

## Original Research Article

### **Response of Different Levels of NPK and FYM on Growth and Yield of Cluster bean (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba*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 T<sub>9</sub> treatment which included (N<sub>20</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>40</sub>kg ha<sup>-1</sup> + FYM<sub>10</sub> t ha<sup>-1</sup>).This treatment resulted in the maximum plants height with the most leaves, no. of clusters plant<sup>-1</sup>, no. of pod cluster<sup>-1</sup>, no of pod plant<sup>-1</sup>, length of pod (cm) and highest pod yield. In contrast, the control treatment (T<sub>1</sub>) had the lowest results in all categories. The available NPK and FYM with the treatment combination of T<sub>9</sub>(N<sub>20</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>40</sub>kg ha<sup>-1</sup> + FYM<sub>10</sub> t ha<sup>-1</sup>) 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.

**Comment [U1]:** Do not use the term chemical fertilizer, use the term inorganic fertilizer, because organic fertilizer also contains chemical elements N, P and K as well as other micro chemical elements

**Comment [U2]:** Describe in one or two sentences the method used

#### **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 (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba*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 clusterbean 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 the 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 solidity (**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 from 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% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 0.5% K<sub>2</sub>O. (**Hand book of Agriculture by ICAR, 2010**).

Comment [U3]: literary sources?

Comment [U4]: literary sources?

Comment [U5]:

## 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 46-48°C and seldom falls below 4-5°C. 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.

**Comment [U6]:**

What are the characteristics and nutrient content of the fertilizer used and the soil used

**Table 1. Treatment combination**

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

what about pest control and watering techniques?

## Results and discussions

**Plant height (cm)**

The significantly maximum plant height was recorded as 21.04, 68.80, and 121.62 cm in  $T_9[N_{20}P_{40}K_{40}kg\ ha^{-1} + FYM_{10}\ t\ ha^{-1}]$  and the minimum plant height was recorded as 13.52, 50.45 and 82.53 cm in  $T_1$  (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 Chavanet *al.* (2015), Deshmukhet *al.* (2014).

**Comment [U7]:** how can you be sure that this is the path from FYM, even though the nutrient content of FYM is unknown

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

The significantly maximum number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 20.11, 37.95 and 46.88 in treatment  $T_9[N_{20}P_{40}K_{40}kg\ ha^{-1} + FYM_{10}\ t\ ha^{-1}]$  and the minimum number of leaves plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded as 4.75, 10.59 and 17.87 in  $T_1$  [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 Chavanet *al.* (2015), Ayub *al.* (2012).

**Comment [U8]:** What's similar?

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

The significantly maximum number of cluster plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 25.54 in treatment  $T_9[N_{20}P_{40}K_{40}kg\ ha^{-1} + FYM_{10}\ t\ ha^{-1}]$  respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum number of cluster plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 11.55 in treatment  $T_1$  [Absolute Control] respectively. Similar results were also reported by Chavanet *al.* (2015), Ayub *al.* (2012).

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

The significantly maximum number of pod cluster<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 12.12 in treatment  $T_9[N_{20}P_{40}K_{40}kg\ ha^{-1} + FYM_{10}\ t\ ha^{-1}]$  respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum number of pod cluster<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 4.64 in treatment  $T_1$  [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 Chavanet *al.* (2015), Deshmukhet *al.* (2014).

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

The significantly maximum number of pod plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 87.79 in treatment T<sub>9</sub>[N<sub>20</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>40</sub>kg ha<sup>-1</sup> + FYM<sub>10</sub> t ha<sup>-1</sup>] respectively and minimum number of pod plant<sup>-1</sup> was recorded 33.06 in treatment T<sub>1</sub>[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), Deshmukhet *al.* (2014).

#### **Length of pod (cm)**

The significantly maximum length of pod (cm) was recorded 12.77cm in treatment T<sub>9</sub>[N<sub>20</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>40</sub>kg ha<sup>-1</sup> + FYM<sub>10</sub> t ha<sup>-1</sup>] respectively which was superior all over other treatment combination. The minimum length of pod (cm) was recorded 9.92cm in treatment T<sub>1</sub>[Absolute Control] respectively. Similar findings were reported Deshmukhet *al.* (2014), Sajid *et al.* (2009), Singhet *al.* (2007).

#### **Total pod yield (qha<sup>-1</sup>)**

The significantly maximum pod yield (qha<sup>-1</sup>) was recorded 60.88 qha<sup>-1</sup> in treatment T<sub>9</sub>[N<sub>20</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>40</sub>kg ha<sup>-1</sup> + FYM<sub>10</sub> t ha<sup>-1</sup>] respectively, which was higher than pod yield any other treatment combination. The minimum of pod yield (qha<sup>-1</sup>) was recorded 32.38 qha<sup>-1</sup> in treatment T<sub>1</sub>(Absolute Control) respectively. Similar results were also reported by Deshmukhet *al.* (2014), Ayub *et al.* (2012), Sajid *et al.* (2009).

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

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

Comment [U9]: check again how to present the table

## 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 T<sub>9</sub> shows significantly maximum plant height, no. leaves, no. of clusters plant<sup>-1</sup>, no. of pod cluster<sup>-1</sup>, no of pod plant<sup>-1</sup>,length of pod (cm)and pod yieldof cluster bean as comparison to all over other treatment combinations.

## References

- Ayub, M., Ahmad, S., Ali, S., Ali, M. and Akhtar, M. (2010) Impact of nitrogen application on yield and quality of cluster bean (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba* L.). *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 12(4): 594-598.
- Ayub, M., Nadeem, M. A., Naeem, M., Tahir, M., Tariq, M. and Ahmad, W. (2012) Effect of different levels of P and K on growth, forage yield and quality of cluster bean (*CyamopsisTetragonoloba* L.) *The journal of animal and plant sciences* 22(2): 479-483.
- Aykroyd WR, Gopalan C, Balasubramanian SC. (1963) The nutritive value of Indian Foods and the planning of satisfactory diets. (6th revised ed). *Indian Council of Medical Research*, New Delhi 42.
- Chavan, A. S., Khafi, M. S., Raj, A. D. and Parmar, R. M. (2012) Effect of potassium and zinc on yield, protein content and uptake of micronutrient on cowpea [*Vignaunguiculata* (L.) walp.] *Agric. Sci. Digest*, 32(2): 175-177.
- Deshmukh, R. P., Nagre, P. K., Wagh, A. P. and Dod, V. N. (2014) Effect of Different Bio-fertilizers on Growth, Yield and Quality of Cluster bean. *Indian Journal of Advances in Plant R esearch(IJAPR)* 1 (2): -39-42; ISSN: 2347-8918
- Kherawat, B. S., Dhar, R., Shekhawat, K. and Shekhawat, N. S. (2013) Micronutrient Status in Cluster Bean (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba* L.). *Journal of soil science and plant nutrition*, 13(3): 564-576.
- Porter, J.R., Rao, R.C.N. and Yapa, L.P. (1996). Drought resistance of crops: Biotechnology in agriculture and forestry. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany.

**Comment [U10]:** references have not used Mendeley's application and the literature used is on average very old, it should be the last 5-10 years

Sajid, M., Ahmed, I. and Rab, A. (2009) Effect of nitrogen level on the yield and yield component of guar gum (*Cyamopsistetragonoloba* L.). *Am, Eurasian J. Sustain Agric* 3 (1): 29-32.

Singh, G., Singh, M. and Timsina, J. (2000) Effect of phosphorus levels and sources on growth and yield of clusterbean. *Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science*, 48(2): 262-266.

UNDER PEER REVIEW