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Use of organic soil amendments to improve soil health and yield of immature pepper (Piper nigrum L.)

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Abstract At present, there is little information on the effects of organic amendments on black pepper farms particularly in Sarawak, Malaysia. The objective was to study the effects of organic amendments on selected soil properties, morphological

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farmers.

characteristics, and yield of immature vines and

its economic viability on immature pepper produc-

tions. There were five treatments each replicated

five times in a randomized complete block design.

Treatments were (i) F0—NPK 15:15:15 compound fertilizers, (ii) F1—fermented plant juice (FPJ), (iii) F2-FPJ incorporated with biochar, and com-

post, (iv) F3—fermented fruit juice (FFJ), and (v)

F4—FFJ incorporated with biochar, and compost.

The soil organic amendments which were

consisted of fermented juices, biochar, and compost have positively improved soil bulk density, soil porosity, pH, CEC, TOC, C/N ratio, available

P, exchangeable Ca, soil respiration, and soil microorganism count (bacteria, actinomycetes, and

fungi). The fermented juices only or fermented

juices with biochar and compost had lower effect on LAI and fruit spike length. The effect of soil

organic amendments on fresh berry yield was comparable to that of NPK fertilizer. The economic

viability study showed that the organic approach

was comparable to the conventional NPK fertiliza-

tion program. Through the interaction of beneficial microorganisms, biochar, and compost, introducing organic amendments in immature pepper cultiva-

tion is a reasonable option due to its contribution to yield that can lead to income sustainability for

