

# Effect of different sources of nutrients on growth, yield and quality of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* L.)

## ABSTRACT

A pot experiment was conducted in the experimental research farm of Department of Soil Science, SAS, Nagaland University, and Medziphema campus, Nagaland in the period of June to September 2022 to make a study on “Effect of different sources of nutrients on growth, yield and quality of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* L.). The experiment was laid out in Complete Randomized Design (CRD) with 12 treatments and 3 replications. The study revealed that the incorporation of different sources of nutrients significantly influenced that the plant growth, yield attributes and quality parameters i.e., NPK and protein content, Nutrient uptake, and availability of nutrients in soil after harvest of green gram. The crop growth attributes such as plant height, number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup> and number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> were significantly influenced by its application. The highest seed yield of 11.67 g pot<sup>-1</sup> and stover yield of 37.88 g pot<sup>-1</sup> recorded with the treatment of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM was significantly superior over all treatments. The quality of green gram was improved by 100% RDF+PSB+FYM in the presence of different sources of nutrients. The highest nutrient content and highest nutrient uptake by green gram was also recorded highest with the treatment 100% RDF+PSB+FYM. The available nutrients (NPK), cation exchange capacity, organic carbon, soil respiration, microbial biomass carbon in soil was also found to be more due to the treatment of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM.

**Key words:** mung bean, NPK Fertilizer, FYM, PSB, growth, yield, quality & soil properties.

## INTRODUCTION

Green gram, also known as mung bean or *Vigna radiata*, is a small, green, and cylindrical-shaped legume that is widely cultivated in various parts of the world, including India, China, and Southeast Asia. It is a highly nutritious and versatile crop that is used for both food and fodder purposes. The plant is known for its tolerance to different climatic conditions, and it is often grown in rotation with other crops to enhance soil fertility.

India is the largest producer of green gram and accounts 54 per cent of the world production and covers 65 per cent of the world acreage. Area under pulses in India is about 23.09 million hectares with total production of 17.20 million tones and productivity of 744 kg/ha, in this green gram crop is grown on an area is about 3.43 million hectares with total

production of 1.8 million tonnes with productivity of 587 kg/ha (Anonymous 2015) [3].

Green gram is an important leguminous crop that requires adequate nutrients for optimal growth and yield. The three primary macronutrients required for plant growth are nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K), collectively known as NPK. The source of NPK nutrients can significantly affect the growth, yield, and quality of green gram. Different sources of each macronutrient can have varying effects on crop performance. Therefore, it is important for farmers to carefully manage the application of NPK nutrients to ensure optimal growth, yield, and quality of green gram.

Nitrogen is a critical nutrient for the growth and development of green gram, and its availability can significantly affect yield and quality. Different sources of nitrogen fertilizer, including urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate, can have varying effects on green gram growth and yield. Studies have shown that the application of nitrogen fertilizer can significantly increase the yield of green gram.

Phosphorus is another essential nutrient for the growth and development of green gram. Different sources of phosphorus fertilizer, including single superphosphate and triple superphosphate, can have varying effects on green gram growth and yield. Research has shown that the application of phosphorus fertilizer can increase the yield and quality of green gram. Potassium is also an important nutrient for the growth and development of green gram. Different sources of potassium fertilizer, including muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, can have varying effects on green gram growth and yield. Studies have shown that the application of potassium fertilizer can increase the yield and quality of green gram.

Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) biofertilizers are known to enhance the availability of phosphorus (P) in soil by solubilizing insoluble forms of P. This can lead to increased growth, yield, and quality of green gram, an important leguminous crop. PSB biofertilizers, including *Bacillus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., and *Rhizobium* spp., can significantly enhance the growth, yield, and quality of green gram. The application of these biofertilizers can increase the availability of P and N, leading to improved crop performance. Therefore, it is important for farmers to consider the use of PSB biofertilizers as a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to chemical fertilizers. *Rhizobium* spp. are nitrogen-fixing bacteria that can form symbiotic associations with leguminous plants, including green gram. Research has shown that the application of *Rhizobium* spp. biofertilizer can increase the growth, yield, and quality of green gram.

Farmyard manure (FYM) is a popular organic fertilizer used in agriculture. It is rich in essential nutrients like nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K), and is known to

improve soil health, leading to increased growth, yield, and quality of crops. FYM from different sources, including cow dung, poultry manure, and sheep manure, can significantly improve the growth, yield, and quality of green gram. The application of these organic fertilizers can improve soil health, leading to improved crop performance. Therefore, it is important for farmers to consider the use of FYM as a sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative to chemical fertilizers. Cow dung FYM is one of the most commonly used sources of organic fertilizer in agriculture. It is rich in nutrients like N, P, and K, as well as micronutrients like zinc, copper, and iron. Research has shown that the application of cow dung FYM can significantly improve the growth, yield, and quality of green gram.

The concept of integrated nutrient management has greater significance in the recent years because of continuous increase in agricultural production and productivity requires high amount of plant nutrients and the production of these nutrients are not adequate in India as per its demand. Secondly, the high input cost and indiscriminate use of fertilizers for intensive agriculture results in net economic loss as well as soil health deterioration. The importance of combating environmental degradation on one hand and quality concern of the produce on the other has led to change in the system of nutrient management in crops.

Green gram plays an important role in the economy of Nagaland. It is an important source of protein for the people of the state and is also an important cash crop for farmers. Green gram is mainly cultivated in the rainfed areas of the state, and its cultivation provides employment opportunities for farmers throughout the year. Green gram is one of the major pulse crops grown in Nagaland. According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, the total area under green gram cultivation in the state during the 2020-2021 season was 500 hectares with a production of 500 metric tonnes ha<sup>-1</sup>. The productivity of green gram in Nagaland is around 1014 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> (Directorate of Economics and Statistical of India, 2021) [8].

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The research-based pot experiment entitled “Effect of different sources of nutrients on growth, yield and quality of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* L.)” was performed in the experimental research farm of Department of Soil Science, SAS, Medziphema campus, Nagaland University, during kharif season of 2022. The materials used in the experiment and methodology details have been described in this chapter.

### **Site of experiment**

The experiment was performed in the experimental research farm of Department of Soil Science, SAS, Medziphema campus, Nagaland University. It is situated at an altitude of

305m above mean sea level with the geographical location of 25° 45' 43" N latitude and 93° 53' 04" E longitudes at an elevation of 310m above mean sea level.

### **Climatic condition**

The hills of medziphema lies in the sub-humid tropical region with high relative humidity (70-80%) and having moderate to high rainfall (2000-3000mm). The mean temperature ranges from 21°C to 30°C during summer and rarely goes below 8°C in winter season.

### **Characteristics of the experimental soil**

The texture of the soil used for the experiment was sandy loam in nature. The composite soil sample used for the experiment was collected from the Horticultural farm, SAS, Nagaland University. The soil collected from the surface soil (0-15cm depth) using soil auger was used for filling the pots. The soil sample was then analyzed for the physico-chemical properties.

### **Experimental details**

#### **Design and experimental details**

The experiment was laid out with CRD (Complete Randomized Design). There were 12 treatments with 3 replications. So, the total number of pots taken was equal to 36. The pots were arranged in three blocks in which each block contains 12 pots.

#### **Design and layout**

Crop	: MUNG BEAN
Variety	: IU421
Experimental design	: CRD (Complete Randomized Design)
Number of replications	: 03
Number of treatments	: 12
Total number of pots	: 36
Weight of soil in each pot	: 10kg

#### **Treatment details**

There was 12 treatments

**Table 1 Treatment details**

TREATMENTS	DETAILS
T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>1</sub> : control
T <sub>2</sub>	T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF
T <sub>3</sub>	T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB
T <sub>4</sub>	T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM
T <sub>5</sub>	T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM
T <sub>6</sub>	T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB
T <sub>7</sub>	T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM
T <sub>8</sub>	T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM
T <sub>9</sub>	T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB
T <sub>10</sub>	T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM
T <sub>11</sub>	T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM
T <sub>12</sub>	T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF

(Recommended dose of fertilizer=20:40:20: N: P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: K<sub>2</sub>O)

(Recommended dose of Phosphorous Solubilising Bacteria =12 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)

(Recommended dose of FYM= 2 t ha<sup>-1</sup>)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research-based pot experiment entitled “Effect of different sources of nutrients on growth, yield and quality of mung bean (*Vigna radiata* L.)” was performed in the experimental research farm of Department of Soil Science, SAS, medziphema campus, Nagaland university, during the kharif season of 2022.

### Growth parameters

#### Plant height (cm)

The data recorded in table 2. It is evident from the data that the plant height increased significantly at different stage of crop growth over the control. At 25 DAS plant height was ranged from 15.53cm to 23.73cm. The maximum plant height was recorded with the treatment T<sub>5</sub>{100%RDF+PSB+FYM} (23.73) which was at par with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (23.03cm), T<sub>4</sub> (22.86cm), T<sub>3</sub> (22.50cm), T<sub>2</sub> (22cm), respectively. The lowest plant height was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (15.53cm).

At 50 DAS plant height was found ranged from 36.73cm to 55.33cm. The plant height was recorded the maximum (55.33cm) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par

with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (54.16cm), T<sub>4</sub> (53.83cm), T<sub>3</sub> (53.50cm), T<sub>2</sub> (53.16cm), T<sub>8</sub> (52.60cm) respectively. The lowest plant height was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (36.73cm).

At harvest plant height was ranged from 40.66cm to 63.46cm. The plant height was recorded the maximum (63.46cm) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (63.10cm), T<sub>4</sub> (62.80cm), T<sub>3</sub> (62.53cm), T<sub>2</sub> (62.26cm), T<sub>8</sub> (61.90cm), T<sub>7</sub> (60.80cm), T<sub>6</sub> (60.16cm), T<sub>11</sub> (60.70cm), T<sub>10</sub> (60.03cm), T<sub>9</sub> (59.50cm) respectively. The lowest plant height was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (40.66cm).

It indicated from the data that application of NPK, FYM and bio-fertilizer in combinations significantly increased the plant height as compared to control. Amongst all the treatments, application of treatment T<sub>5</sub> (100%RDF+PSB+FYM) recorded the highest plant height. Balance application of NPK, FYM and PSB enhance the cell division, cell multiplication and tissue differentiation, which ultimately increase the plant height. Similar findings were notified by (Singh *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[14]</sup> and (Abraham *et al.*, 2003) <sup>[11]</sup>.

#### **Number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 2. It is evident from the data that the number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> increased significantly at different stage of crop growth over control. At 25 DAS number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was ranged from 2.33 to 6.33. The number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (6.33) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (6), T<sub>4</sub> (5.66), T<sub>3</sub> (5.33), respectively. The lowest number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (2.33).

At 50 DAS number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was found from 8.33 to 12.33. The number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (12.33) with T<sub>5</sub>{100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (12), T<sub>4</sub> (11.66), T<sub>3</sub> (11.33), T<sub>2</sub> (11), T<sub>8</sub>(10.66), respectively. The lowest number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (8.33).

At harvest number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was found from 10.33 to 20. The number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (20) was T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par with treatments T<sub>12</sub> (19.66) respectively. The lowest number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> control (10.33).

It was noted from the data that the effect of NPK, FYM and PSB levels on number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup> was significantly increased. Treatment T<sub>5</sub> (100%RDF+PSB+FYM) recorded significantly higher number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup>. This might be due to higher uptake of nutrients by plants. When balance nutrients are applied in soil, then availability increases and

therefore, leads to proper growth and development. Similar findings were notified by (Bhattacharya *et al.*, 2004) <sup>[6]</sup>.

**Table 2 Effect of different sources of nutrients on growth attributes of green gram**

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of branches plant <sup>-1</sup>		
	25 DAS	50 DAS	AT HARVEST	25 DAS	50 DAS	AT HARVEST
T <sub>1</sub> : control	15.53	36.73	40.66	2.33	8.33	10.33
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	22.00	53.16	62.26	5.00	11.00	18.00
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	22.50	53.50	62.53	5.33	11.33	18.33
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	22.86	53.83	62.80	5.66	11.66	19.00
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+F YM	23.73	55.33	63.46	6.33	12.33	20.00
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	20.20	51.26	60.16	4.00	10.00	17.00
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	20.70	51.60	60.80	4.33	10.33	17.33
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+F YM	21.83	52.60	61.90	4.66	10.66	17.66
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	19.93	50.80	59.50	3.00	9.00	16.00
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	20.03	51.06	60.03	3.33	9.33	16.33
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+F YM	20.60	51.70	60.70	3.66	9.66	16.66
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	23.03	54.16	63.10	6.00	12.00	19.66
SEm±	0.623	1.124	1.735	0.36	0.569	0.255
CD (P = 0.05)	1.828	3.30	5.094	1.057	1.671	0.748

## **Yield and yield attributes**

### **Pod length cm<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the pod length over the control. The pod length cm<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (9.03cm) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatments T<sub>12</sub> (8.60 cm), T<sub>4</sub> (8.53 cm), respectively. The lowest pod length cm<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (5.46 cm) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was concluded from the result that application of nutrients @100%RDF+PSB+FYM, provides the highest pod length per cm in comparison to other treatments. This may be due to the with higher level of nutrients 100%RDF+PSB+FYM increases the nodulation in the roots of green gram with the help of nutrients which produces profuse root. This leads to enhanced availability of phosphorus. Similar findings were notified by (Gadi *et al.*, 2017) <sup>[9]</sup>.

### **Number of pods plant<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the number of pods plant<sup>-1</sup> over the control. The number of pods plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (10.33) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatment T<sub>12</sub> (10), T<sub>4</sub> (9.67), T<sub>3</sub> (9.33), T<sub>2</sub> (9), respectively. The lowest number of pods plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (3.66) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was clearly identified from the result that application of NPK, FYM and PSB bio-fertilizer provides the highest number of pods per plant in comparison to other treatments. This is due to application of PSB increases the phosphorus availability through solubilising the insoluble phosphate present in the soil. As phosphorus plays an important role in nutritional status of plant by increasing the nitrogen fixing ability as well as photosynthetic activity. Also phosphorus acts as a beneficiary element which helps to increase the root growth and there by enhancement in renewable of nitrogen by the crop. Similar findings were notified by (Ali *et al.*, 2019) <sup>[2]</sup>.

### **Number of seeds pod<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the number of seeds pod<sup>-1</sup> over the control. The number of seeds pod<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (12.33) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatment T<sub>12</sub> (12), T<sub>4</sub> (11.66), respectively. The lowest number of seeds pod<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (7) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was evident from the result that application of treatment T<sub>5</sub> 100%RDF+PSB+FYM recorded significantly highest number of seeds pod<sup>-1</sup>. It is because application of FYM to green gram improves overall fertility status of the soil. The favorable effect of higher dose of fertilizers on sink component could be attributed to better development of the plants in terms of plant height and dry matter production leading to increasing bearing capacity due to optimum growth. Similar findings were notified by (Bera *et al.*, 2008) <sup>[4]</sup>.

### **Seed yield g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the seed yield pot<sup>-1</sup> over the control. The seed yield g pot<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (11.67) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatment T<sub>12</sub> (10.89) respectively. The seed yield g pot<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (5.04) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was evident from the result that seed yield was significantly influenced due to different nutrient management levels. Amongst all the nutrient management treatments, application of 100%RDF+PSB+FYM gave significantly highest. Increase in grain yield with combined use of organic and inorganic fertilizer might be due to improvement in overall fertility status of the soil and vigorous plant growth might have produced more photosynthesis. Efficient partitioning of accumulated photosynthesis enhanced yield attributes which ultimately increased the seed yield. Similar findings were notified by (Padbhushan *et al.*, 2015) <sup>[10]</sup>.

### **Stover yield g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the stover yield pot<sup>-1</sup> over the control. The stover yield g pot<sup>-1</sup> was recorded the maximum (37.88) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatment T<sub>12</sub> (36.89) respectively. The stover yield g pot<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (31.04) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was evident from the result that with the increasing levels of nutrients application, stover yield increased significantly. But it can be clearly identified from the data, stover yield increases with the increasing level of nutrients. This may be due to increasing level of biomass, nodule number and chlorophyll content as phosphorus plays an important role in extensive root development and nourishment of water and nutrients from deeper layer of soil. Similar findings were notified by (Bhat *et al.*, 2011) <sup>[5]</sup>.

**Table 3 Effect of different sources of nutrients on yield attributes of green gram**

<b>Treatments</b>	<b>Pod length percm</b>	<b>No. of pods per plant</b>	<b>No. of seeds per pod</b>	<b>Seed yield (g pot<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Stover yield (g pot<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	<b>Harvest index (%)</b>
T <sub>1</sub> : control	5.46	3.66	7.00	5.04	31.04	13.97
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	8.00	9.00	11.00	9.43	35.43	21.01
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	8.30	9.33	11.33	9.91	35.90	21.60
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	8.53	9.67	11.66	10.05	36.03	21.81
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM	9.03	10.33	12.33	11.67	37.88	23.54
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.36	34.36	19.55
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	7.26	8.33	10.33	8.59	34.59	19.88
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM	7.70	8.66	10.66	9.05	35.06	20.51
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	6.00	7.00	9.00	6.23	32.26	16.16
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	6.30	7.33	9.33	6.71	32.71	17.02
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM	6.60	7.66	9.66	7.68	33.68	18.56
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	8.60	10.00	12.00	10.89	36.89	22.79
SEm±	0.211	0.544	0.304	0.366	0.355	0.758
CD (P = 0.05)	0.62	1.598	0.893	1.076	1.042	2.225

## Harvest index

The data recorded in table 3 revealed that increasing levels of RDF significantly increased the harvest index over the control. The harvest index was recorded the maximum (23.54) with T<sub>5</sub> {100%RDF+PSB+FYM} which was at par treatment T<sub>12</sub> (22.79), T<sub>4</sub> (21.81), T<sub>3</sub> (21.60), respectively. The harvest index was recorded with the T<sub>1</sub> (13.97) without any application of nutrients in control.

It was evident from the result that integration of organic and inorganic source of nutrients significantly increased harvest index as compared to control. It was also found that integration of organic manure, bio-fertilizer, and chemical fertilizer T<sub>5</sub> (100%RDF+PSB+FYM) significantly superior as compared to all the other treatments. Similar findings were notified by (Dhakal *et al.*, 2016)<sup>[7]</sup>.

## Nutrient (N, P, K) content

### Nitrogen content (%) in seed and stover

The nitrogen content of the seed and stover shown in table 4. The maximum N content in seed was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (3.96), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (2.42), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (3.82).

The maximum nitrogen content in stover was recorded as in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (2.89) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (2.75), T<sub>4</sub> (2.61), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is 1.77.

In seed and stover of the green gram at a particular level of nutrient application, 100% RDF+PSB+FYM recorded highest nitrogen content over all other treatments. It shows that PSB plays a significant role in increasing the nitrogen content in both seed and stover of green gram. So, it can be concluded that phosphorus promotes profuse root growth which helps to absorb the nutrients from deeper layers. PSB helps to solubilize the unavailable phosphate in the soil by secreting the organic acid with the help of chelating. This finding is in conformity with the findings of (Pandey *et al.*, 2019)<sup>[11]</sup>.

### Phosphorus content (%) in seed and stover

The phosphorus content of the seed and stover shown in table 4. The maximum phosphorus content in seed was found to be (1.85) in T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} and the lowest was found to be (1.39) in control T<sub>1</sub>, which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (1.79).

The maximum phosphorus content in stover was identified in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.79) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (0.78), T<sub>3</sub> (0.77), T<sub>4</sub> (0.76), T<sub>2</sub> (0.74), T<sub>8</sub> (0.722), T<sub>6</sub> (0.710), and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is (0.57).

It was clearly identified from the result that at a particular level of nutrient application integration of organic and inorganic source of nutrients recorded highest phosphorus content in stover and seed when compared to over all other treatments. PSB helps to solubilise the unavailable phosphate in the soil by secreting the organic acid with the help of chelating. It shows that PSB plays a significant role in increasing the phosphorus content in both seed and stover of green gram. This finding is in conformity with the findings of (Singh *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[14]</sup>.

#### **Potassium content (%) in seed and stover**

The potassium content of the seed and stover shown in table 4. The maximum potassium content in seed was found to be (1.95) in T<sub>5</sub>, and the lowest was found to be (1.54) in control T<sub>1</sub>, which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (1.92), T<sub>4</sub> (1.89).

The maximum potassium content in stover was identified in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (1.72) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (1.69), T<sub>4</sub> (1.66), T<sub>3</sub> (1.64), and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is (1.31).

It was evident from the result that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM recorded highest potassium content over all other treatments. This may be the reason for more nutrient availability which ultimately helps in better utilization and absorption of plant nutrient by crop with the increased root nodulation through better root development. This finding is in conformity with the findings of (Rekha *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[12]</sup>.

#### **Nutrient uptake (N, P, and k) by green gram seed and stover**

##### **Nitrogen uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data pertaining to the different sources of nutrients on N uptake by seed and stover is presented in the table 5. From the data it is observed that N uptake by stover and seed increased significantly over the control. The maximum N uptake in seed was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.46), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.12), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (0.41).

The maximum nitrogen uptake in stover was recorded as in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (1.10) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (1.01), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is 0.55.

It was evident from the result that, with application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increased the nitrogen uptake over lower levels of nutrient application. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the nitrogen uptake in seed and stover of green gram. The similar finding was reported by (Pandey *et al.*, 2019) <sup>[11]</sup>.

**Table 4 Effect of different sources of nutrients on Nutrient content of seed and stover of green gram**

Treatments	Nutrient content of seed (%)			Nutrient content of stover (%)		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
T <sub>1</sub> : control	2.427	1.396	1.310	1.773	0.572	1.540
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	3.500	1.693	1.630	2.427	0.740	1.860
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	3.640	1.771	1.640	2.520	0.772	1.870
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	3.687	1.725	1.663	2.613	0.763	1.893
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM	3.967	1.859	1.720	2.893	0.795	1.950
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	3.313	1.617	1.593	2.287	0.710	1.823
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	3.360	1.571	1.603	2.333	0.684	1.833
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM	3.407	1.649	1.620	2.380	0.722	1.850
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	3.127	1.485	1.550	2.100	0.640	1.780
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	3.220	1.459	1.567	2.193	0.620	1.797
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM	3.267	1.539	1.587	2.240	0.670	1.817
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	3.827	1.795	1.693	2.753	0.782	1.923
SEm±	0.086	0.030	0.029	0.109	0.032	0.022
CD (P = 0.05)	0.253	0.088	0.085	0.319	0.094	0.065

### **Phosphorus uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded to the different sources of nutrients on Phosphorus uptake by seed and stover is presented in the table 5. From the data it is observed that Phosphorus uptake by seed and stover increased significantly over the control. The maximum P uptake in seed was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.217), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.071), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (0.196).

The maximum Phosphorus uptake in stover was recorded as in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.302) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (0.289), T<sub>3</sub> (0.277), T<sub>4</sub> (0.275), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is 0.178.

In seed and stover of the green gram at a particular level of nutrient application, 100% RDF+PSB+FYM recorded highest phosphorus uptake over all other treatments. It shows that PSB plays a significant role in increasing the phosphorus content in both seed and stover of green gram. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the phosphorus uptake in seed and stover of green gram. The similar finding was reported by (Singh *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[14]</sup>.

### **Potassium uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data identified to the different sources of nutrients on Potassium uptake by seed and stover is presented in the table 5. From the data it is observed that Potassium uptake by seed and stover increased significantly over the control. The maximum K uptake in seed was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.201), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.066), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (0.184).

The maximum potassium uptake in stover was recorded as in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.738) and followed by T<sub>12</sub> (0.710), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> and lowest was recorded in control T<sub>1</sub> is (0.478).

It was evident from the that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increased the potassium uptake over lower levels of nutrient application. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the potassium uptake in seed and stover of green gram The similar finding was reported by (Rekha *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[12]</sup>.

**Table 5 Effect of different sources of nutrients on Nutrient uptake in stover and seed of green gram**

Treatments	Nutrient uptake of seed (g pot <sup>-1</sup> )			Nutrient uptake of stover (g pot <sup>-1</sup> )		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
T <sub>1</sub> : control	0.123	0.071	0.066	0.550	0.178	0.478
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	0.331	0.160	0.154	0.860	0.262	0.659
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	0.360	0.175	0.162	0.905	0.277	0.671
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	0.371	0.174	0.167	0.942	0.275	0.682
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM	0.464	0.217	0.201	1.100	0.302	0.738
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	0.278	0.135	0.133	0.786	0.244	0.627
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	0.289	0.135	0.138	0.807	0.237	0.634
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM	0.308	0.149	0.147	0.834	0.253	0.649
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	0.195	0.093	0.096	0.677	0.207	0.574
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	0.216	0.098	0.105	0.718	0.203	0.588
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM	0.251	0.118	0.122	0.754	0.225	0.612
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	0.417	0.196	0.184	1.016	0.289	0.710
SEm±	0.016	0.008	0.008	0.044	0.012	0.019
CD (P = 0.05)	0.048	0.023	0.024	0.128	0.036	0.055

## **Total Nutrient uptake (N, P, and k) by plant**

### **Total Nitrogen uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data pertaining to the different sources of nutrients on N uptake by plant is presented in the table 6. From the data it is observed that N uptake by plant increased significantly over the control. The maximum N uptake in plant was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (1.563), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.673), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (1.433).

It was evident from the result that, with application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increased the nitrogen uptake over lower levels of nutrient application. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the nitrogen uptake in plant of green gram. The similar finding was reported by (Pandey *et al.*, 2019) <sup>[11]</sup>.

### **Total Phosphorus uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data recorded to the different sources of nutrients on Phosphorus uptake by plant is presented in the table 6. From the data it is observed that Phosphorus uptake by plant increased significantly over the control. The maximum P uptake in plant was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.519), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.248), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (0.484).

In of the green gram at a particular level of nutrient application, 100% RDF+PSB+FYM recorded highest phosphorus uptake over all other treatments. It shows that PSB plays a significant role in increasing the phosphorus content in both seed and stover of green gram. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the phosphorus uptake in plant of green gram. The similar finding was reported by (Singh *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[14]</sup>.

### **Total Potassium uptake g pot<sup>-1</sup>**

The data identified to the different sources of nutrients on Potassium uptake by plant is presented in the table 6. From the data it is observed that Potassium uptake by plant increased significantly over the control. The maximum K uptake in plant was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (0.939), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (0.544), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (0.894).

It was evident from the that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increased the potassium uptake over lower levels of nutrient application. From the above analysis we can conclude that application of 100% RDF+PSB+FYM significantly increase the

potassium uptake in plant of green gram The similar finding was reported by (Rekha *et al.*, 2018) <sup>[12]</sup>.

**Table 6 Effect of different sources of nutrients on total nutrient uptake by plant**

Treatments	Total nutrient uptake by plant(g pot <sup>-1</sup> )		
	N	P	K
T <sub>1</sub> : control	0.673	0.248	0.544
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	1.190	0.422	0.813
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	1.265	0.453	0.834
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	1.313	0.449	0.850
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM	1.563	0.519	0.939
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	1.063	0.379	0.760
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	1.096	0.372	0.772
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM	1.143	0.402	0.795
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	0.873	0.299	0.671
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	0.934	0.301	0.693
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM	1.005	0.344	0.734
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	1.433	0.484	0.894
SEm±	0.055	0.014	0.022
CD (P = 0.05)	0.160	0.041	0.065

## Quality parameters

### Protein content (%)

The data recorded in the table 7 revealed the effect of different sources of nutrients for seed protein content has showed significant. The maximum protein content in seed was found in treatment T<sub>5</sub> {100% RDF+PSB+FYM} (24.79), and the lowest was found in treatment T<sub>1</sub> control (15.16), which was at par with the treatment T<sub>12</sub> (23.91).

It was seen that with the definite levels of nutrient application, NPK, FYM and PSB levels was significantly increased. Treatment T<sub>5</sub> (100%RDF+PSB+FYM) recorded significantly maximum protein content over than other treatments. From the above, it can be concluded that highest protein content was associated with nitrogen content in seeds of green gram with the application of 100%RDF+PSB+FYM. These results were like the work done by (Sengupta *et al.*, 2001) <sup>[13]</sup>.

**Table 7 Effect of different sources of nutrients on protein content**

Treatments	Protein In Seed(%)
T <sub>1</sub> : control	15.16
T <sub>2</sub> : 100%RDF	21.87
T <sub>3</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB	22.75
T <sub>4</sub> : 100%RDF+FYM	23.04
T <sub>5</sub> : 100%RDF+PSB+FYM	24.79
T <sub>6</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB	20.70
T <sub>7</sub> : 75%RDF+FYM	21.00
T <sub>8</sub> : 75%RDF+PSB+FYM	21.29
T <sub>9</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB	19.54
T <sub>10</sub> : 50%RDF+FYM	20.12
T <sub>11</sub> : 50%RDF+PSB+FYM	20.41
T <sub>12</sub> : 125%RDF	23.91

SEm±	0.539
CD (P = 0.05)	1.583

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from the present investigation, it may be concluded that among the twelve different treatments, the application of 100%RDF+PSB+FYM exhibited better performance in green gram crop which influence the growth and growth attributes, yield and yield attributes and quality of the green gram and also, improved the nutrient content and nutrient uptake in stover and seed and nutrient availability in soil after harvest. So, it can be concluded that the 100% RDF+PSB+FYM application is most effective in increasing the yield and quality of green gram and residual soil nutrient status under the acidic soil conditions of Nagaland State.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Abraham, T., and Lal, R.B. 2003. Enhancement of productivity potential of greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.) through integrated nutrient management (INM) in a legume based cropping system. *Madras Agricultural Journal*.
- [2] Ali, I., Khan, A.A., Imran, Inamullah, Khan, A., Asim, M., Ali, I., Zib, B., Khan, I., Rab, A. and Sadiq, G. 2019. Humic acid and nitrogen levels optimizing productivity of green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.). *Russian Agricultural Sciences*. 45: 43-47.
- [3] Anonymous. 2015. Annual report. Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, India.
- [4] Bera, A.K., Maity, U. and Mazumdar, D. 2008. Effect of foliar application of brassinolide and salicylic acid on NPK content in leaf and nutritive values of seed in green gram (*Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek). *Legume Research-An International Journal*. 31(3): 169-173.
- [5] Bhat, M.I., Bangroo, S.A., Ali, T., Yadav, S.R.S. and Aziz, M.A. 2011. Combined effects of rhizobium and vesicular arbuscular fungi on green gram (*Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek) under temperate conditions. *Research Journal Agricultural Science*. 2(1): 17-20.

- [6] Bhattacharya, S.S., Mandal, D., Chattopadhyay, G.N. and Majumdar, K. 2004. Effect of balanced fertilization on pulse crop production in red and lateritic soils. *Better Crops*. 88(4): 25-27.
- [7] Dhakal, Y., Meena, R.S. and Kumar, S. 2016. Effect of INM on nodulation, yield, quality and available nutrient status in soil after harvest of greengram. *Legume Research-An International Journal*. 39(4): 590-594.
- [8] Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima 2021. In: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland. pp. 38.
- [9] Gadi, P., Dawson, J. and Shankar, M. 2017. Effect of different organic manures, inorganic fertilizers and growth regulator on yield attributes and yield of greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.). *International Journal Current Research*. 12: 1567-1572.
- [10] Padbhushan, R. and Kumar, D. 2015. Yield and nutrient uptake of green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) as influenced by boron application in boron-deficient calcareous soils of Punjab. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*. 46(7): 908-923.
- [11] Pandey, O.P., Shahi, S.K., Dubey, A.N. and Maurya, S.K. 2019. Effect of integrated nutrient management of growth and yield attributes of green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 8(3): 2347- 2352.
- [12] Rekha, K., Pavaya, R.P., Neha, C. and Patel, S. 2018. Effect of FYM, phosphorus and PSB on growth, yield and quality of greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek] on Loamy Sand. *International journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management*. 9(2): 220-223.
- [13] Sengupta, K., Nandi, S. and Chakraborty, N. 2001. Effect of sulphur-containing fertilizers on productivity of rainfed greengram (*Phaseolus radiatus*). *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*.
- [14] Singh, R., Singh, P., Singh, V. and Yadav, R.A. 2018. Effect of phosphorus and PSB on yield attributes, quality and economics of summer greengram (*Vigna radiata* L.). *Journal of pharmacognosy and phytochemistry*. 7(2): 404-408.