

Effect of seed priming and moisture conservation measures on growth and yield of baby corn (*Zea mays* L.) under rainfed upland situation

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted during *rabi*, 2019-20 and 2020-21 at the PG experimental plot of the department of agronomy, BNCA to assess seed priming and moisture conservation measures on productivity and profitability of baby corn under rainfed situation. The soil of the experimental site was acidic (pH 4.64), sandy loam in texture, medium in organic carbon (0.64%), low in available N (232.06 kg ha⁻¹), P₂O₅ (13.84 kg ha⁻¹) and K₂O (115.27 kg ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out in factorial randomized block design with 4 levels of seed priming methods viz. S₀: No priming; S₁: Seed priming with 1% urea solution; S₂: priming with 1% potash solution (MOP); S₃: priming with 3 times diluted cow urine and 3 levels of soil moisture conservation measures viz. M₀: No mulching; M₁: use of bio mulch; M₂: use of black polythene mulch. Results revealed that, the highest and quick seedling emergence (11.96 numbers m⁻²) was recorded under the treatment of seed priming with three times diluted cow urine which was at par with the treatment of seed priming with 1% urea and 1% KCl (MOP) solution. The total number of leaves m⁻², total leaf area plant⁻¹ and leaf area index (LAI) of baby corn were also changed significantly due to different moisture conservation measures but those parameters remain static due to different seed priming methods. The CGR (g m⁻² day⁻¹), RGR, (g g⁻¹ day⁻¹) and NAR (mg cm⁻¹ day⁻¹) of baby corn were also changed significantly due to different soil moisture conservation measures. The highest and significant baby corn yield without husk (22.59 q ha⁻¹) with 305.61 q ha⁻¹ of green fodder yield along with harvest index (6.00), production efficiency (25.67 kg⁻¹ day⁻¹ ha⁻¹) and nutrient use productivity (9.41 kg⁻¹ ha⁻¹ kg⁻¹) were recorded under the treatment where black polythene mulching was used as soil moisture conservation measure.

Key words: Babycorn, seed priming, moisture conservation measures, production efficiency, Fertilizer use efficiency

Comment [U1]: Not bold

Introduction

Comment [U2]: Section number?

“Maize” (*Zea mays* L.) one of the most versatile cereal crops of the world belongs to the *Gramineae* family. Maize is regarded as the third major cereal crop after wheat and rice in world production (Zamir *et al.*, 2013). The various specialty maize types are: quality protein maize (QPM), baby maize, sweet maize, pop maize, waxy maize, high oil maize etc. In recent times, QPM, baby and sweet maize types are becoming popular among Indian farmers (Bhargaw, *et al.*, 2019). Baby maize is a young finger-like unfertilized cob with 1-3 cm emerged silk preferably harvested within 1-3 days of silk emergence, depending on the growing season. Cultivation of maize is done in all the growing seasons viz. summer, kharif and winter, but being a sensitive crop to deficient moisture as well as excess water, it is desirable to adopt water conservation practices. Preserving soil moisture is an important means to maintain the necessary water and also helps to minimize irrigation needs of the crop, which can be achieved through mulching which is the easiest way to conserve the soil moisture during dry periods. Basically, mulching conserves soil water by reducing soil evaporation and regulates soil temperature. The selection of mulch materials largely depends on availability of material, climate, durability, and cost-effectiveness. Again, the losses during this crop period can be overcome by seed priming method to increase the germination

percentage and to provide a better field establishment. Seed priming is a process known for its controlled hydration of seeds to a particular level that will only permit the pre-germinative metabolic activity, but prevents actual emergence of the radical (Farooq *et al.*, 2006). Seed priming practices before sowing can induce a better physiological status in seeds and has the capability to emerge as a promising strategy to improve better plant behaviour in the field.

Thus, the present study was undertaken to assess few seed priming (SP) and moisture conservation measures (MCM) on baby corn grown during *rabi* season to evaluate the performance under upland land drained situation.

Materials and methods

A field experiment was conducted in the PG experimental field of the department of Agronomy, Biswanath College of Agriculture during the *rabi* season of 2019-20 and 2020-21. The site was located in 26°7'26"N latitude and 93°13'30"E longitude having an elevation of 86.70 m above mean sea level. The experimental site falls in the Sub-tropical climatic region and enjoys monsoon type of climate. Summer is hot and humid; with an average temperature of 29°C. Summer rain is heavy, which is a boon for providing natural water to the fields but winters extend from the month of October to February are cold and generally dry, with an average temperature of 16°C. The total rainfall received during crop growth period was 175 mm. The weekly mean maximum temperature ranged from 23.54°C to 33.24°C and the weekly mean minimum temperature ranged from 5.53°C to 23.30°C. The weekly average relative humidity during morning hours ranged from 90.00 percent to 95.86 percent while evening relative humidity ranged from 51.86 percent to 75.00 percent. The experimental field was sandy loam in texture with a pH of 4.64 with a soil organic carbon content of 0.65%. The soil was low in available nitrogen content (232.06 kg/ha), low in available phosphorus (13.84 kg/ha) and low in available potassium (115.27 kg/ha).

The experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomised Block Design with three replications and two treatment factors viz. Seed priming (SP) with four levels *i.e.*, S₀: No priming, S₁: Seed priming with 1% urea solution, S₂: Seed priming with 1% MOP solution and S₃: Seed priming with 3 times diluted cow urine and moisture conservation measures (MCM) with three levels *i.e.*, M₀: No MCM, M₁: Use of bio-mulching and M₂: Use of black polythene mulch. The baby corn variety "golden baby" was sown during first fortnight of October and immature cobs were harvested from the mid of December. A fertilizer dose of 120:60:60 N:P₂O₅:K₂O kg ha⁻¹ with full dose of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash were applied in the furrows before sowing. Intercultural operations were carried out as per the requirement of crop. Baby corn was evaluated in terms of growth parameters like plant height at every 10 days interval till harvest, Crop Growth Rate (CGR), Relative Growth Rate (RGR), Number of leaves per plant, Leaf Area (mm²), Leaf Area Index (LAI), Net Assimilation Rate (NAR), Chlorophyll content index, Dry matter accumulation (g plant⁻¹) and collar diameter (cm). Again, yield attributing parameters were evaluated like Plant population (no. m⁻²), days to cob emergence, number of cobs per plant, weight of cob with husk (g cob⁻¹), weight of cob without husk (g cob⁻¹), length of cob with husk (cm), length of cob without husk (cm), girth of baby corn (cm) and for yield parameters like cob yield with and without husk (q ha⁻¹),

Comment [U3]: ?

Comment [U4]: Section number.

Comment [U5]: ?

Comment [U6]: It is good to have map of the experimental site.

green fodder yield ($q\ ha^{-1}$), Harvest Index (%), production efficiency ($kg\ day^{-1}\ ha^{-1}$) and nutrient use productivity ($kg\ ha^{-1}\ kg^{-1}$).

Result and discussion

Comment [U7]: Results and Discussion. Also, section number should be given.

Growth characters of Babycorn

Comment [U8]: Subsection number?

The seed priming treatment with 3 times diluted cow urine had a significant effect on initial growth stages of the crop and a higher plant height at 10 days after sowing (28.24 cm) was recorded over the control (24.83 cm) which might be due to better utilization of water and nutrients during early growth stages because of improved root system and shoot growth. The effect of different moisture conservation measures was found to be significant at all the growth stages of babycorn. A significant plant height (177.36 cm) was recorded at 70 DAS under black polythene mulch treatment whereas the lowest plant height (152.33 cm) recorded in control (Table-1). The reason behind such trend may be due to excellent weed control, regulation of soil temperature and better availability of soil moisture under black polythene mulch. The results are in conformity with the findings of Tian *et. al.* (2014) and Basu, *et. al.* (2005).

Seed priming had significantly affected the plant population at both 10 DAS and 30 DAS. At both the time interval, seed priming with 3 times diluted cow urine had significantly higher plant population over the control *i.e.*, 14.22 no. m^{-2} at 10 DAS and 14.56 no. m^{-2} at 30 DAS (Table-1). Improved plant population is probably the result of higher final emergence percentage. Similar results regarding plant population were reported by Hussain *et. al.* (2006). The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be non-significant in terms of plant population for the time interval recorded. However, the highest plant population (11.89 m^{-2} at 10 DAS and 13.92 m^{-2} at 30 DAS) was recorded for black polythene mulch treatment at both the time period which might be due to the better moisture conserved by the black polythene mulch.

Seed priming treatment has shown no significant difference in terms of collar diameter, length and girth of baby corn but the effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be significant. The maximum collar diameter (7.48 cm) was recorded under black polythene mulch which might be due to the effect of moisture conservation by using different mulching materials and the lowest collar diameter (6.88 cm) recorded under the treatment, where no moisture conservation measure was taken (Table-1). The result of Saleem *et. al.* (2017) revealed that the effect of seed priming is non-significant in terms of length of cob.

Chlorophyll Content Index

Comment [U9]: Subsection number?

The effect of seed priming was found to be non-significant at both 30 DAS and 50 DAS in terms of Chlorophyll Content Index. The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be significant at 30 DAS but non-significant at 50 DAS in respect to Chlorophyll Content Index. The highest value (31.62 at 30 DAS and 30.70 at 50 DAS) was recorded under black polythene mulch treatment which was statistically higher than straw mulch and the control (Table-2).

Leaf Area Index (LAI), Crop Growth Rate (CGR) and Net Assimilation Rate (NAR)

Comment [U10]: Subsection number?

The different growth rates *i.e.*, Relative Growth Rate (RGR), Crop Growth Rate (CGR) and Net Assimilation Rate (NAR) showed no significant difference among the different priming treatments (Table 2). Murungu, *et al.* (2004) also reported that seed priming had no significant effect in leaf area and number of leaves per plant of both maize and cotton. The maximum Leaf Area Index (1.12 at 30 DAS and 3.30 at 50 DAS) was recorded under black polythene mulch treatment which was found to be statistically higher over the control (No mulch). According to the findings of Xu *et al.* (2015), the higher growth rate promoted a greater LAI, which made it possible to maintain high levels of photosynthesis in the leaves. The effect of moisture conservation measures at both 30 DAS and 50 DAS was found to be statistically significant in case of crop growth rate. The moisture conservation measure with black polythene mulch treatment showed highest CGR value ($59.15 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ at 30 DAS and $18.32 \text{ g m}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ at 50 DAS) over the control at both the time intervals. The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be significant at 30 DAS but found to be non-significant at 50 DAS in case of RGR. The moisture conservation measure with black polythene mulch treatment recorded highest RGR value ($0.092 \text{ g g}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$ at 30 DAS) over the control. The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be statistically significant at both 30 DAS and 50 DAS in terms of NAR. The effect of moisture conservation measure with black polythene mulch recorded maximum NAR ($5.56 \text{ mg cm}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ at 30 DAS and $17.28 \text{ mg cm}^{-2} \text{ day}^{-1}$ at 50 DAS) over the control.

Dry matter accumulation

The effect of seed priming was found to be non-significant at both 30 DAS 50 DAS and 70 DAS in terms of dry matter accumulation. According, to Murungu, *et al.* (2010), seed priming failed to show any significant difference for dry matter accumulation in maize. The effect of moisture conservation measures on dry matter accumulation was found to be significant at 50 and 70 DAS. However, it was statistically non-significant at 30 DAS. The highest value (83.84 at 50 DAS and 138.34 at 50 DAS) was recorded under black polythene mulch treatment which was statistically higher than straw mulch and the control (Table 2). Kwabiah, *et al.* (2003) observed that microclimate modification induced by plastic mulch improved dry matter accumulation and its favorable distribution which in turn improved yield and yield attributing characters in baby corn.

Days to cob emergence

Seed priming has showed no significant effect on days to cob emergence. The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be significant in terms of number of days to cob emergence (Table 2). The lesser number of days (60.89 days) required for cob emergence was recorded for black polythene much treatment which was statistically significant over straw mulch (61.56 days) and control (65.11 days). The earliness of cob emergence under plastic mulch may be due to the increased metabolic activities accompanied by higher moisture and temperature.

Number of cobs per plant

The effect of seed priming was found to be non-significant in case of number of cobs per plant. However, the maximum cobs per plant (3.45) were recorded for seed priming with

Comment [U11]: Subsection number?

Comment [U12]: Subsection number?

Comment [U13]: Subsection number?

3 times diluted cow urine. The effect of moisture conservation measures was found to be non-significant. The treatment under black polythene mulch recorded the highest number of cobs per plant (3.11 cobs) and the lowest (2.68 cobs) recorded under control (Table 3).

Weight of cob with and without husk

The effect of seed priming was found to be statistically non-significant in respect of weight of cob without husk but significantly, higher weight of cob was recorded under use of black polythene mulch (55.01 g cob⁻¹) over straw mulch and control. The lowest weight of cob (35.21 g cob⁻¹) with husk was noticed under no mulch treatment. On the other hand, significantly higher weight of cob was recorded under black polythene mulch (8.13 g cob⁻¹). However, the lowest weight of cob without husk (5.84 g cob⁻¹) was noticed under no mulch treatment (Table 3).

Comment [U14]: Subsection number

Comment [U15]: ?

Yield of cob with and without husk

The effect of seed priming failed to show any significant difference in respect of yield of cob with husk and without husk but higher weight of cob (with husk) was recorded under bio-mulching (88.97 q ha⁻¹) over control (Table 3). The lowest weight of cob with husk (70.67 q ha⁻¹) was noticed under black polythene mulch treatment. On the other hand, the significant effect of moisture conservation measures was observed on yield of cob without husk. Significantly, higher cob yield (without husk) was recorded under black polythene mulch (22.59 q ha⁻¹) over straw mulch and control. The lowest cob yield without husk (17.95 q ha⁻¹) was noticed under no mulch treatment. The significant increase in cob was due to higher number of cobs plant⁻¹, higher cob weight and cob girth. The presence of a cover applied in mulching on the soil preserves the humidity of soil, promoting a microclimate favourable to microbial life, which has the direct consequence of improving the physiochemical properties of the soil which in turn improve the yield and yield attributing traits of baby corn.

Comment [U16]: Subsection number?

Green fodder yield

The effect of seed priming was found to be statistically non-significant in respect of green fodder yield but significantly higher green fodder yield (305.61q ha⁻¹) was recorded with treatment use of black polythene mulch over straw mulch and control (Table 3). The lowest green fodder yield (289.91 q ha⁻¹) was noticed under no mulch treatment. Higher green fodder yield is due to the higher plant height and more vegetative growth under black polythene mulch over bio-mulching and control.

Comment [U17]: Subsection number?

Harvest Index

The effect of seed priming failed to show any significant difference in respect to harvest index. Similar findings were recorded by Murungu, *et. al.* (2004). The significant effect of moisture conservation measures was observed on harvest index. Significantly higher harvest index was recorded under black polythene mulch (6.00%) over straw mulch and control. The lowest harvest index (4.78 %) was noticed under no mulch treatment (Table 3).

Comment [U18]: Subsection number

Comment [U19]: Subsection number?

Production efficiency

Comment [U20]: Subsection number

The effect of seed priming was found to be statistically non-significant in respect of production efficiency whereas, the significant effect of MCM was observed on production efficiency. A significantly higher production efficiency was recorded under black polythene mulch (25.67 kg day⁻¹ ha⁻¹) over straw mulch and control. The lowest production efficiency (20.40 kg day⁻¹ ha⁻¹) was noticed under no mulch treatment (Table 3). The results are in conformity with the findings of Mahajan *et. al.* (2003).

Fertilizer use efficiency

The effect of seed priming was found to be statistically non-significant in respect of fertilizer use efficiency. Afzal *et. al.* (2013) revealed that seed priming has no significant effect on fertilizer use efficiency. On the other hand, a significant effect of MCM was observed on fertilizer use efficiency. Significantly higher fertilizer use efficiency was recorded under black polythene mulch (9.41 kg ha⁻¹ kg⁻¹) over control. The lowest fertilizer use efficiency (7.48 kg ha⁻¹ kg⁻¹) noticed under no mulch treatment (Table 3).

Comment [U21]: Subsection number?

Conclusion

Among all the seed priming treatments, seed priming with 3 times diluted cow urine showed significant effect in terms of plant height at 10 DAS and plant population at both 10 and 30 DAS. All the other growth parameters, yield attributing parameters and yield parameters failed to show any significant effect for seed priming treatments.

Again, under moisture conservation measures mulching with black polythene mulch recorded superior performance for different growth, yield attributing parameters and yield of baby corn.

Based on the results of the present investigation it can be concluded that, the baby corn can be grown during *rabi* season under rainfed upland situation with seed priming with 1% urea solution, 1% potash (MOP) or 3 times diluted cow urine for 8 hours along with the use of black polythene mulch as the moisture conservation measure for higher growth and yield of the crop.

Comment [U22]: Section number?
Conclusion and Recommendations.

References

- Afzal, S., Akbar, N., Ahmad, Z. and Maqsood, Q. (2013). Role of seed priming with zinc in improving the hybrid maize (*Zea mays* L.) yield. *American-Eurasian J. Agric. & Environ. Sci.* **13**(3): 301-306.
- Basu, S., Sharma, S.P. and Daldani, M. (2005). Effect of hydro-priming on field emergence crop performance and seed yield of maize parental lines during winter and spring-summer season. *Seed. Res.*, **33**(1):24-27.

- Bhargaw, A. and Madane, D.A. (2019). Effect on various types of priming techniques on biochemical changes in fresh and accelerated aged seeds of baby corn (*Zea mays* L.). *Plant Arch.* **20**(2): 2051-2053.
- Farooq, M., Basra, S.M.A., Tabassum, R. and Afzal, I.(2006). Enhancing the performance of direct seeded fine rice by seed priming. *Plant Prod.*, **9**(4): 446-456.
- Hussain, M., Farooq, M., Basra, S.M.A and Ahmad, N. (2006). Influence of seed priming techniques on the seedling establishment, yield and quality of hybrid sunflower. *Int. J. Agri. Biol.* **8**(1): 14-18.
- Kwabiah, A.B., Stoskopf, N.C., Palm, C.A., Voroney, R.P., Rao, M.R., Gacheru, E. (2003). Phosphorus availability and maize response to organic and inorganic fertilizer inputs in a short-term study in western Kenya. *AgricuEcosyst. Environ.* **95**(1): 49-59.
- Mahajan, G., Sharda, R., Kumar, A. and Singh, K.G. (2007). Effect of plastic mulch on economizing irrigation water and weed control in baby corn sown by different methods. *African J. of Agric. Res.* **2**(1): 019-026.
- Murungu, F.S.,Chiduzza, C., Nyamudeza, P.,Clark, L.J. and Whalley, W.R. (2004). Effect of on-farm seed priming on emergence, growth and yield of cotton and maize in semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe. *Expl. Agric.***40**:23-36.
- Murungu, F.S. and Madanzi, T. (2010). Seed priming, genotype and sowing date effects on emergence, growth and yield of wheat in a tropical low altitude area of Zimbabwe. *African J. of Agrcl. Res.* **5**(17): 2341-2349.
- Saleem, M., Iqbal, M.F., Javed, S., Khan, M.K., Qamar, F.M., Manzoor, S. U., Hussain, M. and Iqbal, Z. (2017). Effects of different seed priming techniques on the performance of maize hybrids planted under different sowing times. *Int. J. Adv. Biol. Sci.* **4**(6):18-24.
- Tian, Y., Guan, B., Daowei, Z., Yu, J., Li, G. and Lou, Y. (2014). Responses of seed germination, seedling growth, and seed yield traits to Seed pretreatment in Maize (*Zea mays* L.). *The sci. World J. doi.org/10.1155/2014/834630*.
- Xu, Jie., Li, C., Liu, H., Zhou, P., Tao, Z. and Wang, P. (2015). The effects of plastic film mulching on maize growth and water use in dry and rainy years in Northeast China. *Journal pone.* **10**(5): 125-781.

Zamir, M.S.I., Javeed, H.M.R., Ahmed,A.U.H., Sarwar, N.,Shehzad, M., Sarwar, M.A. and Iqbal,S. (2013). Effect of tillage and organic mulches on growth, yield and quality of autumn planted maize (*Zea mays* L.) and soil physical properties. *CercetariAgronomiceInMoldovo*. **2**(54): 228-239.

Comment [U23]: Use journal format for reference listing

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table-1: Effect of treatments on growth parameters of babycorn

Treatments	Plant height (cm)		Plant population (no. m ⁻²)		Collar diameter (cm)	LAI		Dry matter accumulation (g plant ⁻¹)	
	10 DAS	70 DAS	10 DAS	30 DAS		30 DAS	50 DAS	50 DAS	70 DAS
Seed Priming (S)									
S0: No priming	24.83	162.11	10.56	10.78	7.14	1.13	3.10	61.53	117.23
S1: Seed priming with 1% urea solution	27.41	168.44	13.67	13.98	6.83	1.08	3.39	64.27	120.54
S2: Seed priming with 1% potash solution	27.43	160.78	13.44	14.54	7.51	1.06	3.10	71.61	121.98
S3: Seed priming with 3 times diluted cow urine	28.24	161.70	14.22	14.56	6.61	1.06	3.31	30.59	115.34
SE(d)	0.63	5.57	1.58	1.62	0.66	0.053	0.17	5.04	6.35
C.D.(P=0.05)	1.342	NS	2.53	2.53	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Moisture Conservation measures (M)									
M0: No MCM	23.44	152.33	11.19	11.96	6.88	1.02	3.08	69.30	126.45
M1: Use of bio-mulching	26.55	160.08	11.73	13.58	6.71	1.10	3.30	75.36	131.21
M2: Use of black polythene mulch	27.45	177.36	11.89	13.92	7.48	1.12	3.30	83.84	138.34
S.E(d)	1.55	4.82	0.29	1.24	0.23	0.032	0.10	4.36	5.76
C.D.(P=0.05)	3.65	10.00	NS	NS	0.98	0.09	0.09	9.05	9.21
Interaction (S×M)									
SE(d)	1.09	9.65	7.94	6.28	0.47	0.09	0.29	8.73	8.96
CD (P=0.05)	3.265	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS

• Data represented average of two years of experiments.

- Data represented average of two years of experiments.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

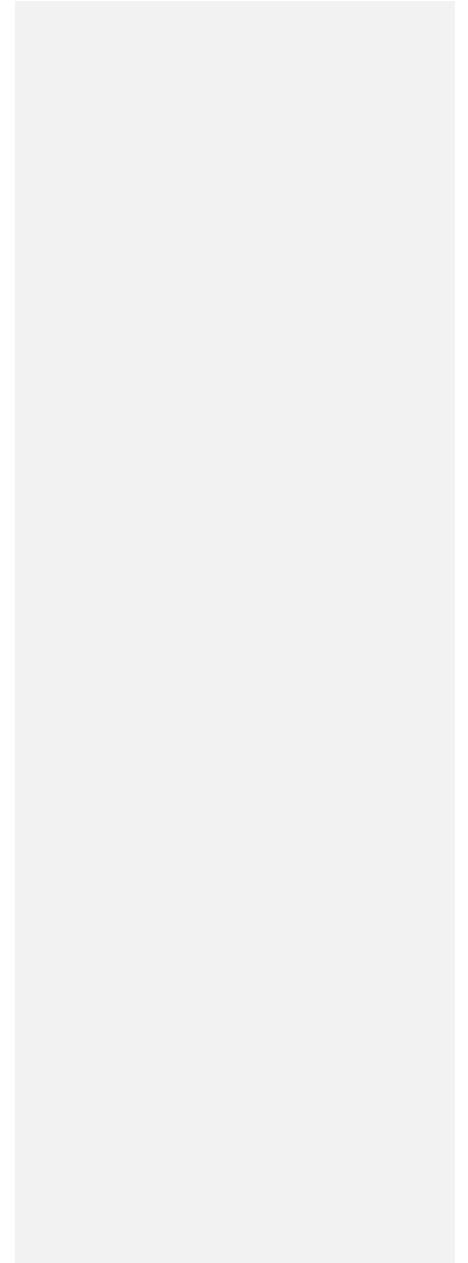


Table-3: Effect of different treatments on yield attributes and yield of baby corn

- Data represented average of two years of experiments.

Treatments	Number of cob plant ⁻¹	Baby corn wt (g)		Yield (q ha ⁻¹)		Green fodder yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index	Production efficiency (Kg ⁻¹ Day ⁻¹ ha ⁻¹)	Nutrient use efficiency (Kg ⁻¹ ha ⁻¹ kg ⁻¹)
		With husk	Without husk	With husk	Without husk				
Seed Priming (S)									
S0: No priming	2.75	46.74	7.05	81.86	19.04	294.49	5.06	21.64	7.93
S1: Seed priming with 1% urea solution	3.16	44.07	6.84	83.05	20.22	304.58	5.22	22.98	8.43
S2: Seed priming with 1% potash solution	2.98	46.13	7.29	84.90	20.73	309.16	5.26	23.55	8.64
S3: Seed priming with 3 times diluted cow urine	3.45	45.59	6.18	82.76	20.72	299.39	5.42	23.54	8.63
SE(d)	0.26	0.78	0.95	1.92	0.63	5.78	0.23	1.11	0.86
C.D.(P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Moisture Conservation measures (M)									
M0: No MCM	2.68	35.21	5.84	85.28	17.95	289.91	4.78	20.40	7.48
M1: Use of bio-mulching	3.05	39.18	6.54	88.97	19.99	293.70	5.22	22.72	8.33
M2: Use of black polythene mulch	3.11	55.01	8.13	70.67	22.59	305.61	6.00	25.67	9.41
S.E(d)	0.23	0.24	0.13	4.26	0.54	5.01	0.69	0.62	0.73
C.D.(P=0.05)	NS	0.51	0.27	8.84	1.13	10.39	1.35	1.28	1.27
Interaction (S×M)									
SE(d)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	1.04	1.23	1.15
CD (P=0.05)	9.59	9.40	12.73	12.79	6.59	14.54	NS	NS	NS

- Data represented average of two years of experiments.

Comment [U24]: Use standard format for tabulation. Tables are better under