

Original Research Article

Impact of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yield of Okra crop (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) var. Deepika

ABSTRACT

Research was conducted by using effective management application of FYM and *Azospirillum* with inorganic fertilizer with objective to enhance the growth and yield of okra crop. It has been concluded from the trial that the different level of FYM with inorganic fertilizers in the experiment gave the highest value. Effective results were obtained with T₉ treatment with combination FYM 20 t ha⁻¹, *Azospirillum* 2 kg ha⁻¹ with RDF 100: 60: 50 kg ha⁻¹. This treatment result shown best plant height with the most leaves, a high number of branches, a greater number of fruits per plant and highest yield in compared with the control treatment T₁ had the lowest results in all categories. T₉ was found to be the best for the improvement of growth and yield of okra therefore, farmers of Prayagraj region can adopt this combination to give the highest yield of Okra. **The abstract should be concise and informative. It should briefly describe the purpose of the work, techniques and methods used, major findings with important data and conclusions. No references should be cited in this part. Generally non-standard abbreviations should not be used, if necessary they should be clearly defined in the abstract, at first use.**

Keywords: *Azospirillum*, FYM, Growth, Inorganic Fertilizers and Yield parameters

Introduction:

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) requires well-draining soil that is rich in organic matter and nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Soil also affects the water holding capacity and pH level, which can impact the plant's growth and yield. Additionally, soil health is crucial for the prevention of diseases and pests that can damage the okra plant. Therefore, it is important to maintain soil fertility and quality through proper management practices such as crop rotation, composting, and appropriate irrigation. In summary, soil is a critical component in the successful cultivation of okra and must be managed carefully to ensure optimal plant growth and yield. **Kumar et al. (2017) References must be listed at the**

end of the manuscript and numbered in the order that they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets.

Farm Yard Manure (FYM) remains the most popular organic manure applied to the field and it can be potentially supply about 6.8 million tons N P and K per year Bio fertilizers and organic manure together can make significant contribution in maintaining soil health and balancing soil fertility through supply of plant nutrition at optimum level. FYM contains 0.25% N, 0.50% P and 0.25% K. It may have wonderful effects on physical, chemical, biological properties of the soil. Singh *et al.* (2017) References must be listed at the end of the manuscript and numbered in the order that they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets.

Azospirillum works by colonizing the roots of the okra plant and fixing atmospheric nitrogen, which is then used by the plant for its growth and development. This results in improved plant vigor, increased shoot and root growth, and increased flower and fruit production. Shree *et al.* (2014) References must be listed at the end of the manuscript and numbered in the order that they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets.

Methodology:

The field experiment which was carried out at the research farm of soil science and agricultural chemistry, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj during in *Zaid* season 2022. The maximum temperature of the location ranges between 46⁰C-48⁰C and seldom falls below 4⁰C-5⁰C. The relative humidity ranges between 20-94%. The average rainfall of this area is around 1100mm annually. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 9 treatments detailed combination of treatment are given in table.1. The treatments have been replicated three times. The different treatments were employed randomly in each replication. The details of the treatment combinations are given below table.1 and observation were recorded plant height, number of leaves, number of branches, fruits per plants and yield.

Results and discussions

Plant height (cm) at 25, 50 and 75 DAS

The effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on plant height was found significant at 25, 50 and 75 DAS. The maximum plant height 25.08, 88.32 and 114.19 cm was recorded in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) and minimum plant height 18.99, 78.77 and 101.84 cm was recorded in T₁ (Absolute Control) at 25, 50 and 75 DAS respectively. The application of NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* in combination can result in a synergistic effect on plant growth and development. NPK provides essential nutrients to plants. This leads to improved plant growth and development, resulting in an increase in plant height at different growth stages **Kumar et al. (2017).**

References must be listed at the end of the manuscript and numbered in the order that they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets.

Increase in plant height due to increase in NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* may be due to adequate supply of nutrients which in turn helps in vigorous vegetative growth of plants and subsequently increase the plant height through cell elongation, cell division and photosynthesis of plant cell. Similar findings were reported by **Singh et al. (2018).**

References must be listed at the end of the manuscript and numbered in the order that they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets.

Number of leaves per plant at 25, 50 and 75 DAS

The effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on number of leaves was found significant at 25, 50 and 75 DAS. The maximum number of leaves 14.27, 27.54 and 39.33 cm was recorded in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) and minimum number of leaves 8.03, 21.19 and 28.87 was recorded in T₁ (Absolute Control) at 25, 50 and 75 DAS respectively. The combination of organic and inorganic fertilizer can have a synergistic effect on plant growth and development. FYM provides a source of organic matter and nutrients, while *Azospirillum* enhances nutrient uptake and produces plant growth regulators. The combination of these two inputs can promote vegetative growth and increase the number of leaves in okra plants. **Verma et al. (2013)**

Number of branches per plant at 25, 50 and 75 DAS

The effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on number of branches was found significant at 25, 50 and 75 DAS. The maximum number of

branches 8.03, 9.73 and 10.07 was recorded in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) and minimum number of branches 4.12, 5.07 and 6.38 was recorded in T₁ (Absolute Control) at 25, 50 and 75 DAS respectively. The combined application of FYM, *Azospirillum*, and inorganic fertilizers can positively influence the number of branches in okra plants by improving nutrient availability, enhancing microbial activity, and promoting overall plant vigor. **Singh et al. (2018)**

Number of fruits per plant

The table 2 show the effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on number of fruits per plant. The effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on number of fruits per plant was found significant. The maximum number of fruits per plant 18.69 was recorded in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) and minimum number of branches 13.09 was recorded in T₁ (Absolute Control) after harvesting respectively. The specific effects of FYM, *Azospirillum* and inorganic fertilizers on fruit production in okra can vary depending on factors such as soil conditions, environmental factors, crop management practices, and the specific formulations and concentrations of the fertilizers used. **Yadav et al. (2020)**

Yield (q ha⁻¹)

The table.2 show the effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on yield. The effect of organic and inorganic source of nutrients NPK, FYM and *Azospirillum* on yield was found significant. The maximum yield of okra 128.42 q ha⁻¹ recorded in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) and minimum yield of okra 99.02 q ha⁻¹ was recorded in T₁ (Absolute Control) after harvesting respectively.

The application of NPK and FYM in T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) resulted in higher yield of okra as compared to T₁ (Absolute control). This can be attributed to the availability of essential nutrients and improved soil health, which led to better growth and development of the plants and ultimately, higher yield. The combined application of these nutrients resulted in synergistic effects, leading to an overall improvement in the yield of okra. The higher yield in treatment T₉ (NPK @100% + FYM @100% + *Azospirillum* @50%) indicates the importance of integrated nutrient management practices in improving crop productivity **Kumar et al. (2017)**

Conclusion

It revealed from the trial that application of FYM and Azospirillum with inorganic fertilizers in treatment T₉ was found best in increasing growth and yield of okra. Since the results is based on one season experiment, further trail is needed to substantiate the result. If the results are based on a single seasonal experiment, then what is the scientific significance of this conclusion?

References

Das, B., Sahoo, S. and Mishra, P. (2014) Effect of nitrogen on growth, yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.). *International Journal of Agriculture, Environment and Biotechnology*, 7(2): 285-291. This article does not exist in this journal. <https://www.doi.org/10.5958/2230-732X.2014.00245.9>

Ginindza, M.M., Aderibigbe, T.O. and Jaiyeoba, I.A. (2015) Effect of Potassium Fertilizer Application on Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) Growth, Yield and Quality in Swaziland. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 17(5): 973-978. This article does not exist in this journal. <https://www.doi.org/10.17957/IJAB/15.0017>

Kumar, V., Yadav, A., Singh, A., Singh, D. and Singh, R. (2017) Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 6(5): 3525-3527. The article with the declared title in the issue of the journal does not exist on the pages you specified. <https://www.phytojournal.com/archives/2020/vol9issue2/PartAG/9-2-244-201.pdf>

Meena, V. D., Dotaniya, M. L., Coumar, V., Rajendiran, S. and Sharma, P. (2017). Effect of phosphorus on crop growth, yield, and nutrient content in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) under field conditions. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, 40(11): 1573-1580. This article does not exist in this journal. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01904167.2016.1263334>

Shree, M., Kumar, V. and Tripathi, R. D. (2014) Azospirillum sp. inoculation improves growth and yield of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) in a farmer's field. *African Journal of*

Microbiology Research, 8(45): 4001-4008. This article does not exist in this journal.

<https://doi.org/10.5897/AJMR2014.6943>

Singh, R., Kumar, R. and Kumar, A. (2017) Integrated nutrient management for sustainable vegetable production: A review. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 6(6): 3046-3058. This article does not exist in this journal.

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.606.362>

Singh, R., Kumar, R. and Sharma, S. (2018). Impact of organic and inorganic sources of nutrient on yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench). *International Journal of Chemical Studies*, 6(2): 251-256. This article does not exist in this journal.

<https://www.chemijournal.com/archives/?year=2018&vol=6&issue=2&ArticleId=1930&si=false>

Singh, R., Kumar, R. and Sharma, S. (2018). Impact of organic and inorganic sources of nutrient on yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench). *International Journal of Chemical Studies*, 6(2): 251-256. Copy of previous article

Verma, A., Kaur, S., Kumar, A. and Singh, G. (2013). Effect of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers on growth, yield, and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench). *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, 36(7): 1073-1089. This article does not exist in this journal. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01904167.2013.770021>

Yadav, R. L., Yadav, K. S., Kumar, S., Yadav, S. and Yadav, P. (2020). Influence of integrated nutrient management on yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) in Inceptisols. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 90(4): 51-54. This article does not exist in this journal. <https://epubs.icar.org.in/index.php/IJAgS/issue/view/2927>

References is formatted incorrectly. Please check the correctness of the cited sources. Use of DOI number for the full-text article is encouraged. (if available).

Research Papers and Short Notes should follow the structure of Abstract, Introduction, Methodology, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, Authors' Contributions, Consent (where applicable), Ethical approval (where applicable), and References plus figures and/or tables.)

Table 1. Treatment combination**Note:** NPK – Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium and FYM- Farm yard manure

TREATMENT	TREATMENT COMBINATION
T ₁	ABSOLUTE CONTROL
T ₂	[NPK @0% + FYM @50% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₃	[NPK @0% + FYM @100% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₄	[NPK @50 % + FYM @0% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₅	[NPK @50% + FYM @50% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₆	[NPK @50% + FYM @100% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₇	[NPK @100% + FYM @0% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₈	[NPK @100% + FYM @50% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]
T ₉	[NPK @100% + FYM @100% + <i>Azospirillum</i> @50%]

Table.2: Impact of Integrated Nutrient Management on plant height, number of leaves, number of branches, fruits per plant and yield of okra crop var. Deepika at different days interval and after crop harvest.

S. No.	Plant height (cm)			No. of Leaves			No. of branches			Fruits per plant	Grain yield (q ha ⁻¹)
	25 DAS	50 DAS	75 DAS	25 DAS	50 DAS	75 DAS	25 DAS	50 DAS	75 DAS		
T ₁	18.99	78.77	101.84	8.03	21.19	28.87	4.12	5.07	6.38	13.09	99.02
T ₂	20.49	80.31	102.38	8.59	21.73	29.62	4.16	5.35	6.67	13.76	104.22
T ₃	21.22	81.25	105.49	9.21	22.63	30.81	5.59	6.39	7.02	14.43	108.26
T ₄	21.92	82.79	107.27	10.21	23.59	31.51	5.71	6.47	7.15	15.02	105.42

T ₅	22.59	83.26	109.81	10.98	24.61	32.29	5.94	6.85	7.47	17.29	115.86
T ₆	23.04	85.43	110.28	11.52	25.67	34.56	6.72	7.74	8.31	18.23	124.98
T ₇	23.90	86.69	111.02	12.29	26.13	36.47	7.31	8.63	8.84	17.59	108.51
T ₈	24.67	87.46	113.13	13.43	26.91	37.64	7.53	8.92	9.53	18.04	118.52
T ₉	25.08	88.32	114.19	14.27	27.54	39.33	8.03	9.73	10.07	18.69	128.42

Tables & Figures

Tables & figures should be placed inside the text. Tables and figures should be presented as per their appearance in the text. It is suggested that the discussion about the tables and figures should appear in the text before the appearance of the respective tables and figures. No tables or figures should be given without discussion or reference inside the text.

Tables should be explanatory enough to be understandable without any text reference. Double spacing should be maintained throughout the table, including table headings and footnotes. Table headings should be placed above the table. Footnotes should be placed below the table with superscript lowercase letters.