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Effect of organic sources on growth and yield Green Gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) in Summer Season

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Agronomy Research Farm of Mewar University, Gangrar, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, during Summer seasons of 2021- 2022 to study the Effect of Nutrient Management on Summer Green Gram (*Vigna radiata* L.). The treatments consisted of Eight various combination of T_1 Control (unmanured), T_2 100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha⁻¹), T_3 100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T_4 100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST), T_5 75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha⁻¹), T_6 75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T_7 75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST), T_8 Vermicompost 5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST). With three Replicated and laid out in randomized block design.

The result indicated that among The maximum plant height (30.88 cm, 50.34 cm and 56.13 cm), number of branches (8.65 10.65 12.95), number of leaves were recorded in T_4 (14.56 20.71 17.76), dry matter accumulation (1.90, 8.45 and 13.39) respectively were noted at 30, 60 and at harvest, maximum number of pod was (20.32), highest pod weight (17.00 g) length of pod (10.86). The highest grain yield (986.98 kg ha⁻¹), highest test weight (38.90 g), Stover yield (2546.43 kg/ha), biological yield (2400.87 kg / ha) harvest index (39.98%), protein content (21.54 %), nitrogen content (4.76%), phosphorus content (0.75 %), potassium content (1.98%) were recorded with treatment T 4 (100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST))

Keywords: Green gram, Nutrient management, Growth, Yield, Nutrient content

Introduction

Greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.) is source of protein for humans but have low productivity of the most ancient and extensively grown leguminous crops of India (Saravanan *et al.*, 2013) [1]. It is a native of India and Central Asia and commonly known as mung bean. It is the third important pulse crop after chickpea and pigeon pea, cultivated throughout India for its multipurpose uses as vegetable, pulse, fodder and green manure crop. Its seed is more palatable, nutritive, digestible and non-flatulent than other pulses grown in world. The pulses are known to improve the physical characteristics of soil through tap root system which opens the soil in to the deeper strata. Even though pulses production increased significantly during the last decade but continuing the rapid growth is a challenge for researchers, extension agencies and policy makers to fulfill the domestic demand conditions and optimum level of required inputs. Varietals response to graded levels of fertilizer and sulphur is of great importance since varieties differ in their growth and developmental behaviour. Greengram gives low seed yield and poor growth performance mainly due to poor management and low soil fertility. Nitrogen due to leaching and volatilization and phosphorus due to fixation may not be available adequately at flowering and pod formation stages of crop and result in shading of flowers and pods. The crop needs more nitrogen at the reproductive phase, and the nutrient uptake after flowering either becomes slow or stops due to inactivation of roots. The optimum supply of nitrogen and phosphorus influenced the growth and yield of greengram (Rathod *et al.*, 2012) [2]. After phosphorus, sulphur nutrition has been found to be major limiting factor in greengram production. sulphur is now recognized as major plant nutrient, along with nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). Sulphur deficiency is becoming more critical with each passing year which is severely restricting crop yield, quality, nutrient use efficiency and economic returns of millions of farms. Like any essential nutrient, sulphur also has certain specific functions to perform in the plant. Thus, sulphur deficiencies can only be corrected by the application of sulphur fertilizer (Tandon *et al.*, 2007) [3]. An application of sulphur has a synergistic effect on productivity of crops.

Fertilizer recommendation for soils and crop is a dynamic process in view of the generation of the new knowledge, change in soil nutrient status, change in plant and planting pattern as associated management practices (Ali *et al.*, 2005) [4]. The management of fertilizers is one of the important factors that greatly affect the growth, development and yield of mungbean. Nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur are integral compo

nent of virtually all the biochemical compounds that make plant life possible. There is no conceivable alternative for such elements to constructing the biochemical machinery of plants. It is absolutely clear that both nitrogen and phosphorus are essential elements in their structural, biochemical and physiological roles contributing to crop growth and the sulphur essential for the formation of the chlorophyll and production of protein. Chemical fertilizers have played a significant role in the development of the agricultural sector and continuous use of chemicals leads to decrease in organic carbon, reduction in microbial flora of soil, increasing acidity and alkalinity and hardening of soil. To overcome their, the use of organic sources as vermicompost which are mainly ready to use live formulates of such beneficial microorganisms that help to increase the availability of nutrients by biological activity of microorganisms. To achieve the goal, the scientists have includes breeding of high yielding cultivars of grain legumes. This has resulted in the release of some high yielding cultivars of pulses in cultivars of pulses in recent past. However, their agronomic practice for different agro climates are yet to be properly worked out in realizing their full genetic potential

Materials and Methods

A field experiment was conducted at Agronomy Research Farm of Mewar University, Gangrar, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, during Summer seasons of 2021- 2022. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications consisting of eight treatments combinations. The experiment consisted of eight treatment combinations involving different levels of fertilizers, vermicompost, biofertilizer inoculations (PSB and *Rhizobium*) and an absolute control. The experiment was laid out in Randomized block design replicated three times. Variety used in experiment RMG-492 with seed rate 16 kg/ha, seed was sown spacing with 30×10 cm.

Results

Effect of nutrient management of summer green gram

Growth attributes

The application of various levels of nutrient in green gram significantly influenced the growth characters at all growth stages. It was recorded plant height (30.88 cm, 50.34 cm and 56.13 cm), number of branches (8.65 10.65 12.95), number of leaves (14.56 20.71 and 17.76) and dry matter accumulation (1.90, 8.45 and 13.39) were recorded in T₄ (100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)). This could be attributed to the high cell turgidity and increased cell number, cell turgidity is responsible for the elongation of cell. Vermicompost contains the essential micro and macro nutrients, growth hormones, organic matters and another favorable reason for increasing plant height due to growth enzyme present in vermicompost, which has favors rapid cell division and elongation. Similar

finding have been reported by Ghanshyam *et al.* (2010) [5], Patel (2012) [6], Atik *et al.* (2014) [7]. Due to nutrient supply through organic sources all these parameters recorded more values causing increasing in dry matter. Similar kind of trend was also observed by Kumari *et al.* (2002) [8] who reported that the application of @ 30 kg P₂O₅ and 2 ton vermicompost ha⁻¹ in cow pea significantly improve the dry matter, Jat *et al.* (2006) [9] also reported the application of vermicompost @ 3 t ha⁻¹ + nitrogen + @ 26 P₂O₅ kg ha⁻¹ and S @ 40 kg ha⁻¹ in mungbean, significantly effect of dry matter accumulation, The results reported by Meena (2013) are also in close conformities with these findings.

Yield attributes and yield

Different nutrient level brought about a significant variation in seed yield of green gram. The maximum number of pod was (20.32), pod weight (17.00 g), length of pod (10.86), grain yield (986.98 kg ha⁻¹), test weight (38.90 g), stover yield (2546.43 kg/ha), biological yield (2400.87 kg / ha) and harvest index (39.98%) calculated in 4 (100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)). This might be due to photosynthesis result and adequate supply of nutrient from inorganic fertilizers with compost use. Vermicompost also contains more essential plant nutrients, number of nitrogen fixing, phosphate solubilizing and other beneficial microbes, vitamin, hormones and enzymes etc., which have better effect on yield attributes due to improvement in the soil fertility. It also releases the nutrients slowly for the benefits of crop during entire crop growth period. The distinct increase in grain and test weight under treatment T₄ was mainly due to supply of essential plant nutrients throughout the entire growth period which resulted in to better growth and yield attributing characters. This findings are in agreement with Yakadri *et al.* (2002) [10], Kumar *et al.* (2002) [11], Singh *et al.* (2011) and Atik *et al.* (2014) [7].

Nutrient content

Protein content was significantly influenced by various treatments. Significantly higher protein content (21.54 %) was recorded with treatment T₄ (100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)).

The combined application of 100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST) recorded the maximum nitrogen (4.76%), phosphorus (0.75%) and potassium (1.98%) content in seed, whereas the minimum values of nitrogen (2.23%), phosphorus (0.50%) and potassium (1.22%) were recorded under control (T₁). The higher N, P and K content under integrated nutrient management may be attributed to the combined and balanced supply of nutrients through inorganic fertilizers, vermicompost and biofertilizers. Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* enhanced biological nitrogen fixation, while vermicompost improved nutrient availability, root growth and nutrient absorption, resulting in greater accumulation of N, P and K in the seed. Similar findings were reported by Arsalan *et al.* (2016) [12], Dhakal *et al.* (2016) [13] and Kumar and Yadav (2018) [14].

Table 4.1. Effect of nutrient management on plant height (cm) in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatment	Plant height(cm)		
		30 DAS	60 DAS	At harvest
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	25.57	40.54	48.15
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	27.70	45.54	53.19
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	26.79	43.70	54.64
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	30.88	50.34	56.13
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	28.46	47.54	55.29
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	27.43	45.93	53.87
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	27.97	45.48	50.51
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	28.65	46.54	52.38
S. Em. ±		0.43	0.77	1.15
C.D. at 5 %		1.30	2.32	3.48
C.V. %		2.66	2.90	3.74

Table 4.2. Effect of nutrient management on Number of branches per plant in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatment	Number of branches per plant		
		30 DAS	60 DAS	At harvest
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	4.88	7.65	10.92
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	5.56	8.26	11.07
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	6.85	9.65	11.89
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	8.65	10.65	12.95
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	7.65	9.65	10.23
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	8.20	10.20	11.88
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	8.43	9.54	12.31
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	7.54	8.54	12.18
S. Em. ±		0.12	0.23	0.72
C.D. at 5 %		0.36	0.71	2.18
C.V. %		2.86	4.36	10.64

Table 4.3. Effect of nutrient management on Number of leaves per in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatment	Number of leaves per		
		30 DAS	60 DAS	At harvest
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	11.63	16.58	14.43
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	12.33	19.10	16.53
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	13.75	17.74	15.64
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	14.56	20.71	17.76
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	13.70	19.95	17.55
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	12.21	18.22	14.64
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	12.37	18.81	15.43
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	12.00	19.42	16.54
S. Em. ±		0.28	0.26	0.30
C.D. at 5 %		0.85	0.78	0.94
C.V. %		3.79	2.35	3.65

(continued on next page)

Table 4.4. Effect of nutrient management on dry matter production plant in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatments	Dry matter Production Plant		
		30 DAS	60 DAS	At harvest
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	0.62	5.85	8.23
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	0.75	6.24	9.56
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	0.80	6.6	10.45
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	1.90	8.45	13.39
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	0.98	7.12	10.53
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	1.27	8.01	13.44
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	1.14	8.12	12.46
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	1.21	7.4	12.06
	S. Em. ±	0.04	0.18	0.20
	C.D. at 5 %	0.11	0.53	0.61
	C.V. %	4.76	7.66	8.86

Table 4.5. Effect of nutrient management on Number of pods per plant, Pod weight and Length of pod (cm)) in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatments	Number of pods per plant	Pod weight	Length of pod (cm)
			(gm)	
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	16.87	13.28	4.75
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	18.26	15.14	5.75
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	17.03	13.80	9.63
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	20.32	17.00	10.76
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	17.66	14.30	7.34
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	19.99	15.17	7.86
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	18.32	14.10	10.65
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	19.82	15.57	9.55
	S. Em. ±	0.23	1.13	0.11
	C.D. at 5 %	0.71	2.85	0.33
	C.V. %	2.19	6.76	2.44

Stover yield (kg/ha) in summer green gram

Table 4.6. Effect of nutrient management on Grain yield (kg/ha), Test Weight and

Sr. No.	Treatments	Grain yield (kg/ha)	Test Weight	Stover yield (kg/ha)
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	787.43	35.10	1965.34
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	856.50	36.20	2510.00
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	858.05	36.60	2319.33
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	986.98	38.90	2561.43
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	786.72	37.20	2053.33
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	897.72	37.60	2471.00
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	874.02	37.40	2363.00
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	838.38	37.40	2248.33
	S. Em. ±	21.06	0.61	37.66
	C.D. at 5 %	63.86	1.86	114.23
	C.V. %	4.24	2.89	2.82

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Table 4.7. Effect of nutrient management on Biological yield, Harvest index and Protein content in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatments	Biological yield	Harvest index (%)	Protein content (%)
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	1560.65	32.56	17.76
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	1810.00	36.50	20.65
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	1843.55	34.65	19.19
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	2400.87	39.98	21.54
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	2341.00	36.16	20.42
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	2338.00	38.90	20.77
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	2286.50	37.98	19.45
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	2383.02	36.18	20.25
	S. Em. ±	35.88	0.62	0.25
	C.D. at 5 %	108.84	1.88	0.76
	C.V. %	2.93	2.93	2.17

Table 4.9. Effect of nutrient management on N, P, K content % in summer green gram

Sr. No.	Treatments	N	P	K
T ₁	Control (unmannered)	3.23	0.50	1.22
T ₂	100% RDF (20:40:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	3.37	0.59	1.29
T ₃	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	3.89	0.65	1.28
T ₄	100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	4.76	0.75	1.98
T ₅	75% RDF (15:30:00 NPK kg ha ⁻¹)	3.11	0.56	1.27
T ₆	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹	4.53	0.54	1.43
T ₇	75% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	3.29	0.64	1.30
T ₈	Vermicompost 5 t ha ⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)	3.20	0.65	1.58
	S. Em. ±	1.08	0.01	0.03
	C.D. at 5 %	3.12	0.03	0.10
	C.V. %	0.09	2.72	3.93

Conclusion

On the basis of present investigation, it can be concluded that for getting higher growth, yield and quality, summer green gram crop should be nourished with T₄ (100% RDF + Vermicompost 2.5 t ha⁻¹ + Biofertilizer (ST)). We can suggest to farmer according to found that result.

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