



Utilization of BioFertilizers in Field Crop Production 17- Effect of organic manuring, mineral and bio fertilizers on forage yield and nutritive value of Egyptian clover (berseem) grown in new reclaimed sandy soil.

Gehan H. Bakhoum, Kabesh M.O., El-Kramany, M. F. Alice, T. Thaloonth and Tawfik M. M.

National Research Centre Field Crops Res. Dept. Dokki Giza, Egypt.

Abstract: Two field experiments were conducted during two successive winter seasons of 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 in Research and Production Station, National Research Centre, (Al Emam Malek Village).Al-Nubaria District,AlBehaira Governorate, Egypt.

Experiments aimed to study the effect of organic manuring, chemical and bio fertilizers on forage yield and its nutritive value of Egyptian clover berseem (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) grown under new reclaimed sandy soil.

Four treatments were used: 1-Control, 2-bio+organic fertilization, Bio fertilization (phosphorine and nitrobine +20m³chicken manure/fad.*).3-Mineral fertilization as 20kg N /fad.,and 4-Bio+Organic + Mineral fertilization.

Fresh and dry forage yield/fed. were determined for the three cuts as ton / fad. (first cut 60 days after sowing, second 50 days from the first while third cut 40 days later.) during the two seasons. Chemical composition and nutritional evaluation for dry forage yield was conducted.

The obtained results showed that treatment of bio+organic +mineral fertilization was the best treatment in fresh and dry berseem yields as well as chemical components and evaluation i.e. crude protein, crude fiber, ether extract, nitrogen free extract, ash, digestible crude protein and total digestible nutrient yield in both seasons (as combined analysis of two seasons.)

Key words: Egyptian clover- berseem- bio +organic fertilization.

fad*.=Faddan=4200m²