

## Original Research Article

### **Effect of different sowing date and varieties on Mustard growth and yield in Prayagraj conditions**

#### **ABSTRACT**

A field experiments was conducted during winter seasons of 2021-22 at Agricultural Research Farm of Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Science Prayagraj and U.p .Effect of different sowing date and varieties on Mustard growth and yield in Prayagraj conditions Keeping in this view experiment was conducted in Factorial RBD with three replications having two factors. First factor comprised of three dates of sowing 15Oct. 30Oct. and 15Nov. whereas second factor consist of three Indian mustard varieties viz; Maharaja Mustard, Md Rani Supergold, Kala Sona, Crop sown on 15<sup>th</sup> November recorded significantly higher seed yield as compared to 30<sup>th</sup> October and 15 October sowing. In case plant growth parameters of mustard maximum was recorded under 15<sup>th</sup> November as compared to 30<sup>th</sup> October and 15<sup>th</sup> October and in case of varieties maximum growth.plant height, no of leaves no of branches and yield. No of silique. grain yield strover yield test weight recorded with md rani super gold as compared to kala sona and maharaja.15 November sowing with md rani super gold variety proved the most remunerative and economically feasible for cultivation of Indian mustard under the agro climatic conditions of Prayagraj U.P.

**Keywords:** plant height, no of leaves, no of branches, no of pods, test weight, harvest index, etc.

**Comment [H1]:** Please include some general information of the crop at the starting in at least 1 sentence. The statement of the problem and objective of the manuscript also necessary in conscience form. Some numerical values like maximum and minimum value of the taken some parameters also helpful to the abstract to be full mainly for those who wants to understand the main idea of the manuscript by reading the abstract. And also do not forget to generalize your work for end users of the result.

**Comment [H2]:** Should be in alphabetical order and all these mentioned can be replaced by yield components and better if you include other relevant terms like variety, sowing date, mustard....

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) also known by the name of Indian Mustard, belongs to the plant family Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) or the Mustard family .In the trade, it is commonly referred to as Rapeseed-Mustard along with four other closely related cultivated oilseed species viz. *Brassica rapa* ,*Brassica napus* ,*Brassica carinata* and *Eruca sativa*. Over the past couple of decades, these crops have become one of the most important sources of vegetable oil in the world. Continuous improvement in Rapeseed-Mustard has resulted in nutritionally superior edible oil and meal as an important source of protein in Animal feed Mustard crops are commercially cultivated in more Than 60 countries and major producers include china Canada India Australia and Czech Republic .In the past the area under Rapeseed-Mustard globally

increased from 6.3 million hectare in 1961 to 34.3 million hectare in 2012 with a mean increment of 0.56 million hectare per annum. Production in the same period increased from 3.68 to 65.1 million tones at mean increment of 3.68 m.t. per annum. Chaudhary *et al.*, (2015) Mustard plays an important role in the oil seed economy of the country. Rajasthan is the largest mustard producing state in the country. Mustard seed production in the state is expected to increase upto 49.50 lakh tonne during rabi season of 2021-22 from 35 lakh tonnes in the previous year. In Uttar Pradesh, production is likely to increase from 613.5 lakh tonnes from 17 lakh tonnes. Mustard seed production in Madhya Pradesh is estimated to rise to 12.5 lakh tonnes from 8.5 lakh tonnes. In Punjab and Haryana, mustard seed production is expected 11.50 lakh tonnes, up from 9.5 lakh tonnes in the previous year.

**Comment [H3]:** This large paragraph contains a mixture of different ideas like back ground of the crop, main crop producer countries, crops production and proactivity in the past years, economical role of the crop. Thus, it is impossible for a single paragraph to contain more than 1 idea. I would like to recommend you portioned based on the idea they contain in different paragraph. Statement of problem and objectives are totally missed

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at field of collage of forestry SamHigginbottom University of Agriculture Techonology and Science Prayagraj-2110007 (UP) it is located at 25.45°N 81.84°E in the southern part of the Uttar Pradesh at an elevation of 98 meters (322 ft5) and stands at the confluence of two, the Ganges and Yamuna. The region was known in antiquity as the Vats country. To its south and southeast is the Bundellkhand region; to its east is middle Ganges valley of North India,

**Comment [H4]:** This part needs major modification  
It should be partitioned in to different sub-titles like Description of study area, description of planting material, Treatments and experimental design, Experimental procedures and agronomic practices, Data collection and data analysis

Prayagraj features the typical version of a humid sub-tropical climate that is common to cities in north-central India. Prayagraj experiences three seasons: hot dry summer, cool dry winter and warm humid monsoon. The summer season lasts from April to June with the maximum temperatures ranging from 40 °C (104 °F) to 45 °C (113 °F). Monsoon begins in early July and lasts till September. The winter season lasts from December to February. *Brassica juncea* cultivars namely md rani supergold , kala sona, and maharaja mustard were sown during rabi season at 15 days' intervals on three dates of sowing beginning 15<sup>st</sup> October 2021. The field experiment was conducted in a RBD in which three varieties and three sowing dates were replicated three times. Fertilizers were applied as per recommended agronomic package of practices for the experiment i.e. nitrogen @ 120 kg/ha, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 60 kg/ha and K<sub>2</sub>O 40 kg/ha and 20 kg Sulphur. Seeds were sown at the rate of 5 kg seed per hectare in rows spaced 30 cm apart and

**Comment [H5]:** This should be under the description of study site

**Comment [H6]:** This should come under the treatments and experimental design

3-4 cm deep by a hand drawn drill. Weeding was carried out manually at about 40 days after seeding and thinning was done to maintain plant population of about 2,50,000 plants per hectare uniformly in all the plots

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The crop was irrigated during the two most critical growth stages viz. flowering and pod formation stages, as per recommended irrigation package of practices for the crop under prayagraj conditions. Additional irrigations were also given whenever the gravimetric samples showed that the soil moisture had depleted to a value below 50 per cent of available water (on volume basis) in the 15 to 60 cm depth. The purpose of these additional irrigations was to ensure the maintenance of 'not short of water' conditions and to retain the soil moisture in the root zone fairly within the available water range.

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**Comment [H9]:** Where are the data collected along with how you have collected them and how you analyze the collected data.

## Results and Discussion

**Comment [H10]:** Like the methodology part, this part of your manuscript is very shallow and needs major modification starting from the partitioning in to different sub- and sub-sub titles based on the type parameters like phenological, growth and yield components. Additionally, the discussion part and justification are totally missed

The maximum plant height at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 20.6, 67.76, 135.3, 189.86 (cm) was found in T<sub>8</sub>(15nov-md rani super gold). However minimum plant height at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 18.7, 61.7, 125.2, 159.5 (cm) was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct-maharaja).in (Table-1)

The maximum no. of leaves at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 8.0, 42.8, 59.13, 49.8 (no.) was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15nov-mdrani super gold) However minimum no of leaves at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 5.73, 32.43, 50.76, 44.05 (no.) was recorded in T<sub>1</sub>(15oct-maharaja). In (Table -2)

The maximum no. of branches at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 5.1, 15.0, 20.7, 20.4 (no.) was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15nov-mdrani super gold) However minimum no of branches at 30, 60, 90, 120, DAS is 3.0, 10.4, 16.1, 16 (no.) was recorded in T<sub>1</sub>(15oct-maharaja). (In Table-3)

The maximum no. of siliques (303.4) was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15nov-mdrani super gold) However minimum no of siliques (164.5) was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct-maharaja). The maximum yield was recorded in T<sub>8</sub>(15nov.-md rani super gold) is 23.36 qtl<sup>ha</sup> and minimum yield was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct.-maharaha) is 15.04 qtl<sup>ha</sup>. The maximum harvest index was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15-nov md rani super gold ) is 38.38% and minimum harvest index was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct.-maharaja)

34.5% The maximum test weight was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15nov-md rani super gold is 5.4gm and Minimum test weight was recorded in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct-maharaja) is 3.16gm. in (Table-4)

The maximum benefit-cost ratio was found in T<sub>8</sub> (15nov-md rani super gold) is 1:2.89 (where 1 is cost and 2.89 is benefit) and minimum benefit-cost ratio was found in T<sub>1</sub> (15oct-maharaja) is 1:1.6 (where 1 is cost and 1.6 is benefit)

The maximum GDD,HTU,PTU. Consumed by 15 oct. growing crop and minimum GDD,HTU,PTU. Consumed by 15 nov. growing crop and in case of varieties maximum consumed by maharaja mustard and minimum consumed by md rani super gold variety

### Plant growth, yield, and meteorological parameters

**Table.1** Plant height as influenced by different date of sowing and varieties

Treatments	plant height (cm)			
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	At harvest
Date of sowing				
15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	18.967	62.889	125.544	159.589
30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	19.133	64.522	129.211	177.522
15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2021	20.367	67.656	134.689	188.556
SEm±	0.104	0.561	0.316	0.399
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	0.314	1.2	0.956	1.205
Varieties				
Md rani super gold	18.96	65.61	129.94	175.61
Kala sona	18.8	64.84	129.82	175.24
Maharaja	18.7	64.61	129.67	174.81
SEm±	0.104	0.561	0.316	0.399
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS

**Table.2** No of leaves as influenced by different date of sowing and varieties

Treatments	plant leaves (no)			
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	At harvest
Date of sowing				
15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	5.967	32.911	51.922	45.467
30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	6.9	37.756	58.211	48.6
15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2021	7.7	41.967	59.133	48.678
SEm±	0.253	0.49	0.603	0.417
CD ( $p=0.05$ )	0.766	1.48	1.82	1.26
Varieties				
Md rani super gold	6.94	37.42	56.83	48.13
Kala sona	6.91	37.82	56.25	47.44
Maharaja	6.71	37.38	56.17	47.16
SEm±	0.253	0.49	0.603	0.417
CD ( $p=0.05$ )	NS	NS	NS	NS

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<b>Table.3</b> No of branches as influenced by different date of sowing and varieties				
Treatments	Branches (no)			
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	At harvest
Date of sowing				
15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	3.131	11.801	16.4	16.333
30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	4.033	13.578	18	17.944
15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2021	4.933	14.6	20.389	20.122
SEm±	0.097	0.116	0.142	0.19
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	0.92	0.352	0.429	0.576
Varieties				
Md rani super gold	4.11	14.05	18.61	18.45
Kala sona	4.10	13.32	18.33	18.17
Maharaja	3.87	12.60	17.84	17.76
SEm±	0.097	0.116	0.142	0.19
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	NS	0.352	0.429	NS

<b>Table.4</b> Yield parameters as influenced by different date of sowing and varieties				
Treatments	Yield parameters			
	No of silique (no)	Grain yield(qt/hac)	Harvest index (%)	Test weight (gm)
Date of sowing				
15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	165.789	15.876	37.042	3.189
30 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2021	261.867	18.873	36.5	4.533
15 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2021	293.245	22.79	38.299	5.133
SEm±	6.70	0.51	0.729	0.045
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	20.26	1.54	NS	0.135
Varieties				
Md rani super gold	246.81	19.77	38.04	4.46
Kala sona	239.62	19.32	37.27	4.31
Maharaja	234.46	18.44	36.52	4.07
SEm±	6.70	0.51	0.729	0.045
CD ( <i>p</i> =0.05)	NS	Ns	NS	135

**Table.5** Meteorological indices as influenced by different date of sowing and varieties

Treatment	No. of days	GDD (0° day)	HTU(0°day)	PTU(0°day/hr.)
<b>Date of sowing</b>				
15/10/21	146	1823.6	14132.3	19660.97
30/10/21	143	1812.7	14132	19039.97
15/11/21	132	1675.95	11342.2	17462.53
Sem+_	2.74	196.10	217.56	117.44
CD(p=0.05)	8.21	277.32	652.26	352.08
<b>Varieties</b>				
Maharaja	137	1740	10907.97	17859.12
Kala sona	138	1757	10553.64	16716.57
Md rani super gold	142	1776	10142.23	16660.17
Sem+_	2.74	196.105	217.56	117.44
CD(p=0.05)	8.21	277.32	652.26	352.08

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings present research work it can be concluded that 3<sup>rd</sup> date of sowing (15<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2021) was found most suitable period for sowing mustard which resulted in maximum growth, yield and yield attributes.

Based on this study we can recommended farmers around prayagraj to prefer use of md rani super gold variety and sowing of mustard in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> week of November for better results and yield.

**Comment [H11]:** Very short. Please try to summarize and conclude your finding starting from the back ground of the crop, statement of problem, result and discussion and conclusion.

## REFERENCE

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**Comment [H12]:** Where did you cite papers on the body?? I have tried my best to find even one of them on the main body but I can find any of them