

*Original Research Article*

**EFFECT OF LIQUID ORGANIC MANURE ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF  
FIELD PEA**

UNDER PEER REVIEW

## ABSTRACT

The field experiment was conducted during *Rabi* season of 2022 at the Crop Research Farm (CRF), Department of Agronomy, SHUATS, Prayagraj (UP) to examine the effect of liquid organic manure on growth and yield of Field Pea. The finding showed that field pea growth characteristics steadily improved with the maximum application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + spraying, Which resulted in Significantly higher plant height (97.14 cm), Maximum number of nodules (28.13) ,plant dry weight (33.18 g), number of pods/plant (22.18), number of seeds/pod (4.16), seed yield (2.02 t/ha), and harvest index (40.16%). Stover yield in the Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + seed inoculation and Spraying (4.27 t/ha) was significantly greater.

**Key words:** *Field pea, Panchagavya, Dasagavya, Jeevamrutha, Growth, yield, Economics.*

## INTRODUCTION

Field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) holds significant popularity as a pulse crop in India, where it ranks as the second largest producer globally, just behind Russia. This nutritious leguminous crop boasts a wealth of protein, carbohydrates, vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, and phosphorus. As a legume, it fulfills a major portion of its nitrogen requirements through biological nitrogen fixation. Consumers often express a preference for organic crops, citing the perceived transparency and sustainability of organic food production, which involves the use of organic fertilizers and crop rotations that include legumes, resulting in improved soil and plant health. Field pea belongs to the Leguminous family and is characterized as a self-pollinating, annual cool-season leguminous crop, widely cultivated across the world. It plays a vital role as a pulse crop at the global level and ranks as the third most popular rabi pulse in India, following chickpea and lentil.

Field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is a pulse crop grown and consumed globally. Approximately 7.5 million hectares of field pea were harvested in 2018, with the top producers consisting of Canada, Russia, China, India, and Ukraine, followed by the United States (FAOSTAT, 2018). Currently, field pea is increasing in popularity within the organic and health food markets, as it is a nutrient-dense crop, naturally rich in iron, zinc, prebiotic carbohydrates, and protein, ideal for animal feed and as an alternative protein source to animal products (Powers and Thavarajah, 2019). The superior nutritional value of field pea gives it the potential to combat 'hidden hunger', which is the global prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies due to cereal-dominated diets. As such, increasing the production of field pea to diversify diets could help alleviate hidden hunger (F) as well as benefit organic agriculture. Canada rank first in area (21%) and production (35%) at Global level, while China stands second position in area (13.70%) followed by Russia (12.94 %). India occupy fourth position in area (10.53 %) and 5th position in production (5.36 %). Highest productivity is recorded in Ireland (5000 kg/ha) followed by Netherland (4766 kg/ha), and Denmark (4048 kg/ha). While, India's productivity is only 955 kg/ha.

Field pea is primarily utilized for human consumption, and the market for field pea is characterized by high segmentation, with demand varying based on the end use. The sale of field pea occurs in primary or secondary wholesale markets, directly facilitated by the producers. Three main marketing segments have been identified: the direct food use market, the split (dal) market, and the feed substitute market for animals. Field pea is commonly

consumed as whole seeds, either separately or incorporated into various dishes. Consumers typically prefer certain quality traits, such as creamish green and white seed color, as well as bold and heavy seeds.

The global demand for organically produced crops has been steadily increasing, with retail sales reaching a substantial \$81.6 billion in 2015. Organic farming, an age-old traditional practice passed down by our ancestors, solely relies on organic manures or natural inputs available on the farm, leading to reduced production costs compared to chemical inputs. This farming approach emphasizes balanced nutrition and takes care of soil health by enhancing its physical, chemical, and biological properties through nutrient cycling. Furthermore, organic farming guarantees the safety of the environment and the production of food free from harmful substances. The natural inputs used in organic farming are readily available, release nutrients slowly, provide a supply of macro and micro nutrients, and create a favorable soil environment for microbial populations.

In modern farming, liquid manure plays a crucial role in significantly increasing yields while simultaneously reducing the need for fertilizers. Liquid organic preparations like Panchagavya, Jeevamruta, and Sanjivak, made from cow products such as cow dung, urine, milk, curd, ghee, legume flour, and jaggery, have demonstrated positive results in promoting higher growth, increased yield, and improved crop quality. These preparations contain essential macro and micro nutrients, vitamins, essential amino acids, growth-promoting factors like IAA (Indole-3-acetic acid) and GA (Gibberellic acid), and beneficial microorganisms. In contrast, the existing technology of organic farming, which relies on Farmyard Manure (FYM) and compost as nutrient sources, depletes soil productivity during the transitional period until the soil's fertility, structure, and microbial activity are restored, leading to lower initial yield levels (Natarajan, 2002). As the concern for environmental safety and the global demand for pesticide-free food continue to grow, eco-friendly products that are easily biodegradable and leave no harmful toxic residues have gained considerable interest in crop production, while also contributing to nature conservation.

In Sanskrit, "panchagavya" refers to a blend of five substances obtained from desi cows, with each individual product referred to as "Gavya," and when combined, it is known as "Panchagavya." This mixture comprises cow dung, cow urine, milk, ghee, and curd in a proper ratio (5:3:2:2:1). To this mixture, banana, jaggery, and coconut water are added to facilitate fermentation, resulting in the final product known as "panchagavya." This highly

effective organic product is recommended for crop improvement in organic agriculture (Sangeetha and Thevanathan, 2010). Panchagavya has proven to be instrumental in providing resistance to pests and diseases, leading to increased overall yields (Tharmaraj et al., 2011). When sprayed on crops, Panchagavya induces early flowering and high seed setting percentage, while also enhancing growth and yield components through its growth-promoting activity, all of which come at a low cost. Additionally, it exhibits properties similar to fertilizers and biopesticides (Sireesha, 2013), resulting in positive effects on crop growth and productivity (Somasundaram et al., 2003). Panchagavya also plays a vital role in improving the quality of fruits and vegetables and is applied as a foliar spray, soil application, irrigation supplement, and seed treatment (Natarajan, 2002). As an eco-friendly alternative to chemical fertilizers and pesticides, Panchagavya offers promising solutions to address environmental degradation concerns while acting as a growth promoter and immunity booster, as reported by P Panchal et al. (2017).

Taking all these factors into consideration, the present investigation titled "Effect of liquid manures on growth and yield of field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.)" was carried out during the Rabi season of 2022-23 at Crop Research Farm, Naini Agricultural Institute, SHUATS, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. The study aimed to explore the impact of various liquid organic manures on enhancing the growth and yield of field pea, with the ultimate goal of providing valuable insights to further advance sustainable agricultural practices.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The experiment was conducted during *Rabi* season of 2022 at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P). The soil of the field constituting a part of central Gangetic alluvium is neutral and deep. The soil of the experimental field was sandy loam in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 7.8), low level of organic carbon (0.62%), available N (225 Kg/ha), P (38.2 kg/ha), K (240.7 kg/ha) and zinc (2.32 mg/kg). The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design along with 9 treatment combination and replicated thrice. Treatment were randomly arranged in each replication, divided into 27 plots. The treatment combination are as follows. T<sub>1</sub>-Panchagavya (3 %) + Seed Inoculation, T<sub>2</sub>-Panchagavya (3 %) + Spraying, T<sub>3</sub>-Panchagavya (3 %) + Seed Inoculation and Spraying, T<sub>4</sub>-Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed Inoculation, T<sub>5</sub>-Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Spraying, T<sub>6</sub>-Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed Inoculation and Spraying, T<sub>7</sub>-Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed Inoculation, T<sub>8</sub>-Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying, T<sub>9</sub>-Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed

Inoculation and Spraying. The growth parameters and yield, production was recorded at harvest from randomly selected plants in each plot. The data was computed and analysed by following statistical method of Gomez and Gomez (1984).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### GROWTH PARAMATERS

#### Plant Height (Cm)

At 100 DAS, treatment with application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (97.14 cm) recorded significantly maximum plant height. However treatment with application of Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying (95.50 cm), Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (95.98 cm) were statistically at par with the Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying.

The plant height of field pea increased significantly during all crop growth stages, this might be due to the application of Panchagavya at frequent intervals leads to better adaption of plants and also supplied the plant with required nutrients throughout the cropping season, this allowed the plant to grow with lesser nutrient competition, because of which production of more number of branches and leaves per plant were observed and thus enhanced the plant height. Similar findings were reported by **Choudhary *et al.* (2017)**.

#### Number of nodules/ plant

At 60 DAS, treatment with application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (28.13) recorded significantly maximum number of nodules per plant. However, treatment with application of Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying (27.81) and Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (27.53) were statistically at par with the Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying.

The increase in number of nodules per plant might be due to the better availability of nutrients that were supplied by regular application of panchagavya. The foliar application of panchagavya supplies micronutrients which creates a stimuli in the plant system and enhancing the cell division increased number of nodule production in plants, ultimately

promoting the required growth and development. Similar findings were reported by **Kumaravelu and Kadamban (2009)**

### **Plant dry weight (g/plant)**

At Harvest, significantly higher plant dry weight was obtained with application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (33.18 g/plant). However, Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying (30.94 g/plant), Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying (31.45 g/plant), Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Spraying (32.14 g/plant) and Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (31.26 g/plant) statically at par with Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying

Dry matter production in plant of Field pea was significantly influenced due to different interval and concentration of panchagavya. The inoculation of panchagavya supplied the plant with enough macronutrients (N, P & K) and micronutrient (Zn, Fe, Cu and Mn) that are required for overall plant growth and development thus the application of panchagavya increased the drymatter production in plants. Similar findings were reported by **Kumar *et al.* (2011)**.

### **Crop Growth Rate (g/m<sup>2</sup>/day)**

At 60 - 80 DAS, treatment Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation (19.16 g/m<sup>2</sup>/day) was significantly higher. However, treatment Panchgavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying (18.83 g/m<sup>2</sup>/day) and Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (17.61 g/m<sup>2</sup>/day) were statically at par with treatment Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation.

### **Relative Growth Rate (g/g/day)**

At 60-80 DAS, data was found non-significant, However maximum relative growth rate is observed in Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying (0.036g/g/day) and lower found in Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (0.027 g/g/day).

### **Yield Paramaters**

#### **Number of pods per plant (No.)**

The treatment with application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (22.18) recorded significantly maximum number of pods per plant. However, Panchagavya (3%) + Seed

inoculation (19.12), Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (21.65) and Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying (21.33) were statistically at par with the Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying.

Increase in number of pods/plant could be attributed to the fact that application of panchagavya concentrations at different intervals must have created a stimuli in the plant system that altered physiological process and biochemical activities which modify plant anatomy and morphology of the yield attributes in plants as reported by **Latha and Sharanappa(2014)**.

#### **Number of seeds per pod (No.)**

The treatment with application of Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying (4.16) recorded significantly maximum number of pods per plant. However, treatment with application of Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying (4.05) and Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying (3.65) were statistically at par with the Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying.

The increases in number of seeds per pod might be due to more vigorous and luxuriant vegetative growth which in turn favoured a better partitioning of assimilates from source to sink. Similar findings were reported by **Kumawat *et al.* (2011)**.

#### **Seed Index (g)**

Seed Index data was non-significant, However maximum seed index was found in Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation (21.36 g) and lower in Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying (20.83 g)

The balance supplement of major and minor nutrient might have induced cell division, expansion of cell wall, meristematic activity, photosynthetic efficiency that help to produce a healthy seed. Similar findings were reported by **Kumawat *et al.* (2011)**.

#### **Economics**

The result showed that maximum gross return (132,600 ₹ /ha), net return (119,600 ₹ /ha) and benefit cost ratio (1.59) were recorded in Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying.

**Table 1. Influence of Liquid organic manures and method of Application on growth attributes of Field pea.**

Sl. No	Treatments	AT Harvest		AT 60DAS	During 60-80 DAS	
		Plant Height (cm)	Dry weight (g/plant)	Number of Nodules/plant	CGR (g/m <sup>2</sup> /day)	RGR (g/g/day)
1.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation	93.19	31.58	26.80	16.33	0.035
2.	Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying	95.50	30.94	27.81	13.99	0.034
3.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying	89.36	31.45	22.43	18.83	0.036
4.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	91.06	31.84	25.73	16.93	0.033
5.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Spraying	92.42	32.14	26.86	14.77	0.032
6.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	90.97	29.82	25.93	13.67	0.033
7.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	93.28	30.04	23.66	19.16	0.034
8.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying	97.14	33.18	28.13	15.04	0.027
9.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	95.98	31.26	27.53	17.61	0.030
	F-test	S	S	S	S	NS
	SEm(±)	0.71	0.74	0.21	0.56	0.0002
	CD (P=0.05)	2.14	2.24	0.77	1.69	-

**Table 2. Influence of Liquid organic manures and method of Application on yield attributes of Field pea**

SI NO	Treatment	Pods/Plant (No)	Seeds/Pod (No)	Seed Index (g)	Seed yield (t/ha)	Stover Yield (t/ha)	Harvest Index(%)
1.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation	19.12	2.67	21.05	1.25	2.81	30.79
2.	Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying	15.25	4.05	20.93	1.47	2.56	36.48
3.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying	13.92	3.65	20.83	1.04	2.73	27.59
4.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	15.25	3.30	21.13	1.37	2.92	31.93
5.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Spraying	16.32	2.67	21.01	1.54	3.14	32.91
6.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	21.65	3.27	20.97	1.14	2.84	28.64
7.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	17.45	2.51	21.36	1.43	3.06	31.85
8.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying	22.18	4.16	21.25	2.04	3.04	40.16
9.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	21.33	3.11	21.17	1.84	4.27	30.11
	F-test	S	S	NS	S	S	S
	SEm(±)	1.23	0.17	0.65	0.19	0.39	1.22
	CD (P=0.05)	3.61	0.51	-	0.57	1.17	3.68

**Table 3. Influence of Liquid organic manures and method of Application on Economics of Field pea**

SI NO	Treatment	Cost of Cultivation (INR/ha)	Gross returns (INR/ha)	Net returns (INR/ha)	B:C
1.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation	40,150	81,250	41,100	1.02
2.	Panchagavya (3%) + Spraying	47,650	95,550	47,850	1.00
3.	Panchagavya (3%) + Seed inoculation and spraying	48,900	87,600	38,700	0.80
4.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	39,525	89,050	49,525	1.25
5.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Spraying	43,275	100,100	56,825	1.29
6.	Jeevamrutha (300 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	43,900	84,100	40,200	0.91
7.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation	40,775	92,950	52,175	1.28
8.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Spraying	51,025	132,600	81,575	1.59
9.	Dasagavya (250 l/ha) + Seed inoculation and spraying	53,900	119,600	65,700	1.21

## CONCLUSION

The concluded experiment showed that spraying of Dasagavya was found to be remunerative, profitable and economically efficient. The conclusion drawn are based on one season data only which requires further confirmation for recommendation.

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