

Efficiency Response of Vermicompost and Vermitea Levels on Growth and Yield of Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*, L.)

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ABSTRACT

This present aimed to convert chicken manure and kitchen wastes into vermicompost, which riches not only in macro (N, P, K) and micro (Ca, Mg, Fe, Zn, Mn) nutrients, but also phytohormones, antibiotics, different beneficial microbes and enzymes by red wiggler (*Eisenia fetida*). As well as use vermicompost at two levels (high = 6.5 and low= 3.5 t/fed.) with 3, 4 times and without of vermitea soil irrigated to increase the yield and quality of eggplant “cv. Black beauty” and may be a suitable replacement for chemical fertilizers. Each treatment had 3 replicates with 27 plants (9 plants/ plot) and RCBD were statistical analyzed. Effect of the treatments on the vegetation parameters, total yield and fruit quality of eggplant were determined. Investigation results cleared that, the application of high rate (6.5t/fed.) of vermicast + organic liquid (vermitea) 4 times as a soil drench lead to significantly increased on vegetative parameters e.g. plant height (157.67 cm. /plant), no. leaves/plant (141.6), no. of branches (9/plant), leaf area index (0.28), total chlorophyll (48.3 SPAD in leaves), no. of flowers (4.67/plant), no. of fruits/plant (4.67), fruit length and diameter (14.53 and 24.5 cm., respectively) and shoot dry weight (1511.2 g/plant) as an average of both sites compared to control plant. Quality nutritional status of eggplant fruits and green shoots biomass by using the high rate of vermicast (6.5t/fed.) + Vermitea (4 times) as an organic liquid on soil drenches (T1) more than other treatments. Significant increases in N (1.68), P (0.39) and K (3.45 mg/g) uptake of shoots, as an average of both sites at T1, but the lowest significant means were (0.88, 0.21 and 1.81 mg/g) of NPK uptake in shoots in the treated plants with R100% of NPK chemical fertilizers. T1 = high rate (6.5t/fed.) of vermicompost + fourth soil drench of vermitea gave the highest values in the chemical components of fruits. Significant increases of the percentage of N (3.5), P (0.40), K (2.1) and the highest significant amount of anthocyanin was 516.7 mg/g in fruits by treated plants with T1. Although, the lowest significant means were (1.8, 0.21 and 1.4 %) of fruits at T7 (=the recommended doses of NPK chemical fertilizers). As well as, this article revealed that, the high concentrations of vermicast and vermitea must be for improving plant health, protection growth and provides the optimum eggplant production.

Key words: vermicompost, vermitea, earthworm (*Eisenia fetida*), eggplant.

INTRODUCTION

Eggplant "*Solanum melongena*, L." shows a wide range of shapes, colors (white, yellow, green, purple pigmentation to black). It is an economically important crop in Africa and also cultivated in warm temperate regions of the Mediterranean. Eggplant fruits riche of minerals (K, Mn, Fe and Ca), vitamins for human health and it is low in calories, not only is used as cooking vegetable but also it has many medical values; which is help to lower the blood cholesterol levels, regulate high blood pressure and suitable for diet and diabetic (Gandhi and Sundari, 2012, Belliturk *et al.*, 2017 and Al Ali *et al.*, 2019).

Vermicompost is riches with macro (N, P and K), micro (Fe, Mn, Mg, Zn) nutrients, beneficial soil microbes; e.g. actinomycetes, nitrogen fixing bacteria" *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum*, *Nitrobacter* and *Rhizobium*", phosphate solubilizing bacteria, *Pseudomonas* sp., *Trichoderma* were ranging 10^{-2} - 10^{-6} (Sinha *et al.*, 2010; Singhei *et al.*, 2011 and Belliturk *et al.*, 2017). They have potential to inhibit pathogens, not only it used as bio and organic -fertilizers, but also used as bio-pesticides (Singh *et al.*, 2012 and Pyia *et al.*, 2018). It is provides all necessary elements for a good plant nutritional , enhance its uptake of nutrients of N, P, K, Ca, and Mg in roots and shoots system with a humic acids , which is derived them from vermicompost to increase nutrients content in plant body (Kumar, 2005; Singh *et al.*, 2008 and Singh and Hussain, 2015). It is riches with plant growth regulators like cytokinins, gibberellins, auxins and idol 3 acetic acid. So that, it used for plant growth promoting and biological control by antagonistic ability against soil bore pathogens for plant protection (Arancon *et al.*, 2008; Adeleke *et al.*, 2015; Musa *et al.*, 2017 and Al Ali *et al.*, 2019). It is a soil microbial friendly, has digestive enzymes e.g. chitinases, lipases, cellulases, urases, phosphatases and dehydrogenases; which are secreted from intestine of earthworms and ingested microorganisms; (Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014 and Musa *et al.*, 2017). It also improved soil structure, reduce soil erosion, increase its physiochemical (soil texture, pH, soil aggregation, E.C., bulk density, organic matter, water holding capacity and biological properties e.g. enzymes and microbial

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population (Piya *et al.*, 2018). Vermicompost is as (organic fertilizer + biofertilizer + biopesticides), lead to organic agricultural system, which is a sustainable alternative to conventional system for environmental protection (Bellitürk, 2018 ; Piya *et al.*, 2018 and Al Ali *et al.*, 2019 and Soraya *et al.*, 2020).

Vermitea is successfully used in raising crop productivity, maintain good quality of vegetables. It has positive effects in soil quality, productivity and enhanced the soil microbiology (Musa *et al.*, 2017 and Piya *et al.*, 2018). Vermitea is extract from vermicast for efficiency production, economically and environmentally suitable (Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014). It has an important component of Integrated Plant Nutrition System (IPNS), which plays an important role for plant growth, rooting initiation, promoting growth rates of shoots and roots and improve crop production (Baniya and Vaidya, 2011 and Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014 and Soraya *et al.*, 2020). It is lead to increase the soil organic matter, macro and micro- nutrients for enhancement the soil quality and beneficial soil microbiology serving as biofertilizers and biopesticides. Vermitea as liquid manure for excellent plant growth promoting, enhances microbial diversity, enzymatic activity (lipases, chitinases and cellulases), which are secreted from earthworm intestine (Brown, 1995 and Musa *et al.*, 2017). It regulates the diversity of nematode in soil and provides as biological control of plant and soil pathogens by *Actinomycetes*, *Streptomyces*, *Trichoderma* spp. and *Pseudomonas* spp., were isolated from them (Arancon *et al.*, 2003 ; Aira *et al.*, 2006; Nath *et al.*, 2011 and Baniya and Vaidya, 2011; Adhikary, 2012 and Alidadi *et al.*, 2014 and Soraya *et al.*, 2020).

This investigation target to use the high concentrations of vermicompost and vermitea to enhance eggplant productivity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two field experiments carried out in Faculty of Agriculture (Saba-Basha), Alexandria University; at 15th, June in 2018 (in two different sites). Sample of experimental soil surface layer (0-30 cm) was analyzed before sowing; the physico-chemical characteristics of soil [pH= 7.6, O.M. %= 0.36%, available of N= 115.7 mg/kg, P=27.5 mg/kg and K= 475 mg/kg, E.C. (1:1 water extract) = 0.37 ds/m and CaCO₃%= 28%]. Soil texture was sand (54.9%), clay (19.9%) and loam (24.9%).As well as physico-chemical contents of vermicompost and vermitea samples were taken before adding to the soil and determined (total organic matter%= 22.29% , organic carbon%= 12.93% , C/N ratio= 1:13 , pH= 8.3 and 7.9 , E.C.= 1.97 and 2.3 dS/m , total amount of macro elements ;N= 1 and 1.5% ,P=

1.63 and 2.0 % and K= 0.66 and 0.96 % , respectively) according to Jackson, 1973; Evenhuis, 1978; Chapman and Pratt, 1978; Lowther, 1980; Page *et al.*, 1982 and Klute 1986. Total plot area was 3.5m length and 0.80 m width and 33cm. distance between two hills. It contains 9 plants per plot (replicate= the experimental unit). Seven treatments with 3 replicates/ treatment (27 plants / treatment) were laid out in RCBD (Randomized Complete Block Design). The following treatments schedule: T1= Vermicompost at high rate (6.5 t/fed.) + vermitea as soil drench (4 times), T2= Vermicompost at high rate (6.5 t/fed.) +vermitea as soil drench (3 times), T3= Vermicompost at high rate (6.5 t/fed.), T4= Vermicompost at low rate (3.5 t/fed.) + vermitea as soil drench (4 times), T5= Vermicompost at low rate (3.5 t/fed.) + vermitea as soil drench (3 times), T6= Vermicompost at low rate (3.5 t/fed.) and T7= Control (the recommended doses of chemical fertilizers; N=Ammonium Nitrate=33.5% (350 kg/fed.), P= Super Calcium Phosphate= 15.5% (300 kg/fed.) and K= Potassium Sulphate= 48% (200 kg/fed.).

Vermitea was produced by soaked in rain water with volume 1:10 for two days and it was sieved through a 2 mm sieve to produce vermitea (Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014 and Chaulagain *et al.*, 2017).

Vermicompost was done by 400 earthworms different species of epigeic but the most of kind "*Eisenia fetida*" in a worm bin (90 cm length, 50 cm width and 40 cm height). Earthworms were obtained from mud soil. Chicken manure, azolla and kitchen wastes were inoculated with '*Eisenia fetida*' and newspaper stripes to maintain the moisture 50% for earthworms and metabolic activities (Politud and Pabellan, 2016; Musa *et al.*, 2017 and Piya *et al.*, 2018).

Eggplant "*Solanum melongena*, L." seeds of species cv. Black beauty; were sown at 15th June 2018; in the nursery bed; which was filled with the mixture of sandy clay soil: vermicompost: peatmos, by 6:1.5:2; respectively with 0.5 % of humic acid powder and watered. After 21 days, the seedlings were obtained and carefully transplanted into the open field experiments and they were irrigated every 2 or 3 days by drip-irrigation system. Weeds were controlled by hand-hoeing once every 10 days after transplanting to increase the defense of the plants against the insects in addition to cover eggplant under white net for a good protection. Fruit harvesting is beginning after 21 days from transplanting date 7th July for 13 weeks (cutting is every 5 days) and total number of cuttings were 18 cuttings during the period of harvest. In order to collect the total yield from the early yield, which was expressed as the sum of fruit weight of the first two pickings and total yield (kg/fed.) was calculated from the first two pickings up to the end harvesting continued from 28th

July to 5th November. Randomized three plants were taken from each experimental unit (plot) to determine eggplant growth parameters [plant height (cm), number of leaves/ plant, number of branches/plant, number of flowers/plant, shoot dry weight g/plant] were recorded at the end of the growing season. According to Roods and Blood-Worth (1964) were measured total chlorophyll in leaves (SPAD), Signal Passed At Danger, which is a lightweight handheld for measuring the chlorophyll content of leaves without causing damage to plant, at a green stage and leaf area index (cm²). Fruiting parameters like number of fruits/plant, fruit length and diameter cm were measured during the harvesting period. Samples of eggplants (leaves and fruits) were washed by tap water then by distilled water and oven dried at 75°C for fixing dry weights (72h.) to determine some chemical components. Dried samples of leaves and fruits were finely ground, then wet digested by using concentrate of H₂SO₄ /H₂O₂ according to Lowther, 1980 to determine the percentage of phosphorus (vanaomoly-bdophosphoric method), potassium (flam photometer), both of them according to Jackson, 1973. Total nitrogen was determined by Nessler's method (Chapman and Pratt, 1978) in leaves and fruits. Anthocyanin (mg/100g fresh weight) in fruits was measured at the stage of coloration according to (Rabino *et al.*, 1977). All data were statistically analyzed using the SAS program (SAS, 2001) and means of seven treatments were compared using Duncan's Multiple Range test at 5% level of probability in this investigation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Available of N, P and K the experimental soil were 115.7, 27.5 and 475 mg/kg, respectively; which they below the range of requirement external application of macro-nutrients for a good plant growth, yield and fruit quality (Landon, 1991). Organic fertilizers (vermicompost and vermitea) were analyzed and results showed that; they lead to increase the total amounts of N, P and K (1, 1.63 and 0.66 %; respectively) in vermicompost and (1.5, 2 and 0.96 % respectively) in vermitea for requirement range to eggplant growth and protect, also.

Vegetative growth and total yield characters

Eggplant "cv. Black beauty" beginning the fruiting stage 40 days after planting (15th June); it was harvested 18 times; the first harvest was in 28th July and the last harvest was in 5th November, 2018. Tables 1 and 2, the means showed that vermicompost, vermitea and their combinations between them lead to significant increases in all morphological characters as compared to control treatment. The highest eggplant height (159.0 and 156.3cm), No. of leaves/plant (142.0 and 141.17), leaf area index (0.28 cm²), total chlorophyll in leaves (48.

03 and 48.63), No. of branches/plant (9.3 and 8.67) and shoot dry weight (1492.3 and 1530.0 g/plant); in both sites; respectively, were significantly increased by the high rate of vermicompost 6.5 t/fed. and 4 times of vermitea as soil drench more than other organic treatments compared to control plant. However the lowest means of plant height (79.33 and 79.9 cm), No. of leaves/plant (74.5 and 74.5), leaf area index (0.14), total chlorophyll in leaves (25.37 and 26.07) and shoot dry weight (789.3 and 783.3 g/plant) in both sites, respectively were recorded with control treatment. It was clear that, the high rate 6.5t/fed. of vermicompost with 4 times of vermitea as a soil drench during growing season resulted in considerable significantly increased on plant biomass, productivity of fruits and healthy vegetation parameters including; No. of fruits/plant (4.67), fruit length (14.5 cm) and diameter (24.5cm) and No. of flowers/ plant (4.67), as an average in both sites. Furthermore they improve soil aeration, this might explain the consistent increase in fruit number, fruit weight and fruit length by application of vermicast and vermitea. Vermitea can be economically, productivity suitable for healthy plant growth, increased the fruit quality, yield and for enhancement the soil environment (Gandhi and Sundari, 2012; Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014 and Bellitürk *et al.*, 2017 and Soraya *et al.*, 2020). These reported that, significant increases in growth and yield of treated plants with vermitea, due to high available amounts of macro and micro- elements in vermitea. Positive effect of vermicompost at 5t/ha either or combination with FYM or chemical fertilizers lead to enhance the vegetation, flowering, fruiting stage, total yield and food quality of eggplants (Seethalakshmi, 2011 and Chaulagain *et al.*, 2017 and Bellitürk, 2018). Similarly, Al Ali *et al.* (2019), reported that organic fertilizers e.g. vermicompost can be significant suitable replacement for chemicals, which are competitive for environmental pollution prevent. Results in Table (2) recorded that, the highest significant of total yield were 470.6 kg/fed as an average in both sites, at 6.5 t/fed. of vermicompost and four times of vermitea as a soil drench compared to controlled plant (248.2 kg/fed.). This investigation revealed, there are significantly differences between other organic treatments (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, and T6) in fruit yield (kg/fed.). Singh Ahirwar and Hussain (2015), prepared and reported the vermicompost contains highly significant quantities of nutrients, beneficial microbes biologically active metabolites, cytokines, gibberellins, auxins and group B vitamins, so as to get better healthy food and quality of diverse plants. Significant accumulation of N, P, K, Mn, Mg, Ca and Zn in roots system with application of humic acids derived from vermicompost and its tea (Adeleke *et al.*, 2015 and Chaulagain *et al.*, 2017).

Table 1. Effect of vermicompost and vermitea levels on some vegetative growth characters of black eggplant " *Solanum melongena*, L" cv. Black beauty; in two sites, 2018

T	Plant height (cm)		No. of leaves/ plant		No. of branches/plant		Leave area index (cm ²)		Shoot dry weight (g/plant)		Total Chlorophyll (SPAD) in leaves	
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 1	Site 2	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1
T1	159.0 ^a	156.33 ^a	142.0 ^a	141.17 ^a	9.33 ^a	8.67 ^a	0.28 ^a	0.28 ^a	1530.0a	1492.3 a	48.03a	48.63a
T2	141.33 ^b	139.0 ^b	127.67 ^b	128.0 ^b	7.67 ^b	7.67 ^b	0.25 ^b	0.24 ^b	1330.0b	1350.0b	44.23b	34.97b
T3	127.0 ^c	127.0 ^c	115.0 ^c	115.33 ^c	7.0 ^c	6.67 ^c	0.22 ^c	0.22 ^c	1216.7c	1201.7c	39.6c	39.43c
T4	113.54 ^d	114.27 ^d	102.83 ^d	102.73 ^d	5.67 ^d	5.33 ^d	0.20 ^d	0.21 ^d	1080.0d	1063.3d	35.2d	35.07d
T5	102.0 ^e	101.0 ^e	93.07 ^e	93.43 ^e	4.33 ^e	4.67 ^{de}	0.18 ^e	0.17 ^e	990.7e	951.7e	32.03e	32.07e
T6	92.0 ^f	91.0 ^f	83.23 ^f	83.83 ^f	4.33 ^f	4.0 ^{ef}	0.16 ^f	0.17 ^e	870.0f	880.7f	29.0f	29.27f
T7	79.33 ^g	79.9 ^g	74.50 ^g	74.4 ^g	3.67 ^g	3.33 ^f	0.14 ^g	0.14 ^f	783.3g	689.3g	25.37g	26.07g

T1 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T2 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T3= (Vermicast 6.5 t/fed.); T4 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T5 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T6 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed.) and T7 (Control = R_{100%} of chemical N, P and K fertilizers)

Table 2. Effect of vermicompost and vermitea levels on total yield characters of black eggplant " *Solanum melongena*, L" cv. Black beauty; in two sites, 2018

Treat.	No. of flowers/ plant		No. of fruits / plant		Fruit length (cm.)		Fruit diameter (cm.)		Total yield (kg/fed.)	
	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2
T1	4.67a	4.67a	4.67a	4.67a	14.5a	14.53a	24.43a	24.53a	470.58a	470.50a
T2	4.33ab	4.33a	4.0ab	4.67a	13.1b	13.0b	21.73b	21.77b	421.30b	421.90b
T3	3.67bc	3.67ab	3.67b	3.33b	11.6c	11.9c	19.77c	19.8c	381.35c	381.20c
T4	3.33cd	3.67ab	2.67c	2.33bc	10.5d	10.7d	17.7d	17.4d	343.38d	343.54d
T5	2.67d	2.67bc	2.0c	1.67c	9.5e	9.5e	15.57e	15.73e	308.92e	308.30e
T6	1.67e	1.67cd	1.0d	1.67c	8.5f	8.7f	14.33f	14.47f	281.59f	281.38f
T7	0.67f	1.0d	1.0d	1.67c	7.7g	7.7g	12.67g	12.77g	248.10g	247.7g

T1 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T2 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T3= (Vermicast 6.5 t/fed.); T4 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T5 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T6 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed.) and T7 (Control = R_{100%} of chemical N, P and K fertilizers)

Chemical composition in shoots and fruits

According to the results of variance analysis to determine impact the high rate of vermicompost and liquid organic fertilizer (vermitea) on the healthy growth eggplant and fruits quality was conducted in Table (3). Data presented in Table (3), showed that N, P and K uptake (1.68, 0.39 and 3.46 mg/kg as an average of two sites, respectively) in shoots were highly significant increases by the application of 6.5 t/fed. of vermicompost and 4 times soil drench of vermitea more than other organic treatments compared to control once. This investigation results (Table, 3) were reported that the significant lowest means in shoot N, P and K uptakes (0.88, 0.21 and 1.82 mg/kg as an average of both sites, respectively) in treated plants with the recommended doses of NPK chemical fertilizers compared to other organic treatments. These results can

be explained that organic substances from vermicompost and vermitea, which are rich in humus, macro (N, P and K) and micronutrients, also having beneficial soil microflora and huge plant growth regulators. They play vital roles in building soil fertility, vigor healthy plant growth and valuable food products contain essential elements, vitamins and active components of microbial mass (Moraditochae *et al.*, 2011; Adeleke *et al.*, 2015; Musa *et al.*, 2017; Chaulagain *et al.*, 2017 and Al Ali *et al.*, 2019 and Soraya *et al.*, 2020). Data in Table (3) conducted that, the significant differences between seven treatments in shoot N, P and K uptakes (mg/kg) and the percentage of N, P and K in black eggplant fruits. Significant increases in N (3.5 and 3.49%), P (0.40%) and K (2.07 and 2.1% in fruits) in both sites, respectively with high

Table 3. Effect of vermicompost and vermitea levels on chemical components in shoots and fruits of black eggplant " *Solanum melongena*, L" cv. Black beauty; in two sites (2018)

T.	N uptake in shoots		P uptake in shoots		K uptake in shoots		N % in fruits		P % in fruits		K % in fruits		Anthocyanine (mg/g) in fruits	
	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site 2	Site1	Site2
T1	1.68a	1.68a	0.39a	0.39a	3.46a	3.45a	3.5a	3.49a	0.40a	0.40a	2.07a	2.1a	516.63a	516.7a
T2	1.53b	1.52b	0.36b	0.36b	3.10b	3.11b	3.16b	3.15b	0.36b	0.36b	1.86b	1.85b	464.53b	464.43b
T3	1.37c	1.37c	0.32c	0.32c	2.78c	2.78c	2.82c	2.83c	0.31c	0.31c	1.66c	1.67c	418.14c	418.10c
T4	1.23d	1.24d	0.29d	0.29d	2.52d	2.52d	2.56d	2.49d	0.29d	0.29d	1.49d	1.49d	376.37d	377.33d
T5	1.11e	1.10d	0.26e	0.26e	2.27e	2.27e	2.18e	2.18e	0.26e	0.26e	1.35e	1.35e	338.56e	338.8e
T6	0.99f	1.98e	0.23f	0.23f	2.07f	2.05f	2.04f	2.03f	0.24f	0.24f	1.21f	1.20f	304.60f	304.7f
T7	0.88g	0.88f	0.21g	0.21g	1.81g	1.81g	1.80g	1.83g	0.21g	0.21g	1.09g	1.8g	274.28g	265.6g

T1 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T2 (vermicast 6.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T3= (Vermicast 6.5 t/fed.); T4 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 4 times); T5 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed. + vermitea 3 times); T6 (Vermicast 3.5 t/fed.) and T7 (Control = R_{100%} of chemical N, P and K fertilizers)

rate (6.5 t / fed.) of vermicompost and vermitea (4 times as a soil drench). In the same trend Al Ali *et al.* (2019), gave that organic applications had a significant ($p < 0.05$) on eggplant yield and plant vegetation growth, so that the highest yield at organic fertilizers and the lowest total yield at chemical fertilizers. In the same line many researchers, (Seethalakshmi, 2011; Gandhi and Sundar, 2012; Sundararasu and Jeyasankar, 2014; Singh and Hussain, 2015 and Piya *et al.*, 2018 and Bellitürk, 2018) reported that. They found the use of vermicompost improves the soil aggregates, bulk density, water holding capacity, organic matter, macro and micronutrients, microbial properties (enzymes and microbial population). Which reflected on development in early and latter stages of plant growth and the concentration applied of vermicompost must be got for optimum plant growth and quality. Regarding in Table (3) cleared that, significantly increased in anthocyanine in fruits at the high rate of vermicompost (6.5t/fed.) + 4 times of vermitea as a soil drench was (516.6mg/g) in fruits as an average of both sites. Meanwhile the different all treatments were had significant differences between them of anthocyanin (mg/g) in fruits determined and the lowest significant means were (274.28 and 265.6 mg/g, in two sites, respectively) in the treated plants with R_{100%} of NPK chemical fertilizer. Moreover, vermicast and vermitea have indirect effects on healthy plant growth through improving soil physical; chemical and biological properties caused ultimately enhance the vigorous eggplant growth and yield. Integration of vermicompost and vermitea as an organic liquid on the soil drench can be used as an alternative to chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce healthy growth and quality eggplant fruits.

CONCLUSION

Effective response on the growth parameters, total fruit yield and quality of eggplant “cv. Black beauty” with addition of the high rate of vermicast (6.5t/fed.) + four times of vermitea as a soil irrigated as compared to using the huge chemical fertilizers & pesticides.

Future prospective

Further this investigation intends to purify soils from chemicals pollution hazard. Raising kinds of earthworms to obtain vermicast and vermish, which they acted as (the mixture of organic fertilizer + biofertilizer + biopesticides), this mixture of them to obtain fertility and quality soils, safety food productivity and friendly cleaned environment.

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الملخص العربي

كفاءة الاستجابة لمستويات الفيرمي كمبوست ،شاي الفيرمي علي نمو وانتاج نبات الباذنجان الاسود

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متوسط طول الثمرة ١٤,٥٣ سم- متوسط قطر الثمرة ٢٤,٥ سم- الوزن الجاف للمجموع الخضري ١٥١١,٢ جم/ للنبات. كما أن إضافة أعلى مستوي من سماد الفيرمي كمبوست (٦,٥ طن /الفدان) مع ري التربة ٤ مرات خلال موسم النمو بشاي الفيرمي يؤدي لرفع جودة ثمار الباذنجان الاسود صنف (cv. Black beauty) المستورد حيث أن أعلى محتوى للنيتروجين ٣,٥، الفوسفور ٠,٤٠، البوتاسيوم ٢,٥ ملجم / جم، الانتوسيانين ٥١٦,٧ ملجم/جم في الثمار. كما أن أعلى محتوى في المجموع الخضري من النيتروجين ١,٦٨، الفوسفور ٠,٣٩، البوتاسيوم ٣,٤٥ ملجم/جم رغم أن الانخفاض المعنوي للنمو الخضري ، الزهري ، الثمري في النباتات المعاملة بالكنترول(وهي إضافة الجرعات الموصي بها من الاسمدة الكيماوية) دون إضافة الاسمدة العضوية.

الموصي به من نتائج البحث إن إضافة سماد الفيرمي كمبوست بالجرعة العالية للاراضي المصرية الفقيرة (٦,٥ طن / الفدان) مع ري التربة ٤ مرات بشاي الفيرمي خلال موسم نمو النبات أدي لإنتاج نبات سليم خالي من الامراض وتحقيق الانتاج المثالي (٤٧٠,٥٤) كم/الفدان و رفع جودة المنتج لنبات الباذنجان الاسود.

هدف الدراسة الحالية تحويل سيلة الدواجن ومخلفات المنازل إلي الفيرمي كمبوست لفوائد العديدة حيث انة غني بالعناصر الكبرى، الصغرى، الهرمونات النباتية، المضادات الحيوية، العديد من الميكروبات النافعة الإنزيمات بإستخدام دودة الفيرمي '*Eisenia foetide*'. بلاضافة إلي إستخدام مستويين للفيرمي كمبوست المستوي العالي (٦,٥طن/ الفدان) والمستوي المنخفض (٣,٥ طن/ الفدان) مع ري التربة بشاي الفيرمي من ٣ ألي ٤ مرات أو بدون ري و ذلك لزيادة إنتاج و جودة ثمار الباذنجان الاسود صنف (cv. Black beauty) المستورد بدون إستخدام الاسمدة الكيماوية. تم زراعة تجربتين حقليتين (بموقعين مختلفين) في مزرعة كلية الزراعة (سباباشا) جامعة الاسكندرية لعام ٢٠١٨.

أوضحت النتائج وضحت أن المستوي العالي لإضافة السماد العضوي(منتج الدود) الفيرمي كمبوست ٦,٥ طن/ الفدان مع ري التربة ٤ مرات بشاي الفيرمي لتحقيق الزيادة المعنوية لمعظم الصفات الخضرية ،الثمارية (أقصى إرتفاع للنبات=١٥٧,٦٧سم- عدد الاوراق=١٤١,٦ / للنبات- عدد الافرع =٩/ للنبات - مساحة سطح الورقة ٠,٢٨ سم - إجمالي كلوروفيل الورقة ٤٨,٣ - متوسط عدد الازهار = ٤,٦٧/النبات - متوسط عدد الثمار ٤,٦٧ / النبات -