


**Summer Field School [Online] on
MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Ms. Ventina Yumnam <i>Research Scholar</i> (Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry) School of Natural Resource Management College of Post Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences Central Agricultural University (Imphal)</p> <p>Umiam, Barapani, Meghalaya Tel: +91-6909611687 Email: ventinayumnam19961@gmail.com</p>
Highest Education	Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Agriculture
Personal Statement	<p>Dear colleagues! Further I would like to say a few words in order to present myself as the delegate participant for the forthcoming Summer School on 'Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management'. I graduated from College of Agriculture, Kyrdekulai, Meghalaya (Central Agriculture University, Imphal) in 2020 I and obtained bachelor's degree. Currently I am a research scholar in the School of Natural Resource Management, College of Post Graduate Studies in Agricultural Sciences, Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Umiam, Meghalaya and I am doing research on "Soil properties and yield of Lakadong turmeric under Integrated Nutrient Management."</p>
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	<i>Soil Properties and Yield of Lakadong Turmeric under Integrated Nutrient Management</i>
Keywords	Lakadong turmeric; Integrated nutrient management; Yield; Soil properties
Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>The continuous use of high dose of chemical fertilizers has an adverse effect not only on soil health but also on environment. The combined use of organic and inorganic fertilizers known as</p>

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	<p>integrated nutrient management (INM) not only increases the yield but also improves the physical, chemical and biological property of soils.</p> <p>The Meghalaya, one of the North Eastern state, is home to a variety of spices of which turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i> L.) is one of the prominent. The Jaintia hills districts of Meghalaya are a native to one of the finest variety of turmeric in the world, the Lakadong. The variety has its own uniqueness with very high curcumin content about 6-7.5 % and volatile essential oil (dry) of about 3.6-4.8%. If this uniqueness of the variety is properly exploited, it can change the lives of thousands of small and marginal farmers of Meghalaya. The state produces around 16 thousand MT of turmeric. Production grew at an annual rate of 2.47% and area at 3.14% per annum, indicating that yield may have marginally declined. One of the possible factors is that a majority of the people have been traditionally growing the crop without application of any nutrient source either organic or inorganic. Few farmers are using little quantity of house hold waste or FYM as nutrient sources. However, as the organic sources of nutrients are limited, it is not possible to meet out the high nutrient requirement of the Lakadong turmeric in the region. If farmers practice INM in Lakadong, they can meet out the nutrient requirement. However, no systemic information is available on integrated nutrient management taking various options in account. The present investigation is, therefore, proposed to find out suitable INM package for Lakadong turmeric for higher rhizome yield and better soil fertility management in Meghalaya.</p>
More Information (web-links)	