



Original Article

Effect of Different Biofertilizers on Seed Yield of Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), Bahman Cultivar

Seyed Mostafa Azimi¹, Amin Farnia², Morad Shaban^{*3} and Mohsen Lak⁴

¹M.Sc student, Department of Crop Production and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Islamic Azad University, Boroujerd branch, Boroujerd, Iran.

²Assistant professor, Department of Crop Production and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Islamic Azad University, Boroujerd branch, Boroujerd, Iran.

³Young Researchers Club, Boroujerd branch, Islamic Azad University, Boroujerd, Iran.

⁴M.Sc in agronomy, Department of Crop Production and Plant Breeding, Faculty of Agriculture, Islamic Azad University, Boroujerd, Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 14 April 2017

Revised: 26 May 2017

Accepted: 19 June 2017

ePublished: 01 July 2017

Key words:

Barley

Seed yield and
biofertilizer

ABSTRACT

A study was undertaken to determine the effects of different biofertilizers on growth and seed yield of barley, Bahman cultivar in Iran. The trial was laid out in RCBD with split plot arrangement having three replications during 2011-12 and at Boroujerd, Iran. Treatments were three nitrogen biofertilizers (Nitroksin, Nitrokara and Supernitroplass) and three phosphate biofertilizers (Phosphate barvar2, Biozarr and Superplass) with control for them. Results show that differences between application of different biofertilizers was significant. However, application of Supernitroplass biofertilizer with Phosphate barvar2 treatment has the highest seed yield (7.6 ton/ha) and non-application of biofertilizers treatment has the lowest seed yield (6.3 ton/ha). For giving the highest seed yield we should apply both nitrogen and phosphate biofertilizers.

Introduction

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) ranks fifth among field crops in grain production in the world after maize, wheat, rice and soybean (FAO, 2008). It is the main rainfed crop and its grain yield is variable in response to the erratic rainfall (Austin et al., 1998a,b). In recent years, about two thirds of barley crop has been used for feed, one-third for malting and about 2% directly for food (Baik and Ullrich, 2008). However, barley is preferred by farmers under low rainfall conditions. In fact, data from the Agricultural Department of Catalonia (average from 1992 to 2000) indicated that of the total area sown to small cereals under rainfed conditions, c. 75% was sown to barley while only c. 19% was sown to bread wheat (Anonymous, 1999- 2004a,b), and the proportion of area sown to barley increased with the reduction in average

rainfall. Farmer preferences to assign barley to areas with higher frequency of severe drought are due to the general belief that it performs better than wheat under drought conditions. Therefore, monocultures of barley under more intense drought conditions are quite common in the region that as a result produce some difficulties in crop management, such as control of specific weeds and diseases. Seeding earlier increases chances of disease and insect problems. Seeding later reduces chance of survival, generally delays maturity, increases disease chances and reduces yield potential (El-Gizawyl, 2009). Grain yield of small grain cereals is determined by two main components, grain number per unit area (grains m²) and mean grain weight. Environmental conditions around 20 days pre- and 10 days post-anthesis are considered critical for grain yield

determination (Savin and Slafer, 1991). During pre-anthesis, the potential grain number per unit area (Fischer, 1985) and potential grain weight (Calderini et al., 2001) are defined. The final grain number per unit area is set immediately after anthesis, while grain filling occurs during the remaining postanthesis period (Ugarte et al., 2007). Grain yield is usually strongly associated with the number of grains per unit area (Fischer, 1985; Savin and Slafer, 1991). While this association has been extensively reported for a relatively wide range of environments. Nitrogen and phosphorus are known to be essential nutrients for plant growth and development. The global nitrogen cycle pollutes groundwater and increases risk of chemical spills. The production of chemical fertilizers is a highly energy-intensive process using large amounts of fossil energy. High-input farming practices achieving high yields have created environmental problems and degradation in natural resources. Large quantities of chemical fertilizers are used to replenish soil N and P, resulting in high costs and severe environmental contamination. Consequently, there has recently been a growing level of interest in sustainable agricultural practices to alleviate detrimental effects of intensive farming currently practiced. Increasing and extending the role of biofertilizers would reduce the need for chemical fertilizers and decrease adverse environmental effects. Microorganisms are important in agriculture in order to promote the circulation of plant nutrients and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers. In sustainable agriculture, grains are expected to have high nutritional value as well as ability to produce vigorous seedlings to compete weeds, leading to increase in yield. Grain mineral composition influences both nutritional quality and seed vigour. During seed development on the parent plant, nutrient concentration in seed is dependent on soil type, nutrient availability, crop species, weather condition, growing season as well as cultivar (Feil and Fossati, 1995; Rengel et al., 1999). Generally, in organic products, vitamin C, Fe, P, Mg, Zn concentrations were higher as compared with conventional products. However, protein, Mn, K, nitrate and heavy metal concentrations were less (Rengel et al., 1999; Woese et al., 1999; Zhang et al., 2001; Worthington, 2001; Ryan et al., 2004; Salo et al., 2007). Organic and inorganic fertilizers change the crop quality according to their different potential abilities. Inorganic fertilizers are generally more soluble and available at the high plant demand, but organic manure releases minerals slowly which may not be fully available during the critical period of plant demand (Worthington, 2001). There is a tendency in developed countries to reduce environmental risk and enhance food nutritional value by using more organic fertilizers, while in developing countries; low soil fertility limits the use of organic fertilizers (Kirchmann and Ryan, 2004). Thus it is important to apply the best fertilizing systems to

overcome the widespread poverty and achieve the desired international grain food security.

Therefore this study was planned to examine effect of different biofertilizers on seed yield of barley, Bahman cultivar at the Lorestan province, Iran.

Material and Methods

In order to study effect of different biofertilizers on seed yield of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), Bahman cultivar an experiment was conducted under temperate condition in station of agricultural farm in Lorestan province (Boroujerd station), Iran during 2011–2012. The soil type was a clay loam, pH of 7.9 and EC = 0.40 d s m⁻¹. The Boroujerd region has a continental semi-arid climate with annual precipitation of 369 mm. About 50% of this falls during the wheat and barley growing period. The experimental design was a RCBD with three replications. There were twelve rows in each plot; rows were 1 m long with 0.2 m row spacing. Treatments were three nitrogen biofertilizers (Nitroksin, Nitrokara and Supernitroplax) and three phosphate biofertilizers (Phosphate barvar2, Biozarr and Superplax) with control for them. At maturity, two outer rows for each plot, 25 cm from each end of the plots, were left as borders and the middle 1 m² of the two central rows were harvested. Each sample was oven dried at 80 °C and grain yield measured. Then seed yield of cultivars was analyzed. Data were analyzed with Proc GLM procedure, SAS (SAS Inst., 1994) statistical software.

Results

Results showed that effect of different biofertilizers on seed yield of Barley, Bahman cultivar were significant. (Table 1). The comparison of the mean values for seed yield shows that Nitroksin nitrogen biofertilizer treatment of barley has the highest seed yield (7.6 ton/ha) and the control treatment has the lowest (5.1 ton/ha) and the difference between them was significant (Fig1). Some of the previous studies showed that mixture inoculations had no comparative advantage over single cultures in wheat (Han and New, 1998) and in other crops (Chiarini et al., 1998). In contrast to other studies suggesting that combined culture inoculants significantly increased grain and dry matter yields as compared with single inoculation of individual organisms in sorghum (Alagawadi and Gaur, 1992), and in sugar beet and barley (Çakmakçı et al., 1999). It has been shown that N fertilization (Kefyalew et al., 2007; Hamzei, 2011) and combination of N fertilizer and biological N₂ fixation (Rawia et al., 2006; Kizilkaya, 2008) affected grain yield and biomass accumulation by crop at field condition which is in accordance to the results of this study.

Table 1. Analysis of variance (mean squares) for seed yield of barley under application of different biofertilizers

Source	df	yield
R	2	3.27
Nitrogen biofertilizer (A)	3	3.79*
Phosphate biofertilizer (B)	3	3.7*
A*B	9	3.06*
Error	30	0.99
CV		15.38

ns: Non-significant, * and **: Significant at 5% and 1% probability levels, respectively

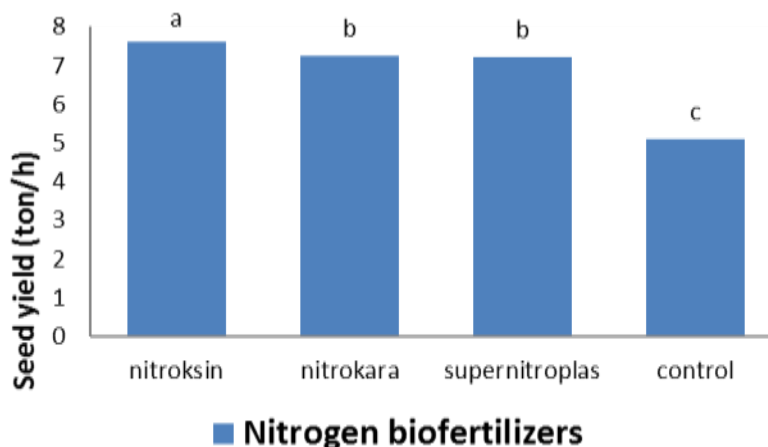


Figure 1. Simple mean comparisons for seed yield of barley under application of nitrogen biofertilizers. Means by the uncommon letter in each column are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

The analysis of variance shows that the effects of phosphate biofertilizers was not significant (Table 1). Simple mean comparisons for seed yield of barley shows that the highest seed yield (6.6 ton/ha) gave with application of Biozar phosphate biofertilizer and lowest (6.12 ton/ha) gave with application of Superplas phosphate biofertilizer and difference between them was not significant (Figure 2). Biofertilizers are good tools to reduce environmental damages and enhance the yield (Lévai *et al.*, 2006).

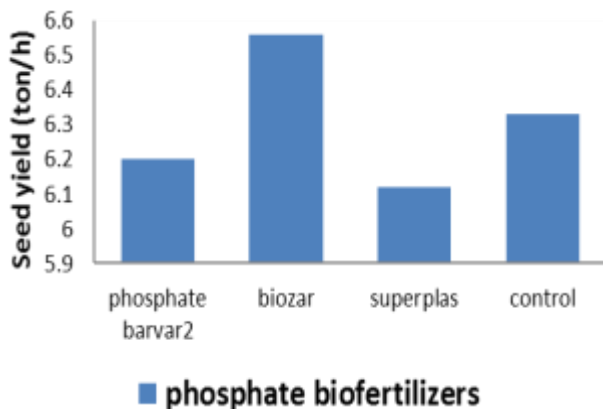


Figure 2. Simple mean comparisons for seed yield of barley under application of phosphate biofertilizers

Means by the uncommon letter in each column are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

The analysis of variance shows that the effects of nitrogen biofertilizer \times phosphate biofertilizer application was significant at 5% level (Table 1). Interaction effect of nitrogen biofertilizer \times phosphate biofertilizer application on seed yield of barley shows that the highest seed yield (6.5 ton/ha) gave with application of phosphate barvar2 for Nitroksin biofertilizer and difference of it with other nitrogen biofertilizers was significant for Bahman cultivar. The lowest seed yield (6.19 ton/ha) for Nitroksin biofertilizer gave in the control treat and difference of it with Superplas and Biozar was not significant (Figure 3). However for Nitrokara biofertilizer highest seed yield (7.1 ton/ha) gave with application of Superplas and lowest seed yield (6.2 ton/ha) gave with application of Biozar. For Supernitroplas biofertilizer highest seed yield (7.9 ton/ha) gave with application of phosphate barvar2 and lowest seed yield (6 ton/ha) gave with application of Biozar and difference between them was significant for Bahman cultivar. With application of any nitrogen biofertilizer highest seed yield (7 ton/ha) gave with application of phosphate barvar2 and lowest seed yield (6 ton/ha) gave with application any phosphste biofertilizer. According of this study for achieve highest yield in barley cultivation we should apply supernitroplas with phosphste barvar2 biofertilizers (Fig 3). Non application of them laid to lowest Barley yield.

The efficiency of *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum* and phosphate solubilizing bacteria on growth and essential oil of marjoram (*Majorana hortensis* L.) plants were studied by Fatma et al. (2006). They suggested that the mineral N and P fertilizers can be replaced by bio-fertilizers, which can reduce both the production costs and the damages to the environment, particularly the nitrate form of nitrogen. Sharifi and Haghnia (2006) showed that the application of Nitroxin biofertilizer increased grain yield of wheat (cv Sabalan). Rasipour and Asgharzadeh (2006) also obtained similar results in

Soybean. Fallahi et al. (2008) studied the effects of Nitroxin biofertilizer, phosphate solubilizing bacteria and Nitroxin biofertilizer+phosphate solubilizing bacteria on quantity and quality yield of Chamomile. Their results showed that the treatments had significant effects on seed yield. The Highest seed yield was observed when Nitroxin and phosphate solubilizing bacteria were applied together. They concluded that this biofertilizers can be considered as a replacement for chemical fertilizers in chamomile medicinal plant production.

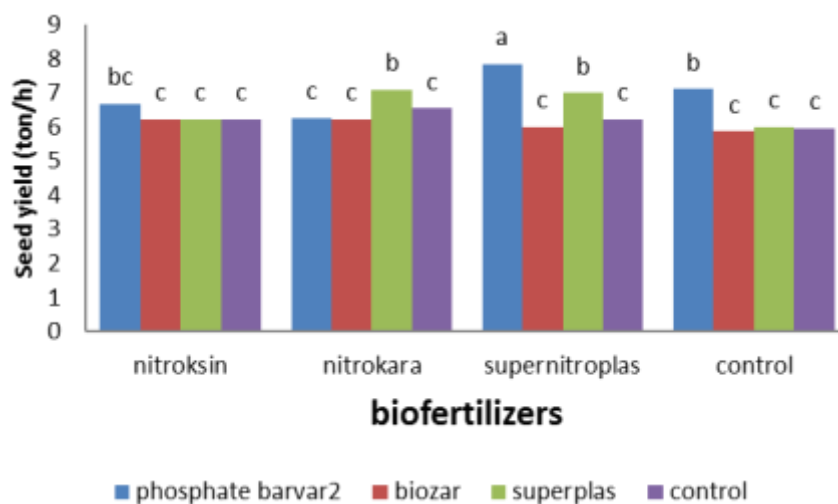


Figure 3. Interaction effect of sowing date and cultivars on seed yield of wheat Means by the uncommon letter in each column are significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion

Long term field studies showed a significant contribution of biofertilizers for the yield increase of the field crops, which vary in range from 8–30% of control value depending on crop and soil fertility. The rhizosphere competence of native bacteria for C sources was major determinant for the success of inoculants (Gyaneshwar et al., 2002). As free living, non-photosynthetic bacteria depend on soil organic matter as a food source, enhanced bacterial populations in the mixtures possibly increased competition for energy sources in the soil. Plant growth promoting activity was partially independent of bacterial population size on roots (Chiarini et al., 1998). The nutrient competition between plant and high bacteria population probably limited plant growth (Oliveira et al., 2002). Mixed microbial cultures allow their components to interact with each other synergistically, thus, stimulating each other through physical or biochemical activities (Vassilev et al., 2001). The interaction of N₂-fixing bacteria with other bacteria could also inhibit their diazotrophic activity (Rojas et al., 2001). Soil microbial cultures with similar or different functions might express beneficial actions in a soil or rhizosphere (Bashan, 1998). In the present work, significant differences were observed among nitrogen and phosphate biofertilizers treatments regarding the average seed yield was more affected. Application of supernitroplas with phosphate

barvar2 biofertilizers in the same time on its own increased seed yield of barley significantly.

References

- Alagawadi, A.R., Gaur, A.C., 1992. Inoculation of *Azospirillum brasilense* and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria on yield of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L. Moench) in dry land. *Trop. Agric.* 69: 347–350.
- Anonymous (Group for the Evaluation of New Cereals Varieties in Spain). 1999–2004. Report of new varieties of wheat and barley evaluated during the growing season 1999–2000, 2000–2001, 2001–2002, 2002–2003 and 2003–2004.
- Austin, R.B., Cantero-Martínez, C.J., Arru, e, L., Playa, n, E., Cano-Marcella, n, P., 1998a. Yield-rainfall relationships in cereal cropping systems in the Ebro river valley of Spain. *Eur. J. Agron.* 8, 239–248.
- Austin, R.B., Playan, E., Gimeno, J., 1998b. Water storage in soils during the fallow: prediction of the effects of rainfall pattern and soil conditions in the Ebro valley of Spain. *Agric. Water Manage.* 36, 213–231.
- Baik, B.K., Ullrich, S.E., 2008. Barley for Food: Characteristics, Improvement, and Renewed Interest. *J. Cereal Sci.*, 48: 233-242.

Bashan, Y., 1998. Inoculations of plant growth-promoting bacteria for use in agriculture. *Biotechnol. Adv.* 16: 729–770.

Çakmakçı, R., Kantar, F., Algur, Ö.F. 1999. Sugar beet and barley yield in relation to *Bacillus polymyxa* and *Bacillus megaterium* var. *Phosphaticum* inoculation. *J. Plant Nutr. Soil Sci.* 162: 437–442.

Calderini, D.F., Savin, R., Abeledo, L.G., Reynolds, M.P., Slafer, G.A., 2001. The importance of the period immediately preceding anthesis for grain weight determination in wheat. *Euphytica* 119, 199–204.

Cary, N.C., Woese, K., Lange, D., Boess, C., Werner Bögl, K. 1999. A Comparison of Organically and Conventionally Grown Foods: Results of a Review of the Relevant Literature. *J. Sci. Food Agric.*, 74: 281-293.

Chiarini, L., Bevivino, A., Tabacchioni, S., Dalmastri, C., 1998. Inoculation of *Burkholderia cepacia*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and *Enterobacter* sp. on *Sorghum bicolor*: root colonization and plant growth promotion of dual strain inocula. *Soil Biol. Biochem.* 30: 81–87.

FAO. (2008). <http://www.Fao.Org>

Feil, B., Fossati, D., 1995. Mineral Composition of Triticale Grains as Related to Grain Yield and Grain Protein. *Crop. Sci.* 35: 1426-1431.

Fischer, R.A., 1985. Number of kernels in wheat crops and the influence of solar radiation and temperature. *J. Agric. Sci.* 105, 447–461.

Gyaneshwar P., Naresh, Kumar, G., Parekh, L.J. Poole, P.S. 2002. Role soil microorganisms in improving P nutrition of plant. *Plant Soil* 245: 83–93.

Hamzei, J. 2011. Seed, oil, and protein yields of canola under combinations of irrigation and nitrogen application. *Agron. J.* 103, 1152-1158.

Han, S.O., New, P.B., 1998. Variation in nitrogen fixing ability among natural isolates of *Azospirillum*. *Microb. Ecol.* 36: 193–201.

Kefyalew, R., Teal, K., Freeman, K.W., Boman, R.K., Raun, W.R. 2007. Cotton lint yield and quality as affected by applications of N, P, and K fertilizers. *J. Cotton Sci.* 11, 12–19.

Kirchmann, H., Ryan, M.H. 2004. Nutrients in Organic Farming: Are There Advantages from the Exclusive Use of Organic Manures and Untreated Minerals?. *Proceedings of the 4th International Crop Science Congress, 26 Sep.–1 Oct. 2004, Brisbane, Australia.* Published on CDROM. Website: www.cropscience.org.au.

Kizilkaya, R., 2008. Yield response and nitrogen concentrations of spring wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) inoculated with *Azotobacter chroococcum* strains. *Ecol. Engin.* 33: 150–156.

Oliveira, A.L.M., Urquiaga, S., Döbereiner, J., Baldani, J.I. 2002. The effect of inoculating endophytic N₂-fixing bacteria on micropropagated sugarcane plants. *Plant Soil* 242: 205–215.

Rawia, A., Eid, S., Abo-sedera, A., Attia, M., 2006. Influence of Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria Incorporation with Organic and/or inorganic nitrogen fertilizers on growth, flower yield and chemical composition of *Celosia argentea*. *World J. of Agri. Sci.* 2: 450-458.

Rengel, Z., Batten, Z., Crowley, D.E. 1999. Agronomic Approaches for Improving the Micronutrient Density in Edible Portions of Field Crops. *Field Crop Res.*, 60: 27-40.

Rojas, A., Holguin, G., Glick, B.R. & Bashan, Y., 2001. Synergism between *Phyllobacterium* sp. (N₂-fixer) and *Bacillus licheniformis* (P-solubilizer), both from semiarid mangrove rhizosphere. *FEMS Microbiol. Ecol.* 35: 181–187.

Ryan, M.H., Derrick, J.W., Dann, P.R., 2004. Grain Mineral Concentrations and Yield of Wheat Grown under Organic and Conventional Management. *J. Sci. Food Agric.*, 84: 207-216.

Salo, T., Eskelinen, J., Jauhiainen, L., Kartio, M., 2007. Reduced Fertilizer Use and Changes in Cereal Grain Weight, Test Weight and Protein Content in Finland in 1990-2005. (Special Issue: The Agri- Environmental Program in Finland: Effects on Nutrient Loading from Agriculture into SurfaceW in 2000-20). *Agr Food. Sci.*, 16.

SAS Institute. 1990. *SAS/STAT User's Guide. Version 6, 4th Ed., Vol. 2.*

Savin, R., Slafer, G.A., 1991. Shading effects on the yield of an Argentinian wheat cultivar. *J. Agric. Sci.* 116, 1–7.

Ugarte, C., Calderini, D.F. & Slafer, G.A., 2007. Grain weight and grain number responsiveness to pre-anthesis temperature in wheat, barley and triticale. *Field Crops Res.* 100, 240–248.

Vassilev, N., Vassileva, M., Fenice, M., Federici, F., 2001. Immobilized cell technology applied in solubilization of insoluble inorganic (rock) phosphates and plant acquisition. *Bioresource Technol.* 79: 263–271.

Worthington, V., 2001. Nutritional Quality of Organic Versus Conventional Fruits, Vegetables, and Grains. *J. Altern. Complem Med.*, 7: 161-173.

Zhang, S.X., Wang, X.B., Jin, K., 2001. Effect of Different N and P Levels on Availability of Zinc, Copper, Manganese and Iron under Arid Conditions. *Plant Nutr. Fert. Sci.*, 7: 391–396. (In Chinese, with English Abstract).

How to cite this manuscript: Seyed Mostafa Azimi, Amin Farnia, Morad Shaban and Mohsen Lak. Effect of Different Biofertilizers on Seed Yield of Barley (*Hurdeom vulgar* L.), Bahman Cultivar. *International Journal of Advanced Biological and Biomedical Research* 5(3), 2017, 138-142.