

Effect of sulphur and foliar application of thiourea on growth and yield of Clusterbean
(*Cyamopsistetragonoloba L.*)

Abstract:

The field experiment was conducted during *Zaid*2022 at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P). The soil of the experimental plot was sandy loam in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 7.3), available N (154.31 kg/ha), available P (15.2 kg/ha) and available K (232.5 kg/ha). The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design with nine treatments each replicated thrice based on one year of experimentation. The application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm, recorded Significant maximum pods/plant (41.00), Seeds/pod (14.00), Seed index (31.80 g), Seed yield (1.84 t/ha), stover yield (3.66 t/ha), Harvest index (33.45 %) were recorded with the treatment of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm.

Keywords: Foliar application, Sulphur, cluster bean, Thiourea.

Introduction:

In India, vegetable cluster bean is extensively cultivated over the country in both the season of *Zaid* and *Kharif*. It is broadly cultivated in urban regions, rural regions and also in kitchen gardens. In the rural region, tender pods of vegetable cluster beans are used for vegetable purposes and adequate pods are also used for dehydration and then they were used in off-season vegetable forming. India is the highest producer of guar in the world contributing about 80% of global production. Vegetable cluster beans are largely grown in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan ranks first position in India both in area and production. It accounts for almost 82.1% area and 70% production of India. Haryana and Gujarat have second and third positions respectively. Rajasthan has an area of 46.30 lakh hectares with a production of 27.47 Million tonnes with a productivity of 593 kg per hectare. In Rajasthan, guar is generally grown in Churu, Barmer, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Sikar, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu and Alwar districts. Cluster beans attained a significant place at the national level as well as the state level (Jyani *et*

al., 2018). In India, during 2018-19 Total beans were cultivated in a 229 ha area with a production of 2324 MT (Anonymous, 2018-19).

It is a well-established fact that the growth and yield of plants are highly influenced by extensive ranges of nutrients. Micro and macronutrients are very much needed by plants among them. Sulphur is now recommended as the fourth major plant nutrient (Tandon and Messick, 2007). In India, extensive spread sulphur deficiency has been observed, it is reported as one of the major elements required for the yield of plants or even decline. At present sulphur deficiency in the soil of various states is ranging from 5 to 83% with an overall mean of 41% (Singh, 2001). In Udaipur, Dungarpur and Bundi districts of Rajasthan, 66% of 179 soil samples were found deficient in sulphur (Regoet *al.*, 2007). Due to the regular use of high-analysis fertilizers, high yielding plant varieties, sulphur deficiency has been noted as hidden hunger in various crops, especially oilseed and pulses.

Sulphur (S) is a crucial mineral nutrient required by plants for growth, development and productivity [Shah 2022]. Generally, the deficiency of nutrients, especially S, in agricultural soil causes serious defects in plant growth and development, such as stunted growth, poor branching, premature leaf fall, reduced plant biomass, lower photosynthetic pigment synthesis, inhibition of protein synthesis and enzyme activities and decreased the productivity of crops Reference (???). However, due to the regular cultivation of crops, nutrient depletion occurred in the soil. For example, the concentration of S decreases due to the use of S-free fertilizers and the reduction in the use of traditional organic manure in cultivated land [Siddiqui 2012]. Consequently, in the last few decades, the requirement of S in agriculture has been widely concerned due to its deficiency in agricultural soil producing a decrease in crop productivity.

Thiourea is a sulphhydryl compound which helps to improve soil productivity due to its role as a drought tolerant mediator which is well established in the arid and semi-arid regions (Sahu *et al.*, 1993). Thiourea has 42% sulphur and 36 % of nitrogen. Thus, in the physiology of plants both it behaves as both a sulphhydryl compound and an amino compound, response which is similar to the urea (Garg *et al.*, 2006). The stimulatory action of thiourea acts in various physiological processes of plants. It is mainly used for enhancing its dormancy-breaking and germination-stimulating effects. Several researchers working on many crops had reported that the use of growth substances is one of the effective means for delaying the senescence of leaves. The beneficial effects of thiourea were attributed to its role in significantly increasing the net photosynthetic rates and the concentrations of total chlorophyll and starch in the leaves (Burman *et al.*, 2004).

The information on the different doses of sulphur and foliar application of thiourea in vegetable cluster beans is scarce. At a physiological level, this is directly associated with enhanced photosynthesis, increased metabolite translocation and coordinated regulation of plant's source-to-sink relationships (Pandey *et al.*, 2013). Hence, keeping in view the above facts, an investigation entitled Effect of sulphur and foliar application of thiourea on growth and yield of Clusterbean (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba*L.) was conducted at Crop research farm of SHUATS, Naini Agricultural University.

Material and Methods:

Materials used are soil characterized in the following chemical parameters pH,....; thiourea reagent grade from Baker? Or commercial grade ?

The experiment conducted to know the Effect of sulphur and foliar application of thiourea on the growth and yield of Clusterbean (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba*L.) was carried out at Crop Research Farm of Sam Higginbottom University, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradeshin 2022. The experiment was laid out in an Randomized Block Design(RBD)consisting of nine treatmentsplus a Control, all with 3 replications, combinationsnamed as T₁=Sulphur at 15 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm, T₂= Sulphur at 15 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm, (T₃) Sulphur at 15 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm, (T₄) Sulphur at 30 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm, (T₅) Sulphur at 30 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm, (T₆) Sulphur at 30 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm, (T₇) Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm, (T₈) Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm, (T₉) Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm, (T₁₀) Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha. I think this will be better visualized if it is presented as a table

Once applied the treatments it was calculated the following parameters

Treatments	Pods/plant (No)	Seeds/pod (No)	Seed index (g)	Seed yield (t/ha)	Stover yield (t/ha)	Harvest index (%)
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Authors should explain each of the intems (Pods/plant.....Harvest Index) and provide the equations or procedures to obtain each one

Application of thiourea considers the following options pre-flowering plus pod initiation stages and pod initiation alone

Results

In Table 1 are presented the data of all treatments (T1-T10), in the next paragraphs it will be discussed each parameter:

The number of Pods/plants:Significantly Maximum Number of Pods/plant (41.00) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (30.00). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (39.50), which was found to be statistically at par with T9.

The number of Seeds/Pod:Maximum number of seeds per pod (14.00) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (9.00). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (13.50), which was found to be statistically at par with T9.

Seed index (g):Seed index (31.80 g) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (27.06 g). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (31.34) and Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm (30.80 g) which were found to be statistically at par with T9.

Seed yield (t/ha):Maximum seed yield (1.84 t/ha) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (1.46 t/ha). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (1.83 t/ha) and Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm (1.77 t/ha) were found to be statistically at par with T9. This might be due to greater seed yield and fodder with the application and use of thiourea which serve as a viable alternative to overcome the soil barrier in nutrient and water deficiency. This simple, easy and promising production technique may lead to on-farm adaptation of such as sulfhydryl compound (Rehman *et al.*, 2013) by resource-poor hill farmers of the NEH region.

Stover yield (t/ha):Maximum straw yield (3.66 t/ha) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (3.28 t/ha). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (3.65 t/ha) and Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm (3.59 t/ha), Sulphur at 30 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm (3.57 t/ha) which were found to be statistically at par with T9.

Harvest index (%):Maximum Harvest index (33.45 %) was recorded with the treatment of the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm over all the treatments, and the minimum was recorded in Control (RDF) 20:40:20 kg NPK/ha (30.81 %). However, the treatments Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1000 ppm (33.39 %) and Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 500 ppm (33.02 %) were found to be statistically at par with T9.

Discussions:

Thiourea is an important compound having thiol and amino groups, fact which make it biologically important, specially because its action onto soil remarkably differs over urea application, as its applicability proved being significant in the modulation of gene expression, induction and activation of antioxidative defence system which results in improvised photosynthetic capacity and leaf gas exchange properties of crops growing under stressful environments. Foliar application of thiourea @1000ppm at pre-flowering plus pod initiation stages and pod initiation alone, and @500ppm at pre-flowering and pod initiation stages I think this should be presented in a Table for the 10 treatments in order to to clarify the meaning of the following sentences significantly improved the growth and the yield of lentil at hilly conditions of NEH region, through better root growth and adaptability with better nutrient uptake which consequently resulted in higher net returns and increased benefit-cost ratio. Improved agronomic technologies like cost-effective foliar application techniques could help in utilizing the untapped potential of rice fallow through the expansion of pulses in this NEH region (Premaradhya 2018).

Conclusion:

It is concluded that the application of Sulphur at 45 kg/ha + Thiourea at 1500 ppm recorded significantly higher seed yield (1.84 t/ha) as compared to other treatments. Since, the finding based on the research done in one season.

Authors should redoing the conclusions I think three line is not sufficient

Table 1: Response of sulphur and foliar application of thiourea on Yield attributes and Yield of Clusterbean.

Treatments	Pods/plant (No)	Seeds/pod (No)	Seed index (g)	Seed yield (t/ha)	Stover yield (t/ha)	Harvest index (%)
T1	32.00	9.00	27.33	1.64	3.46	32.17
T2	33.00	9.60	27.61	1.66	3.48	32.30
T3	34.00	10.00	29.33	1.68	3.50	32.43
T4	36.00	10.30	29.49	1.70	3.52	32.59
T5	34.00	11.00	29.57	1.74	3.56	32.85
T6	38.00	12.40	30.00	1.75	3.57	32.91
T7	37.00	13.00	30.80	1.77	3.59	33.02
T8	39.50	13.50	31.34	1.83	3.65	33.39
T9	41.00	14.00	31.80	1.84	3.66	33.45
T10	30.00	9.00	27.06	1.46	3.28	30.81
Sem(±)	0.61	0.21	0.40	0.02	0.05	0.37
CD(p=0.05)	1.82	0.64	1.18	0.07	0.14	1.11

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