

Influence of Integrated Nutrient Management on the productivity of *kharif* Redgram (*Cajanuscajan* L.)

Abstract:

A field experiment was conducted during *kharif* season of 2021-22 at Agricultural Research Station, Tandur, Vikarabad, Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University (PJTSAU) under deep black soils to study the effect of integrated nutrient management on the growth and yield of *kharif* redgram (*Cajanuscajan* L.). The treatments comprised 9 different integrated nutrient management practices. Among the treatments, application of 100% RDF, FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹, *Rhizobium* and PSB recorded significantly higher seed yield (1898 kg ha⁻¹) and stalk yield (6275 kg ha⁻¹), which was found to be on par with application of 75% RDF, FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹, *Rhizobium* and PSB.

Keywords: Integrated nutrient management, Redgram, Fertilizer, FYM, *Rhizobium*, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB).

Introduction

Redgram, also known as pigeon pea (*Cajanuscajan*), stands as the fifth most prominent grain legume crop globally and holds second position in India after chickpea. It holds a significant position in the agricultural landscape as a vital pulse crop due to its nutritional value and economic importance. It is a perennial legume from the family Fabaceae, which has high market price for its nutritive value, dietary fibre and capacity to fix atmospheric nitrogen, enhancing the fertility of the land and supplying it with nutrients. Redgram is mainly consumed in the form of split pulse as dal, green leaves are used as quality fodder and dry stems make an excellent fuel wood.

“Globally, redgram is grown in an area of 63.57 lakh hectares with a production of 54.75 lakh tonnes and productivity of 861.25 kg ha⁻¹ (FAO STAT, 2021-22). “India ranks first in redgram production globally with 42.2 lakh tonnes cultivated under 49.0 lakh hectares with productivity of 861 kg ha⁻¹” (India stat, 2021-22).

“As the global population continues to grow, the demand for proteinrich food sources, such as redgram, escalates. However, the challenge lies in maintaining and increasing its yield amidst changing climatic conditions and depleting soil fertility. The unregulated use of synthetic fertilizers has resulted in detrimental consequences including, soil contamination, water basin pollution, microbial and insect destruction, heightened vulnerability to diseases, and reduced soil fertility. The use of organic manure and biofertilizers is economical, eco-friendly, more efficient, productive and accessible to marginal and small farmers over chemical fertilizers” (Mathan et al., 1994; Veeranna et al., 2023). Although these manures and biofertilizers often fall short in fully replacing the rapid nutrient supply provided by chemical fertilizers, hence Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) offers a comprehensive approach by synergistically blending these methods, optimizing nutrient availability, promoting sustainable growth and minimizing negative ecological consequences. This integrative approach not only optimizes nutrient availability but also addresses the concerns regarding environmental sustainability and soil health.

“The interactive benefits of combining organic and inorganic nutrient sources along with biofertilizers have shown to be more effective compared to using each component separately” (Palaniappan and Annadurai, 2007). “Organic manure on the other side, provide a good substrate for the growth of the microorganism and maintain a favourable nutrient supply environment to the crop. The use of *rhizobium* and phosphate solubilizing microorganism with organic manure may prove a viable option for sustaining crop production. As a result, the integrated approach of supplying nutrients through chemical fertilizers alongside organic manure and biofertilizers is gaining importance” (Pandey et al. 2013). Keeping these considerations in view, the present study was undertaken to estimate the effect of integrated nutrient management practices on the productivity of redgram.

Material and methods

The field experiment was conducted at Agricultural Research Station, Tandur, Vikarabad (Dist.), Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University, during *kharif* season, 2021-22 to study the effect of integrated nutrient management practices in redgramon deep black soils. The soil of experimental site had a pH of 7.48, containing 0.44 % organic carbon, low available nitrogen (174.5 kg ha^{-1}), medium in available phosphorus (20.0 kg ha^{-1}) and high in available potassium (372.9 kg ha^{-1}). Total rainfall received during the crop season was 542 mm. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design comprising 9 treatments i.e., T₁: Control, T₂: 50% RDF (10:25:0 NPK kg ha^{-1}) + 50% FYM (2.5 t ha^{-1}), T₃: 75% RDF (15:37.5:0 NPK kg ha^{-1}) + 25% FYM (1.25 t ha^{-1}), T₄: 100% RDF (20:50:0 NPK kg ha^{-1}), T₅: 50% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha^{-1} + PSB, T₆: 75% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha^{-1} + *Rhizobium* + PSB, T₇: 100% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha^{-1} + *Rhizobium* + PSB, T₈: 100% RDF + *Rhizobium* + PSB and T₉: FYM @ 5 t ha^{-1} + *Rhizobium* + PSB. Nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers were applied as per the treatment details just before sowing using urea and diammonium phosphate, respectively as basal. FYM was applied to the soil before land preparation as per the treatment details and properly mixed with the soil. *Rhizobium* and PSB were inoculated to soil by seed treatment @ 10 g kg^{-1} seed. The redgram variety used was TDRG-59, with a seed rate of 10 kg ha^{-1} and spacing $150 \times 20 \text{ cm}$. The gross plot size was $7.2 \times 7 \text{ m}$. Regular observations were made on various growth parameters and recorded the data. Five random plants from each plot were assessed for characteristics such as plant height, primary and secondary branches per plant, leaf area, dry matter, number of pods per plant, number of seeds per pod and their mean values are statistically analysed using Fischer's method of analysis of variance, as outlined by Gomez and Gomez (1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of the experimental data indicated the integrated nutrient management practices had a significant impact on the growth, yield parameters and yield of redgram.

Growth parameters

Data presented in Table 1 revealed that there was a significant variation in growth parameters due to the effect of different integrated nutrient management practices. Among the growth parameters, application of 100% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Rhizobium* + PSB (T₇) resulted in significantly highest plant height (148.3 cm), number of primary and secondary branches (3.06 and 13.9 respectively), leaf area (6031.5 cm² plant⁻¹) and dry matter (6873 kg ha⁻¹), which was on par with the application of 75% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Rhizobium* + PSB (T₆). Lowest values of growth parameters were obtained in control. All the treatments had shown significantly higher yields than control.

In the present investigation, improvement in plant growth parameters might be due to the quick supply of nutrients by fertilizers, enhanced soil structure fostering optimal root growth and improved nutrient uptake FYM and biofertilizers. Beneficial effect of combined use of organic and inorganic nutrients along with biofertilizers increased the rate of photosynthetic and symbiotic activity, which stimulated better growth of the crop resulting in higher plant height, number of branches, which in turn expanded leaf area and increased dry matter accumulation in the plant. Similar results were obtained by Goud *et al.* (2010), Pandey *et al.* (2013) and Kumar *et al.* (2020).

Yield parameters and yield

From the data presented in Table 2, it is clear that performance of redgram was better with application of 100% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Rhizobium* + PSB (T₇) resulted in significantly highest number of pods plant⁻¹ (243.1), seed yield (1898 kg ha⁻¹) and stalk yield (6445 kg ha⁻¹) which was on par with the application of 75% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Rhizobium* + PSB (T₆). Lowest results were observed in control. Similar findings were given by Arabhanviet *et al.* (2015) and Mittoliya *et al.* (2015).

This appreciable increase in pod yield can be attributed to improved nutrient availability and balanced nutrition, which enhance flowering, fertilization, and seed development. Additionally, the optimized plant health, hormonal balance and resource allocation facilitated by INM contribute to higher pod formation and

improved seed setting within the pods, ultimately leading to greater pod yield. Seeds per pod and test weight being a genetical character, it was not significantly influenced by the application of different nutrient management practices.

Table 1. Influence of nutrient management practices on the growth parameters of *kharifredgram*.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	No. of primary branches plant ⁻¹	No. of secondary branches plant ⁻¹	Leaf area (cm ² plant ⁻¹)	Dry matter (kg ha ⁻¹)
T ₁ : Control	113.1	2.10	9.8	4733.9	3859
T ₂ : 50% RDF + 50% FYM	124.1	2.49	11.9	5130.9	4873
T ₃ : 75% RDF + 25% FYM	130.0	2.67	12.4	5464.6	5438
T ₄ : 100% RDF	136.5	2.82	12.8	5641.2	5730
T ₅ : 50% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	133.2	2.77	12.6	5531.7	5513
T ₆ : 75% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	145.1	2.96	13.4	5804.0	6168
T ₇ : 100% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	148.3	3.06	13.9	6031.5	6445
T ₈ : 100% RDF + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	140.3	2.83	13.1	5728.7	5940
T ₉ : FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	120.9	2.36	11.3	5063.5	4585
SEm±	2.3	0.06	0.2	83.0	95
CD (P=0.05)	7.0	0.19	0.5	248.7	285

Table 2. Influence of nutrient management practices on the yield attributes of *kharifredgram*.

Treatments	No. of pods plant ⁻¹	No. of seeds pod ⁻¹	Test weight (g)	Seed yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Stalk yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	HI (%)
reT ₁ : Control	125.0	3.07	9.72	976	3277	23.0
T ₂ : 50% RDF + 50% FYM	167.1	3.40	9.86	1305	3929	24.9
T ₃ : 75% RDF + 25% FYM	189.3	3.60	9.92	1478	4488	24.8
T ₄ : 100% RDF	207.2	3.83	10.02	1618	5107	24.1
T ₅ : 50% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	195.2	3.70	9.95	1524	4851	24.0
T ₆ : 75% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	229.5	3.84	10.10	1792	5804	23.7
T ₇ : 100% RDF + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	243.1	3.92	10.12	1898	6275	23.2
T ₈ : 100% RDF + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	215.5	3.77	10.08	1683	5519	23.5
T ₉ : FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹ + <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB	154.2	3.57	9.83	1204	3832	23.9
SEm±	6.6	0.20	1.31	44	226	1.2
CD (P=0.05)	19.8	NS	NS	132	679	NS

Higher seed yield might be attributed to an increase in the availability of all essential plant nutrients and increased microbial activity in root nodules, symbiotic nitrogen which in term resulted in greater transformation of photosynthates towards

the sink. Enhanced stalk yield can be attributed to improved vegetative growth and greater dry matter accumulation as a result of the availability of all essential plant nutrients and improved soil physico-chemical and biological properties. Nutrient management practices are found to show no significant effect on harvest index. The results corroborated the experimental findings of Mittoliya *et al.* (2015), Pandey *et al.* (2013) and Goud *et al.* (2010).

Conclusion

From the experimental results it is concluded that performance of redgram was better with combined application of inorganic fertilizers, FYM and biofertilizers i.e., 100% RDF, FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹, *Rhizobium* and PSB and it was on par with the application of 75% RDF, FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹, *Rhizobium* and PSB.

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