Model of Good Chemical Fertilizer with Organic Fertilizer Application for Increase Sericulture Productivity

BY

## SOMYING CHUPRAYOON THE QUEEN SIRIKIT DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE THAILAND

KANOKWAN WORAWONGSOMKAM
THE QUEEN SIRIKIT SERICULTURE CENTER ROI-ET
THAILAND

#### **Objectives**

- 1. Efficient fertilizer application and benefit for quantities and quality of mulberry and silk yarn
- 2. Study on sericulture database
- 3. To be a model of the best practice for fertilizer application to sericulture productivity increase, as increasing of farmers' income

#### **Tools and Methods**

#### **Tools**

- Sakhol Nakorn mulberry variety
- Nang Lai silkworm variety
- chemical fertilizer
- organic fertilizer
- soil collection kit
- Silk rearing room and silk rearing tools
- Hand reel equipment

#### **Methods**

- 1. Select area of 2-year mulberry plantation
- 2. The experimental design was laid out as Randomized complete block design RCBD consists of 5 treatments with 4 replicates. The treatments comprised as following:

<u>Treatment 1</u>: 0-0-0 (Control)

<u>Treatment 2</u>:  $30-15-15 \text{ kg/rai of N-P}_2O_5-K_2O$ 

<u>Treatment 3</u>: 30-15-15 kg/rai of N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O + organic fertilizer 1 ton/rai/year

<u>Treatment 4</u>: 30-15-15 kg/rai of N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O + farm yard manure 2 tones/rai/year

<u>Treatment 5</u>: 30-15-15 kg/rai of N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O + farm yard manure 4 tones/rai/year

3. The study consisted of 2 activities, as the following;

<u>Activity1:</u> Study on Knowledge Extension Model of Good Chemical Fertilizer with Organic Fertilizer Application at Queen Sirikit Sericulture Centers in RoiEt and Chaiyaphum Province, follow as;

- 1) randomly collected soil from both centers
- 2) applied the fertilizer by chemical fertilizer 2 times and organic fertilizer 1 time
- 3) reared 2 crops of silkworm by feeding the worm with experimental mulberry leaf
- 4) recorded the data as followings
  - (1) physical data: soil, rain quantity, humidity, temperature
  - (2) agriculture data
    - : mulberry data; leaf productivity
    - : silk data; cocoon silk yarn production
- 5) analyzed data
- 6) results

Remark: 1 rai = 0.4 acre or 0.16 hectre

### Activity 2: Study of Knowledge Extension Model of Good Chemical Fertilizer with Organic Fertilizer at farm level, follow as;

- 1) selected farmers in Roi-et and Chaiyaphum Province
- 2) examine the farmer about Model of Good Chemical Fertilizer with Organic Fertilizer (Activity1)
- 3) analyzed information and data from the farm
- 4) evaluated farmer's satisfactory



- biochemical analysis of the manure used in the experiments found that manure used in each Centers had different biochemical characteristics (table1)
- 2. soil at mulberry block analysis in both Center (table2)

Table 1 The chemical analysis of the organic

qualification	Sericulture Center Roi-et	Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum
pH (1:10)	8.30	7.71
conductivity (dS/m)	5.15	3.30
Total Nitrogen (%)	1.09	1.19
Total Phosphorus (% P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	0.73	1.15
Total Potassium (% K <sub>2</sub> O)	2.27	1.87
Total Calcium (% Ca)	0.83	1.21
Total Magnesium (% Mg)	0.36	0.41
Total Sulfur (% S)	0.19	0.13

Table 2 The chemical analysis of soil before planting (Sericulture Center Roiet and Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum)

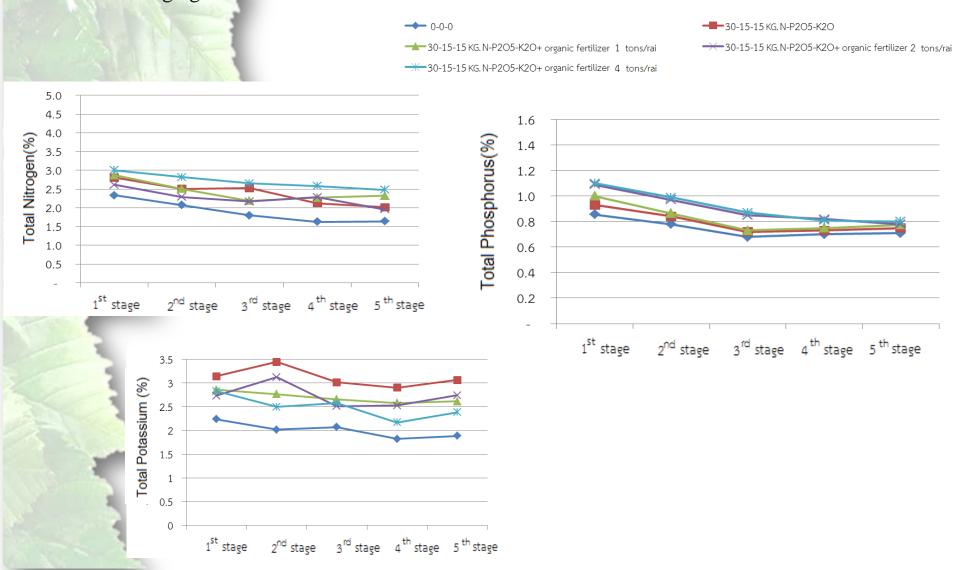
Qualification Chaiyaphum	Sericulture Center Roiet	Sericulture Center
pH (1:1)	5.87 Moderately acid	6.16 Slightly acid
conductivity (dS/m) (1:5)	0.023 Not salty	0.51 Not salty
Organic matter (%)	0.05 Very low	0.86 Low level
Avail. P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (mg.kg.)	6.15 Low level	11.6 Medium level
Potassium (K <sub>2</sub> O) (mg.kg.)	32 Low level	48 Low level
Soil characteristics	Sandy loam	Sandy loam

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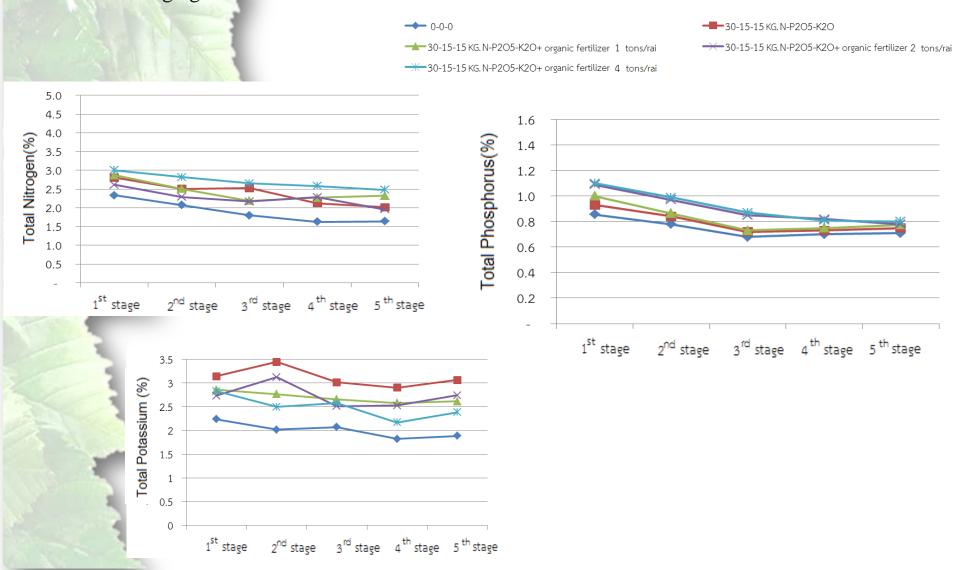
esult and Suggestion
3. result of chemical and organic fertilizer application per plant nutrition (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium) in mulberry leaf and productivity of mulberry and silkworm

- 3.1 plant nutrition in mulberry leaf collected from all experiments in Roi-et and Chaiyaphum Center to feed silkworm in first, second and third stages, higher than leaf for silkworm in fourth fifth stage (figure 1.2)
- 3.2 productivity of mulberry and silkworm There was non significant differces (table 3), the cocoon and silk yarn productivity was in the same development; all experiments showed non-significant differce. (table 5,6) However, because of the weather and humidity during February April was not appropriate (table 4 fig. 3,4)

**Figure 1** Nutrient content in mulberry leaves (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) are used for silkworms rearing ages 1 to 5. (Sericulture Center Roiet)



**Figure 1** Nutrient content in mulberry leaves (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium) are used for silkworms rearing ages 1 to 5. (Sericulture Center Roiet)



**Table 3** Effects of fertilizer with manure per weight of mulberry year 1 (2013) and year 2 (2014) of Sericulture Center Roiet and Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum

Treatment	Sericulture (	Center Roiet	Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum		
Treatment	Year 1	Year 2	Year 1	Year 2	
0-0-0	635.90b	508.52b	<b>3</b> 66.09b	305.75b	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O)	724.58ab	809.75a	534.01a	594.58a	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 1 ton/0.4 acre	795.67ab	744.43ab	430.475a	550.58a	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 2 ton/0.4 acre	807.70a	779.12a	430.75a	537.92ab	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 4 ton/0.4 acre	797.58ab	719.45a	305.45ab	548.67ab	
F-test	*	*	*	*	
%CV	31.47	29.54	51.74	44.27	

**Table 4** Period of silkworm rearing 4 time of Sericulture Center Roiet and Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum

		1 Ti	me	2 Times		
Location	Year	Date/Month	Number of the day	Date/Month	Number of the day	
Sericulture Center Roiet	2013	March 18-April 10	24	July 20-August 9	21	
	2014	February 20- March 11	20	July 26-August 14	20	
Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum	2013	May 29-June 17	20	September 22- October 10	19	
	2014	February 21- March 10	18	July 18-August 4	18	

**Table 5** Cocoon yield and silk production (per 0.4 g eggs silkworm) Sericulture Center Roiet

	Cocoon yield (g)				Silk production (g)				
Treatment	Year	Year 1		Year 2		Year 1		Year 2	
	1 time	2 times	3rd	4 th	1 time	2 times	3rd	4 th	
0-0-0	114.28a	345.50	185.44	237.29	9.49b	31.41	16.19	20.72b	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O)	132.60ab	382.75	213.90	298.00	11.51ab	34.80	18.68	26.03a	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 1 ton/0.4 acre	143.33ab	374.50	243.71	248.13	12.48ab	34.05	21.28	21.67a	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 2 ton/0.4 acre	131.43ab	370.50	204.04	260.13	11.40ab	33.68	17.82	22.72a	
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 4 ton/0.4 acre	110.35b	358.50	223.13	251.76	14.39a	32.59	19.49	21.99ab	
F-test	*	ns	ns	ns	*	ns	ns	*	
%CV	22.06	6.57	21.50	11.38	23.07	6.57	21.51	11.38	

Table 6 Cocoon yield and silk production (per 0.4 g eggs silkworm) Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum

	Cocoon yield (g)				Silk production (g)			
Treatment	Year 1		Year 2		Year 1		Year 2	
	1 time	2 times	3rd	4 th	1 time	2 times	3rd	4 th
0-0-0	252.30	246.85b	199.88	240.01b	22.25a	21.80	16.17b	19.42b
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O)	252.05	244.00b	294.22	267.65a	20.89b	22.85	23.80a	21.65a
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 1 ton/0.4 acre	253.63	248.60ab	231.51	251.12a	22.29a	22.93	18.73ab	20.32ab
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 2 ton/0.4 acre	251.68	249.58ab	228.24	261.57a	22.33a	22.65	18.47ab	21.16ab
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 4 ton/0.4 acre	251.20	254.33a	236.97	256.19a	22.29a	23.40	19.17ab	20.73ab
F-test	ns	*	ns	**	*	ns	*	*
%CV	11.4	19.2	20.76	6.35	4.32	5.17	20.76	6.35

Figure 3 Average temperature and humidity of Roiet. (2013 and 2014)

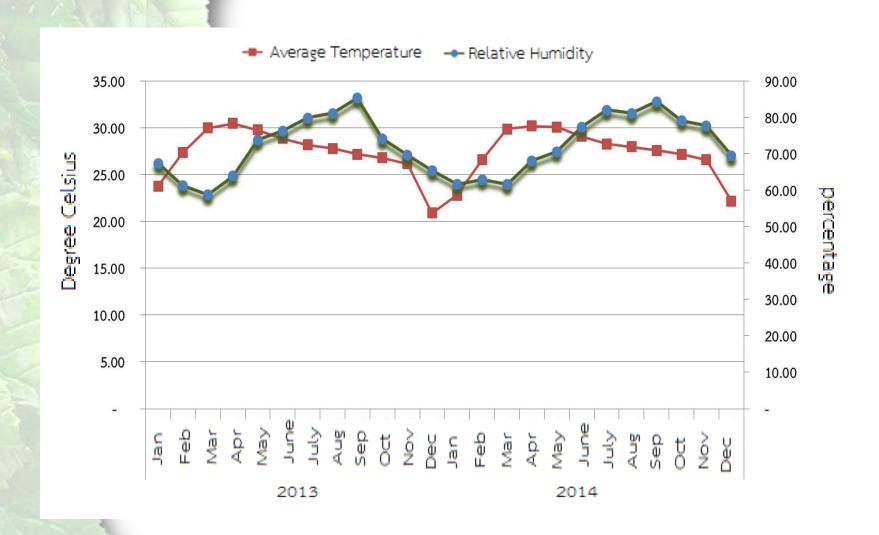
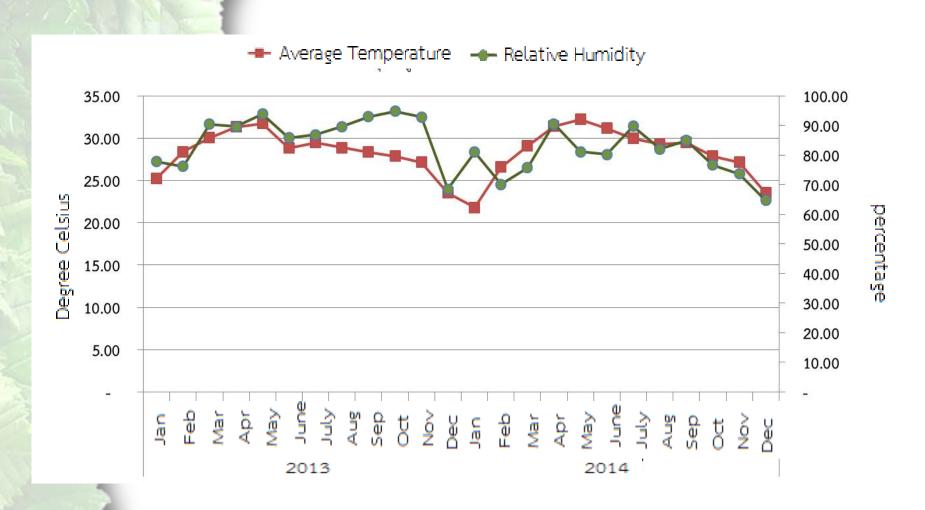


Figure 4 Average temperature and humidity of Chaiyaphum. (2013 and 2014)



### Result and Suggestion

- 4. soil analysis after chemical and organic fertilizer application both of percent Phosphorus and exchangeable potassium are using more (table 8,9)
- 5. knowledge extension of good chemical and organic fertilizer application, 30-15-15 kilogram per rai of N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O + organic fertilizer 1 ton per rai per year, to farmers to farmers was that farmers accepted the principle to action and could decrease their capital
- 2. satisfactory of famers toward Model of Good Chemical Fertilizer with Organic Fertilizer Application was good and appropriate for increasing sericulture productivity in farmer level (table 7).

**Table 8** The chemical analysis of the soil after application (Sericulture Center Roiet)

Treatment	рН	O.M	Avail.P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
		(%)	(mg.kg.)	(mg.kg.)
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 1 ton/0.4 acre	6.96	0.64	28.85	71.50
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 2 ton/0.4 acre	5.92	0.64	15.60	62.00
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O) + manure 4 ton/0.4 acre	6.95	0.75	17.45	73.00
F-test	ns	ns	ns	ns
%CV	2.66	15.57	59.44	20.29

**Table 9** The chemical analysis of the soil after application (Sericulture Center Chaiyaphum)

Treatment	рН	O.M	Avail.P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
		(%)	(mg.kg.)	(mg.kg.)
		1.04	42.25	01.00
$30-15-15 \text{ kg.} (N-P_2O_5-K_2O)$	6.96	1.04	42.35	81.00
+ manure 1 ton/0.4 acre				
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O)	7.07	1.21	39.10	74.50
+ manure 2 ton/0.4 acre				
30-15-15 kg. (N-P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> -K <sub>2</sub> O)	7.45	1.19	40.10	75.00
+ manure 4 ton/0.4 acre				
F-test	ns	ns	ns	ns
%CV	5.61	23.81	23.98	16.88

**Table 7** The mean and standard deviation. Satisfaction levels of silk to master knowledge of farmers Chaiyaphum and Roiet

Complacency	X	SD	Interpretatio
			n
Knowledge of fertilizer	3.83	0.751	Very satisfied
Silkworm rearing	3.41	0.605	Very satisfied
Total	3.62	0.678	Very satisfied

# Suggestion

- Chemical property of organic fertilizer could have an effect on productivity of mulberry and silk
- An appropriate climate could affect on silkworm rearing and result of the experiment

#### onclusions

- To use fertilizers at a suitable rate could increase nutrients of mulberry leaves which benefit to both young and mature silkworms in order to get good quantity and quality productivity
- To use chemical fertilizer combined with organic fertilizer at a suitable rate could give the most benefit to farmers
- To use chemical fertilizer combined with organic fertilizer could not only increase nutrients of soil but also improve soil characteristics

## iscussion

- Chemical analysis of soil is needed before conducting experiment related to fertilizer, soil, water and sericulture products
- Water is related to fertilizer; therefore planning on utilization of water and fertilizer is important to acquire the best result
- Database is needed for planning experiment to support an efficient researches
- Applied researches should be conducted in order to improve the efficient of researches of National level

#### **Outcome**

- 1. Model of fertilizer using technology for sustainable mulberry and silk yarn production at farmer level.
- 2. Reduce capital cost at farm level

Figure 5 Rainfall accumulation of Roiet. (2013 and 2014)

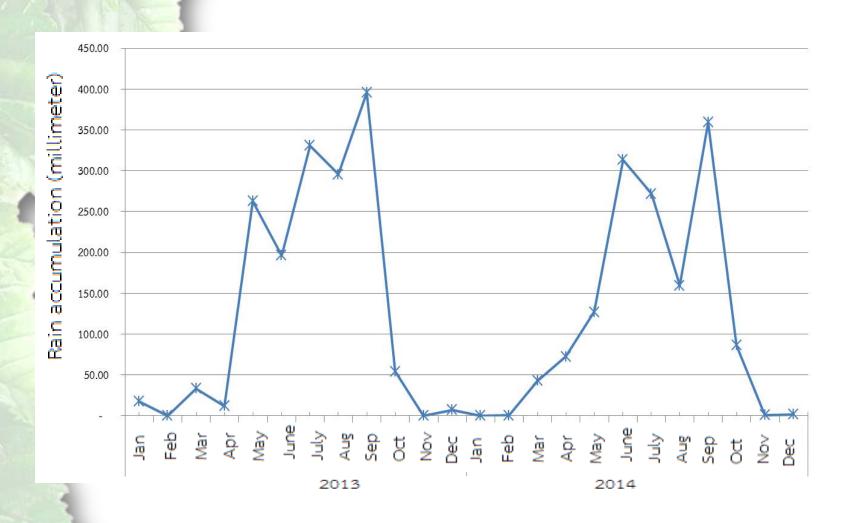


Figure 6 Rainfall accumulation of Chaiyaphum. (2013 and 2014)

