www.ThePharmaJournal.com

# The Pharma Innovation



ISSN (E): 2277-7695 ISSN (P): 2349-8242 NAAS Rating: 5.23 TPI 2022; SP-11(11): 236-246 © 2022 TPI

www.thepharmajournal.com Received: 14-09-2022 Accepted: 18-10-2022

#### P Anji Babu

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### A Lalitha Kumari

Professor and Head, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### D Srinivas

Associate Dean Soil Science, Agricultural College, Naira, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### P Venkata Subbaiah

Programme Coordinator, KVK, Garikapadu, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### K Srinivasulu

Professor, Department of Agronomy, Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### D Ramesh

Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics and Computer Applications, Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

#### Corresponding Author: P Anji Babu

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural College, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh, India

# Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on plant micro nutrient content in black gram

# P Anji Babu, A Lalitha Kumari, D Srinivas, P Venkata Subbaiah, K Srinivasulu and D Ramesh

#### Abstract

Micronutrients help in chlorophyll formation, nucleic acid, protein synthesis and play an active role in several enzymatic activities of photosynthesis as well as respiration and influences rice and black gram yields. This study aims to examine the integrated effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on plant micronutrient contents in direct seeded rice- black gram cropping sequence.

The experiment was laid out in split – split plot design with main, sub and sub-sub plots with direct seeded rice–black gram cropping sequence. The main plot comprised of two levels of fertilizers *viz.*, F<sub>1</sub>-100% RDF and F<sub>2</sub>-75% RDF, the sub plot comprised of two doses of pigeon pea bio char *viz.*, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and the sub-sub plot comprised of two levels of humic acid *viz.*, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and S<sub>2</sub>- Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and replicated thrice.

The results of this study showed that, significantly higher iron, Zinc and copper content in plant was recorded with the residual effect of B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> at all the growth stages of rabi black gram, whereas, significantly higher manganese content was recorded with residual effect of B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* black gram during two years of study.

Keywords: Green leaf manure, humic acid and Micro nutrient content

### Introduction

Cultivation of high yielding crop varieties and multiple cropping is depleting the fertility of soils at a rapid pace. The soils, which were, once well supplied with available nutrients, are now gradually becoming deficient. Soil organic matter encourages granulation, increases cation exchange capacity (CEC) and is responsible for adsorbing power of the soils up to 90%. Cations such as  $Ca^{2+}$ ,  $Mg^{2+}$  and  $K^+$  are produced during decomposition. Addition of organic materials like green leaf manure increases the availability of micronutrients. The increased availability was attributed to enhanced microbial activity in the soil and the consequent release of complex organic substances that could have prevented micronutrients from precipitation, fixation, oxidation and leaching and also addition of these nutrients through organic sources. The unbalanced use of N fertilizers has at times led to environmental confrontations, disturbance in soil nutrient balance and depletion of soil fertility. Even the introduction of high yielding varieties and intensive cultivation with excess and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers and irrigation showed reduction in the soil fertility status.

Rice-pulse is the predominant cropping system of major rice growing areas of Andhra Pradesh. This cropping sequence is practically feasible, viable, economical, eco-friendly, water saving technology for sustaining soil fertility and rice productivity. Thus, increasing soil fertility and long-term sustainable production of direct seeded rice – black gram cropping sequence through the integrated application of bio char, green leaf manure, paddy straw and humic acid along with inorganic fertilizers is of significant importance to mitigate the problems of fertilizer consumption, environmental contamination, and economic cost of the production of direct seeded rice – black gram cropping sequence, while maintaining the soil fertility, crop yield and soil quality.

Green leaf contains higher content of easily mineralizable nitrogen. Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata L. pierre*) is one of the nitrogen fixing trees (NFTS) medium sized deciduous and are commonly found in many rural areas and it is an easily available and cheapest source of nutrient which can be used as green leaf manure. Incorporation of pongamia leaves improves soil fertility and had favourable effect on growth and yield of many crops. Rice straw is the source of primary, secondary and micronutrients to the plant growth and constant source of

energy for heterotrophic microorganisms which help in increasing availability of nutrients, quality and quantity of crop produce, it can be hypothesized that the use of proper combination of these locally available organic wastes which are narrow in C: N ratio and safe to apply for agricultural purposes, is as critical as that for integrated use. Humic substances are major components of organic matter, have both direct and indirect effects on plant growth (Sangeetha et al., 2006) <sup>[6]</sup>. Humic acid (HA) improves the physical chemical and biological properties of the soil and influences plant growth. Because of its molecular structure, it provides numerous benefits to crop production. It helps to maintain soil structure, assisting in transferring the nutrients from the soil to the plant, enhances the water retention, increases seed germination rate, improves water availability, root penetration and stimulates development of micro flora population in the soils. Humic acid though is not a fertilizer but considered complementary to fertilizer.

Integrated application of bio char, green leaf manure, paddy straw and humic acid along with inorganic fertilizers could be one of the primary game-changer in soil fertility and longterm sustainable production of direct seeded rice – black gram cropping sequence. Therefore, we made a complete focus in our research study to compare and explore the positive effects of the integrated application of bio char, humic acid and other amendments on carbon contents, stocks and soil quality in direct seeded rice – black gram cropping sequence. As a part of our study we are presenting the one of the objective of our study *i. e:* micro nutrient contents in black gram.

#### **Material and Methods**

# **Experimental site description**

Field experiment were carried out during *kharif* and *rabi* seasons of 2020-21 and 2021-22 at Agricultural College Farm, Bapatla, geographically located at an altitude of 5.49 m above mean sea level,  $15^{\circ}$  54' North latitude,  $80^{\circ}$  30' East longitude and about 8 km away from Bay of Bengal. It is located in Krishna agro-climatic zone of Andhra Pradesh. The experimental soil was neutral in reaction, low in electrical conductivity, while all micro-nutrients [(Fe: 6.96 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>), (Mn: 3.80 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>), (Zn: 1.01 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) and (Cu: 2.15 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>)] were above critical levels.

#### **Experimental design and treatments**

The experiment was laid out in split – split plot design with main, sub and sub-sub plots with direct seeded rice–black gram cropping sequence. The main plot comprised of two levels of fertilizers *viz.*, F<sub>1</sub>- 100% RDF and F<sub>2</sub>- 75% RDF, the sub plot comprised of two doses of pigeon pea bio char *viz.*, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> – Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and the sub-sub plot comprised of two levels of humic acid *viz.*, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and replicated thrice. The *Rabi* experiment was continued on the same site without disturbing the soil with black gram as test crop to study the residual effect of different nutrient sources applied to preceding rice crop.

#### Plant analysis details

# Collection and preparation of plant samples

The plant samples collected at 30, 60 days and harvest stages of black gram were washed with dilute HCl and then with double distilled water. The samples were shade dried initially and then oven dried at 65 °C temperature and powdered.

# Micronutrients Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn

Zinc, copper, manganese, and iron in the diacid extract were determined using atomic absorption spectrophotometer as per the specifications mentioned by Lindsay and Norvell (1978)<sup>[5]</sup>.

### **Results and Discussion**

### Micro nutrient Content in black gram Iron Content

Close observation of data related to iron content in black gram presented in table 1, 2, 3 and 4 and revealed that different nutrient management in sub plots viz., B1, B2, B3 and B4 had shown significant influence on iron content. Irrespective of the growth stage of black gram and year of the study, application of B<sub>4</sub> – Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> recorded significantly higher iron content [(217.59 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 226.15 mg kg-1 rabi 2021), (195.93 mg kg-1 in rabi 2020 and 220.45 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021), (98.64 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 103.41 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021) and (173.66 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 178.83 mg kg-1 rabi 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram. And it was on par with the application of B3 - Paddy straw @5t ha-1 [(207.77 mg kg-1 in rabi 2020 and 214.55 mg  $kg^{-1} rabi 2021$ ), (187.50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 210.63 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (94.24 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 97.81 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> <sup>1</sup> rabi 2021) and (165.40 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 169.92 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram. The iron content was increased with the addition of organic manures might be due to organic materials supply chelating agents, which help in maintaining the solubility of iron (Debiprasad et al., 2010) [2]

With regard to, the individual effect of RDF and two levels of humic acid application and the interaction effects like F and B; F and S; B and S; F and B and S were found non-significant effect on iron content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages of *rabi* black gram.

#### **Manganese Content**

Manganese content in black gram at all growth stages (30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm)) was presented in the tables 5, 6, 7 and 8. Perusal of the data revealed that the application of  $B_4$  – Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> recorded significantly higher manganese content [(61.72 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 64.75 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (57.40 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 63.21 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (37.23 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 63.21 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (48.96 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 50.89 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram. Increase in manganese content with the application of organic manures might be due to addition of the water soluble plus exchangeable and easily reducible fractions of manganese to soil. Khaled *et al.* (2011) <sup>[3]</sup> and Kumar *et al.* (2012) <sup>[4]</sup> also reported increase in Mn concentration with the combined application of organics and inorganics.

Among the two levels of humic acid application, the  $S_2 - 30$  kg ha<sup>-1</sup> recorded significantly higher manganese content [(52.84 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 56.23 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (48.70 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 53.83 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (31.63 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 39.86 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (38.98 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 42.22 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021)] than  $S_1 - 20$  kg ha<sup>-1</sup> humic acid application in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram.

With regard to, the individual effect of RDF and the interaction effects like F and B; F and S; B and S; F and B and S were found non-significant effect on manganese content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages of *rabi* black gram.

# Zinc Content

Data pertaining to zinc content presented in tables 9, 10, 11 and 12. Perusal of the data revealed that the zinc content was significantly influenced by the individual effect of green leaf manure application. However the individual effect of RDF, two levels of humic acid and interaction effect between RDF,  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $B_3$ ,  $B_4$ ; F and S; B and S; was found non-significant effect on zinc content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram.

The significantly higher zinc content was recorded in that the application of  $B_4$  – Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> [(39.77 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 45.10 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021), (37.99 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> <sup>1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 39.77 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (27.42 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 31.08 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (22.52 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 26.44 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram and it was on par with the application of  $B_3$  - Paddy straw @ 5t ha-1 [(37.75 mg kg-1 in rabi 2020 and 41.52 mg kg-<sup>1</sup> rabi 2021), (35.97 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 37.75 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021), (26.05 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 29.16 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021) and (21.36 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in rabi 2020 and 25.11mg kg<sup>-1</sup> rabi 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram. Aghili et al. (2014)<sup>[1]</sup> reported that the DTPA - extractable Zn was found to be increased in the treatment receiving with green leaf manures. With regard to, the individual effect of RDF, two levels of humic acid application and the interaction effects like F and B; F and S; B and S; F and B and S were found nonsignificant effect on zinc content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages of rabi black gram.

#### **Copper Content**

Data pertaining to copper content presented in tables 13, 14,

15 and 16. Perusal of the data revealed that the copper content was significantly influenced by the application green leaf manure. However the individual effect of RDF, two levels of humic acid application and interaction effect between RDF, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>4</sub>; F and S; B and S; was found non-significant on copper content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram.

The significantly higher copper content was recorded in that the application of  $B_4$  – Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> [(15.65 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 16.13 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (12.52 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 12.78 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (11.19 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 11.71 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (9.55 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 9.82 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (9.55 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 9.82 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram and it was on par with the application of B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5t ha<sup>-1</sup> [(14.85 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 15.25 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (11.39 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 11.98 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021), (10.65 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 11.08 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021) and (9.08 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* 2020 and 9.35 mg kg<sup>-1</sup> *rabi* 2021)] in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages respectively in black gram.

Higher concentration of Cu in plant under green leaf manure applied treatments might be due to release of Cu from organic manures during decomposition and increase of native Cu availability. The increase in copper content in organic treatments might be due to better root proliferation which helped in the absorption of copper from native source under favourable reduced conditions (Debiprasad *et al.*, 2010) <sup>[2]</sup>. Copper had a strong affinity for the nitrogen atom of amino groups and it appeared quite likely that soluble nitrogen compounds like amino acids act as copper carriers in xylem and phloem.

With regard to, the individual effect of RDF, two levels of humic acid application and the interaction effects like F and B; F and S; B and S; F and B and S were found non-significant effect on copper content in 30 days, 60 days and harvest (seed and haulm) stages of *rabi* black gram.

Table 1: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on iron conten	nt (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ) at 30 days stage of black gram
---	--

			Rabi - 2(	020			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure Humic Aci			cid		Humic Acid			
		$S_1$	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean
	B1	160.43	167.27	163.85		167.68	174.95	171.32	
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	177.20	180.63	178.91	192.65	185.00	187.28	186.14	199.72
$\mathbf{F}_1$	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	206.91	210.15	208.53	192.03	212.46	217.10	214.78	199.72
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	216.63	222.01	219.32		224.02	229.29	226.65	
	F x S	190.29	195.01			197.29	202.16		
	B1	154.89	165.96	160.42		165.94	172.98	169.46	
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	172.81	178.53	175.67		181.09	186.97	184.03	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> 3	205.96	208.06	207.01	189.74	212.00	216.63	214.31	198.36
	$B_4$	213.96	217.76	215.86		223.04	228.27	225.65	
	F x S	186.91	192.58			195.52	201.21		
	B x S			BI	Mean		B x S	BI	Mean
	B1	157.66	166.61	16	2.14	166.81	173.97	17	0.39
	$B_2$	175.01	179.58	17	7.29	183.04	187.12	18	5.08
	B <sub>3</sub>	206.44	209.10	20	7.77	212.23	216.87	21	4.55
	B4	215.30	219.88	21	7.59	223.53	228.78	22	6.15
	S Mean	188.60	193.79			196.40	201.68		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	7 (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	7 (%)
	F	3.641	NS	9	.33	3.440	NS	8	.47
	В	4.699	14.48	8	.51	4.445	13.70	7	.74
	S	2.358	NS	7	.04	2.252	NS	7	.54
	F x B	6.646	NS			6.286	NS		
	F x S	3.335	NS			3.184	NS		
	B x S	4.716	NS			4.503	NS		

F x B x S	6.669	NS	6.3	.369	NS	
F1: 100% RDF, F2: 75% RDF, B1 – Bio char @ 5 t ha <sup>-1</sup> , B2 –	Bio cha	r @ 7.5 t ha <sup>-1</sup> , Ba	3 - Paddy straw @ 5 t	t ha <sup>-1</sup> ,	B4 - Green leaf	manure @ 6 t ha
<sup>1</sup> , S <sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha <sup>-1</sup> , S <sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha <sup>-1</sup>	1					

Rabi - 2020						Rabi - 2021					
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	Humic Acid			Humic Acid						
		S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	FxB	F Mean		
	B1	141.01	149.53	145.27		163.29	170.13	166.71			
Γ	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	163.30	161.60	162.45	172.00	180.05	183.48	181.77	105 51		
F1	<b>B</b> 3	186.89	187.07	186.98	172.99	209.77	213.01	211.39	195.51		
	<b>B</b> 4	193.13	201.41	197.27		219.49	224.87	222.18			
	F x S	171.08	174.90			193.15	197.87				
	B1	138.39	147.72	143.05		157.74	168.81	163.28			
	$B_2$	153.74	158.84	156.29		175.67	181.39	178.53			
$F_2$	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	186.79	189.24	188.01	170.48	208.82	210.91	209.87	192.60		
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	193.11	196.05	194.58	Ī	216.82	220.62	218.72			
	F x S	168.01	172.96			189.76	195.43				
	B x S			BN	Mean		B x S	BN	Mean		
	B1	139.70	148.63	14	4.16	160.52	169.47	16	4.99		
	B2	158.52	160.22	15	9.37	177.86	182.44	18	0.15		
	B3	186.84	188.16	18	7.50	209.29	211.96	21	0.63		
	<b>B</b> 4	193.12	198.73	19	5.93	218.15	222.74	22	0.45		
	S Mean	169.54	173.93			191.46	196.65				
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	7 (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	7 (%)		
	F	3.805	NS	10	).86	3.641	NS	9	.19		
	В	4.533	13.97	9	.14	4.699	14.48	8	.39		
	S	2.336	NS	6	.66	2.358	NS	5	.95		
	F x B	6.411	NS			6.646	NS				
	F x S	3.304	NS			3.335	NS				
	B x S	4.672	NS			4.716	NS				
	F x B x S	6.607	NS			6.669	NS				
F <sub>1</sub> : 100	B x S	6.607	NS	- Paddy	y straw @	4.716 6.669	N	IS	IS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> - Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 3: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on iron content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in seed of black gram

			Rabi - 2020	)			Rabi - 2	021	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	Humic Acid				Humic Acid			
		$S_1$	S <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean	<b>S</b> 1	S2	F x B	F Mean
	B1	62.33	65.06	63.70		66.33	69.74	68.04	
	$B_2$	69.44	70.88	70.16	81.98	72.03		73.23	85.73
F <sub>1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	93.85	95.32	94.58	81.98	96.65	99.22	97.94	83.75
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	98.26	100.70	99.48		102.36	105.10	103.73	
	F x S	80.97	82.99			84.34	87.12		
	B1	59.32	64.34	61.83		62.87	68.03	65.45	
	$B_2$	67.45	70.05	68.75		71.37	74.57	72.97	
$F_2$	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	93.42	94.37	93.89	80.57	96.80	98.58	97.69	84.80
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	97.05	98.57	97.81		102.42	103.75	103.09	
	F x S	79.31	81.83			83.37	86.23		
	B x S			B M	lean		B x S	B N	/lean
	B1	60.83	64.70	62	.76	64.60	68.88	66	.74
	B2	68.45	70.46	69	.46	71.70	74.50	73	.10
	B3	93.63	94.84	94	.24	96.72	98.90	97	.81
	<b>B</b> 4	97.65	99.63	98	.64	102.39	104.42	103	3.41
	S Mean	80.14	82.41			83.85			
	Factor	SEm <u>+</u>	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	(%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV CV	(%)
	F	1.541	NS	9.	29	1.631	NS	9.	.37
	В	1.745	5.38		44	1.963	6.05	7.	.98
	S	0.983	NS	7.	92	0.921	NS	7.	.29
	F x B	2.467	NS			2.776	NS		
	F x S	1.390	NS			1.303	NS		
	B x S	1.965	NS			1.842	NS		
	F x B x S	2.780	NS			2.606	NS		

Table 4: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on iron content (mg k	g <sup>-1</sup> ) in haulm of black gram
--	--

		-							
	Die aben Deddy stuere and	Rabi - 20	2020 Rabi - 2021						
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	Humic Acid					Humic A	cid	
	Greenieal manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F x B F Mean		<b>S</b> <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean
	B1	123.63	129.09	126.36		128.75	133.76	131.25	
	$B_2$	136.98	139.71	138.34	151 22	140.77	144.11	142.44	155 70
$F_1$	B <sub>3</sub>	164.71	167.29	166.00		168.95	171.79	170.37	155.78
	$B_4$	172.45	175.94	174.19		176.80	181.31	179.05	
	F x S	149.44	153.01			153.82	157.74		
	B1	119.23	128.03	123.63		123.30	132.35	127.83	
	B2	133.49	138.04	135.76		136.48	142.03	139.26	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	163.95	165.62	164.79	149.33	168.78	170.14	169.46	153.79
	<b>B</b> 4	170.32	175.94	173.13		175.56	181.64	178.60	
	F x S	146.75	151.91			151.03	156.54		
	B x S				B Mean		B x S	B Mean	
	$B_1$	121.43	128.56	12	5.00	126.02	133.06	12	9.54
	$B_2$	135.23	138.87	13	7.05	138.63 143.07		14	0.85
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	164.33	166.46	16	5.40	168.87	170.97	16	9.92
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	171.39	175.94	17	3.66	176.18 181.47		178.83	
	S Mean	148.10	152.46			152.42	157.14		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	7 (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	CV	" (%)
F		2.937	NS	-	.58	2.867	NS	9	.07
В		2.940	9.06	7	.78	3.259	10.04	7	.29
S		1.576	NS	7	.14	1.604	NS	7	.08
F x B		4.158	NS			4.609	NS		
	F x S	2.229	NS			2.269	NS		
	B x S	3.152	NS			3.209	NS		
	F x B x S	4.458	NS			4.538	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 5: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid	l on manganese content (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ) at 30 days stage of black gram	1
--	--	---

			Rabi - 20	20			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	Humic Acid				Humic Acid			
		S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean	S1	<b>S</b> 2	F x B	F Mean
	B1	41.96	43.96	42.96		45.60	46.96	46.28	
	$\mathbf{B}_2$	45.74	46.48	46.11	52.32	49.56	50.49	50.03	55.78
$\mathbf{F}_1$	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	57.00	59.45	58.22	52.52	60.36	62.82	61.59	55.78
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	60.87	63.13	62.00		64.45	65.97	65.21	
	F x S	51.39	53.26			54.99	56.56		
	<b>B</b> <sub>1</sub>	41.16	43.07	42.12		45.27	46.93	46.10	
	$B_2$	45.93	46.29	46.11		49.19	50.18	49.69	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	56.65	58.01	57.33	51.75	59.16	61.59	60.37	55.11
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	60.57	62.31	61.44	63.66	64.92	64.29		
	F x S	51.08	52.42			54.32	55.91		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	B1	41.56	43.52	4	2.54	45.44	46.95	4	6.19
	$B_2$	45.83	46.39	4	6.11	49.38	50.34	4	9.86
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	56.82	58.73	5	7.78	59.76	62.21	6	0.98
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	60.72	62.72	6	1.72	64.06	65.45	6	4.75
	S Mean	51.23	52.84			54.66	56.23		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.767	NS		7.22	0.889	NS		7.85
	В	0.651	2.01		7.33	0.495	1.53		7.09
	S	0.401	1.20	6	5.78	0.358	1.07	(	5.16
	F x B	0.921	NS			0.700	NS		
	F x S	0.567	NS			0.506	NS		
	B x S	0.802	NS			0.716	NS		
I		1.134	NS			1.012	NS		

Table 6: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on manganese content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) at 60 days stage of black gram

			Rabi - 20	20			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	e Humic Acid				Humic Acid			
		S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	S2	FxB	F Mean
	<b>B</b> 1	37.47	39.28	38.38		41.72	43.64	42.68	
	B <sub>2</sub>	41.88	42.79	42.34	49.20	46.73	6.73 47.82 4	47.28	52.52
F <sub>1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	54.44	55.29	54.87	48.29	59.83	60.87	60.35	53.53
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	57.00	58.15	57.57		62.94	64.65	63.79	
	F x S	47.70	48.88			52.80	54.25		
	$B_1$	36.02	38.93	37.47		39.60	43.14	41.37	
	$\mathbf{B}_2$	40.73	42.24	41.48		45.33	47.15	46.24	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	54.19	54.74	54.47	47.66	59.53	60.20	59.86	52.52
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	56.30	58.15	57.22		62.08	63.16	62.62	
	F x S	46.81	48.51			51.64 53.41			
	B x S	-		В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	B1	36.75	39.10	3	7.92	40.66	43.39	4	2.03
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	41.31	42.51	4	1.91	46.03	47.49	4	6.76
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	54.32	55.02	5	4.67	59.68	60.53	6	0.11
	<b>B</b> 4	56.65	58.15	5	7.40	62.51	63.91	6	3.21
	S Mean	47.25	48.70			52.22	53.83		
	Factor	SEm+		C	V (%)	SEm+		C	V (%)
	F	0.896	NS	9	9.15	1.146	NS	1	0.59
	В	0.949	2.92	8	3.85	1.060	3.26		3.92
	S	0.473	1.42		7.83	0.528	1.58		7.88
	F x B	1.342	NS			1.498	NS		
	F x S	0.669	NS			0.746	NS		
	B x S	0.946	NS			1.055	NS		
	F x B x S	1.337	NS			1.493	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 7: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid	d on manganese content (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ) in seed of black gram
--	---

			Rabi - 20	20		Rabi - 2021				
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic A	cid			Humic A	cid		
		$S_1$	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	
	<b>B</b> 1	23.84	25.54	24.69		31.42	33.40	32.41		
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	27.83	28.71	28.27	31.35	33.98	36.06	35.02	39.06	
$F_1$	<b>B</b> 3	34.31	35.14	34.73	51.55	41.92	43.26	42.59	39.00	
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	36.80	38.60	37.70		44.91	47.53	46.22		
	F x S	30.70	32.00			38.05	40.06			
	<b>B</b> 1	22.72	24.83	23.77		30.38	32.34	31.36		
	$B_2$	26.71	28.17	27.44		33.50	35.85	34.67		
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> 3	34.07	34.61	34.34	30.58	41.67	43.05	42.36	38.61	
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	36.12	37.43	36.77		44.77	47.36	46.06		
	F x S	29.91	31.26			37.58	39.65			
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean	
	B1	23.28	25.19	2	4.23	30.90	32.87	3	1.88	
	B2	27.27	28.44	2	7.86	33.74	35.95	3	4.84	
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	34.19	34.87	3	4.53	41.80	43.16	4	2.48	
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	36.46	38.01	3	7.23	44.84	47.44	4	6.14	
	S Mean	30.30	31.63			37.82	39.86			
	Factor	SEm+	CD ( $p = 0.05$ )	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	
	F	0.594	NS	9	9.40	0.653	NS	8	3.24	
	В	0.794	2.45	8	3.88	0.888	2.73		7.92	
	S	0.438	1.31	1	7.93	0.380	1.14		7.79	
	F x B	1.123	NS			1.255	NS			
	F x S	0.620	NS			0.537	NS			
	B x S	0.876	NS			0.759	NS			
	F x B x S	1.240	NS			1.074	NS			

F1: 100% RDF, F2: 75% RDF, B1 – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B2 – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B3 - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B4 - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S1 - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S2 - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 8: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on manganese content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in haulm of black gram

			Rabi - 20	20			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic A				Humic A		
	, <b>v</b>	<b>S</b> 1	<b>S</b> 2		F Mean	S1	<b>S</b> 2		F Mean
	B1	30.24	32.14	31.19		31.88	33.84	32.86	
	$B_2$	33.48	34.33	33.90	20.20	37.96	39.39	38.68	41.67
F <sub>1</sub>	B3	37.52	40.83	39.17	38.38	43.09	44.64	43.87	41.67
	$B_4$	48.47	50.02	49.24		50.06	52.52	51.29	
	F x S	37.43	39.33			40.75	42.60		
	B1	29.99	31.31	30.65		31.42	32.75	32.08	
	$B_2$	32.58	33.91	33.24		37.27	39.16	38.22	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	37.16	39.66	38.41	37.74	42.84	44.07	43.45	41.06
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	47.66	49.68	48.67		49.57	51.42	50.49	
	F x S	36.85	38.64			40.27	41.85		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	B1	30.12	31.72	3	0.92	31.65	33.30	3	2.47
	B2	33.03	34.12	3	3.57	37.62	39.27	3	8.45
	<b>B</b> 3	37.34	40.24	3	8.79	42.97	44.36	4	3.66
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	48.06	49.85	4	8.96	49.82	51.97	5	0.89
	S Mean	37.14	38.98			40.51	42.22		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.683	NS	8	8.80	0.677	NS	8	3.01
	В	0.788	2.43	1	7.17	0.775	2.39	7	7.49
	S	0.474	1.42	1	7.11	0.445	1.33	7	7.27
	F x B	1.115	NS			1.095	NS		
	F x S		NS			0.629	NS		
	B x S		NS			0.890	NS		
	F x B x S	1.342	NS			1.258	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 9: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on zinc content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) at 30 days stage of black gram

	Die shop Deddy strow and		Rabi - 202	20		Rabi - 2021					
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic Ac	cid			Humic Ac	cid			
	Greenieal manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S1	<b>S</b> <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean		
	B1	28.13	29.53	28.83		31.31	33.79	32.55			
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	31.58	32.28	31.93	34.70	35.66	35.90	35.78	38.83		
F1	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	37.58	38.24	37.91	54.70	40.58	42.94	41.76	30.03		
	<b>B</b> 4	39.58	40.68	40.13		43.56	46.86	45.21			
	F x S	34.21	35.18			37.78	39.87				
	B1	26.99	29.26	28.12		30.23	33.59	31.91			
	$B_2$	30.67	31.85	31.26		34.31	36.20	35.26			
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	37.38	37.81	37.60	34.10	40.27	42.28	41.28	38.35		
	<b>B</b> 4	39.03	39.81	39.42		43.34	46.61	44.98			
	F x S	33.52	34.68			37.04	39.67				
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean		
	B1	27.56	29.40	2	8.48	30.77	33.69	3	2.23		
	$B_2$	31.13	32.07	3	1.60	34.99	36.05	3	5.52		
	B3	37.48	38.03	3	7.75	40.43	42.61	4	1.52		
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	39.30	40.25	3	9.77	43.45	46.74	4	5.10		
	S Mean	33.87	34.93			37.41	39.77				
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm <u>+</u>	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)		
	F	0.728	NS	1	0.36	0.768	NS	9	9.75		
	В	0.750	2.31		8.55	0.491	1.51	5	3.41		
	S	0.615	NS		8.75	0.811	NS	5	3.29		
	F x B	1.060	NS			0.695	NS				
	F x S	0.869	NS			1.147	NS				
	B x S	1.229	NS			1.622	NS				
	FxBxS	1.739	NS			2.293	NS				

Table 10: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on zinc content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) at 60 days stage of black gram

		Rabi - 2020								
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure	-	Humic A				Rabi - 20 Humic A			
		S1	S <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	<b>S</b> 2	FxB	F Mean	
	<b>B</b> 1	24.35	25.75	25.05		26.13	27.53	26.83		
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	27.80	28.50	28.15	21.02	29.58	30.28	29.93	22.70	
F <sub>1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	35.80	36.46	36.13	31.92	37.58	38.24	37.91	33.70	
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	37.80	38.90	38.35		39.58	40.68	40.13		
	F x S	31.43	32.40			33.21	34.18			
	B1	23.21	25.48	24.34		24.99	27.26	26.12		
	$B_2$	26.89	28.07	27.48		28.67	29.85	29.26		
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	35.60	36.03	35.82	31.32	37.38	37.81	37.60	33.10	
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	37.25	38.03	37.64		39.03	39.81	39.42		
	F x S	30.74	31.90			32.52	33.68			
	B x S		-	В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean	
	B1	23.78	25.62	2	4.70	25.56	27.40	2	6.48	
	$B_2$	27.35	28.29	2	7.82	29.13	30.07	2	9.60	
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	35.70	36.25	3	5.97	37.48	38.03	3	7.75	
	B4	37.52	38.47	3	7.99	39.30	40.25	3	9.77	
	S Mean	31.09	32.15			32.87	33.93			
	Factor	SEm+	CD ( $p = 0.05$ )		V (%)	SEm+			V (%)	
	F	0.620	NS	9	9.60	0.728	NS	1	0.67	
	В	0.691	2.13	8	3.58	0.750	2.31	8	3.78	
	S	0.617	NS	9	9.55	0.615	NS	ģ	9.02	
	F x B	0.978	NS			1.060	NS			
	F x S		NS			0.869	NS			
	B x S		NS			1.229	NS			
	F x B x S	1.744	NS			1.739	NS			

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

	<b>Bio chan Doddy strow and</b>		Rabi - 202	20			Rabi - 202	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic Ac	cid			Humic Ac	cid	
	Greemear manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	FxB	F Mean	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean
	B1	17.23	18.18	17.70		19.76	20.53	20.15	
	B <sub>2</sub>	19.57	20.05	19.81	22.02	21.97	23.29	22.63	25.95
F1	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	25.93	26.38	26.15	22.83	28.77	30.05	29.41	25.85
	B4	27.29	28.04	27.66		30.29	32.17	31.23	
	F x S	22.50	23.16			25.20	26.51		
	B1	16.45	18.00	17.22		19.01	20.34	19.67	
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	18.96	19.75	19.36		21.49	22.72	22.11	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	25.80	26.09	25.94	22.42	28.06	29.75	28.91	25.40
	<b>B</b> 4	26.91	27.44	27.18		29.96	31.90	30.93	
	F x S	22.03	22.82			24.63	26.18		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	<b>B</b> 1	16.84	18.09	1	7.46	19.38	20.43	1	9.91
	$B_2$	19.26	19.90	1	9.58	21.73	23.00	2	2.37
	B3	25.86	26.23	2	26.05	28.42	29.90	2	9.16
	<b>B</b> 4	27.10	27.74	2	27.42	30.12	32.04	3	1.08
	S Mean	22.27	22.99			24.91	26.34		
	Factor	SEm <u>+</u>	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.516	NS	1	1.18	0.632	NS	1	0.08
	В	0.732	2.26	1	1.21	0.736	2.27		9.95
	S	0.463	NS	1	0.03	0.496	NS		9.49
	F x B	1.035	NS			1.041	NS		
	F x S	0.655	NS			0.702	NS		
	B x S	0.926	NS			0.992	NS		
	FxBxS	1.310	NS			1.403	NS		

Table 12: Residual effect of bio char, c	op residues and humic acid on zinc c	content (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> ) in haulm of black gram
--	--------------------------------------	---

	Bio char, Paddy straw and		Rabi - 20				Rabi - 202	21	
RDF	Greenleaf manure		Humic A	cid			Humic Ac	cid	
	Greemear manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean
	B1	15.16	15.96	15.56		18.41	19.33	18.87	
	$B_2$	17.12	17.53	17.33	10.20	20.68	21.14	20.91	22.01
F <sub>1</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	21.26	21.64	21.45	19.26	24.99	25.43	25.21	22.91
	$B_4$	22.40	23.03	22.72		26.31	27.03	26.67	
	F x S	18.99	19.54			22.60	23.23		
	B1	14.51	15.81	15.16		17.66	19.16	18.41	
	B2	16.61	17.28	16.95		20.08	20.86	20.47	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	21.15	21.40	21.28	18.92	24.86	25.15	25.00	22.52
	<b>B</b> 4	22.09	22.54	22.31	_	25.95	26.46	26.20	
	F x S	18.59	19.26			22.14	22.90		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	$B_1$	14.83	15.88	1	5.36	18.03	19.24	1	8.64
	$B_2$	16.87	17.40	1	7.14	20.38	21.00	2	0.69
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	21.21	21.52	2	21.36	24.93	25.29	2	5.11
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	22.25	22.79	2	2.52	26.13	26.75	2	6.44
	S Mean	18.79	19.40			22.37	23.07		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.367	NS		9.41	0.445	NS		9.60
	В	0.402	1.24	:	8.29	0.621	1.91		9.46
	S	0.314	NS	:	8.06	0.343	NS	,	7.40
	F x B	0.568	NS			0.878	NS		
	F x S	0.444	NS			0.485	NS		
	B x S	0.628	NS			0.686	NS		
	F x B x S	0.888	NS			0.970	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 13: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on copper content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) at 30 days stage of black gram

			Rabi - 20	20			Rabi - 202	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic Ac	cid			Humic Ac	cid	
	Greenieai manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean
	$\mathbf{B}_1$	9.79	9.41	9.60		10.03	9.71	9.87	
	$B_2$	10.54	10.62	10.58	12.71	10.96	11.07	11.01	13.10
F1	$\mathbf{B}_3$	14.69	15.04	14.87	12.71	15.10	15.42	15.26	15.10
	$B_4$	15.56	16.05	15.81		16.07	16.49	16.28	
	F x S	12.65	12.78			13.04	13.17		
	$B_1$	9.76	9.36	9.56		10.02	9.69	9.85	
	$B_2$	10.51	10.43	10.47		10.94	11.04	10.99	
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	14.67	15.01	14.84	12.59	15.09	15.40	15.24	13.02
	$B_4$	15.32	15.67	15.49	_	15.86	16.11	15.99	
	F x S	12.57	12.62			12.98	13.06		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	$B_1$	9.78	9.39		9.58	10.03	9.70	9	9.86
	$B_2$	10.53	10.52	1	0.53	10.95	11.05	1	1.00
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	14.68	15.02	1	4.85	15.09	15.41	1	5.25
	$B_4$	15.44	15.86	1	5.65	15.97	16.30	1	6.13
	S Mean	12.61	12.70			13.01	13.11		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.240	NS		9.30	0.254	NS	9	9.52
	В	0.295	0.91		8.08	0.347	1.07	9	9.22
	S	0.243	NS		9.42	0.233	NS	5	8.73
	F x B	0.417	NS			0.491	NS		
	F x S	0.344	NS			0.329	NS		
	B x S	0.486	NS			0.465	NS		
	FxBxS	0.688	NS			0.658	NS		

 $\begin{array}{c} F_1: \ 100\% \ RDF, \ F_2: \ 75\% \ RDF, \ B_1 - Bio \ char \ @ \ 5 \ t \ ha^{-1}, \ B_2 - Bio \ char \ @ \ 7.5 \ t \ ha^{-1}, \ B_3 \ - \ Paddy \ straw \ @ \ 5 \ t \ ha^{-1}, \ B_4 \ - \ Green \ leaf \ manure \ @ \ 6 \ t \ ha^{-1}, \ S_1 \ - \ Humic \ acid \ @ \ 20 \ kg \ ha^{-1}, \ S_2 \ - \ Humic \ acid \ @ \ 30 \ kg \ ha^{-1} \end{array}$ 

Table 14: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on copper content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) at 60 days stage of black gram

			Rabi - 202	20			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and		Humic Ac				Humic Ac		
	Greenleaf manure	<b>S</b> 1	S <sub>2</sub>	F x B	F Mean	S1	<b>S</b> 2	F x B	F Mean
	B1	7.34	7.44	7.39		8.42	8.04	8.23	
	B <sub>2</sub>	8.70	8.84	8.77	10.02	9.17	9.24	9.21	10.50
F <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	10.89	11.92	11.40	10.02	11.81	12.17	11.99	10.59
	$B_4$	12.41	12.64	12.52		12.69	13.17	12.93	
	F x S	9.83	10.21			10.52	10.66		
	B1	7.33	7.41	7.37		8.39	7.99	8.19	
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	8.70	8.83	8.76		9.14	9.05	9.10	
$F_2$	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	10.86	11.90	11.38	10.00	11.79	12.13	11.96	10.47
	<b>B</b> 4	12.40	12.61	12.51	_	12.45	12.79	12.62	
	F x S	9.82	10.19			10.44	10.49		
	B x S				Mean		B x S		Mean
	<b>B</b> 1	7.34	7.43	,	7.38	8.40	8.01	:	8.21
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	8.70	8.83	:	8.76	9.15	9.15	9	9.15
	<b>B</b> 3	10.87	11.91		1.39	11.80	12.15	1	1.98
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	12.40	12.63	1	2.52	12.57	12.98	1	2.78
	S Mean	9.83	10.20			10.48	10.57		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)		V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)		V (%)
	F	0.193	NS	1	0.43	0.240	NS	1	1.17
	В	0.336	1.04		9.63	0.295	0.91	9	9.71
	S	0.195	NS		9.56	0.243	NS	9	9.32
	F x B	0.476	NS			0.417	NS		
	F x S	0.276	NS			0.344	NS		-
	B x S	0.391	NS			0.486	NS		-
	F x B x S		NS			0.688	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

Table 15: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on copper content (mg kg-1) in seed of black gram

	Die aben Deddy strow and		Rabi - 202	20		Rabi - 2021					
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and Greenleaf manure		Humic Ac	cid			Humic Ac	cid			
	Greemeal manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean		
	<b>B</b> 1	6.75	7.10	6.92		7.14	7.62	7.38			
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	7.60	7.78	7.69	9.13	7.96	8.30	8.13	9.58		
F1	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	10.60	10.77	10.69	9.15	11.07	11.14	11.10	9.38		
	B4	11.10	11.38	11.24		11.58	11.85	11.72			
	F x S	9.01	9.26			9.44	9.73				
	B1	6.71	7.10	6.90		7.12	7.60	7.36			
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	7.58	7.76	7.67		7.95	8.29	8.12			
F <sub>2</sub>	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	10.55	10.66	10.61	9.08	11.00	11.12	11.06	9.56		
	<b>B</b> 4	11.04	11.26	11.15		11.57	11.81	11.69			
	F x S	8.97	9.19			9.41	9.71				
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean		
	<b>B</b> 1	6.73	7.10		6.91	7.13	7.61	-	7.37		
	B2	7.59	7.77	,	7.68	7.96	8.30	8	8.13		
	<b>B</b> 3	10.58	10.72	1	0.65	11.04	11.13	1	1.08		
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	11.07	11.32	1	1.19	11.58	11.83	1	1.71		
	S Mean	8.99	9.22			9.42	9.72				
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)		
	F	0.219	NS	1	0.75	0.206	NS	1	0.54		
	В	0.201	0.62	:	8.64	0.193	0.60	8	8.00		
	S	0.165	NS	,	7.88	0.167	NS		7.55		
	F x B	0.284	NS			0.274	NS				
	F x S	0.234	NS			0.236	NS				
	B x S	0.330	NS			0.334	NS				
	F x B x S	0.467	NS			0.473	NS				

Table 16: Residual effect of bio char, crop residues and humic acid on copper content (mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) in haulm of black gram

								•	
	Die show Dedde steere and		Rabi - 20	20			Rabi - 20	21	
RDF	Bio char, Paddy straw and		Humic A	cid			Humic A	cid	
	Greenleaf manure	<b>S</b> 1	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean	S <sub>1</sub>	$S_2$	F x B	F Mean
	B1	5.36	5.66	5.51		5.64	5.97	5.81	
	$B_2$	6.09	6.24	6.17	7 50	6.36	6.54	6.45	7.96
F <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	9.02	9.16	9.09	7.58	9.27	9.44	9.35	7.86
	$B_4$	9.44	9.68	9.56		9.68	9.97	9.83	
	F x S	7.48	7.69			7.74	7.98		
	B1	5.33	5.64	5.48		5.63	5.91	5.77	
	B2	6.07	6.22	6.14		6.32	6.51	6.42	
$F_2$	B3	9.01	9.14	9.08	7.56	9.25	9.43	9.34	7.83
	B4	9.43	9.66	9.54		9.67	9.96	9.81	
	F x S	7.46	7.66			7.72	7.95		
	B x S			В	Mean		B x S	В	Mean
	<b>B</b> 1	5.35	5.65		5.50	5.64	5.94		5.79
	<b>B</b> <sub>2</sub>	6.08	6.23		6.16	6.34	6.53		6.43
	<b>B</b> <sub>3</sub>	9.01	9.15		9.08	9.26	9.43		9.35
	$\mathbf{B}_4$	9.43	9.67		9.55	9.68	9.96		9.82
	S Mean	7.47	7.67			7.73	7.96		
	Factor	SEm+	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)	SEm <u>+</u>	CD (p = 0.05)	C	V (%)
	F	0.181	NS	1	1.73	0.186	NS	1	1.59
	В	0.264	0.81	1	1.10	0.257	0.79	1	1.36
	S	0.111	NS		8.20	0.104	NS		8.51
	F x B	0.374	NS			0.364	NS		
	F x S	0.157	NS			0.147	NS		
	B x S	0.222	NS			0.208	NS		
	FxBxS	0.315	NS			0.295	NS		

F<sub>1</sub>: 100% RDF, F<sub>2</sub>: 75% RDF, B<sub>1</sub> – Bio char @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>2</sub> – Bio char @ 7.5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>3</sub> - Paddy straw @ 5 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, B<sub>4</sub> - Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>1</sub> - Humic acid @ 20 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

## Conclusion

Significantly higher iron, zinc and copper content in plant was recorded with the residual effect of B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> at all the growth stages of *rabi* black gram, whereas, significantly higher manganese content was recorded with residual effect of B<sub>4</sub>- Green leaf manure @ 6 t ha<sup>-1</sup> and S<sub>2</sub> - Humic acid @ 30 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> in *rabi* black gram during two years of study.

# References

- Aghili F, Gamper HA, Eikenberg J, Khoshgoftarmanesh AH, Afyuni M, Schulin R. Green Manure Addition to Soil Increases Grain Zinc Concentration in Bread Wheat. PLoS ONE. 2014;9(7):e101487.
- Debiprasad D, Hrusikesh P, Ramesh Tiwari C, Mohammad S. Effect of organic and inorganic sources of nitrogen on Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn uptake and content of rice grain at harvest and straw at different stages of rice (*Oryza sativa*) crop growth. Advances in Applied Science Research. 2010;1(3):36-49.
- 3. Khaled A, Shaban MG, El-Kader A, El-Khadrawy SM. Evaluation of organic farm and compost combined with urea fertilizers on fertility and maize productivity in newly reclaimed. Journal of Agriculture and Biological Sciences. 2011;7(5):388-397.
- 4. Kumar M, Yaduvanshi NPS, Singh YV. Effect of integrated nutrient management on soil fertility status in reclaimed sodic soils. Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science. 2012;60(2):132-137.
- 5. Lindsay WL, Norvell WA. Development of DTPA soil test for zinc, iron, manganese and copper. Soil Science Society of America Journal. 1978;41:421-428.
- 6. Sangeetha M, Singaram P, Devi RD. Effect of lignite humic acid and fertilizers on the yield of onion and nutrient availability. Proceedings of 18<sup>th</sup> world congress

of soil science. USA; c2006.