

# Effect of Irrigation Frequencies and Foliar application of Zinc and Boron on Growth and Yield of Yellow Sarson (*Brassica rapa*)

## ABSTRACT

A field experiment was carried out during the winter (*Rabi*) season of 2021-22 on sandy loam soil at C.S. Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur (U.P.) to study the Growth, yield of Yellow Sarson (*Brassica rapa*) influenced by different irrigation frequencies and foliar application of micronutrients (Zinc and Boron). Three irrigation (main plot) and four micronutrients level (sub plot) treatments were tested with "Split Plot Design" to know the influence of irrigation frequencies and micronutrients level on Yellow Sarson. To assess the effect of irrigation frequencies on yellow sarson, the treatment included IR<sub>1</sub>(one irrigation at 30 DAS), IR<sub>2</sub>(two irrigations at 30 and 55 DAS) and IR<sub>3</sub> (three irrigations at 30 DAS, 55 DAS and 90 DAS) and to assess the effect of micronutrients level, the treatments were F<sub>0</sub> (control), F<sub>1</sub>(0.5% zinc at 30-35 and 40-45 DAS) and F<sub>2</sub>(0.2% boron at 30-35 and 40-45 DAS) and F<sub>3</sub>(0.5% zinc+0.2% boron at 30-35 and 40-45 DAS). Treatment IR<sub>3</sub> was found to be significantly superior to IR<sub>2</sub> and IR<sub>1</sub> treatments. The maximum seed yield was with the three irrigation frequencies IR<sub>3</sub> (30+55+90 DAS) which were higher by 10.56 and 37.23 per cent than IR<sub>2</sub> and IR<sub>1</sub> treatments respectively. Regarding micronutrients the maximum seed yield was obtained in F<sub>3</sub> treatment which was higher by 8.21, 14.42 and 21.78 percent than F<sub>2</sub>, F<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>0</sub> treatments in a relative manner. The maximum seed yield was obtained with IR<sub>3</sub> X F<sub>3</sub> interaction which was higher by 21.70, 13.20 and 7.92 per cent than then IR<sub>3</sub>F<sub>0</sub>, IR<sub>3</sub>F<sub>1</sub>, and IR<sub>3</sub>F<sub>2</sub> treatment combination.

**Keywords:** foliar, micronutrients, irrigation frequencies

## Introduction

Rapeseeds and Mustard are important *rabi* season oilseed crop in India which belongs to the family Cruciferae. Rapeseed and Mustard is a prominent Oil seed crop being next to Soyabean. India is one of the top countries in the world for producing oilseeds, accounting for 10% of global production and 16.2% of the world's total area. Within the category of field crops, oilseed is India's second-largest agricultural product after cereals. It significantly affects the value of all agricultural commodities in India. In addition to being a fundamental

component of the human diet, oils and fats are important raw materials used to make a variety of products, including soap, paint, hair oils, lubricants, varnishes, pharmaceuticals, auxiliaries, textiles, etc. It contributes significantly to the Indian economy, making up 12 percent of the value of all agricultural commodities, around 3.0 percent of the gross national production, and 27 percent of the gross cultivated area (rapeseed and mustard). Only seven of these oilseed crops groundnut, rapeseed, and mustard; soybean, sesame, sunflower, safflower, and Niger are suitable for human consumption. Linseed and castor are not suitable for human consumption. **(DAC&FW, Annual Report 2020-21).**

Mustard contains 37-49% oil, 25-32% protein, 7% ash, 0.6% calcium, 1.45% phosphorus, 0.6% magnesium, 0.05% manganese and good source of vitamins, thiamine 5.2 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), niacin 160 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), riboflavin 3.7 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), pantothenic acid 9.5 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), folic acid 2.3 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), chlorine 6.7 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>), and tocopherols 1.5 (mg g<sup>-1</sup>). The cake contains 42% crude proteins and 7% ash **(Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2010).**

Zinc is an important constituent of several enzymes which regulate various metabolic processes in plants and also influences the formation of several growth hormones like IAA in plants. Zinc stimulates the pod setting, seed formation and oil synthesis in the seeds of mustard and it increases the biological seed and stover yield of mustard **(Meena et al., 2016).** Mustard is quite responsive to micronutrients zinc (Zn) and boron (B), which play an important role in the growth and development of this crop. Availability of boron to plants is affected by a variety of soil factors including soil pH, texture, moisture, temperature, oxide content, carbonate content, organic matter content and clay mineralogy **(Goldberg et al., 2000).** Its deficiency has been realized as the second most important micronutrient constraint in crops after that of zinc on the global scale **(Ahmed et al., 2012).** Boron also helps in flowers and pollen grain formation. Boron application produced the best quality seeds with respect to the protein content of mustard. Boron deficiency in mustard may cause sterility e.g., fewer pods and fewer seeds pod<sup>-1</sup>, attributing low seed yield **(Islam and Anwar 1994).**

## **Materials and Methods**

### **Experimental Site**

The experiment was conducted at **SIF, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur.** The City Kanpur Nagar is situated in the alluvial tract of Gangetic plains in the Central part of Uttar Pradesh between 25°56' to 28°58' North latitude

and 79°31' to 80° East longitudes and at an elevation of 125.9 meters from sea level. It is situated in the alluvial belt of the Gangetic plain of central U.P. India.

### Edaphic Condition

The soil of the experimental field was sandy loam in texture and slightly alkaline in pH (7.3). Organic carbon in the soil was 0.4% which was estimated by the rapid titration method given by Walkley and Black, 1934. The available Nitrogen in the soil was 217.0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, which was estimated by the Alkaline permanganate method given by Subbiah and Asija, 1956. The available Phosphorus was 17.0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> estimated by Olsen's method given by Jackson, 1967. The available K was 145.0 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> which was estimated by the Flame photometer method given by Jackson, 1967.

### Experimental Details:

The experiment was laid out in a split-plot design with three replications. The main plot treatment consisted of three levels of irrigation viz. IR<sub>1</sub> (one irrigation at 30 DAS), IR<sub>2</sub> (two irrigations at 30 DAS and 55 DAS), IR<sub>3</sub> (three irrigations at 30 DAS, 55 DAS and 90 DAS), whereas four levels of (micronutrients Zinc & Boron) i.e., F<sub>0</sub> (control), F<sub>1</sub> (0.5% Zinc), F<sub>2</sub> (0.2% Boron) and F<sub>3</sub> (0.5% zinc + 0.2% boron) were applied to sub-plots. So, the total number of treatment combinations was twelve. The treatments were replicated thrice to avoid any effect of heterogeneity. The treatments within main plots and sub-plots were allocated randomly in each replication as per the standard procedure. The treatment details with symbolic representation are given in Table 1.

**Table 1: Treatment combinations**

Symbol	Treatments
IR <sub>1</sub> F <sub>0</sub>	One irrigation (30DAS) + control
IR <sub>1</sub> F <sub>1</sub>	One irrigation (30DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>1</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	One irrigation (30DAS) + B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>1</sub> F <sub>3</sub>	One irrigation (30DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>2</sub> F <sub>0</sub>	Two irrigations (30DAS+55DAS) + Control

IR <sub>2</sub> F <sub>1</sub>	Two irrigations (30DAS+55DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	Two irrigations (30DAS+55DAS) + B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>2</sub> F <sub>3</sub>	Two irrigations (30DAS+55DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>3</sub> F <sub>0</sub>	Three irrigations (30DAS+55DAS+90DAS) + Control
IR <sub>3</sub> F <sub>1</sub>	Three irrigations (30DAS+55DAS+90DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>3</sub> F <sub>2</sub>	Three irrigations (30DAS+55DAS+90DAS) + B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS
IR <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub>	Three irrigations (30DAS+55DAS+90DAS) + Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS

### Land preparation:

Land preparation was started after harvesting of *kharif* crop, and pre-sowing irrigation was given to the field for proper germination of seed. One ploughing was done by disc plough followed by two cross ploughing by tractor-drawn cultivator and each ploughing was followed by planking so that the soil was done properly to make the soil firm, friable and level to ensure proper germination of seed.

### Nutrient application:

The fertilizers were applied at the rate of 120kg N, 60kg P<sub>2</sub> O<sub>5</sub>, and 60kg K<sub>2</sub>O ha<sup>-1</sup>. A full amount of phosphorus and potash and 75% nitrogen was applied as basal at the time of sowing in the form of Urea, DAP and MOP while the remaining amount of nitrogen was applied after first irrigation as a top dressing. The requirement of Zn at the rate of 0.5% was applied as spray as per treatment from Zinc sulphate. And for the requirement of Boron the rate of 0.2% was applied as a spray as per treatment from Borax.

### Sowing

After the final field preparation, the seed of **Pitambari Yellow sarson** was sown at the rate of 5 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> at a row distance of 45 cm. The variety is an early maturing variety. It takes 110-

115 days to mature in Rabi season. It is suitable for growing in whole Uttar Pradesh. The height of the plant is 135-145 cm. The potential yield of this variety is 22.38 q ha<sup>-1</sup>.

## Results and Discussion

### Effect of irrigation frequencies and micronutrients spray on Growth characters of Mustard

An explicit effect of irrigation frequencies was observed on growth attributing characters of rapeseed plant viz., plant height, primary and secondary branches plant<sup>-1</sup> of the crop during the experimentation. Application of three irrigations at 30 DAS, 55 DAS and 90 DAS (IR<sub>3</sub>) significantly enhanced the growth attributing characters followed by two irrigations at 30 DAS and 55 DAS. Plant height in treatment IR<sub>1</sub> (30 DAS) was not significantly influenced due to different irrigation frequencies. Data about plant height is given in Table 2.

The highest plant height was recorded with treatment F<sub>3</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS). Which proved significantly superior over all other treatments like F<sub>0</sub> (RDF + control), F<sub>1</sub> (RDF + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) and F<sub>2</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of B<sub>0</sub> @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) at all the dates of observation (Table 2). The research also confirms the findings of Hamouda *et al.* (2018) and Karimunnisa *et al.* (2021). Application of treatment F<sub>3</sub>(RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) significantly produced a greater number of secondary branches plant<sup>-1</sup> than control (Table 3). Similar results were also reported by Verma *et al.* (2018) and Karimunnisa *et al.* (2021).

**Table 2: Effect of irrigation frequencies and micronutrients spray on Plant height (cm) of yellow sarson at different stages of crop growth**

Treatment	Plant height (cm)				
	20 DAS	40 DAS	60 DAS	80 DAS	100 DAS
<b>Irrigation frequency</b>					
IR <sub>1</sub>	6.388	35.336	96.912	102.505	107.058
IR <sub>2</sub>	6.412	35.305	101.628	106.210	113.508
IR <sub>3</sub>	6.435	35.343	101.727	106.658	118.950
S.E. (d)±	0.160	0.607	1.178	1.735	1.886
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	3.253	4.791	5.376

<b>Micronutrient levels (Zn &amp; Bo)</b>					
F <sub>0</sub>	6.367	32.187	96.167	100.94	106.517
F <sub>1</sub>	6.400	34.170	98.677	103.99	111.073
F <sub>2</sub>	6.440	36.550	101.643	106.72	115.267
F <sub>3</sub>	6.463	38.404	103.870	108.84	119.830
S.E. (d)±	0.264	0.984	1.178	1.851	2.362
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	2.068	2.985	3.890	5.000
<b>F(IR)</b>					
S.E.(d)±	0.394	1.480	2.409	3.341	4.090
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
<b>IR(F)</b>					
S.E.(d)±	0.458	1.705	2.461	3.206	4.013
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

Three irrigations produced the tallest plant height at the harvest stage over other treatments. A significant improvement in the plant height was observed with increasing the irrigation frequencies i.e., one irrigation to three irrigation in treatments (Table 2). Water is the chief metabolic constituent of the plant body and increasing the irrigation frequencies increases the plant's metabolic activity which significantly affects the plant's height. The more water availability with three irrigations enabled the plants to grow taller than other irrigation frequencies at all stages. A similar result was also reported by Tyagi and Upadhyay 2017, Barick *et al.* (2020) and Yadav *et al.*, (2021).

Three irrigations significantly increased the number of secondary branches per plant as compared to other irrigation frequencies (Table 3) The increased growth as a result of high water potential in plants produces a higher number of branches. Similar results were also reported by Dudwal *et al.* (2013) and Yadav *et al.* (2021).

**Table 3: Effect of irrigation frequencies and micronutrient spray on Number of secondary branches plant<sup>-1</sup> of yellow sarson crop at different crop growth stages.**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Number of secondary branch plant<sup>-1</sup></b>
------------------	--

	<b>60 DAS</b>	<b>80 DAS</b>	<b>100 DAS</b>
<b>Irrigation frequency</b>			
IR <sub>1</sub>	8.405	9.557	9.608
IR <sub>2</sub>	9.065	10.44	10.558
IR <sub>3</sub>	9.093	10.833	10.928
S.E.(d)±	0.205	0.279	0.172
C.D. (5%)	0.567	0.769	0.489
<b>Micronutrients levels (Zn &amp; B)</b>			
F <sub>0</sub>	8.383	9.433	9.517
F <sub>1</sub>	8.760	10.210	10.363
F <sub>2</sub>	8.790	10.600	10.673
F <sub>3</sub>	9.030	10.863	10.903
S.E. (d)±	0.181	0.262	0.216
C.D. (5%)	0.379	0.550	0.458
<b>F(IR)</b>			
S.E. (d)±	0.365	0.508	0.375
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
<b>IR(F)</b>			
S.E. (d)±	0.313	0.453	0.367
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

The days taken 50% siliqua initiation was significantly influenced by irrigation treatments. The maximum number of days counted was recorded with treatment IR<sub>3</sub> which was followed by treatment IR<sub>2</sub> and treatment IR<sub>1</sub> (Table 4)

**Table 4: Effect of irrigation frequencies and micronutrient spray on Days taken 50% siliqua initiation of yellow sarson.**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>Days taken 50% siliqua initiation</b>
<b>Irrigation frequency</b>	

IR <sub>1</sub>	74.430
IR <sub>2</sub>	80.510
IR <sub>3</sub>	81.065
S.E.(d) ±	1.261
C.D (5%)	3.595
<b>Micronutrients levels</b>	
F <sub>0</sub>	81.440
F <sub>1</sub>	79.350
F <sub>2</sub>	77.697
F <sub>3</sub>	76.187
S.E.(d) ±	1.623
C.D. (5%)	3.436
<b>F(IR)</b>	
S.E.(d)±	2.811
C.D. (5%)	N.S.
<b>IR(F)</b>	
S.E.(d)±	2.742
C.D. (5%)	N.S.

### **Effect of irrigation frequencies and micronutrients spray on yield of Mustard**

The maximum number of siliqua plant<sup>-1</sup> increased significantly with treatment F<sub>3</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS). These results confirm the findings of Rao *et al.* (2006) and Karimunnisa *et al.* (2021). Application of micronutrient also significantly increased the number of seeds siliqua<sup>-1</sup> up to application of F<sub>3</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) which was significantly superior to F<sub>0</sub> (RDF + control), F<sub>1</sub>(RDF + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) but remain at par with and F<sub>2</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS). The maximum value of test weight was also obtained with the application of treatment F<sub>3</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and Bo @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45

DAS) which is significantly superior over F<sub>0</sub> (RDF + control) and F<sub>1</sub>(RDF + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) but at par with F<sub>2</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS). This might be attributed to the increased translocation of photosynthates towards the seed resulting in the formation of bold seeds (Karimunnisa *et al.* (2021)

Application of treatment F<sub>3</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) significantly increased the number of siliqua plant<sup>-1</sup>, length of siliqua, number of seeds siliqua<sup>-1</sup> and 1000 seed weight (Table 5), over treatment F<sub>0</sub> (RDF + control), treatment F<sub>1</sub> (RDF + Zn @ 0.5% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS) and treatment F<sub>2</sub> (RDF + foliar spray of B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 40-45 DAS).

**Table 5: Yield attributes of yellow sarson as influenced by irrigation frequencies and micronutrients spray**

Treatment	Siliquae plant <sup>-1</sup>	Siliqua length (cm)	Seed Siliqua <sup>-1</sup>	Test weight (g)
<b>Irrigation frequency</b>				
IR <sub>1</sub>	294.045	6.695	35.707	3.808
IR <sub>2</sub>	302.888	6.877	37.992	4.052
IR <sub>3</sub>	309.015	7.032	41.865	4.225
S.E.(d)±	3.700	0.057	0.658	0.056
C.D. (5%)	10.214	0.158	1.876	0.155
<b>Micronutrient level</b>				
F <sub>0</sub>	287.657	6.543	35.280	3.863
F <sub>1</sub>	300.347	6.813	37.110	3.983
F <sub>2</sub>	307.793	7.000	39.560	4.083
F <sub>3</sub>	312.133	7.117	42.126	4.183
S.E.(d)±	4.512	0.072	0.805	0.082
C.D. (5%)	9.482	0.151	1.704	0.172
F(IR)				

S.E.(d)±	7.609	0.120	1.394	0.128
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.s.
IR(F)				
S.E.(d)±	7.816	0.125	1.375	0.141
C.D. (5%)	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.

The length of siliqua (cm) was significantly influenced by irrigation treatments. The highest length of siliqua was recorded with treatment IR<sub>3</sub> (7.03) which was found significantly higher over treatment IR<sub>1</sub> (6.69) but remained at par with the treatment IR<sub>2</sub> (6.87). The effect of **micronutrients on siliqua length (cm)** was significant. The highest siliqua length was recorded with treatment F<sub>3</sub> (7.11) which was significantly higher over control (6.54) and treatment F<sub>1</sub> (6.81) but remained at par with treatment F<sub>2</sub> (7.00). The interaction effect of irrigation X micronutrient was found non-**significant but the interaction** of IR<sub>3</sub> X F<sub>3</sub> produced **the highest siliqua** length.

## Conclusion

Based upon the results of the present investigation the following conclusions are drawn: it may be **concluded that the highest seed yield**, water use and economics were obtained with three irrigations and Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 45-50 DAS. It may be advised that the application of irrigations to yellow sarson (*Brassica rapa*) at 30 DAS, 55 DAS and 90 DAS were found best for getting maximum yield. If two irrigations are **available, they should be applied** at 30 DAS and 55 **DAS to obtain higher** yields and water use efficiency. According to the results obtained from this research, it can be **recommended that the application of micronutrient F<sub>3</sub> (Zn @ 0.5% and B @ 0.2% at 30-35 DAS and 45-50 DAS)** is best for getting maximum yield.

## References

- Meena, B. L., Kumar, A., Meena, R. L., & Kaledhonkar, M. J. (2016). Zinc and Iron Management for Quality Seed Production of Mustard in Salt Affected Soils.
- Goldberg, S., Lesch, S. M., & Suarez, D. L. (2000). Predicting boron adsorption by soils using soil chemical parameters in the constant capacitance model. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 64(4), 1356-1363.

- Ahmad, W., Zia, M. H., Malhi, S. S., Niaz, A., & Ullah, S. (2012). Boron Deficiency in soils and crops: a review. *Crop plant*, 2012, 65-97.
- Islam, M. S., & Anwar, M. N. (1994). Production technologies of oilseed crops. In *Recommendations and future plans. In proceedings of workshop of transfer of Technology of Crops under Research, Extension Linkage programme. BARI, Gazipur* (pp. 20-27).
- Hamouda, H. A., Anany, T. G., & El-Bassyouni, M. S. S. (2018). Growth and yield of dry bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) as affected by Zn and B foliar application. *Middle East Journal of Agriculture Research*, 7(2), 639-649.
- Karimunnisa, S., Umesha, C., & Khan, S. A. (2021). Effect of foliar application of Boron and soil application of Zinc levels on growth and yield of Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*). *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, 10(8), 1341-1344.
- Tyagi, P. K., & Upadhyay, A. K. (2017). Growth, yield and water use efficiency of Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) as influenced by irrigation frequency and row spacing. *Journal of Oilseed Brassica*, 1(1), 27-36.
- Verma, V., Maurya, C. L., Tomar, S., & Singh, R. P. (2018). Effect of different levels of zinc and sulphur on yield and yield attributing characters of indian mustard. *Int. J. Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci*, 7(7), 1573-1585.
- Yadav, M., Yadav, K. K., Singh, D. P., Lakhawat, S. S., & Vyas, A. K. (2021). Effect of irrigation frequency and zinc fertilization on growth and yield of Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* (L.)).
- Barick, B. B., Patra, B. C., & Bandyopadhyay, P. (2020). Performance of rapeseed (*Brassica campestris* L.) under varied irrigation and sowing methods. *Journal of crop and weed*, 16(2), 269-273.
- Dudwal, B. L., Yadav, S. K., Kumar, R., Meena, R. L., & Hassim, M. (2013). Performance and production potential of mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) to different levels of irrigation in the central plain zone of Utar Pradesh, India. *Agricultural Science Digest-A Research Journal*, 33(1), 33-37.
- Rao, K. T., Naidu, G. J., & Subbaiah, G. (2006). Effect of foliar application of micronutrient on yield and yield attributes on Indian mustard {*Brassica juncea* (L.)}. *Agricultural Science Digest*, 26(2), 144-146.