

Organic Farming

Panchgavya and jeevamrut are both organic fertilizers used in agriculture, but they differ in their composition and mode of preparation. Panchgavya is made from five products derived from cows: milk, curd, ghee (clarified butter), urine, and dung. Jeevamrut, on the other hand, is prepared using ingredients like cow dung, cow urine, jaggery, gram flour, bund soil and water.



This year research team conducted an experiment to find out which organic amendment will perform best in Soybean crop. Whether Panchgavya is best or jeevamrut. Panchgavya increases soybean crop yield more than jeevamrut depends on various factors such as soil type, environmental conditions, application method, and crop management practices. While some farmers may report better results with Panchgavya, others may find jeevamrut more effective for their specific circumstances.

Crop yield outcomes can also be influenced by factors like nutrient availability, soil health, microbial activity, and pest and disease management. Conducting field trials and experiments under local conditions is often the best way to determine which organic fertilizer works best for a particular crop in a specific area.

The plant growth parameters viz., plant height and no. of branches per plant were markedly influenced by spraying of organic amendment applied in Soybean. The maximum value of

these parameters was recorded with Panchgavya @ 10%. This treatment also shows the higher value for yield parameters like no. of pods per plant, no. of seeds per pod, test weight, seeds yield and straw yield.

The results suggest that the organic amendment, particularly Panchgavya, positively influenced plant growth, yield, and quality parameters in soybean cultivation.

In summary, the study highlights the significant positive impact of organic amendments, particularly Panchgavya, on soybean cultivation, as evidenced by improved plant growth and higher yield parameters.