

Original Research Article

Response of Different Levels of NPK and FYM on Growth and Yield of Cluster bean (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L.) var. Neelam-61

ABSTRACT

Today, with the advancement of environment pollution and health that is obtained from the improper use of chemical fertilizer, production and use of organic fertilizer is considered as an important approach in the field of soil science in the world's interest to investors. A research was conducted during *Zaid* season 2022 on central research farm of department of soil science and agricultural chemistry, (NAI) SHUATS, Prayagraj. Field trial was designed on randomized block design with three replications and nine treatments. It may be concluded from the trial that the different level of NPK and FYM in the experiment gave the highest value. The study compared different treatments on the growth and yield of cluster bean crop. The best results were obtained with T₉ treatment which included (N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹). This treatment resulted in the maximum plants height with the most leaves, no. of clusters plant⁻¹, no. of pod cluster⁻¹, no of pod plant⁻¹, length of pod (cm) and highest pod yield. In contrast, the control treatment (T₁) had the lowest results in all categories. The available NPK and FYM with the treatment combination of T₉ (N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹) was found to be the best for the improvement of growth and yield of cluster bean. Therefore, farmers of Prayagraj region can adopt this combination to give the highest yield of cluster bean.

INTRODUCTION

The term "guar" derives from the sanskrit word "Gauahar," which means cow fodder or other livestock fodder. An annual legume plant known as the cluster bean (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L.) (2n=14) is cultivated for its edible, fodder, gum, and green fertilizer qualities. An important legume crop, the cluster bean is primarily grown under rainfed conditions in arid and semi-arid

areas of India during the *Zaid* season. According to **Aykroyd (1963)** the composition of cluster bean is 81.0 g moisture, 10.8 g carbohydrate, 23% protein, 1.4 g of fat, 1.4 g of minerals, 0.09 mg thiamine, 0.03 mg riboflavin, 47 I.U. vitamin C, 316 I.U. vitamin A (per 100 g of edible portion). Cluster beans are the only legume product that is as resistant and drought-tolerant, and they are particularly well-suited to the soil climate of Rajasthan (**Porter et al., 1996**).

The synthesis of amino acids and chlorophyll, which are the building blocks of protein and thus essential for plant development, both depend on nitrogen. The main source of nitrogen is provided by *rhizobium* found in the root nodules, so the crop doesn't need extra nitrogen during its initial growth and development stage. Cluster bean is a legume crop with the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen through its efficient root nodules. The nitrogen application boosted the yield of cluster bean cultivars in terms of dry matter, crude protein, crude fiber, ash content, carbohydrates, leaf area per plant and crude protein. (**Ayub et al., 2010**). The second-most crucial nutrient that must be added to the soil in order to maintain plant development and crop yield is phosphorus (**Singh et al., 2000**). Phosphorus is essential for photosynthesis, respiration, energy storage, cell elongation and food quality. The term "energy currency" is another name for it. It promotes early root development and growth, aiding in the rapid establishment of seedlings. Following nitrogen and phosphorus, potassium is the third most significant necessary nutrient. The mechanism involved in photosynthesis, the metabolism and translocation of carbohydrates and proteins, membrane permeability, stomata regulation and water utilization is enzymatically catalyzed by potassium, which also activates more than 60 enzymes. Other advantages of K include better crop quality actions and plant resistance to pests, diseases, and stresses from drought, frost, salinity and soil acidity (**Kherawat et al., 2013**). Farmyard manure refers to the decomposed mixture of dung and urine of farm animals along with litter and left-over material from roughages or fodder fed to the cattle. It supplies nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micronutrients like Fe, S, Mo, Zn etc. in available form to the plants through biological decomposition and improves physical-chemical properties of soil such as aggregation, aeration, permeability, water holding capacity, slow release of nutrients, increasing in cation exchange capacity, stimulation of soil flora and fauna etc. A well decomposed FYM contains 0.5% N, 0.2% P₂O₅ and 0.5% K₂O. (**Hand book of Agriculture by ICAR, 2010**).

Materials and Methods

The course of present investigation entitled “Effect of Different Levels of NPK and FYM on Growth and Yield of Cluster bean (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L.) var. Neelam-61” comprise of a 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 46-48⁰C and seldom falls below 4-5⁰C. The relative humidity ranges between 20-94%. The average rainfall of this area is around 1100mm annually. Experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) with 9 treatments. 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. Treatment combination

Treatment	Treatment Combination
T ₁	[Absolute Control]
T ₂	@N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₅ t ha ⁻¹
T ₃	@N ₀ P ₀ K ₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₁₀ t ha ⁻¹
T ₄	@N ₁₀ P ₂₀ K ₂₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₀ t ha ⁻¹
T ₅	@N ₁₀ P ₂₀ K ₂₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₅ t ha ⁻¹
T ₆	@N ₁₀ P ₂₀ K ₂₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₁₀ t ha ⁻¹
T ₇	@N ₂₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₀ t ha ⁻¹
T ₈	@N ₂₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₅ t ha ⁻¹
T ₉	@N ₂₀ P ₄₀ K ₄₀ kg ha ⁻¹ + @FYM ₁₀ t ha ⁻¹

Results and discussions

Plant height (cm)

The significantly maximum plant height was recorded as 21.04, 68.80, and 121.62 cm in T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] and the minimum plant height was recorded as 13.52, 50.45 and 82.53 cm in T₁ (Absolute Control) at 30, 60 and 90 DAS respectively. Increase in plant

height due to increase in NPK and FYM may be due to adequate supply of nutrients which in turn helps in vigorous vegetative growth of plants and subsequently increase the plant through cell elongation, cell division, photosynthesis and turbidity of plant cell. Similar findings were reported by, Chavan *et al.* (2015), Deshmukh *et al.* (2014),

Number of leaves plant⁻¹

The significantly maximum number of leaves plant⁻¹ was recorded 20.11, 37.95 and 46.88 in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] and the minimum number of leaves plant⁻¹ was recorded as 4.75, 10.59 and 17.87 in T₁ [Absolute Control] at 30, 60 and 90 DAS respectively. Increase in number of leaves may be due to adequate nutrients supply which enhanced the vegetative growth of plant and subsequently the number of leaves. Similar findings were reported by, Chavan *et al.* (2015), Ayub *et al.* (2012).

Number of cluster plant⁻¹

The significantly maximum number of cluster plant⁻¹ was recorded 25.54 in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum number of cluster plant⁻¹ was recorded 11.55 in treatment T₁ [Absolute Control] respectively. Similar results were also reported by Chavan *et al.* (2015), Ayub *et al.* (2012).

Number of pod cluster⁻¹

The significantly maximum number of pod cluster⁻¹ was recorded 12.12 in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum number of pod cluster⁻¹ was recorded 4.64 in treatment T₁ [Absolute Control] respectively. Increased in number of pods may be due to adequate availability of nutrients during reproductive stage of crop results in the formation of more pods cluster. Similar results were also reported by Chavan *et al.* (2015), Deshmukh *et al.* (2014).

Number of pod plant⁻¹

The significantly maximum number of pod plant⁻¹ was recorded 87.79 in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] respectively and minimum number of pod plant⁻¹ was recorded 33.06 in treatment T₁ [Absolute Control] respectively. Increased in number of pods may be due to adequate availability of nutrients during reproductive stage of crop results in the

formation of more pods. Similar results were also reported by Chavan *et al.* (2015), Deshmukh *et al.* (2014).

Length of pod (cm)

The significantly maximum length of pod (cm) was recorded 12.77cm in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum length of pod (cm) was recorded 9.92cm in treatment T₁ [Absolute Control] respectively. Similar findings were reported Deshmukh *et al.* (2014), Sajid *et al.* (2009), Singh *et al.* (2007).

Total pod yield (q ha⁻¹)

The significantly maximum pod yield (q ha⁻¹) was recorded 60.88 q ha⁻¹ in treatment T₉ [N₂₀P₄₀K₄₀ kg ha⁻¹ + FYM₁₀ t ha⁻¹] respectively, which was higher than pod yield any other treatment combination. The minimum of pod yield (q ha⁻¹) was recorded 32.38 q ha⁻¹ in treatment T₁ (Absolute Control) respectively. Similar results were also reported by Deshmukh *et al.* (2014), Ayub *et al.* (2012), Sajid *et al.* (2009).

Table 2. Evaluation of NPK and FYM on plant height(cm), no of leaves plant⁻¹, no. of cluster plant⁻¹, no. of pod cluster⁻¹, no. of pod plant⁻¹, length of pod (cm) and total pod yield (q ha⁻¹) of cluster bean *var. neelam-61* at different days interval and after cluster bean harvest

S. No.	Plant height (cm)			No. of Leaves plant ⁻¹			No. of cluster plant ⁻¹	No. of pod cluster ⁻¹	No. of pod plant ⁻¹	Length of pod (cm)	Total pod yield (q ha ⁻¹)
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS					
T ₁	13.52	50.45	82.53	4.75	10.59	17.87	11.55	4.64	33.06	9.92	32.38
T ₂	15.47	52.28	87.56	7.86	14.94	22.01	14.78	6.55	45.51	10.39	41.67
T ₃	18.28	56.72	91.11	10.17	17.78	29.05	16.95	7.60	56.63	10.55	47.85
T ₄	15.83	53.26	86.33	9.03	17.01	27.16	13.81	6.85	49.04	10.49	36.46
T ₅	17.59	57.00	94.67	12.84	20.71	32.47	17.68	8.29	70.39	11.48	44.67
T ₆	19.20	60.38	100.93	15.03	25.96	38.37	20.91	10.36	80.12	11.77	51.54
T ₇	16.76	57.80	98.96	14.29	23.33	36.77	18.74	8.86	64.34	11.50	47.99
T ₈	18.23	63.15	109.66	17.89	30.72	41.64	21.08	10.54	75.75	12.16	56.54
T ₉	21.04	68.80	121.62	20.11	37.95	46.88	25.54	12.12	87.89	12.77	61.43
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Em. (±)	0.2562	0.8838	1.6017	0.1822	0.3159	0.4326	0.3617	0.1172	0.9108	0.1740	0.8845
C.D. (P= 0.05)	0.7681	2.6496	4.8020	1.5462	0.9472	1.2970	1.0845	0.3515	2.7306	0.5218	2.6518

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings it is concluded that the treatment combination $N_{20}P_{40}K_{40} + FYM_{10}$ t ha^{-1} i.e, Treatment T₉ shows significantly maximum plant height, no. leaves, no. of clusters $plant^{-1}$, no. of pod cluster⁻¹, no of pod $plant^{-1}$, length of pod (cm) and pod yield of cluster bean as comparison to all over other treatment combinations.

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