

Assessment of Yield and quality attributes of Garden pea (*Pisum sativum*. L)

Varieties under Shade House Condition

ABSTRACT: The present study investigated the yield potential of fifteen varieties of Garden pea from various sources across the country. As there is no specific high yielding genotype of Garden pea recommended for cultivation in Bangalore region, which is located on the Deccan plateau, it is a main challenge to identify a suitable high yielding genotype for southern region of Karnataka so as to recommend for similar situations. The varieties were evaluated for yield and quality attributes at Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, India between October- January 2019-20 and 2020-21. Most of the major yield and quality contributing characters were significantly differed in the experiment. Experiment was carried out by using Randomized complete Block Design out of the fifteen varieties tested, highest pod length (10.98 cm), pod weight (9.38 g), pod width (2.87 cm), number of pod per plant (19.35), yield of pods per plant (92.62 g), per plot (3.15 kg), per hectare (157.50 q ha⁻¹ tonnes) were recorded in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva), and number of green peas per pod (9.87), were recorded in T₉ (Arka Karthik). Whereas T₃ (Kashi Nandini) produced the days to first flower (41.56), and days to fifty percent flowering (52.08) were observed in T₇ (PSM-4). Garden Pea being one of the most suitable vegetable crops for Rabi cultivation, the identified varieties could be raised by the farming community of the region for enhanced yield and economic benefits.

Keywords: Garden pea, Varieties, performance, yield, quality, Shade house condition.

Introduction

“Garden Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is an essential cool-season legume vegetable crop” (Rabbi *et al.*, 2011). Relatively high or low temperatures are the primary variables restricting garden pea growing, widely disseminated in regions with a mild and warm climate (Ambrose, 2008). “The five species of the genus *Pisum*, which are primarily found in the Mediterranean region are and West Asia *P. fulvum*, *P. abyssinicum*, *P. sativum* L., *P. humile*, and *P. elatius* (Verhinin *et al.*, 2003) and of which only *P. sativum* is cultivated, having a chromosome number 2n=14, plant is short lived, herbaceous

annual which climbs by leaflets tendrils. It is a nutritious vegetable and rich source of protein, and essential amino acid particularly lysine (Nawab *et al*, 2008) carbohydrate, Vit-A, Vit-C, potassium, phosphorous, minerals, dietary fibers and antioxidant compounds”. “Each 100 g edible portion of the green pea contains moisture 78 g, protein 6.3 g, carbohydrates 14.4 g, energy 84 K cal, calcium 26 mg, phosphorus 116 mg, iron 1.9 mg and vitamin A 640 IU” (Urbano *et al.*, 2003) (Kichi *et al.*, 2003) .

“On the basis of seed pea cultivars are divided into two classes, i.e., smooth or wrinkle seeded types; on the basis of height cultivars are classified into three classes, i.e., bush, medium tall and tall types and according to maturity three classes are early, midseason and late cultivars” (Datta and Das, 2018). “Garden pea is consumed as fresh or cooked vegetable, it is also consumed as processed products like canned, dehydrated and frozen for consumption in off season. In India garden pea occupies about 2.5% of total vegetable production with 9.8 t ha⁻¹ of average national productivity” (Anonymous, 2018). “India is the largest producer of garden pea next to China” (Anonymous, 2011).

Due to the enormous number of garden pea varieties that are currently available on the market and the aforementioned problems, it is necessary to compare some of the variations and choose high yielding, more adaptable variants for commercial production in any given region. Present investigation was focused on identifying superior and promising garden pea varieties in respect to yield and other quality contributing characters under southern region of Karnataka. In this context the current investigation assumes relevance.

Material and methods

The field study was carried out at the Horticulture Research Station, Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, UAS, GKVK, Bengaluru, India. During the academic years 2019–20 and 2020–21 from October to January. Material comprised fifteen different types of garden peas chosen from across the nation. The experiment was triple-replicated using a Randomized complete block design.

Each replication maintained a plot size of (2.1 m x 0.9 m) for each treatment. Vermicompost and fertilizer doses were applied as a result, during the preparation of the experimental plot land, 10 tonnes of FYM, 12.5 kg of Nitrogen, 75 kg of Phosphorus, and

50 kg of potash were applied per hectare, and 12.5 kg of Nitrogen was applied at 30 days after sowing.

The seeds were sown on beds at a depth of 4 to 5 cm using the dibbling method, with a spacing of 30 cm x 10. The cultural practices as recommended were uniformly followed. Observations were recorded on five plants from each replication in each Variety for various Yield and yield contributing characters as suggested by Mahajan *et al.*, (2000). The mean data were subjected to statistical analysis as suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1978). The experiment was conducted using Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications in open field conditions following 30 cm x 10 cm spacing with the individual gross plot size was (2.1m x 0.9 m)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Yield attributes

The results indicated the existence of significant differences among the Garden Pea Varieties for all the yield traits observed. From two years average days to first flowering was recorded in T₃ (Kashi Nandini) and days to 50% flowering (52.08) was recorded in T₇ (PSM-4) while most days taken to first flowering (55.08) and days to 50 per cent flowering was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). (Table-1). Differences in flowering period may be attributed to genetic differences among the cultivars. These results are in conformity with Sharma and Rajesh Kumar (2017), in chilli. Longer length of green pod (10.98), was observed in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was at par with T₉ (Arka Karthik) (10.70 cm) and T₈ (PSM-6) (10.55 cm), while the lowest length of green pod (7.65) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). “The difference in average length of pod of different varieties due to their genetic make-up” had already been observed and reported by Bhushan *et al.* (2013), Sharma *et al.* (2013). From two years average, significantly wider green pods (2.69), was observed in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed with with T₉ (Arka Karthik) (2.68 cm), T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) (2.30 cm) and T₁₁ (Arka Uttam) (2.25 cm), while, the lowest width (1.46 cm) of green pod was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). More weight of green pod was (9.38 g), was recorded in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (9.35 g) and T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) (9.24 g), while the least weight of green pod (7.19 g) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). (Table-2). Variations in the weight of green

Pods might be due to genetic characteristics of each variety of Garden Peas. Greater the variability in the seed more is the genetic potential and greater are the chances of producing a desired type. Kumar and Kohali (2001) also reported similar findings from their experiment on Garden Pea. In the present study, higher number of green peas per pod (9.87) was recorded in T₉ (Arka Karthik) which was at par with T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) (9.47), T₁₄ (Pant Uphar) (9.16) and T₈ (PSM-6) (9.04). While, the lowest number of green peas per pod (6.17) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Among the garden pea varieties evaluated, higher numbers of pods per plant (19.35), was obtained in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed with T₉ (Arka Karthik) (17.32) and T₈ (PSM-6) (15.35), while the lowest number of pods per plant (8.33) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local) (C). Variation in number of Green Peas per pod and number of pods per plant may be due to their genetical characteristics which might have been influenced by high relative humidity inside the Shade house triggering the vegetative growth resulting in improved fruit production. Highest number of pods per plant was produced by plants receiving optimal dose of nutrition coupled with factors like light, water etc. These conditions might have favoured for lateral growth of the plants as well as higher number of pods per plant. Similar variations in number of green pods per plant among different varieties were reported by Naik (2005) and Dubey *et al.* (2017), in capsicum. “Higher hundred pod weight (970.48 g) was obtained in T₉ (Arka Karthik) which was followed with T₄ (Kashi Uday) (951.39 g) and T₈ (PSM-6) (946.50 g), while the lowest number of pods per plant (546.92 g), was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local) (Table 3) the difference in hundred pod weight of different Varieties due to their genetic make-up had already been observed and reported by Ankur *et al.* (2006), Khan *et al.* (2013). Higher hundred seed weight (42.89 g), was obtained in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (42.24 g) and T₈ (PSM-6) (42.01 g), while the lowest of hundred seed weight (29.53) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local)”. Similar variations were observed in Chadha *et al.* (2013) in Garden pea. “Lesser days taken for commencement of first pod (41.51) after sowing was recorded in T₈ (PSM-6) which was significantly followed with T₄ (Kashi Uday) (42.03) and T₆ (PSM-3) (42.87), while more days taken for commencement of first pod (56.99) was observed in T₁₅ (Magadi Local)”. Similar findings were observed in Amin *et al.* (2014), and Patel *et al.* (2006). “From pooled data of combined analysis, significantly more days taken for last picking

after sowing (112.87) was observed in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was statistically at par with T₁₁ (Arka Uttam) (111.24) and T₉ (Arka Karthik) (111.17), while the least days taken for last picking after sowing (97.80) was observed in T₄ (Kashi Uday)". Similar findings were reported in Amin *et al.* (2014), and Patel *et al.* (2006). Higher yield of pods per plant (92.62 g) was recorded in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (85.29 g) and T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) (84.17), while the lowest yield of pods per plant (45.76 g), was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Such type of varietal differences was also reported by Jakhar *et al.* (2017), and Singh *et al.* (2017), in capsicum.

The pod yield plot⁻¹ ranged from 1.22 to 3.25 kg plot⁻¹ higher green pod yield per plot (3.15 kg plot⁻¹) was recorded in variety T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was followed with T₉ (Arka Karthik) (2.80 kg plot⁻¹) and T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) (2.69 kg plot⁻¹) while the lowest green pod yield per plot (1.22 kg plot⁻¹) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Higher green pod yield per hectare (157.50 q/ ha) was recorded in T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva) which was significantly superior over rest of varieties, followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (139.75 q/ ha) and T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) (134.25 q/ ha) whereas the lowest green pod yield per hectare (60.75 q/ha) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). (Table 4) "The differences in yield could be attributed to the differential genetic make-up and adaptability for the given agro climatic conditions by the hybrids" as reported by Thorat *et al.* (2009) in cluster bean.

"Variations in green pod yield per plant among different Garden Peas varieties might be due to the varietal differences along with climatic factor. The varieties that have demonstrated superior yield performance have a significantly greater number of primary branches and leaves on them, as well as greater number of nodes. This could have resulted in more food material being synthesized and supplied to the pods, increasing the weight of the pod and the number of seeds, and ultimately resulting in higher pod yield". Similar variations in yield parameters among different varieties were reported by Amjad and Anjum (2002), Ankur *et al.* (2006), Khan *et al.* (2013),

Table: 1 Days to first flowering and days to fifty per cent flowering in Garden Pea varieties grown under shade house condition

Treatments (Varieties)	Days to first flowering			Days to 50 % flowering		
	2019-20	2020-2021	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-2021	Pooled Average
T ₁ (Kashi Mukti)	43.80	41.55	42.61	54.67	53.20	54.14
T ₂ (Kashi Ageti)	43.00	46.12	44.09	55.69	58.00	57.33
T ₃ (Kashi Nandini)	42.73	41.53	41.56	55.25	52.68	53.79
T ₄ (Kashi Uday)	44.57	42.07	43.03	54.69	53.28	53.73
T ₅ (PSM-2)	50.94	51.27	51.05	52.16	54.60	53.31
T ₆ (PSM-3)	52.27	53.66	52.95	57.38	53.67	55.26
T ₇ (PSM-4)	41.67	43.00	42.51	50.62	53.73	52.08
T ₈ (PSM-6)	42.27	50.33	45.78	52.91	54.27	53.69
T ₉ (Arka Karthik)	42.67	44.58	43.70	62.33	61.80	62.25
T ₁₀ (Arka Apoorva)	42.00	43.87	43.23	61.88	61.93	61.56
T ₁₁ (ArkaUttam)	43.57	47.53	45.35	61.20	58.13	59.57
T ₁₂ (Kashi Samriddhi)	52.73	44.93	48.76	63.42	59.79	62.19
T ₁₃ (Kashi Shakti)	53.13	51.60	52.42	58.82	57.62	58.19
T ₁₄ (PantUphar)	52.47	53.20	53.01	58.25	57.92	58.02
T ₁₅ (Magadi Local)	56.13	54.78	55.08	69.27	67.73	68.81
S.Em (±)	1.01	0.77	0.54	1.21	0.90	0.70
C.D. @ 0.5%	2.92	2.24	1.56	3.49	2.62	2.02

Table 2: Performance of Garden pea varieties for Yield traits

Treatments (Varieties)	Length of pod (cm)			Width of pod (cm)			Weight of pod (g)			Number of green peas per pod			Number of pods per plant		
	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average
T₁ (Kashi Mukti)	9.15	9.08	9.12	1.73	1.67	1.66	6.00	6.16	6.08	8.51	8.46	8.49	9.40	8.49	8.95
T₂ (Kashi Ageti)	8.60	7.56	8.16	1.78	1.59	1.67	7.74	7.54	7.68	7.75	8.30	8.03	9.20	8.58	8.89
T₃ (Kashi Nandini)	8.83	8.37	8.58	1.86	1.85	1.86	6.81	6.74	6.71	7.07	8.00	7.54	10.04	9.49	9.77
T₄ (Kashi Uday)	9.37	9.25	9.34	1.94	1.87	1.88	8.31	7.67	7.95	8.80	8.33	8.57	10.92	11.18	11.05
T₅ (PSM-2)	9.41	9.36	9.44	1.62	1.55	1.60	9.31	8.11	8.73	9.00	8.27	8.64	10.20	9.63	9.91
T₆ (PSM-3)	6.43	6.75	6.60	1.82	1.67	1.73	7.58	7.31	7.40	8.40	7.80	8.10	11.33	9.51	10.42
T₇ (PSM-4)	9.61	8.47	9.13	1.72	1.50	1.64	6.16	6.43	6.35	8.73	8.13	8.43	12.31	10.43	11.37
T₈ (PSM-6)	10.15	10.95	10.55	2.13	1.86	1.98	6.46	6.32	6.45	9.47	8.60	9.04	16.48	15.32	15.35
T₉ (Arka Karthik)	10.49	11.10	10.70	2.87	2.46	2.68	9.61	9.10	9.35	10.53	9.20	9.87	17.75	16.88	17.32
T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva)	10.75	11.25	10.98	2.75	2.62	2.69	9.48	9.35	9.38	9.42	9.53	9.47	19.73	18.97	19.35
T₁₁ (Arka Uttam)	9.71	9.03	9.25	2.71	1.80	2.25	6.68	6.54	6.58	8.93	8.47	8.70	11.62	10.32	10.97
T₁₂ (Kashi Samriddhi)	9.15	9.12	9.10	1.77	1.69	1.72	7.56	8.56	8.00	8.65	7.20	7.93	9.64	9.47	9.56
T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti)	10.23	9.63	9.91	2.48	2.26	2.30	9.39	9.12	9.24	8.13	6.87	7.50	10.64	9.85	10.24
T₁₄ (Pant Uphar)	9.58	8.96	9.32	1.83	2.52	2.18	7.29	7.49	7.40	8.84	9.47	9.16	8.66	9.08	8.87
T₁₅ (Magadi Local)	7.59	7.63	7.65	1.54	1.37	1.46	6.93	7.46	7.19	6.60	5.73	6.17	8.17	8.49	8.33
S.Em (±)	0.21	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.39	0.48	0.29	0.49	0.50	0.39
C.D. @ 0.5%	0.61	0.58	0.29	1.26	1.20	1.13	1.47	0.66	0.37	1.12	1.39	0.83	1.43	1.45	1.13

Table 3: Performance of Garden pea varieties for Yield traits.

Treatments (Varieties)	Hundred Pod weight (g)			Hundred seed weight (g)			Days to first pod Picking			Days to last pod picking			Days to marketable maturity		
	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average
T₁ (Kashi Mukti)	753.87	773.87	768.44	36.87	32.47	34.72	51.71	52.40	52.30	92.20	105.47	99.00	63.00	67.18	64.84
T₂ (Kashi Ageti)	674.13	680.80	673.36	41.41	39.22	40.43	55.07	52.91	53.86	93.13	104.80	98.69	61.27	62.64	61.93
T₃ (Kashi Nandini)	767.33	794.00	787.69	40.80	41.35	41.16	57.80	55.71	56.59	94.53	101.67	98.32	55.07	62.73	59.81
T₄ (Kashi Uday)	962.92	931.07	951.39	42.31	40.36	41.67	41.00	42.60	42.03	95.60	100.73	97.80	56.40	59.33	57.87
T₅ (PSM-2)	731.40	758.07	742.50	39.01	32.27	35.64	48.77	45.87	47.14	94.53	106.20	100.72	70.02	64.09	67.02
T₆ (PSM-3)	642.93	616.27	642.32	42.67	40.70	41.74	44.51	40.91	42.87	95.67	104.47	100.14	62.31	65.60	63.93
T₇ (PSM-4)	632.40	645.73	646.60	36.16	32.00	33.66	46.52	44.47	44.99	93.53	108.73	101.59	69.75	66.53	67.89
T₈ (PSM-6)	935.00	958.33	946.50	42.73	41.24	42.01	42.11	41.06	41.51	97.67	104.07	101.01	60.53	64.33	61.29
T₉ (Arka Karthik)	973.87	960.93	970.48	41.36	42.75	42.24	55.64	54.07	54.92	108.60	115.07	111.17	72.81	72.14	72.04
T₁₀ (Arka Apoorva)	912.00	931.28	922.84	45.52	40.26	42.89	54.86	51.50	53.41	108.20	116.73	112.87	72.24	70.58	71.58
T₁₁ (Arka Uttam)	855.67	755.67	810.11	38.48	37.07	37.78	52.86	53.07	52.47	110.07	112.60	111.24	72.80	67.30	70.10
T₁₂ (Kashi Samriddhi)	654.47	667.80	655.38	38.13	36.66	36.72	51.00	47.93	49.53	97.27	106.53	102.14	71.80	64.30	65.10
T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti)	749.07	729.07	737.08	36.13	35.00	35.29	50.60	46.67	48.43	96.40	106.67	101.40	55.40	58.33	55.67
T₁₄ (Pant Uphar)	746.20	692.87	720.77	33.80	32.82	32.98	53.28	47.60	50.28	97.33	115.00	106.46	61.27	62.64	61.93
T₁₅ (Magadi Local)	555.93	542.60	546.92	30.20	28.87	29.53	57.33	55.60	56.99	109.13	117.27	112.92	76.43	73.45	74.60
S.Em (+)	16.43	17.51	8.40	1.20	1.06	0.75	2.15	1.11	1.03	1.53	4.39	3.23	1.84	2.25	0.98
C.D.@ 0.5%	47.58	50.72	24.33	3.48	3.08	2.18	6.22	3.23	2.99	4.44	12.73	9.34	5.33	6.52	2.85

Table 4: Performance of Garden pea varieties for Yield characters

Treatments (Varieties)	Yield of pods per plant (g)			Yield of pods per plot (kg)			Yield of pods (q/ha)		
	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average	2019-20	2020-21	Pooled average
T ₁ (Kashi Mukti)	68.99	73.46	71.23	1.87	1.48	1.68	93.50	74.00	83.75
T ₂ (Kashi Ageti)	81.74	84.05	82.90	2.14	1.63	1.89	107.00	81.50	94.25
T ₃ (Kashi Nandini)	82.14	85.10	83.62	1.92	1.36	1.64	96.00	68.00	82.00
T ₄ (Kashi Uday)	83.12	84.30	83.71	2.45	1.29	1.87	122.50	64.50	93.50
T ₅ (PSM-2)	64.45	66.67	65.56	2.11	1.08	1.60	105.50	54.00	79.75
T ₆ (PSM-3)	52.75	56.35	54.55	2.08	1.24	1.66	104.00	62.00	83.00
T ₇ (PSM-4)	50.71	48.74	49.73	2.19	1.62	1.91	109.50	81.00	95.25
T ₈ (PSM-6)	52.07	58.53	55.30	2.04	1.43	1.74	102.00	71.50	86.75
T ₉ (Arka Karthik)	82.48	88.10	85.29	2.58	3.01	2.80	129.00	150.50	139.75
T ₁₀ (Arka Apoorva)	91.39	93.85	92.62	3.18	3.12	3.15	159.00	156.00	157.50
T ₁₁ (ArkaUttam)	81.81	85.71	83.76	2.28	1.65	1.97	114.00	82.50	98.25
T ₁₂ (Kashi Samridधि)	82.87	82.18	82.53	2.36	1.46	1.91	118.00	73.00	95.50
T ₁₃ (Kashi Shakti)	82.93	85.41	84.17	2.14	3.23	2.69	107.00	161.50	134.25
T ₁₄ (PantUphar)	63.47	64.30	63.89	2.04	1.19	1.62	102.00	59.50	80.75
T ₁₅ (Magadi Local)	46.13	45.38	45.76	1.20	1.23	1.22	60.00	61.50	60.75
S.Em (±)	2.40	2.77	2.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	4.23	2.78	3.21
C.D. @ 0.5%	6.92	8.00	5.95	0.20	0.13	0.18	12.21	8.04	9.27

Quality Attributes

The results indicated the existence of significant differences among the Garden Pea Varieties for all the Qualitative traits observed (Table 5). From the pooled mean, T₁₅ (Magadi Local) was found to have the least firmness (15.73 N), While more firmness was noticed in T₄ (Kashi Uday) (26.16 N), followed by T₈ (PSM-6) (25.25 N) and T₃ (Kashi Nandini) (24.22 N). Similar results in Garden pea have been reported earlier by Phom *et al.* (2014) in vegetable pea. Higher moisture content (74.43 %) was recorded in T₉ (Arka Karthik) which was followed with T₆ (PSM-3) (72.94 %) and T₁ (Kashi Mukti) (72.03 %), while the lowest moisture content (52.05 %) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Differences in moisture content might be due to the genetic constitution of the genotypes. Moisture content affects physical, and chemical aspects of quality which relates to freshness and stability for the storage of the Garden Peas for a long period of time as such the moisture content determines the shelf life of storage period.

Higher shelling percentage (55.31 %) was recorded in T₁₃ (Kashi Shakti) which was followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (55.01 %), T₁₁ (Arka Uttam) (53.90) and T₁₄ (Pant Uphar) (52.21 %), while the lowest shelling percentage (32.49 %) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Differences in shelling Percentage might be due to genotypic variation. These findings are in accordance with the findings of Singh (2000) in cluster bean, Pooled data results have shown higher T.S.S (17.29 °Brix) was recorded in T₁₄ (Pant Uphar) which was followed by T₃ (Kashi Nandini) (16.10°Brix) and T₇ (PSM-4) (16.05°Brix), while the lowest T.S.S (13.01°Brix) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). Increase in TSS content might be due to conversion of complex starch or carbohydrate into simple compounds. Similar results were obtained by Khichi *et al.* (2016) in garden pea. Greater Protein content (23.92 %) was recorded in T₇ (PSM-4) which was followed by T₉ (Arka Karthik) (23.85 %) and T₈ (PSM-6) (23.38 %) while the lowest Protein content (11.01 %) was recorded in T₁₅ (Magadi Local). The difference in protein content may be due to variation in genotypes. However, factors such as pH, ionic strength, or the presence of other ingredients will affect the functional properties of garden pea protein. These findings are in accordance with the findings of Singh (2000), in cluster bean, Kalloo *et al.* (2005), in vegetable pea, Amin *et al.* (2014) and Patel (2015), in cowpea.

Table 5: Performance of Garden pea varieties for Quality characters

Treatments (Varieties)	Firmness			Shelling (%)			TSS (^o Brix)			Moisture content (%)			Protein content (%)		
	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average	2019- 20	2020- 21	Pooled average
T ₁ (Kashi Mukti)	20.08	22.90	21.49	49.46	47.18	48.25	14.45	14.80	14.43	71.79	72.45	72.03	15.42	16.17	15.80
T ₂ (Kashi Ageti)	23.46	24.44	23.95	47.37	46.54	47.21	13.43	15.26	14.21	65.01	67.51	65.71	14.72	14.27	14.50
T ₃ (Kashi Nandini)	24.72	23.71	24.22	45.59	47.91	47.47	17.61	14.87	16.10	61.29	64.01	62.60	16.35	15.82	16.09
T ₄ (Kashi Uday)	25.39	26.92	26.16	53.23	51.25	51.91	14.38	15.21	14.65	64.59	66.74	65.99	15.89	17.58	16.74
T ₅ (PSM-2)	22.89	23.78	23.34	37.89	40.42	38.93	15.37	16.06	15.56	71.31	74.67	72.94	17.68	15.47	16.58
T ₆ (PSM-3)	21.49	22.34	21.92	40.94	41.48	41.33	16.09	15.10	15.55	72.26	71.61	71.60	16.73	16.32	16.53
T ₇ (PSM-4)	23.88	22.75	23.32	45.85	42.49	43.50	16.64	15.97	16.05	63.22	62.84	63.36	24.53	23.31	23.92
T ₈ (PSM-6)	24.78	25.72	25.25	38.61	35.89	37.16	15.48	14.94	15.24	64.87	63.59	63.67	23.88	22.88	23.38
T ₉ (Arka Karthik)	21.66	20.79	21.23	53.87	55.98	55.01	16.64	14.47	15.52	76.51	73.47	74.43	22.80	24.90	23.85
T ₁₀ (Arka Apoorva)	20.73	22.37	21.55	54.22	50.90	53.06	16.24	15.29	15.54	71.76	70.11	71.19	21.18	24.55	22.87
T ₁₁ (Arka Uttam)	21.19	22.08	21.64	3.31	55.14	53.90	14.37	15.33	14.70	55.86	53.66	55.20	22.63	20.74	21.69
T ₁₂ (Kashi Samriddhi)	20.67	23.54	22.11	45.01	44.99	44.34	16.40	14.39	15.25	54.91	55.84	54.75	23.56	21.69	22.63
T ₁₃ (Kashi Shakti)	20.68	21.57	21.13	57.58	52.61	55.31	14.32	15.29	14.95	52.76	53.73	53.11	11.46	10.86	11.16
T ₁₄ (Pant Uphar)	22.69	21.62	22.16	52.61	51.66	52.21	18.71	15.87	17.29	67.61	62.55	64.89	23.49	20.64	22.07
T ₁₅ (Magadi Local)	15.11	16.34	15.73	34.05	32.40	32.49	13.36	12.28	13.01	52.84	51.14	52.05	11.44	10.57	11.01
S.Em(±)	0.12	0.15	0.19	1.61	1.24	0.79	0.57	0.73	0.45	1.36	1.31	0.77	1.03	0.95	1.60
C.D. @ 0.5%	0.36	0.42	0.46	4.66	3.59	2.29	1.65	2.11	1.30	3.93	3.80	2.22	2.99	2.75	4.64

CONCLUSION: Among the 15 varieties evaluated, Arka Apoorva was found to outperform with an yield of (157.50 q ha⁻¹), followed by Arka Karthik (139.75 ha⁻¹) and Kashi Shakti (134.25. ha⁻¹) and these Varieties could be commercially explored as being one of the most suitable vegetable crops for Rabi cultivation in this region.

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