

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SULPHUR SOURCES ON YIELD AND QUALITY OF GROUND NUT

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Pot culture experiment was conducted to study the effect of different sources of sulphur on yield and quality of groundnut. Four organic sources (farmyard manure, poultry manure, vermicompost and sewage sludge) were evaluated in comparison with single super phosphate, all applied on equal S basis @ 75 kg S ha⁻¹. The six treatments, including a no-S as control were replicated four times in a completely randomized design.

The results revealed that the addition of sulphur markedly increased the pod yield over control (no sulphur application). Each source was significantly different from the other. Among the sources poultry manure recorded the highest yield (41.6 g pot⁻¹) and vermicompost registered the lowest value (27.0 g pot⁻¹). It may be due to the higher availability of other nutrient poultry manure.

Results also explained that sulphur sources significantly increased the oil content but no significant impact among sources. As the oil content or any quality parameters of oil seed crops is genetic factor and can't be altered much through agronomic practices may be the reason. Superphosphate recorded the lowest value among the sulphur sources. But it was significantly superior to control.

The crude protein content in groundnut kernel indicated that sulphur application significantly increased the crude protein percentage over control. Crude protein content in organic manure treated kernels was significantly higher than the inorganic chemical fertilizer treatment. Among sources, poultry manure ranked first (13.68%) and vermicompost recorded the lowest value (11.53%).

Key words: Crude protein content, Oil content, Oil seed crop, Sulphur sources, Yield.

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