



EFFECTS OF GOAT MANURE-BASED VERMICOMPOST ON SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES UNDER GARLIC PRODUCTION IN MERU SOUTH AND MANYATTA SUB-COUNTIES

Gichaba Vincent Makini
Department of Plant Sciences,
Chuka University

Muraya Moses
Department of Plant Sciences,
Chuka University

Ndukhu Haggai onyan'go
Department of Plant Sciences,
Chuka University

Kirimi Ian Mwenda
Department of Plant Sciences,
Chuka University

Abstract— Majority of farmers in upper Eastern region of Kenya mainly apply chemical fertilizers to boost crop yields. Continuous use of chemical fertilizers causes several adverse effects such as P-fixation, volatilization of essential nutrients and leaching that affect safety of groundwater and agricultural environment. Hence, the effects of goat manure-based vermicompost on soil chemical properties under garlic were evaluated in PCEA Nkio secondary school farm-chuka, Meru South sub-county and KALRO Embu horticultural field, Manyatta sub-county; from December 2018 to March 2019. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design and replicated thrice. The treatments were; goat manure-based vermicompost applied at five levels (0, 5, 10, 20 and 30 t ha⁻¹), NPK 17-17-17 at 200 Kg ha⁻¹ and goat manure (30 t ha⁻¹). The treatments were randomly assigned to experimental plots. Soil sampling and analysis were done before planting and after harvesting of garlic on each experimental plot. The results showed that application of goat manure-based vermicompost had statistically significant difference ($p \leq 0.05$) on soil chemical properties. Application of 30 t ha⁻¹ goat manure-based vermicompost showed significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) higher soil pH (8.00), total N (0.606%), available P (21.933 ppm) and exchangeable K (0.863 Cmol Kg⁻¹) than control treatment that had pH (6.59), total N (0.043%), available P (4.67 ppm) and exchangeable K (0.456 Cmol Kg⁻¹) at Chuka. A similar trend was observed in Embu where goat manure-based vermicompost gave significantly higher soil pH (7.91), total N (0.563%), available P (21.053 ppm) and exchangeable K (0.71 Cmol Kg⁻¹) compared to control which had pH (6.54), total N (0.03%), available P (4.6 ppm) and exchangeable K (0.34 Cmol Kg⁻¹). Hence, the

results of this experiment revealed that addition of goat manure-based vermicompost enhanced soil chemical properties leading to improved garlic productivity.

Keywords— Garlic, goat manure-based vermicompost, soil chemical properties

I. INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector is the mainstay in the Kenyan economy contributing 30 percent of the gross domestic product and accounts for 80 percent of the employment (Horticultural Crops Development Authority [HCDA], 2016). Kioko et al. (2017) in their work reported that vegetables are recognized sources of essential nutrients that lacks in many diets and their production is becoming a source of self-employment and income generation in rural areas leading to rural development and a source of foreign exchange in the country. However, Mucheru-Muna et al. (2013) reported that soil fertility decline contributes to low and unsustainable crop yields in Kenya. But in particular, the major nutrients, Nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P) are commonly deficient in the soils according to Okalebo et al. (2006).

Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) is gaining prominence as a high value horticultural crop in the onion family in Kenya. Farmers in upper eastern Kenya are getting interested in growing garlic due to its high returns and the readily available local market according to HCDA (2016). It is cultivated mostly under rain fed conditions in Kenya. Nainwal et al. (2014) reported that successful commercial cultivation of this crop greatly relies on many factors such as climate, soil fertility, irrigation, fertilizer management, spacing and growing season. Tadesse (2015) in his study reported that depletion of macro and micro- nutrients



from the soil, use of low yielding varieties and poor management practices are major causes of low yields in garlic.

Hence, farmers mainly use mineral fertilizers such as di-ammonium phosphate (DAP), urea and NPK to increase and sustain crop yields according to studies of Rop et al. (2019). Also, they indicated that the nutrients in these fertilizers are poorly utilized due to environmental and soil related factors such as P-fixation, leaching and volatilization of NO_3 and N_2O , respectively. Mbithi et al. (2015) in their research study, reported that application of the required nutrients through chemical fertilizers alone can have a negative effect on soil health due to high levels of chemical residues in the soil and this can lead to unsustainable yields. Olomilua et al. (2007) indicated that continuous application of mineral nitrogenous fertilizers reduces soil pH, microbial populations and activities, organic matter content, buffering capacity and cation exchange capacity of the soils. Besides, use of chemical fertilizers in garlic production also increases the cost of production, cause environmental pollution and associated health problems according to Uwah and Eyo (2014).

According to Rop et al. (2019), the major constraint to fertilizer use and profitable farming has been high production cost, a function of a number of variables such as high transport cost, fertilizer unavailability, lack of credit and markets, devaluation of domestic currencies, weak extension services and skewed agricultural policies that favour industrialists but not the farmers. Thus, indigenously available organic sources of nutrients have enhanced the efficiency of crop performance and reduced the requirements of chemical fertilizers according to Bhat et al. (2007). Study of Bhandari et al. (2012) reported that the use of organic manures and bio fertilizers to maintain soil health and soil productivity is essential in production of garlic. Hence, renewable and low cost sources of plant nutrients for supplementing chemical fertilizers and that are affordable to the majority of farming community need to be used according to Kokobe et al. (2013). Moghadam et al. (2012) reported that the desire for low cost agricultural production using optimum concentrations of vermicompost is of great importance to farmers.

Vermicompost is defined as a nutrient rich, microbiologically active organic amendment which results from the interactions between earthworms and micro-organisms in the breakdown of organic matter according to Lazcano and Dominguez (2010). Chaudhuri et al. (2000) in their study reported that vermicompost applied soils have high porosity, aeration, drainage, water-holding capacity, enhances cation exchange capacity (CEC) and large surface area, providing a strong capacity to hold and retain plant available nutrients such as nitrates, exchangeable phosphorus, soluble potassium, calcium and magnesium. Also, the organic carbon in vermicompost releases the nutrients slowly and steadily into the soil and

enables the plant to absorb the available nutrients according to Lalitha et al. (2000).

Uwah and Eyo (2014) in their study reported that the application of goat manure significantly increases soil pH, organic matter (OM) content, total N, available P, exchangeable K, calcium, magnesium and the cation exchange capacity (CEC) status of the soil. Goat manure is readily available on most farms in Meru south area and Manyatta sub-county. However, its use has received little research attention and hence not effectively used in sustainable agriculture. Driven by the desire to improve productivity while maintaining low cost in garlic production, this study was undertaken to evaluate the utilization of goat manure-based vermicompost in organic production of garlic in Meru south sub-county and Manyatta sub-county of upper eastern Kenya.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Study site –

The study was conducted on PCEA Nkio secondary school farm-chuka, Meru south sub-county and KALRO Embu horticultural field in Manyatta sub-county, upper eastern Kenya. The crop was planted in one planting season in the two sites; December 2018 – March 2019. Meru south sub-county is found in Tharaka Nithi County which is located on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya. Meru South sub-county is found in Tharaka Nithi County which is located on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya. PCEA Nkio secondary school is located along the Chuka – Kathwana road approximately 5 kilometers from Chuka town. The site lies at a latitude of $\text{S}00^{\circ}20.524'$ and longitude of $\text{E}037^{\circ}41.871'$. According to Jaetzold and Schmidt (1983), the area is in upper midlands 2 and 3 (UM2–UM3) agro-ecological zones with an average altitude of approximately 1,500 m above local sea level, annual mean temperature of about 18°C and annual rainfall of about 1,500mm. The rainfall is bimodal, falling in two seasons, the long rains (LR) lasting from March through June and short rains (SR) from October to February. The soils are *humic nitisols* (Jaetzold and Schmidt 1983), which are extremely deep, well drained, dusky red to dark reddish brown, friable clay with acidic top soil and moderate to high inherent fertility. Ogolla et al. (2019) in their study reported that the soil of the study site is deficient in N, P and Zn.

In Manyatta sub-county, the study was conducted at Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization station in Embu. The site lies at a latitude of 0.6762°S and longitude 37.4702°E . Manyatta sub-county is located on the eastern slope of Mount Kenya in Embu County. Embu lies in the lower midland 3, 4 and 5 (LM3, LM4 and LM5), upper midlands 1, 2, 3 and 4 (UM1, UM2, UM3 and UM4) and inner lowland 5 (IL 5) at an altitude of approximately 500 m to 1800 m above sea level. It has an annual mean temperature ranging from 17.4 to 24.5°C and an average annual rainfall of 450 mm

to 1400 mm. The rainfall is bimodal with LR falling from around March to June and SR from around October to December. It has *humic nitisols* soils and the prime cropping activity is maize intercropped with beans though livestock keeping is also equally dominant. According to Kisaka et al. (2015), various agricultural activities have been carried out in the region hence the rationale behind its selection for agricultural experiments.

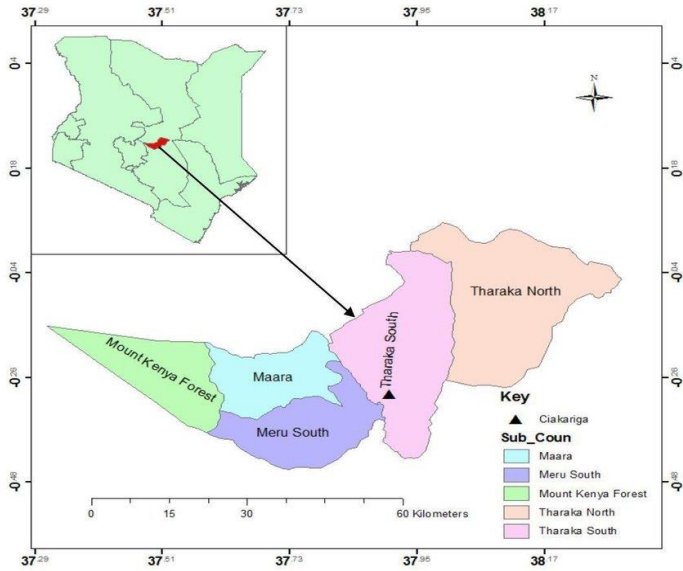


Fig. 1a. Map of Tharaka Nithi County (Sourced from Ogolla et al., 2019).

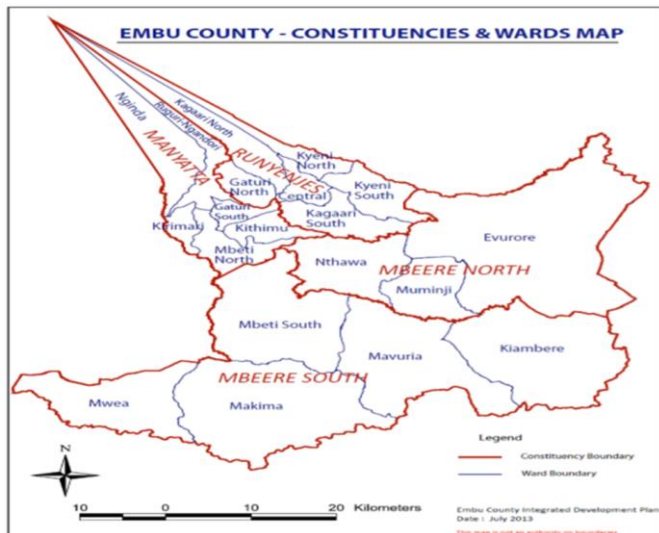


Fig. 1b. Map of Embu County (Sourced from Kenya mpya county maps, 2012).

B. Preparation of goat manure-based vermicompost–

Goat manure was used as the main raw material to prepare goat manure-based vermicompost. A vermicompost bed was constructed using bricks and mortar on the walls. The measurements of the bed were 3 m long by 1 m wide by 1 m

high according to Ansari and Sukhraj (2010). A shed was erected above the vermicomposting bed to prevent direct sunlight and rain and also fenced around using wire chain link to prevent predators of earthworms like chicken and other birds.

A basal layer composed of broken bricks followed by a layer of coarse sand to the thickness of 7 cm was placed inside this bed to ensure proper drainage according to Ramnarain et al. (2019) and restrict earthworm movement towards the soil layer. A layer of 15 cm of loamy soil was placed at the top and moistened. Small lumps of fresh goat manure were scattered over the soil. This acted as an active growing medium for earthworms according to Rekha et al. (2017). Then, 2,800 red wiggler earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*) species were introduced to facilitate decomposition of the materials according to Mbithi et al. (2015). The earthworms were sourced from AAA growers in Naromoru, Laikipia County. This was followed by 10 cm thick layer of dry grass, dry banana leaves and dry bean husks which were placed above it to act as bedding material of the worms. Dry goat manure weighing 100 kg was placed and spread on these materials in the bed up to 10 cm thick. The same set of layers was continued till a height of 1 m according to Rekha et al. (2017). This was followed by sprinkling uniformly 5 litres of water to the vermicompost bed in order to keep it moist and facilitate easy earthworm movement in these materials. Water also prevents desiccation of earthworms. Gunny bags were placed on the top to cover the materials.

The vermicompost bed was kept moist by sprinkling 2 litres of water once a week and this continued up to the 7th week. Turning of these materials was done once after 15 days and it was done gently to avoid injuring earthworms since they have soft bodies. Goat manure-based vermicompost was harvested after 120 days according to Ramnarain et al. (2019). This was after the earthworms were found sticking to the under surface of gunny bags indicating that composting process was complete. The goat manure-based vermicompost from the bed was harvested and spread on a polythene sheet. From this harvested goat manure-based vermicompost adult worms and young ones were handpicked and isolated. The goat manure-based vermicompost obtained was dried under a shed for one day, screened and was filled into bags ready for organic growing of garlic.

A sample of goat manure-based vermicompost was analyzed for pH using a digital pH meter according to Jones (2001), total N using kjeldahl method according to Bremner and Mulvaney (1982), available P using extraction with 0.5 M NaHCO₃ according to methods of Olsen et al. (1954) and exchangeable K using Flame photometer according to Jackson (1967). The analysis was done at the University of Nairobi, upper kabete campus soil laboratories.

C. Experimental design-

The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) and replicated three times. Blocking of plots was done along the slope at the study sites. The treatments consisted of goat manure-based vermicompost which was applied at five levels (0, 5, 10, 20 and 30 t ha⁻¹), inorganic fertilizer (NPK 17-17-17) which was applied at the recommended rate of 200 Kg ha⁻¹ and goat manure (30 t ha⁻¹). The treatments were randomly assigned to the various plots. Seven plots of equal measurements were used in each block giving a total 21 experimental plots. The distance between the blocks was 1m and distance between experimental plots was 0.5 m. The experimental plots measured 2.60 m by 1.85 m giving a total area of 4.81 m².

D. Plant establishment and agronomic practices-

Land was ploughed to a depth of 15 cm until a good tilth was obtained. Planting beds measuring 2.60 m by 1.85 m and raised 10 cm were prepared with paths of 50 cm apart and 1 m between blocks. Levelling of the beds was done using a rake. Planting cloves of a local garlic variety (moyale) were sourced from AAA growers, Naromoru. The planting beds were soaked with water before planting. Goat manure-based vermicompost, NPK and goat manure were applied on the experimental plots based on the assigned rates of application and well incorporated into soil in the entire experimental plots.

Garlic cloves were planted with the base of the clove down and the tip in upright position and covered with soil. The recommended spacing adopted was 30 cm by 15 cm and a planting depth of 5 cm. Hence, each experimental plot was having a total of 107 plants which translated to 222,453 garlic plants ha⁻¹. Once established, all other necessary maintenance practices were carried out appropriately. Weeding was done through uprooting as weeds emerged. Pests were controlled through regular application of Duduthrin® at the rate of 15 ml 20 litres⁻¹ from the second week after garlic emergence at an interval of 14 days and stopped at 86 days after emergence. Diseases were controlled through regular application of Ridomil® fungicide at the rate of 40 gm 20 litres⁻¹ from the second week after garlic emergence at an interval of 21 days and stopped at 86 days after emergence. Sprinkler irrigation was done from morning to mid- afternoon after planting and this was done twice per week during growth of garlic crop. Two weeks to harvesting, irrigation was stopped.



Fig. 1c. A view of experimental plots layout in PCEA Nkio secondary school farm-chuka

E. Data collection procedure on soil nutrients-

Soil sampling was done before planting and after harvesting of garlic. Before planting, ten soil samples were taken randomly using a soil auger in a zigzag sampling design from the top to a depth of 20 cm of the soil profile from the entire experimental site. The soil was broken into small crumbs and thoroughly mixed. From this mixture, a composite sample weighing 1 kg was placed in a plastic bag. The soil samples were taken, air-dried in the laboratory and crushed to pass through < 1mm sieve.

Chemical analysis of the samples was done. Also, at the end of the experiment in each growth season, soil samples from each plot were collected and analysed. For pH, it was determined in soil: H₂O, 1:2.5 extract after shaking the solution for 30 min. by a means of a digital pH meter fitted with a glass electrode according to Jones (2001). Total N was determined by sulphuric acid digestion using CuSO₄ and K₂SO₄ as catalyst. Total N in the digest was determined using kjeldahl distillation method according to Bremner and Mulvaney (1982). Available P was determined whereby 5cm³ soil was extracted for 30 min. with 100cm³ 0.5 NaHCO₃ solution (pH adjusted to 8.5). After filtration, the phosphate concentration of the solution was measured calorimetrically by the method of Olsen et al. (1954). Exchangeable K was determined using flame photometer whereby K was extracted from air dried soil samples by shaking with 0.5M ammonium acetate solution. The potassium content of the filtered extract was then determined by the method of Jackson (1967). The analysis was done at the University of Nairobi, upper Kabete campus soil laboratories. The soil chemical properties obtained were rated according to ranges given by Hazelton and Murphy, 2007 as shown in Table 1.



Table 1: Soil chemical properties ratings according to Hazelton and Murphy, 2007

| Parameter | Units | Values | Ratings |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Soil pH(soil:H ₂ O, 1:2.5) | – | < 4.6 | Extremely acidic |
| | | 4.6 - 5.5 | Strongly acidic |
| | | 5.6 - 6.5 | Moderately acidic |
| | | 6.6 - 6.9 | Slightly acidic |
| | | 7.0 | Neutral |
| | | 7.1 - 8.5 | Moderately alkaline |
| | | > 8.5 | Strongly alkaline |
| N | % | < 0.05 | Very low |
| | | 0.05 - 0.15 | Low |
| | | 0.15 - 0.25 | Medium |
| | | 0.25 - 0.50 | High |
| | | > 0.5 | Very high |
| P | ppm | 0 - 25 | Low |
| | | 25 - 50 | Medium |
| | | > 50 | High |
| K | Cmolkg ⁻¹ | < 0.20 | Very low |
| | | 0.21 - 0.30 | Low |
| | | 0.31 - 0.60 | Medium |
| | | > 0.60 | High |

F. Statistical Analysis-

The data on soil chemical properties obtained during the experimental duration were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) to test the hypothesis of the study. The statistical analysis software (SAS, Version 2008) was used for data analysis. Significant means were separated was using the Least Significance Difference test (LSD) at 5% probability level.

Results and Discussions

A. Soil characteristics before the onset of the experiment-

The samples of each experimental site were analysed for soil chemical properties before planting and the results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Soil analysis results of experimental sites before planting

| Site | Soil chemical property | Units | Value | Ranges | *Ratings |
|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| Chuka | pH (soil:H ₂ O, 1:2.5) | – | 6.64 | 6.6-6.9 | Slightly acidic |
| | N | % | 0.04 | < 0.05 | Very low |
| | P | ppm | 4.66 | 0-25 | Low |
| | K | Cmolkg ⁻¹ | 0.30 | 0.21-0.30 | Low |
| Embu | pH (soil:H ₂ O, 1:2.5) | – | 6.33 | 5.6-6.5 | Moderately acidic |
| | N | % | 0.03 | < 0.05 | Very low |
| | P | ppm | 4.57 | 0-25 | Low |
| | K | Cmolkg ⁻¹ | 0.26 | 0.21-0.30 | Low |

*The ratings are based according to criteria described in Table 1.

The results showed that the pH of the soil at Chuka is slightly acidic while that at Embu is moderately acidic based on the ranges by Hazelton and Murphy (2007). The total nitrogen content of the soils at Chuka and Embu are very low (Table 2). Tadesse (2015) reported that N content of soil of less than 0.05% is very low, between 0.15 – 0.25% is medium and greater than 0.25% is high. Available phosphorous in the two sites was low rated based on the ranges of Hazelton and Murphy (2007). Most vegetables benefit from P fertilization if

the soil test is less than 35 – 40 ppm P using the Bray – Kurtz P₁ extraction method according to Tadesse (2015). Exchangeable potassium content of the soil of the two sites is low according to ratings based on the ranges of Hazelton and Murphy (2007). According to Tadesse (2015) if the soil test is less than 85 ppm K, it is categorized under low potassium content. These soils have some organic matter in the soil but it is not optimum for plant's requirements. Garlic prefers a fairly neutral pH ranging 6.5 – 7.0. If the soil is too acidic or too



alkaline it causes slowed growth and late maturity in garlic. Moreover, N decreases as soil acidity increases while it

becomes available as soil alkalinity increases according to Tadesse (2015).

B. Goat manure-based vermicompost and goat manure samples analysis-

A sample of goat manure-based vermicompost and goat manure used in the experiment were analysed for chemical properties and the results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Chemical analysis of goat manure-based vermicompost (GMBV) and goat manure (GM) samples used in the experiment

| Type of manure | Chemical property | Units | Value | Ranges | *Ratings |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| GMBV | pH (soil:H ₂ O, 1:2.5) | – | 7.73 | 7.1-8.5 | Moderately alkaline |
| | N | % | 1.79 | > 0.5 | Very high |
| | P | ppm | 52 | > 50 | High |
| | K | Cmolkg ⁻¹ | 1.75 | > 0.60 | High |
| GM | pH (soil:H ₂ O, 1:2.5) | – | 8.0 | 7.1-8.5 | Moderately alkaline |
| | N | % | 0.32 | 0.25-0.50 | High |
| | P | ppm | 24 | 0-25 | Medium |
| | K | Cmolkg ⁻¹ | 0.59 | 0.31-0.60 | Medium |

*The ratings are based according to criteria described in Table 1.

The results of chemical analysis of goat manure-based vermicompost used in the study showed that it had very high total N, high available P and exchangeable K and it was moderately alkaline (Table 3) according to the ratings based on the ranges given by Hazelton and Murphy (2007). For goat manure which was also used in the study, the results showed that it had high total N, medium available P, medium exchangeable K and it was moderately alkaline (Table 3). The

ratings were based on the ranges given by Hazelton and Murphy (2007).

C. Effect of different treatments on soil nutrients at Chuka and Embu-

The results of mean separation on the soil nutrients (soil pH, total nitrogen, available phosphorous and exchangeable potassium) at the end of the experiment are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Means of various soil nutrients under different treatments at Chuka and Embu at the end of experiment

| Site | Treatment | Soil pH | Total N | Available P | Exchangeable K |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Chuka | K ₆ | 7.336 ^b | 0.230 ^{bc} | 15.240 ^{bc} | 0.676 ^{bc} |
| | K ₅ | 6.650 ^{de} | 0.223 ^c | 13.380 ^c | 0.726 ^{ab} |
| | K ₄ | 8.000 ^a | 0.606 ^a | 21.933 ^a | 0.863 ^a |
| | K ₃ | 7.030 ^c | 0.286 ^b | 15.906 ^b | 0.743 ^{ab} |
| | K ₂ | 6.873 ^{cd} | 0.213 ^c | 6.920 ^d | 0.533 ^{cd} |
| | K ₁ | 6.806 ^{cde} | 0.090 ^d | 4.726 ^e | 0.503 ^{cd} |
| | K ₀ | 6.586 ^e | 0.043 ^d | 4.670 ^e | 0.456 ^d |
| | Mean | 7.040 | 0.241 | 11.825 | 0.643 |
| | CV (%) | 2.275 | 13.907 | 9.129 | 15.397 |
| | LSD _(0.05) | 0.284 | 0.059 | 1.920 | 0.176 |
| Embu | K ₆ | 7.130 ^b | 0.200 ^c | 14.316 ^{bc} | 0.650 ^a |
| | K ₅ | 6.620 ^{cd} | 0.203 ^c | 12.873 ^c | 0.630 ^{ab} |
| | K ₄ | 7.910 ^a | 0.563 ^a | 21.053 ^a | 0.710 ^a |
| | K ₃ | 6.860 ^{bc} | 0.273 ^b | 15.656 ^b | 0.683 ^a |
| | K ₂ | 6.813 ^{cd} | 0.183 ^c | 6.546 ^d | 0.496 ^{bc} |
| | K ₁ | 6.720 ^{cd} | 0.076 ^d | 4.700 ^{de} | 0.456 ^{cd} |
| | K ₀ | 6.543 ^d | 0.030 ^e | 4.596 ^e | 0.343 ^d |
| | Mean | 6.942 | 0.218 | 11.391 | 0.567 |
| | CV (%) | 2.539 | 11.721 | 9.432 | 14.119 |
| | LSD _(0.05) | 0.313 | 0.045 | 1.911 | 1.142 |

*Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different from each other at 5% level of significant. Where: K₀ is 0 t ha⁻¹, K₁ is 5 t ha⁻¹, K₂ is 10 t ha⁻¹, K₃ is 20 t ha⁻¹, K₄ is 30 t ha⁻¹, K₅ is NPK (17-17-17) and K₆ is goat manure (30 t ha⁻¹).



Soil pH

This results showed that soil pH was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by goat manure-based vermicompost treatments. Chuka recorded higher significant mean soil pH (8.00) in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean soil pH (6.58) was recorded in K_0 treatment. Similar to Chuka, at Embu, higher significant mean soil pH (7.91) was recorded in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean soil pH (6.54) was recorded in K_0 treatment (Table 4). The addition of goat manure-based vermicompost increased soil pH. Among the treatments, the soils amended with goat manure-based vermicompost at the rate of 30 t ha^{-1} had highest soil pH in comparison to the control treatment at the end of harvesting season. This is attributed to higher rates of application of goat manure-based vermicompost that supplied more organic compounds which are mineralized under aerobic conditions to produce ammonium. Ammonium increases the soil pH and also reduces the potential of aluminium and manganese toxicity in soil. Also, the increase in soil pH is due to the fact that goat manure-based vermicompost had higher value of pH (7.73) when compared to Chuka soil pH (6.64) and Embu soil pH (6.33). Thus, this increase in soil pH (8.00) is not considered to have profound effect on the soil quality since it remains close to neutral. Similar to these results, Angelova et al. (2013) reported that application of vermicompost increased soil pH. Contrary to the results obtained, Atiyeh et al. (2001) reported decrease in soil pH as rates of application of vermicompost increased. This was attributed to production of NH_4^+ , CO_2 and organic acids during microbial metabolism in vermicompost.

Total nitrogen

This results showed that total N was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by goat manure-based vermicompost treatments. Chuka recorded highest significant mean total N (0.606%) in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean total N (0.043%) was recorded in K_0 treatment. Similar to Chuka, at Embu, highest significant mean total N (0.563%) was recorded in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean total N (0.030%) was recorded in K_0 treatment (Table 4). The addition of goat manure-based vermicompost increased total N. Among the treatments, the soils amended with goat manure-based vermicompost at the rate of 30 t ha^{-1} had highest total N in comparison to the control treatment at the end of harvesting season. This is attributed to higher rates of application of goat manure-based vermicompost that supplied more residual N in soil than the control treatment. Similar to the results of this study, Angelova et al. (2013) reported that the total N concentration in soil was significantly affected by vermicompost treatments. The soils treated with vermicompost at the rate of 10 g kg^{-1} had more total N compared to soils without vermicompost application. This was attributed to organic matter, acidic pH and proper moisture in soil that avails N for plants. Azarmi et al. (2008) reported a decrease in total N in soils without vermicompost application

was due to larger amounts of total C and N in vermicompost that could have provided a larger source of N for mineralization.

Available phosphorous

This results showed that available P was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by goat manure-based vermicompost treatments. Chuka recorded highest significant mean available P (21.933 ppm) in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean available P (4.670 ppm) was recorded in K_0 treatment. Similar to Chuka, at Embu, highest significant mean available P (21.053 ppm) was recorded in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean available P (4.596 ppm) was recorded in K_0 treatment (Table 4). The addition of goat manure-based vermicompost increased available P. Among the treatments, the soils amended with goat manure-based vermicompost at the rate of 30 t ha^{-1} had highest available P in comparison to the control treatment at the end of harvesting season. This is attributed to higher rates of application of goat manure-based vermicompost that gradually and continuously released more P into the soil even after garlic crop. Also release of P was due to the activity of microorganisms contained in vermicompost according to Azarmi et al. (2008). Similar to these results, Angelova et al. (2013) reported that there was a significant increase in the soil extractable P with the increase of vermicompost doses applied. Soils treated with vermicompost at the rate of 10 g kg^{-1} had significantly more P as compared to control plots. This was attributed to vermicompost that released humic acid during organic matter decomposition resulting in conversion of unavailable soil phosphate into available forms. Also, the enhancement of phosphatase activity and physical breakdown of material resulted in greater mineralization.

Exchangeable potassium

This results showed that exchangeable potassium was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) affected by goat manure-based vermicompost treatments. Chuka recorded highest significant mean exchangeable K ($0.863 \text{ Cmolkg}^{-1}$) in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean exchangeable K ($0.456 \text{ Cmolkg}^{-1}$) was recorded in K_0 treatment. Similar to Chuka, at Embu, highest significant mean exchangeable K ($0.710 \text{ Cmolkg}^{-1}$) was recorded in K_4 treatment while the lowest mean exchangeable K ($0.343 \text{ Cmolkg}^{-1}$) was recorded in K_0 treatment (Table 4). This results showed that exchangeable potassium was significantly ($p < 0.05$) affected by goat manure-based vermicompost treatments. The addition of goat manure-based vermicompost increased exchangeable K. Among the treatments, the soils amended with goat manure-based vermicompost at the rate of 30 t ha^{-1} had highest exchangeable K in comparison to the control treatment at the end of harvesting season. This is attributed to higher rates of application of goat manure-based vermicompost that resulted in decreased K fixation and consequently increased K



availability in the soils even at the end of harvesting season of garlic. Similar to the results obtained, Angelova et al. (2013) reported that significantly higher values of available K were obtained after the introduction of vermicompost compared to compost. This was attributed to vermicompost which have high amounts of K in organic amendments that increases CEC thus the K amount raises in soil.

III. CONCLUSION

Amending soils with goat manure-based vermicompost enhances improved soil chemical properties. Among the different application rates used, the highest rate of 30 t ha⁻¹ proved the best in enhancing soil chemical properties in the study area. Even though chemical fertilizer quickly releases mineral elements, goat manure-based vermicompost stimulates microbial growth which promotes synthesis of phosphatase enzymes, it maintains and increases uptake of plant nutrients which leads to faster physiological development hence promotes growth and yield of garlic. Also, application of goat manure-based vermicompost does not result in the immobilization of plant available nutrients but instead it increases nutrient turnover through both increased microbial biomass and activity. Thus, goat manure-based vermicompost when applied in soil improves nutrient availability and also improves physical condition of soil. Hence, a shift to a more sustainable organically production systems that can significantly increase soil fertility and maintain garlic crop yield at levels comparable to those of chemically fertilized garlic. Thus, application of 30 t ha⁻¹ goat manure-based vermicompost is an efficient quality yield and economy enhancer in organic garlic production for sustainable agriculture.

IV. REFERENCE

- [1] B. Angelova, V. R., Akova, V. I., Artinova, N. S. and Ivanov, K. I. (2013). The effect of organic amendments on soil chemical characteristics. *Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science*, 19(5), 958-971.
- [2] Atiyeh, R. M., Lee, S., Edwards, C. A., Arancon, N. Q. and Metzger J. D. (2002). The influence of humic acids derived from earthworms-processed organic wastes on plant growth. *Bioresource Technology*, 84, 7-14.
- [3] Azarmi, R., Giglou, M. T. and Taleshmikail, R. D. (2008). Influence of vermicompost on soil chemical and physical properties in tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) field. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 7(14), 2397-2401.
- [4] Bhandari, S. A., Patel, K. S. and Nehete, D. S. (2012). Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of garlic (*Allium sativum* L.) cv. gujarat garlic-3. *The Asian J. Hort.*, 7, 48-51.
- [5] Bhat, M. A., Singh, R. and Kohli, A. (2007). Effect of integrated use of farmyard manure and fertilizer nitrogen with and without sulphur on yield and quality of Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.). *Journal of Indian society of social sciences*, 55(2), 224-226.
- [6] Bremner, J. M. and Mulvaney C. S. (1982). *Nitrogen-total. In: Methods of Soil Analysis, part 2, Chemical and Microbiological Properties*. American Society of Agronomy.
- [7] Chaudhuri, P. S., Paul, T. K., Bhattacharjee, G. and Dey, S. K. (2000). Chemical changes during vermicomposting (*Perionyx excavatus*) of kitchen waste. *Tropical Ecol*, 41, 107-110.
- [8] Hazelton, P. and Murphy, B. (2007). *Interpreting soil test results*. Collingwood VIC 3066: CSIRO.
- [9] HCDA. (2016). *2015-2016 Horticultural Validated Report*. Nairobi: HCDA.
- [10] Jackson, M. L. (1967). *Soil chemical analysis*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
- [11] Jaetzold, R. and Schmidt, H. (1983). *Farm Management Handbook of Kenya* (Vol. II). Nairobi, Kenya: Ministry of Agriculture.
- [12] Jones, J. B. (2001). *Laboratory guides for conducting soil tests and plant analysis*. Boca Raton: CRC press.
- [13] Kioko, J. M. D., Kamau, P. A. and Mushimiyimana, D. (2017). Evaluation of the effect of NPK fertilizer and spacing on growth and yield of garlic (*Allium Sativum*) In Bomet County. *IJRDO-Journal of Educational Research*, 2(9), 85-108.
- [14] Kisaka, O. M., Mucheru-Muna, M., Ngetich, F. K., Mugwe, J. N., Mugendi, D. and Mairura, F. (2015). Rainfall variability, drought characterization, and efficacy of rainfall data reconstruction: case of Eastern Kenya. *Advances in Meteorology*, 2015, 16 pages.
- [15] Kokobe, W. Y., Derbew, B. and Adugna, D. (2013). Effect of farmyard manure and nitrogen fertilizer rates on growth, yield and yield components of onion (*Allium cepa* L.) at Jimma, southwest Ethiopia. *Asian J. plant sci.*, 12(6-8), 228-234.
- [16] Lalitha, R., Fathima, K. and Ismail, S. A. (2000). The impact of bio-pesticide and microbial fertilizers on productivity and growth of *Abel-moschus esculentus*. *Vasundhara: the Earth*, 1-2, 4-9.
- [17] Lazcano, C. and Dominguez, J. (2010). Effects of vermicompost as a potting amendment of two commercially-grown ornamental plant species. *Spanish J Agri Res*, 8(4), 1260-1270.
- [18] Mbithi, M. A., Mwanarusi, S. and Mwangi, M. (2015). Effect of different rates of vermicompost on growth and yield of beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* L.). *Egerton J. Sci. & Technol.*, 15(ISSN No. 2073 - 8277), 30-43.



- [19] Moghadam, A. L., Ardebil, Z. O. and Saidi, F. (2012). Vermicompost induced changes in growth and development of Liliium Asiatic hybrid var. Navona. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 7(17), 2609–2621.
- [20] Mucheru-muna, M., Mugendi, D., Pypers, P., Kungu, J., Vanlauwe, B. and Merckx, R. (2013). Enhancing maize productivity and profitability using organic inputs and mineral fertilizers in Central Kenya small-hold farms. *Cambridge Univ. Press, Exp. Agri*, 1-10.
- [21] Nainwal, R. C., Singh, D., Katiyar, R. S., Sharma, L. and Tewari, S. K. (2014). Response of garlic to integrated nutrient management practices in a sodic soil of Uttar Pradesh, India. *Journal of species and Aromatic crops*, 24(1), 33-36.
- [22] Ogolla, F. O., Muraya, M. M. and Onyango, B. O. (2019). Variation in temperature and nutrient source influence the growth of exserohilum turcicum mycelia isolated from sorghum. *Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research*, 6(2), 93-99.
- [23] Okalebo, J. R., Othieno, C. O., Woomer, P. L., Karanja, N. K., Semoka, J. R. M., Bekunda, M. A., Mugendi, D. N., Muasya, R. M., Bationo, A. and Mukhwana, E. J. (2006). Available technologies to replenish soil fertility in East Africa. *Nutrient cycling in Agroecosystems*, 76, 153-170.
- [24] Olomilua, A. I., Akanbi, O. and Ojeniyi, S. O. (2007). Effects of pig manure on nutrient composition, growth and yield of Okra. *Nigerian Journal of soil science*, 17, 109-112.
- [25] Olsen, S. R., Cole, C. V., Watanabe, F. S. and Dean, L. A. (1954). *Estimation of available phosphorus in soils by extraction with sodium bicarbonate*. USA: U.S. Dep. Agric. Circ.939, USA.
- [26] Rop, K., Karuku, G. N., Mbui, D., Njomo, N. and Michira, I. (2019). Evaluating the effects of formulated nano-NPK slow release fertilizer composite on the performance and yield of maize, kale and capsicum. *Annals of Agricultural Sciences*, 1-11.
- [27] Tadesse, A. A. (2015). *Growth and yield response of garlic (Allium sativum L.) varieties to nitrogen fertilizers rates at Gantaafeshum, Northern Ethiopia*. MSc Thesis, Haramaya University.
- [28] Uwah, D. F. and Eyo, V. E. (2014). Effects of number and rate of goat manure application on soil properties, growth and yield of sweet maize (*Zea mays L. saccharata* Strut). *Sustainable Agriculture Research*, 3(4), 75-83.