPK Contain organic fertlizer	16
	2.6.1 Organic fertilizer advantages	16
	2.7 Cow dung.	17
	2.7.1 Cow dung nutrient cotent	17
	2.8 Tea waste	19
	2.8.1 Tea waste nutrient content	19
CH	APTER 03	21
3	.0 MATERIALS AND METHOD	21
	3.1 Experiment location	21
	3.2 Climate and soil	21
	3.3 Coriander seeds	21
	3.4 Experiment 1	21
	3.4.1 Presoaking seeds	22
	3.4.2. Pot experiment	22
	3.4.3 Planting of coriander seeds	22
	3.4.4 Measurement	22
	3.5 Experiment 2	23
	3.5.1 Experiment design	23
	3.5. 1 Manure collection	23
	3.5.3 Polybags preparation	24
	3.5.4 Organic fertilizer application	24
	3.5.5 Planting of coriander seeds	25
	3.5.6 Irrigation	25
	3.5.7 Weeding	25
	3.5.8 Measurement	25
	3.5.8.1 Germination percentage	25

3.5.8.2 Seedling performance		
3.6 Statistical analysis		
CHAPTER 0427		
4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION27		
4.1 Experiment 1		
4.2 Experiment 2		
4.2.1 Seed germination percentage28		
4.2.2 Numbers of leaves		
4.2.3 Leaf area		
4.2.4 Shoot length		
4.2.5 Root length		
4.2.6 Fresh leaf weight		
4.2.7 Fresh stem weight		
4.2.8 Fresh shoot weight		
4.2.9 Fresh root weight		
4.2.10 Dry leaves weight		
4.2.11 Dry stem weight		
4.2.12 Dry shoot weight		
4.2.13 Dry root weight		
CHAPTER 05		
5.0 CONCLUSION		
RECOMMENDATION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES 44		
REFERENCES45		

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 3.1: Field layout of the experiment.	. 24
Figure 4.1: Effect of presoaking with water on seed germination percentage of	
coriander after 14 days of seeding.	. 27
Figure 4.2: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste on seed	
germination of Coriander.after 14 days of seeding.	. 29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Nutrition composition of Coriander (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, 2019)9
Table 3.1 :Treaments used in this experiment 1. 21
Table 3.2: Treatment used in this experiment 23
Table 4.1: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste on number of
leaves perplant and leaf area in Coriander plant
Table 4.2: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste in shoot length
and root lengthof coriander plant.
Table 4.3: Effect of different ratios of cowdung and tea waste in fresh weight of
leaves and stem
Table 4.4: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste in fresh shoot
weight and fresh rot weight of coriander. 37
Table 4.5: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste in dry leaf weight
and dry stem weight
Table 4.6: Effect of the different ratios of cowdung and tea waste in dry shoot
weight and dry root weight