

**N mineralization of soil as affected by different mixtures of vermicompost and coir dust**

B C Walpola\*, B W N Piyadharshani and S D Wanniarachchi

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Soil Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ruhuna, Mapalana, Kamburupitiya, Sri Lanka*

A mixture of vermicompost and coir dust sounds better performance than using them alone. The current study assessed the effect of different mixtures of vermicompost and coir dust on soil N mineralization under laboratory conditions.

Different percentages of vermicompost and coir dust were used in making four different mixtures [100 % vermicompost (T<sub>1</sub>), 75 % vermicompost: 25 % coir dust (T<sub>2</sub>), 50 % vermicompost: 50 % coir dust (T<sub>3</sub>), 25 % vermicompost: 75 % coir dust (T<sub>4</sub>)] and incorporated to the soil. The control consisted soil without vermicompost or coir dust. NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N and NO<sub>3</sub>-N contents were determined at 3, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63 and 70 days after treatment application using standard methods. A Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was used for the experiment with four replicates. Data were statistically analyzed using SAS package.

The variation in soil NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N during the first 3 days of incubation was significantly different ( $P \geq 0.05$ ) in treatment T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. No distinct relationships were found after day 3 of incubation and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N contents were highly varied throughout the incubation. However, control (T<sub>5</sub>) was found to be significantly differed ( $P \geq 0.05$ ) from other treatments towards the end of the incubation. Furthermore, it was observed that NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N contents were increased at the initial stage of the incubation followed by gradual reductions. Treatment T<sub>2</sub> was found to exhibit the highest NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N contents followed by treatment T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. Despite the highly varied NO<sub>3</sub>-N contents observed at the initial stages of the incubation, NO<sub>3</sub>-N contents were found to be increased for all the treatments at day 49 onwards. The highest NO<sub>3</sub>-N contents were observed in T<sub>1</sub> followed by T<sub>2</sub> and T<sub>3</sub>. However, repeated application of T<sub>1</sub> had to be done to ensure better performance.