

Effect of phosphorous and potassium on growth parameters, yield and yield attributes of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum L.*) under the rainfed condition in Chitrakoot

Abstract

Field experiments were conducted on Studies study effect of phosphorus and potassium on growth parameters, yield components, and yield of chickpeas during the rabi season of 2021-22 at Rajoula Agriculture farm, of Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.) The experiment consisted of nine treatment combinations in factorial randomized block design with three replications consisting of three levels of phosphorous (50, 60, and 70 kg ha⁻¹) and three potassium levels (30, 40, and 50 kg ha⁻¹). Chickpea variety IPC-2011-112 was grown with the recommended agronomic practices. Based on results emanated from the investigation it can be concluded that among the growth parameters maximum plant height at 90 DAS is 37.40 cm, the maximum number of branches at 90 DAS is 32.53 and the maximum number of nodules plant⁻¹ at 45 DAS is 46.00 during the study were associated with the treatment T9 [70 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹+ 50 kg K₂O ha⁻¹]. Similarly, among the yield components and productivity parameters maximum values about the number of pod plant⁻¹ (69.33), the number of seed pod⁻¹ (1.73), 100-grain wt. (22.66 gm) and grain yield (16.85 q ha⁻¹) was also found in the treatment T9 [70 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹+ 50 kg K₂O ha⁻¹].

Key Words: Chickpea, Growth, Phosphorous, Potassium, and Yield

Introduction

Pulses play a pivotal role and occupy a unique position in Indian agriculture by virtue of their inherent capacity to grow on marginal lands. It is an easily available source of protein in the rural heart of India. Pulses provide significant nutritional and health benefits and are known to reduce several non-communicable diseases such as colon cancer and cardiovascular diseases (**Jukantiet al., 2012**). India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world. India ranks first in the world in terms of pulse production (25% of total world production) (**FAOSTAT 2017**). In India chickpea occupies 10.17 million ha area, with a production of 11.35 million tonnes registering the productivity of 1116 kg/ha. In Uttar Pradesh, chickpea crop occupied 0.62 million hectares area, 0.85 million tonnes production

and 1371 kg/ha productivity (**Anonymous, 2021**). More than 90 per cent of total pulse production has been contributed from 10 states namely Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Telangana and Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan has the highest area (24.21%) under chickpea, followed by Maharashtra (22.82%), Madhya Pradesh (18.94%), Karnataka (10.27%), Uttar Pradesh (6.10%) and Andhra Pradesh (4.56%). (**Anonymous, 2021**).

Phosphorus (P) is an essential nutrient of numerous vital plant structural compounds. Phosphorus is one of the essential nutrients for legume growth and BNF (**Mhango et al., 2008**). Phosphorus deficiency can limit nodule number, leaf area, and biomass and grain development in legumes. Symbiotic nitrogen fixation has a high P demand because the process consumes large amounts of energy (**Schulze et al., 2006**) and energy generating metabolism strongly depends upon the availability of P (**Plaxton, 2004**). **Singh and Sale (2000)** reported that P fertilization stimulates root growth, photosynthesis and increases hydraulic conductivity of roots. Phosphorus is used in numerous molecular and biochemical plant processes, particularly in energy acquisition, storage and utilization (**Epstein and Bloom, 2005**).

Legumes are heavy feeder of phosphorus and less responsive to nitrogen because of their capacity to meet their own nitrogen requirement through symbiotic fixation (**Kumar et al. 2016**). Phosphorus is connected with some particular plant growth factors that are root development, vigorous stem, enhanced flower formation and seed production, earlier and more uniform crop maturity, increase nitrogen fixing capacity of legumes, improvement in crop quality and resistance to plant diseases (**Rehan et al. 2018**). It is required for higher and sustainable production of grain legumes. Generally, legumes have higher P requisites due to more consumption of energy in the process of symbiotic nitrogen fixation (**Islam et al. 2012**).

Potassium application has been neglected in many countries, including India, which has resulted in soil K depletion in agricultural ecosystems and a decline in crop yields (**Regmiet et al., 2002**). Higher yields and crop quality can be obtained at optimal N: K nutritional ratios. K is an essential macronutrient required for proper development of plants. In addition to activation of numerous enzymes, K plays an important role in the maintenance of electrical potential gradients across cell membranes and the generation of turgor. It is also essential for photosynthesis, protein synthesis and regulation of stomatal movement and is the major cation in the maintenance of cation-anion balances (**Marschner, 2002**). High availability of K enhances root development, producing more branching and lateral roots

(Egillaet *et al.*, 2001). Potassium is involved in many physiological processes such as photosynthesis (Vyas *et al.*, 2001), photosynthetic translocation, protein and starch synthesis, water energy relations (Rao and Rao, 2004), translocation of assimilates and activation of number of enzymes (Sharma and Agrawal, 2002).

Then write down what is the purpose of this study and what are the hypothesis

Method and Materials

Experimental Sites

The experiment was carried out at Rajaula Agriculture farm, Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya Chitrakoot, Satna (M.P.) which lies in the semi- arid and sub-tropical region of Madhya Pradesh between 25.148° North latitude and 80.855° East longitude. The altitude of town is about 190-210 meter above mean sea level.

Edaphic Condition

The soil of the experimental field was alluvial in origin, sandy loam in texture and slightly alkaline in reaction having pH 7.28 (1:2.5 soil: water suspension method given by Jackson, 1973), organic carbon percentage in soil is 0.34 per cent (Walkley and Black's rapid titration method given by Walkley and Black, 1934), with available nitrogen 98.0 kg ha⁻¹ (Alkaline permanganate method given by Subbiah and Asija, 1956), available phosphorus as sodium bicarbonate-extractable P₂O₅ was 17.32 kg ha⁻¹ (Olsen's calorimetrically method, Olsen *et al.*, 1954) available potassium was 305.99 kg ha⁻¹ (Flame photometer method given by Hanwey and Heidel, 1952)

Detail of treatments and design

The nine treatments combination of nutrient management practices having three each phosphorus levels (50, 60 and 70 kg ha⁻¹) and potassium levels (30, 40 and 50 kg ha⁻¹). Experiment was laid out in factorial randomized block design with three replications.

Table 1 :List of treatments used for the study

Treatment	Treatment Details	Symbol
T ₁	50 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 30 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P ₅₀ K ₃₀
T ₂	50 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 40 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P ₅₀ K ₄₀
T ₃	50 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 50 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P ₅₀ K ₅₀
T ₄	60 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 30 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P ₆₀ K ₃₀

T ₅	60 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 40 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P₆₀K₄₀
T ₆	60 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 50 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P₆₀K₅₀
T ₇	70 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 30 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P₇₀K₃₀
T ₈	70 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 40 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P₇₀K₄₀
T ₉	70 kg P ₂ O ₅ ha ⁻¹ + 50 kg K ₂ O ha ⁻¹	P₇₀K₅₀

Crop Husbandry

Pre-sowing irrigation (Paleva) was done in the experimental field with an object to get optimum moisture conditions for attaining good germination. At proper tilth, one ploughing with a tractor-drawn mould board plough was done followed by two ploughings by the cultivator. Nitrogen @ 30 kg ha⁻¹ applied uniformly through urea. Phosphorus and potassium were applied as per treatment at the time of sowing through single super phosphate and urate of potash respectively. The sowing of the chickpea crop was done using a seed rate of 80 kg ha⁻¹ in furrows opened by a plough in the furrows spaced 45 cm apart. Planking was done to cover the seeds with fine soil after sowing.

Harvesting and threshing: the crop was harvested at maturity and was allowed to dry in sun. Separate bundles were made for each plot and weighted. The after drying harvest was threshed manually.

Grain yield

After threshing the grain yield from each plot was separately weighed and recorded after converting into quintals per hectare.

Result and Discussion

Growth Parameters

Plant height (cm)

Plant height (cm) was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous and potassium levels. Plant height (cm) at 90 DAS was significantly higher P₂O₅@70 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to P₂O₅@60 kg ha⁻¹ and P₂O₅@50 kg ha⁻¹. The mean plant height (cm) at P₅₀, P₆₀ and P₇₀ were 33.79, 34.75 and 36.80 cm at 90 DAS. Plant height (cm) at 90 DAS was significantly higher in K₂O @50 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to K₂O @40 kg ha⁻¹ and K₂O @30 kg ha⁻¹. The mean plant height (cm) at K₃₀, K₄₀ and K₅₀ were 34.52, 35.03 and 35.80 cm at 90 DAS. The height of shoot was stimulated due to phosphorous which may be attributed to its essentiality in cell division. The consequences of the current investigation

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are additionally in concurrence with the investigation of *Murari et al. (2013)*, *Singh and Singh (2012)* and *Yadav et al. (2022)*

Number of branches plant⁻¹

The number of branches per plant is an important indication of growth. Number of branches per plant was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at all growth stages. Number of branches per plant at 90 DAS was significantly higher $P_2O_5@70 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $P_2O_5@60 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $P_2O_5@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean number of branches per plant at P_{50} , P_{60} and P_{70} were 30.20, 31.22 and 32.24 at 90 DAS. Number of branches per plant of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Number of branches per plant at 90 DAS was significantly higher in $K_2O@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $K_2O @40 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $K_2O @30 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean number of branches per plant at K_{30} , K_{40} and K_{50} were 30.68, 31.37 and 31.60 at 90 DAS. The results of the present investigation are also in agreement with the findings of *Jaybhay et al. (2015)* and *Yadav et al. (2022)*

Number of nodule plant⁻¹

The number of nodules per plant is an important indication of growth. Number of nodules per plant was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at all growth stages. Number of nodules per plant at 45 was significantly higher $P_2O_5@70 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $P_2O_5@60 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $P_2O_5@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean number of nodules per plant at P_{50} , P_{60} and P_{70} were 29.00, 37.66 and 42.66 respectively at 45 days after sowing. Number of nodules per plant of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Number of nodules per plant at 45 DAS was significantly higher in $K_2O@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $K_2O @40 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $K_2O @30 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean number of nodules per plant at K_{30} , K_{40} and K_{50} were 33.33, 36.33 and 39.66 respectively at 30 DAS. The consequences of the current investigation are additionally in concurrence with the investigation of *Thesiyat et al. (2013)* and *Badini et al. (2015)*

Table-2: Growth parameters of chickpea as influenced by phosphorous and potassium levels

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Number of branches plant ⁻¹	Number of nodules plant ⁻¹
P (kg ha ⁻¹)	90 DAS	90 DAS	45 DAS
50	33.79	30.20	29.00
60	34.75	31.22	37.66

70	36.80	32.24	42.66
SE(m)±	0.41	0.46	0.50
CD(P=0.05)	1.24	1.40	1.51
K (kg ha⁻¹)			
30	34.52	30.68	33.33
40	35.03	31.37	36.33
50	35.80	31.60	39.66
SE(m)±	0.41	0.46	0.50
CD(P=0.05)	1.24	1.40	1.51
Interaction	S	S	S

Yield components and yield

Number of pods plant⁻¹

Number of pod plant⁻¹ is an important indication of yield attributing characters. Number of pod plant⁻¹ was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at harvest stages. Number of pod plant⁻¹ at harvest stage was significantly higher P₂O₅@70 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to P₂O₅@60 kg ha⁻¹ and P₂O₅@50 kg ha⁻¹. The mean number of pod plant⁻¹ at P₅₀, P₆₀ and P₇₀ were 54.86, 60.91 and 67.71 respectively at harvest stage. Number of pod plant⁻¹ of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Number of pod plant⁻¹ at harvest stage was significantly higher in K₂O@50 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to K₂O @40 kg ha⁻¹ and K₂O @30 kg ha⁻¹. The mean number of pod plant⁻¹ at K₃₀, K₄₀ and K₅₀ were 59.44, 60.86 and 63.17 respectively at harvest stage. The results of the present investigation are also in agreement with the findings of Neenuet *et al.* (2014), Ullah *et al.* (2018) and Kumar *et al.* (2019)

Number of seeds pod⁻¹

Number of seed pod⁻¹ is an important indication of yield attributing characters. Number of seed pod⁻¹ was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at harvest stage. Number of seed pod⁻¹ at harvest stage was significantly higher P₂O₅@70 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to P₂O₅@60 kg ha⁻¹ and P₂O₅@50 kg ha⁻¹. The mean number of seed pod⁻¹ at P₅₀, P₆₀ and P₇₀ were 1.52, 1.60 and 1.69 respectively at harvest stage. Number of seed pod⁻¹ of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Number of seed pod⁻¹ at harvest stage was significantly higher in K₂O@50 kg ha⁻¹ as compared to K₂O @40 kg ha⁻¹ and K₂O @30 kg ha⁻¹. The mean number of seed pod⁻¹ at K₃₀, K₄₀ and K₅₀ were 1.57,

1.60 and 1.63 respectively at harvest stage. The consequences of the current investigation are additionally in concurrence with the investigation of *Shelakeet et al. (2011)*, *Billoreet et al. (2009)* and *Patel et al. (2022)*.

Seed Index

Seed index is an important indication of yield attributing characters. Seed index was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at harvest stage. Seed index at harvest stage was significantly higher $P_2O_5@70 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $P_2O_5@60 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $P_2O_5@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean seed index at P_{50} , P_{60} and P_{70} were 20.33, 21.44 and 22.33 gm respectively at harvest stage. Seed index of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Seed index at harvest stage was significantly higher in $K_2O @50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $K_2O @40 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $K_2O @30 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean seed index at K_{30} , K_{40} and K_{50} were 20.88, 21.44 and 21.77 gm respectively at harvest stage. These results also confirm the findings of *Kumar et al. (2016)*, *Sahareet et al. (2019)* and *Sachanet et al. (2022)*

Seed Yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$)

Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) is an important indication of productivity characters. Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) was significantly influenced by the use of different phosphorous levels at harvest stage. Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) at harvest stage was significantly higher $P_2O_5@70 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $P_2O_5@60 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $P_2O_5@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) at P_{50} , P_{60} and P_{70} were 13.02, 14.49 and 16.20 $q \text{ ha}^{-1}$ respectively at harvest stage. Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) of chickpea significantly increased with the use of different potassium levels. Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) at harvest stage was significantly higher in $K_2O@50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ as compared to $K_2O @40 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ and $K_2O @30 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$. The mean seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$) at K_{30} , K_{40} and K_{50} were 14.02, 14.56 and 15.13 $q \text{ ha}^{-1}$ respectively at harvest stage. The results of the present investigation are also in agreement with the findings of *Tripathy et al. (2019)*, *Pal et al. (2021)*, *Singh et al. (2022)* and *Sachanet et al. (2022)*

Table-3: Yield components and yield of chickpea as influenced by phosphorous and potassium levels

Treatments	Number of pods plant ⁻¹	Number of seeds pod ⁻¹	Seed index (g)	Seed yield ($q \text{ ha}^{-1}$)
P ($kg \text{ ha}^{-1}$)	At harvest	At harvest	At harvest	At harvest
50	54.86	1.52	20.33	13.02
60	60.91	1.60	21.44	14.49
70	67.71	1.69	22.33	16.20

SE(m)±	0.94	0.65	0.37	0.017
CD(P=0.05)	2.84	1.95	1.13	0.052
K (kg ha⁻¹)				
30	59.44	1.57	20.88	14.02
40	60.86	1.60	21.44	14.56
50	63.17	1.63	21.77	15.13
SE(m)±	0.94	0.65	0.37	0.017
CD(P=0.05)	2.84	1.95	1.13	0.052
Interaction	S	S	S	S

Conclusion

The present findings concluded that application of 70 kg P₂O₅ along with 50 kg K₂O ha⁻¹ proved the most optimum and the beneficial fertility management for the “**IPC-2011-112**” Variety of Chickpea for the Bundelkhand /Chitrakoot region of Madhya Pradesh. This fertility management (P₇₀K₅₀) resulted to attain maximum growth parameters as well as yield and yield attributing characters.

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