

### Original Research Article

## **Influence of Sulphur and Molybdenum on Growth, Yield and Economics of Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)**

### **ABSTRACT**

A research trial was conducted in Kharif 2022, at Crop research farm, SHUATS, Prayagraj. To study the "Influence of Sulphur and Molybdenum on Growth, Yield and Economics of Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.)". The treatments consist of three levels of Sulphur (30, 35 and 40 kg/ha) and three levels of Molybdenum (0.5 %, 1% and 1.5 %). Experiment were laid out in randomized block design with 10 treatments each replicated thrice. The result showed that viz: higher plant height (52.17 cm), No. of nodules/plant (68.50), Plant dry weight (50.67g), No. of branch/plant (9.05), No. of pods/plant (15.80), No of grain/pod (3.00), Higher Seedyield (2.71 t/ha), Stover Yield (4.30 t/ha), Gross returns (1,46,255.73 INR/ha), Net return (98,838.73 INR/ha) and Benefit cost ratio (1.91) recorded in (treatment 9), Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%).

**Keywords:** Sulphur, Molybdenum, Growth, Yield, Economics and Groundnut

### **1. INTRODUCTION:**

Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) it belongs to Leguminosae Family is one of the most important edible oilseed crop in the world. India occupying two third areas under oilseeds which constitute the second major agricultural crop in the country. It is premier oilseed crop of India popularly known as peanut etc. It is commercially grown in more than hundred countries like India, China, USA, West Africa (references). The crop grows best on sandy loam and loamy soil and in black soil with good drainage. Heavy and stiff clays are unsuitable for groundnut cultivation (references). The percentage of oil content is about 50%, 25% to 30% protein, 20% carbohydrate and 5% ash and fibre. It is valuable sources of vitamins E, K and B. It is richest source of Thiamine and also rich in niacin which is low in cereals (references). Groundnut provides raw material for industrial serving as concentrated animal feed and organic manure. It contributed to sustainable agriculture being a legume and cultivated in both Kharif and summer season by farmer. Globally the crop is raised on 26.4 million hectares with a total production of 37.1 million tonnes in India. It is cultivated over an area of 4596.33 in hectares with production of 6733.33 MT. The average productivity

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is 1400 Kg/ha (Anonymous) [1].

Sulphur is a constituent of protein and plays an important role in oil synthesis. Since groundnut is rich both in oils and protein, requirement of Sulphur for this crop is substantial. In addition, application of Sulphur significantly increased photosynthesis rate thereby increased the haulm yield and it is also increased the pod yield. Sulphur deficiency and consequent crop response, particularly in oilseed crops like groundnut are quite ostensible (Schonhof et al., 2007)

[2]. Deficiency of Sulphur has been frequently observed due to a number of reasons like increased removal of Sulphur by the crop, high yielding fertilizer responsive crop varieties, increasing cropping intensity and extensive use of Sulphur free fertilizers. (Ramdevputra, 2010) [3].

Molybdenum has been considered as one of the essential micronutrients regulating various physiological and biochemical phenomena in plants, especially in case of legume crops (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2008) [5] and (Rajesh et al., 2008) [4]. Molybdenum is crucial

for synthesis as well as activities of molybdoenzymes like nitrogenase and nitrate reductase, which regulate root nodulation and symbiotic N fixation in grain legumes by synchronizing Rhizobial activity (Gonzalez-Guerrero et al., 2014) [6]. Molybdenum involves in nitrogenase enzyme which is responsible for the nitrogen fixation process by bacteria symbiotically with legumes crops. It also plays a key role in nitrogen metabolism, protein synthesis and sulphur metabolism. Molybdenum is required in pollen formation so Mo deficient plant will cause effect in their fruits and pollen grains formation. It is also important for the absorption and translocation of iron in the plants (Subba Rao and Adinarayan, 1995) [7]. The increase in

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nitrogen uptake and protein content in groundnut plant was found consequently when plants treated with molybdenum (Chatterjee et al., 1985) [8]. Molybdenum plays a significant role in nodulation and N content of nodules in groundnut plant (Keneet al., 1988) [9].

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## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

### Experimental site

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The field experiment was conducted during *kharif* season 2022 at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P). The soil of the experimental field was sandy loam in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 7.6), organic carbon level in medium condition (0.87%), medium available N (225 Kg/ha), high in available P (41.8 kg/ha) and medium available K (261.2 kg/ha).

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### Experimentation and crop husbandry

The treatments consist of three levels of Sulphur (30, 35 and 40 kg/ha) and three levels of Molybdenum (0.5 %, 1% and 1.5 %). The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design with 10 treatments each replicated thrice. The treatment combinations are T 1 – Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%), T 2 - Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%), T 3 - Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%), T 4 – Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%), T 5 - Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%), T 6 - Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%), T 7 – Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%), T 8 - Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%), T 9 - Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%), T 10 - Control (NPK 20:60:40kg/ha.).

### Data collection

All agronomic practices are followed in order in the crop period.

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### Statistical analysis

Experimental data collected was subjected to statistical analysis by adopting Fisher's method of analysis of variance (ANOVA) as outlined by Gomez and Gomez (1984). Critical Difference (CD) values were calculated wherever the 'F' test was found significant at 5 percent level. [10].

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## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

### 4.1 Growth parameters

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#### 4.1.1 Plant height (cm)

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At 80 DAS the significantly and higher plant height (52.17 cm) was recorded in treatment 9, Sulphur 40kg/ha and Molybdenum 1.5%, however significantly superior to all other treatments and treatments with Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum

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1%, Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5%, Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5% and Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% was statistically at par with treatment Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% (Table ??). Increased growth components observed under gypsum might be attributed to readily available sulphate form of sulphur, enhanced uptake of nutrients even at initial stages of crop growth. Similar findings were earlier reported by Rao *et al.* (2013).

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#### 4.1.2 Numbers of nodules/plant

At 80 DAS, treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum number of nodules (68.50) which is significantly superior all over the treatments and treatments with Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1%, Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5% and Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% were statically at par with treatment Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% (Table ???). Balachandaret al. (2003) reported that application of Mo (50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>), B (0.2%), Co (50 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>) and S (0.2%) increased the number of nodules per plant, weight per plant, plant height, biomass production and grain yield of blackgram.

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#### 4.1.3 Plant dry weight (g/plant)

At 80 DAS, treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum plant dry weight (50.67 g) which is significantly superior all over the treatments and treatments with Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 35 kg + Molybdenum 1%, Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5% and Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% were statically at par with treatment Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% (Table ???). Duyingqionget al. (2002) conducted pot culture experiment and reported that, application of S or Mo or both significantly increased chlorophyll content, photosynthetic activity of the leaves, dry matter accumulation.

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#### 4.1.4 Number of branches/plant

At 80 DAS, treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum number of branch (9.05) which is significantly superior all over the treatments and treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5% and Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% were statically at par with treatment Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% (Table ???). Duyingqionget al. (2002) conducted pot culture experiment and reported that, application of B or Mo or both significantly increased chlorophyll content, photosynthetic activity of the number of branch.

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### 4.2 Yield parameters:

#### 4.2.1 Number of pods/plant

At 80 DAS, treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded

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maximum number of pods per plant (15.80) which was significantly superior over all the treatments. However, treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha +Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha +Molybdenum 1% was statistically on par with treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha +Molybdenum 1.5% molybdenum as compared to other treatments (Table ??).

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#### 4.2.2 Number of grain/pod

At 80 DAS, treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum number of kernels per pod (3.00) and treatment control recorded minimum number of kernels per pod (1.13) were not statically at par value (Table).

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#### 4.2.3 Seedyield(t/ha)

At 80 DAS, the data showed the highest grain yield treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum seedyield (2.71 t/ha) which was significantly superior over all the treatments. However, treatments with application of Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% was statistically on par with treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% as compared to other treatments (Table ???). Caries and Rosolam (2000) found that application of 0.5, 1.0, 1.5 kg/ha Mo increased pod yield over control of margins of 292, 522, 5964 kg/ha (or) 15.1, 27.1, 30.8% similarly there was increase in biological and haulm yields due to increase in Mo application.

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#### 4.2.4 Stover yield(t/ha)

At 80 DAS, treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% was recorded maximum stover yield (4.30 t/ha) which was significantly superior over all the treatments. However, treatments with application of Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% Sulphur 35 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5%, Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% was statistically on par with treatment with Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% as compared to other treatments (Table ???). Somayeh et al. (2012) conducted field experiment to study the effect of sulphur on morphological, biochemical, and physiological properties of groundnut. The findings suggested that FeSO<sub>4</sub> (100 mg/kg) increased seed production, stover yield and yield attribute. However, higher concentrations of FeSO<sub>4</sub> reduced yield parameters. It was also observed that antioxidant enzymes activity in growth and yield gradually increased with an increase in FeSO<sub>4</sub> concentration.

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#### 4.2.5 Harvest Index(%)

Treatment with application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1% was recorded maximum Harvest Index (38.55%) and treatment Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 0.5% recorded lowest harvest index are not statically at par values (Table ???).

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#### 4. Economics:

The result of table 3 showed that,

the maximum Gross returns (1,46,255.73 INR/ha), Net return (98,838.73 INR/ha) and Benefit: cost ratio (1.91) was recorded in treatment 9, Sulphur 40 kg/ha

+ Molybdenum 1.5% as compared to other treatments.

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#### 5. CONCLUSION:

~~It is concluded that among different Sulphur and foliar application molybdenum studied in baby corn, soil application of Sulphur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% (T9) recorded more groundnut yield, and was found economically viable with higher net returns and benefit: cost ratio.~~

The influence of sulfur and molybdenum on growth, yield and economics was highly significant on the groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) crop. This study showed evidence that the application of sulfur and molybdenum offers agronomic and economic benefits. Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that for higher productivity and economy, the groundnut crop should be fed with the application of sulfur 40 kg/ha + Molybdenum 1.5% as it provides a higher yield and has proved economically viable with higher net returns and benefit/cost ratio.

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groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) plants associated with molybdenum deficiency. *Indian J. Plant Nutr.*, 3: 79-86.

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**Table 1. Influence of Sulphur and Molybdenum on growth parameters of Groundnut**

S.No.	Hybrids	Growth parameters			
		Plant height (cm)	No. of Nodules/plant	Plant dry weight (g)	No. of branch/plant
1.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	43.70	59.50	42.20	5.49
2.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	45.00	59.90	43.50	5.87
3.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	46.03	60.03	44.53	6.35
4.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	46.87	64.00	45.37	6.58
5.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	48.00	65.23	46.50	6.92
6.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	49.03	66.80	47.53	7.56
7.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	50.00	67.17	48.50	8.53
8.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	50.97	67.20	49.47	8.87
9.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	52.17	68.50	50.67	9.05
10.	Control (NPK 20:60:40kg/ha.)	42.17	58.57	40.67	5.03
	F-test	S	S	S	S
	SEm±	1.82	3.72	1.82	0.34
	CD(p=0.05)	5.41	8.17	5.41	1.02

**Table 2. Influence of Sulphur and Molybdenum on yield attributes and yield of Groundnut**

S.No.	Treatment combination	Yield and yield attribute					
		No. of pod/Plant	No. of grain/pod	Seed index (g)	Seed yield (t/ha)	Stover yield (t/ha)	Harvest index (%)
1.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	12.23	1.43	33.40	2.15	3.71	36.61
2.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	12.33	1.90	33.94	2.20	3.72	37.26
3.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	12.60	1.93	34.87	2.24	3.75	37.43
4.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	13.07	2.23	35.79	2.31	3.85	37.53
5.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	13.60	2.33	36.12	2.42	4.01	37.63
6.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	14.13	2.47	36.45	2.48	4.06	37.91
7.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	14.60	2.60	37.20	2.59	4.20	38.14
8.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	15.23	2.83	38.03	2.66	4.29	38.27
9.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	15.80	3.00	40.83	2.71	4.30	38.55
10.	Control (NPK 20:60:40kg/ha.)	12.03	1.13	32.70	2.10	3.65	36.58
	F-test	S	S	S	S	S	NS
	SEm (±)	0.55	0.04	1.48	0.87	1.08	0.00
	CD (p=0.05)	1.65	1.25	4.42	2.59	0.32	-

**Table 3. Influence of Sulphur and Molybdenum on Economics of Groundnut**

S.No.	Treatment combination	Economics			B:C Ratio
		Cost of cultivation (INR/ha)	Gross returns (INR/ha)	Net returns (INR/ha)	
1.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	46477	116447.73	69970.73	1.49
2.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	46947	119206.67	71429.67	1.50
3.	Sulphur 30kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	47417	121153.33	73176.33	1.52
4.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	47777	124913.33	77966.33	1.65
5.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	47977	130833.33	82136.33	1.68
6.	Sulphur 35kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	48697	133840.00	84393.00	1.69
7.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (0.5%)	49167	139720.00	90303.00	1.83
8.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1%)	49417	143826.67	94659.67	1.90
9.	Sulphur 40kg/ha + Molybdenum (1.5%)	49447	146255.73	98838.73	1.91
10.	Control (NPK 20:60:40 kg/ha.)	45607	113753.33	68146.33	1.48