

Zinc Solubilizing Liquid Biofertilizer



Salient Features



- * Produce 2-ketogluconic acid to solubilize insoluble Zn
- * Increases the soil available Zn up to 10 mg/kg
- * Ensures Zn availability throughout the cropping period
- * Enhance the Zn uptake by rice plant
- * Increase the availability of P and K contents of soil
- * Yield increase: Rice - 15-20%
- * Zn content in grains (25-30 mg/kg)
- * Improves $ZnSO_4$ use-efficiency
- * Suitable for rice, and other crops

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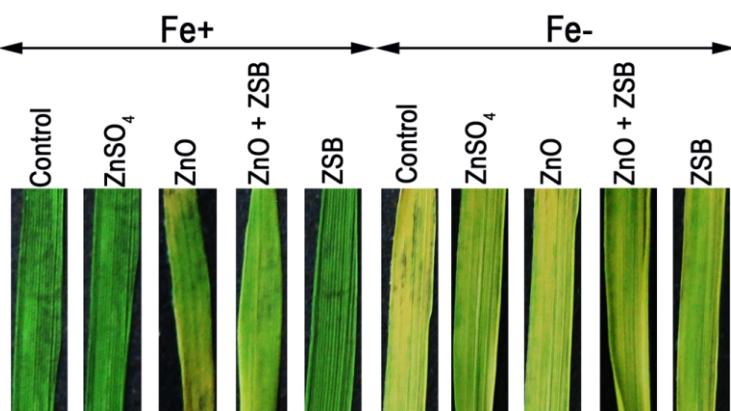
Zn solubilizing bacterial strains



ZSB15 - *Pseudomonas chlororaphis*
 MDU1 - *Pseudomonas gessardii*
 ZSB14 - *Enterobacter cloacae*

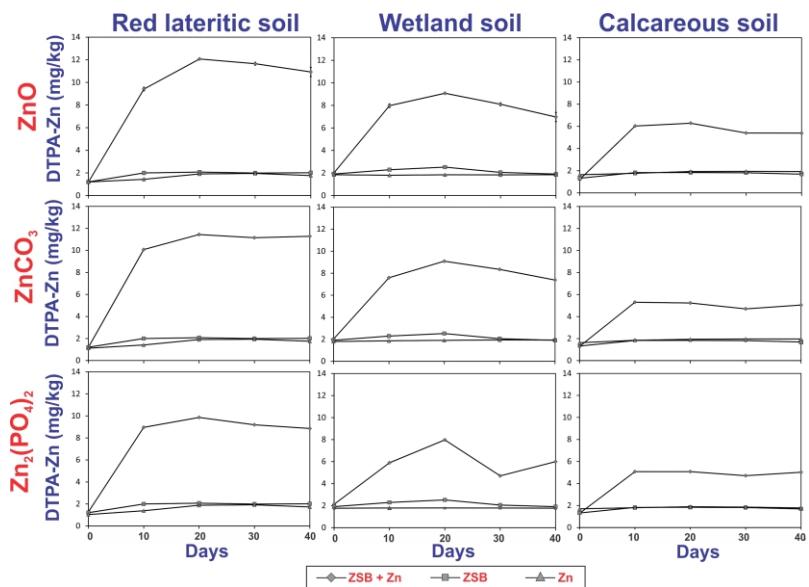
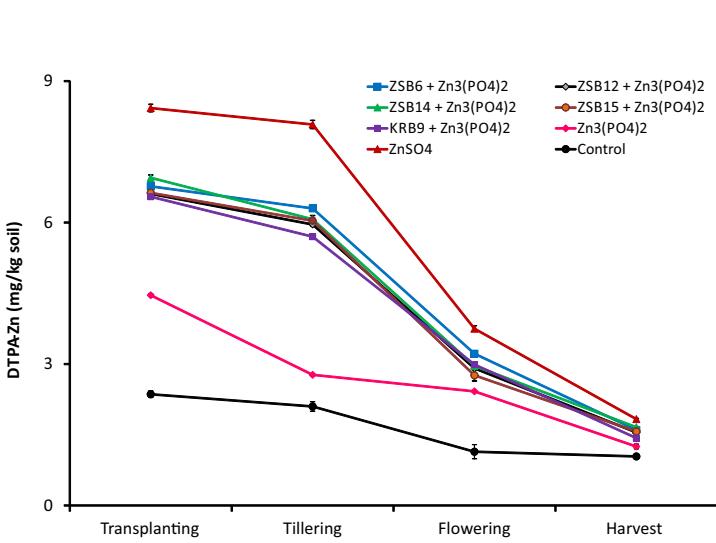
- Produce 2-ketogluconic acid
- Solubilize insoluble salts [ZnO, Zn₂CO₃, Zn₃(PO₄)₂, Ca₃(PO₄)₂, K₂SiO₃]
- Plant-growth promotion [Growth hormones, siderophore production]

ZSB - Rice Interactions



- Effective colonization (Quorum-sensing and Biofilm)
- Triggered by small molecules (Salicylic acid, yeast and Corynebacteria extracts)
- Modulates Zn transporters in rice (OsZIP1, OsZIP4, OsZIP5)
- Enhances rhizosphere biological attributes

ZSB in Soils



- ZSB inoculation with Zn amendment (zinc phosphate) assured "Zn sufficient" condition throughout the cropping period of rice as that of zinc sulphate application.
- These strains ensure the Zn availability of three different soil types: red laterite, calcareous, and clayey soils.

ZSB on Rice Yield increase

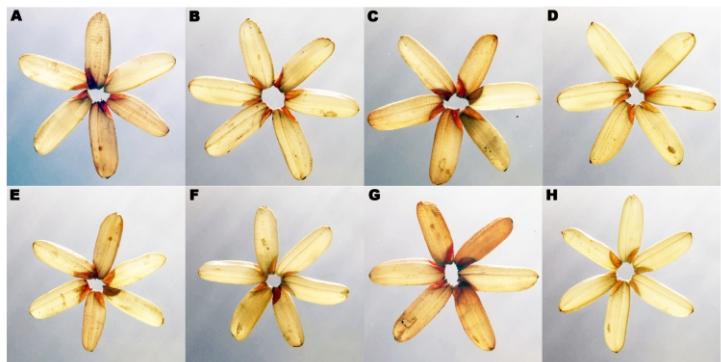
Particulars	I Year	II Year	III Year	IV Year
Trial Name	Exp. trials	MLTs	OFTs	OFTs (Large scale)
Cultivars	Co51	Co51, ADT45, ADT49	ADT46, ADT45, TPS3	Co51, White Ponni
No. of trials	2	3	3	4
Centres	CBE	CBE, TRY, ADT	ADT, MDU, KKM	BSR, TMV, ADT, KKM
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020-21

Grain yield increase (%)

ZnSO ₄	19.55%	17.62%	10.44%	9.87%
ZSB inoculation with Zn amendment	22.84%	16.94%	18.62%	18.82%

- ZSB inoculation needs Zn amendments [Zn₃(PO₄)₂ or ZnSO₄] for significant impact on grain yield increase.
- ZSB inoculation ensures 16-18% yield increase.
- Fertilizer use efficiency of ZnSO₄ enhanced due to ZSB inoculation.

ZSB on Zn fortification



Treatments	Grain zinc (mg/kg)	Phytic acid (g/kg)	Phytic acid /zinc molar ratio
ZSB6 + ZP	24.0 (± 0.4) ^b	7.5 (± 0.35) ^b	31.0 (± 1.2) ^b
ZSB12 + ZP	24.0 (± 0.2) ^b	6.45 (± 0.26) ^a	26.6 (± 0.6) ^a
ZSB14 + ZP	24.6 (± 0.2) ^b	7.8 (± 0.52) ^b	31.4 (± 1.9) ^b
ZSB15 + ZP	24.2 (± 0.2) ^b	7.8 (± 0.17) ^b	31.9 (± 1.0) ^b
KRB9 + ZP	24.4 (± 0.3) ^b	6.9 (± 0.05) ^a	28.0 (± 1.9) ^b
ZP	21.7 (± 0.3) ^a	9.0 (± 0.17) ^c	49.3 (± 1.5) ^d
ZnSO ₄	28.0 (± 0.2) ^c	12.6 (± 0.69) ^d	42.1 (± 3.0) ^c
Control	21.1 (± 0.4) ^a	12.0 (± 0.04) ^d	53.8 (± 2.9) ^d

ZP - Zinc phosphate

- ZSB inoculation with Zn amendment enhances grain-Zn of rice.
- ZSB inoculation reduces the Phytic acid/Zn ratio of rice grains better than ZnSO₄.

Cost Benefits

Zn nutrition	Grain yield (kg/ha)				Mean Yield (kg/ha)	Additional yield (kg/ha)	Additional Cost involved (Rs)	Additional benefit (Rs)
	ADT	BSR	KKM	TMV				
RDF (STCR) + ZnSO ₄ (12.5 kg/ha) + ZSB15	7565	4831	5402	7688	6371.50	478.25	Rs. 600	10168 + 350 = 10518
RDF (STCR) + ZnSO ₄ (25 kg/ha)	6942	4444	5020	7167	5893.25			

- ZSB inoculation with half-dose of ZnSO₄ (12.5 kg/ha) ensures additional yield increase of 478.5 kg/ha accounts for Rs. 10,518/- as additional income.

Method of Application

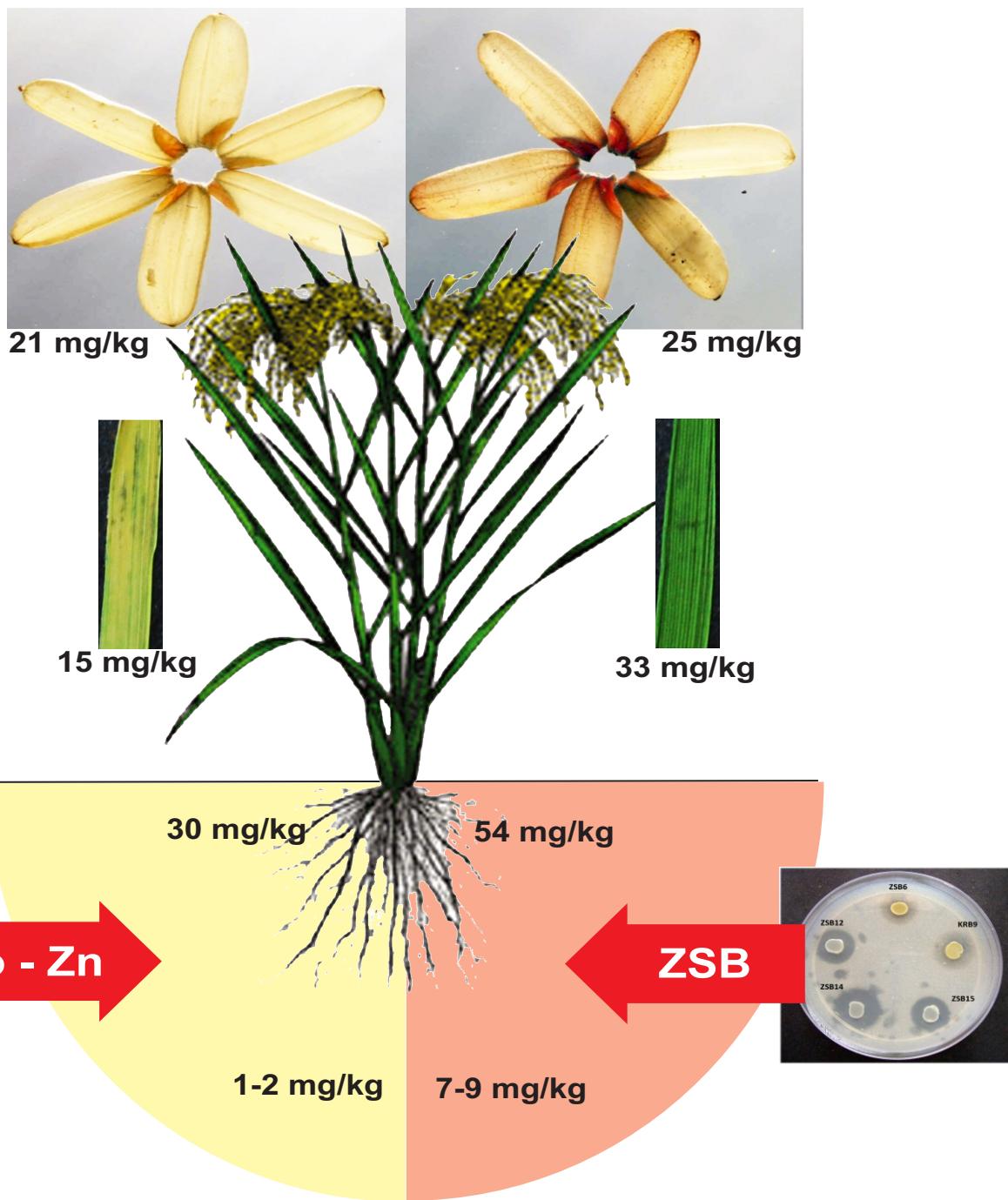
Liquid biofertilizer:

- Seed treatment: 125 ml/ha of paddy seeds
- Seedling dip: 500 ml/ha of seedlings
- Soil application: 500 ml/ha

Carrier-based biofertilizer:

- Seed treatment: 1 kg/ha of paddy seeds
- Seedling dip: 1 kg/ha of seedlings
- Soil application: 2 kg/ha

Zinc solubilizing bacterial inoculation on rice



For more details, Contact us:

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