

EFFECT OF BIO-FORMULATION ON ENHANCEMENT OF SEED QUALITY AND YIELD IN GARDEN PEA

Abstract:

A research work was conducted at Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat during rabi season of 2021-2022 to evaluate the effect of different bio-formulations on enhancement of seed quality and yield in garden pea. The laboratory analysis were conducted in Complete Randomized Design for seed vigour characteristics whereas the field experiment was laid out in factorial Randomized Block Design for assessing plant growth and yield attributing characters. The experiment involved two varieties of garden pea viz., Arkel and DS-10, each having seven treatments with three replications. The treatments comprised of T₁- untreated control, T₂- Hydropriming, T₃- seed priming with *Trichoderma viride* @ 5g/kg, T₄- PSB @ 10g/kg, T₅- Rhizobium @ 20 g/kg, T₆- PSB @ 10g/kg + Rhizobium @ 20 g/kg and T₇- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 10 g/kg. Before sowing, the seeds of both the varieties were soaked in water for 4 hours and bio-primed with the above mentioned bio-formulations. The results revealed

amongst the treatments for most of the plant growth attributing characters. T₆ exhibited highest performance for most of the performance of DS-10 was found better than Arkel. Laboratory observed maximum germination (%) and seed vigour index I & II in the T₆ significant increase germination related characters and early seedling growth all the treatments over the control. The experiment thus revealed bioformulations viz., PSB, Rhizobium, *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas* in combination could improve seed quality, seed yield & yield attributing characters but the best performance could be achieved in T₆ i.e. by applying PSB@ 10g/kg + Rhizobium @ 20 g/kg. Therefore, it could be suggested that seed treatment with bio-formulations should be done for better seed production and seed yield in garden pea.

Key words: Garden pea, *Rhizobium*, PSB, *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, seed vigour index (SVI)

INTRODUCTION:

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), one of the most popular annual legume crop (Fabaceae) and sub-family Papilionoideae. It is a protein rich, self-pollinated, cool season vegetable crop grown throughout the world. There are two subspecies: *Pisum sativum* var. hortense, i.e. the garden pea with white flowers, and *Pisum sativum* var. arvense, i.e. the field pea with coloured blooms. Basically this crop is largely grown for its green tender pods and green seeds which are mostly used as vegetables and serve as excellent food source for human consumption. It is the third most important pulse crop in the world. India is ranked second, next to China both in terms of area and production (FAO, 2022). Major pea producing states in India are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan.

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belongs to the family Leguminosae

Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. In the northern plains, peas are grown during the *rabi* season from the beginning of October to the end of November. It is highly nutritive and contains high proportion of protein (25%), amino acids, sugars (12%), carbohydrate, vitamins A and C, calcium and phosphorus and a small quantity of iron. Straw of garden pea is used as fodder for livestock. Its cultivation plays a vital role in promoting sustainable agriculture by maintaining soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation in association with symbiotic *Rhizobium* prevailing in the root nodules.

Modern agriculture is becoming more and more reliant upon the supply of synthetic inputs such as chemical fertilizers and pesticides. However, long term application of chemicals reduces soil fertility and crop yield in the intensive cropping systems (Dadhich *et al.*, 2011). Synthetic chemicals used in agriculture has a detrimental effect on agro-ecosystem and also result in health hazards. Hence, application of bio-formulations in crops is a sustainable approach from both ecological and economic viewpoint. The seed has consistently been a key factor in agriculture. The yield and quality of crop production are greatly influenced by seed quality. As food demand rises, it has become a challenge to produce high quality seeds in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore, some successful strategy must be used to ensure crop growth and increase seed yield. One of them is seed priming, which can be used as a seed invigoration treatment for rapid germination and early seedling establishment. Due to abiotic stress and various environmental conditions, the proportion of seed germination, field emergence and seedling vigour has been negatively impacted, which eventually leads to poor agricultural output. Therefore, to promote healthy and uniform germination as well as to maintain the vigour and viability of seeds, bio-priming offers one of the greatest alternatives to chemical fertilizers & pesticides. Keeping these facts in view, the present study on the “Effect of bio-formulations on enhancement of seed quality and yield in garden pea” was undertaken, which aimed at organic cultivation of garden pea by using seed priming treatments with different priming agents to hasten the rate of germination, improve seedling vigour, crop yield, soil fertility, resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses & ultimately enhance seed quality & yield.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The investigation was conducted in the Instructional Cum Research (ICR) Farm of Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat during *rabi* season of 2021-22. It belongs to upper Brahmaputra

valley zone of Assam. Geographically, it is located at an elevation of 87 m above mean sea level in 26° 45' North latitude and 94° 12' East longitude. The climate of Jorhat experiences a tropical monsoon rainforest with the temperature during winter ranges from 8°-15°C and during summer ranges from 35°-38°C.

The field experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomized Block Design with three replications and spacing of 30cm x 10cm. The plot size was 2 m x 0.9 m (1.8 m²). The experiment consisted of seven treatment combinations involving three replications for two varieties (Arkel and DS-10). Details of the experimental treatments are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of seed priming treatments

T ₁	Control (un-treated)
T ₂	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying
T ₃	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying + <i>Trichoderma</i> @ 5 g/kg
T ₄	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying + PSB @ 10 g/kg
T ₅	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying + <i>Rhizobium</i> @ 20 g/kg
T ₆	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying + PSB @ 10 g/kg + <i>Rhizobium</i> @ 20g/kg
T ₇	Hydration (4 hours) + redrying + <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 10 g/kg

Healthy, uniform and dry seeds of both the varieties were used for priming treatments. For hydro priming, the garden pea seeds were soaked in water for 4 hours and then re-dried to initial moisture content. For bio-priming, the seeds were surface sterilized with 1.0% sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) solution for 5 minutes and then dried. After that the seeds were washed three times with distilled water that had been sterilized and dried on sterilized blotter paper (Jain, *et al.*, 2012) . The weight of the talc based bioagent formulations were measured out on a weighing balance in accordance with dose in order to cover the whole surface of seeds with the bioagents. The surface sterilized and dried seeds were bio-primed by soaking in the bioformulation of *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, PSB and *Rhizobium* spp. After that seeds were shade dried to initial moisture content and sown in the field.

The laboratory analysis were conducted in Complete Randomized Design for seed vigour characteristics *viz.*, germination (%), seedling length (cm), seedling dry weight (mg), Seed vigour index I (SVI-I) and Seed vigour index II (SVI-II). Plant growth promoting and yield attributing characters such as field emergence (%), final plant stand, days to 50% flowering,

plant height (cm), branches per plant, leaves per plant, pods per plant, seeds per pod and seed yield per plant (g) were also recorded for observations. The data collected for each character was analyzed with the help of OPSTAT software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Effect of bio-formulations on seed quality characters:

The findings pertaining to seed quality characters viz., germination percentage, seedling length, seedling dry weight, seed vigour index I & II are presented in Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 2: Mean performance of germination (%), seedling length (cm) & seedling dry weight (mg) due to different priming treatments

Treatments	Germination (%)			Seedling length (cm)			Abidemi		
			Mean				2024-07-21 16:00:24		
T ₁	68.33	80.33	74.33	15.66	15.38	15.52	Good job! Even though this was presented in a table, any reader could easily have an overview of the data on the table as it was clearly presented.		
T ₂	77.67	84.00	80.83	18.28	18.56	18.56			
T ₃	87.67	90.00	88.83	24.57	23.40	23.40			
T ₄	84.33	87.00	85.67	21.19	21.09	21.09			
T ₅	92.33	96.00	94.17	21.09	21.30	21.30			
T ₆	95.67	98.00	96.83	22.50	22.87	22.87			
T ₇	89.33	92.33	90.83	20.79	22.83	22.83			
Mean	85.05	89.67	87.36	20.57	20.81	20.81	131.53	132.90	132.22
	Variety	Treatment			V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T	
CD (p=0.05)	1.73	3.24			0.537	0.760	0.426	0.796	1.126
SE.m(±)	0.595		1.574	0.228	0.184	0.261	0.146	0.273	0.387

As evident from the data presented in Table 2, the maximum germination percentage (96.83%) was recorded in a combined seed priming treatment with PSB @ 10g/kg + *Rhizobium* @ 20g/kg (T₆) which was statistically at par with T₅ (94.17%) where the seeds were bioprimered with *Rhizobium* @ 20g/kg followed by T₇ i.e., seed priming with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 10g/kg. The untreated control exhibited lowest germination percentage. The mean germination (%) in different priming treatments ranged from 74.33% to 96.83%. All the treatments had significantly higher germination (%) as compared to untreated control. The priming treatments showed significant variations on germination (%). Significant variations were also observed in variety and interaction of variety with treatment. Among the variety x treatment interaction V₂ (DS-10) recorded highest germination (98%) in T₆.

It was obvious from the study that seed priming with bioagents viz. *Trichoderma*, *Rhizobium*, *Pseudomonas* and PSB led to noticeably increased germination rate as compared to other treatments. Findings also exhibited that combined inoculation of bioagents result in higher seed germination (%). Similar results of seed germination due to bioprimering have also been reported by Entesari *et al.*, 2013; Kumar, S. 2014; Naik, S. 2015; Sharma *et al.*, 2016; Vinay *et al.*, 2022 in crops like chickpea, soybean and garden pea.

Different seed priming treatments showed significant increase in seedling length and seedling dry weight as compared to untreated control. Maximum mean seedling length (23.40 cm) was recorded in T₃ (seed priming with *Trichoderma* @ 5g/kg) which was statistically at par with T₇ (seed treatment with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 10g/kg) and T₆. Among the variety x treatment interaction, highest seedling length was recorded in DS-10 variety when bio primed with *Trichoderma viride*. These results were in accordance with Naik, M., 2015. From the study, maximum seedling dry weight (135.67 mg) was recorded in T₇ which was statistically at par with T₃ and T₆.

Table 3: Mean performance of Seed Vigour Index-I & Seed Vigour Index-II due to different priming treatments

Treatments	Seed Vigour Index-I			Seed Vigour Index-II		
	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean
T ₁	1070.38	1,236.02	1,153.20	8,515.03	9,961.50	9,238.27
T ₂	1,419.22	1,582.28	1,500.75	9,916.66	10,751.27	10,333.97
T ₃	2,153.50	2,003.08	2,078.29	11,931.07	12,165.53	12,048.30
T ₄	1,787.62	1,826.13	1,806.88	11,239.40	11,652.03	11,445.72
T ₅	1,938.60	2,072.88	2,005.74	12,176.17	12,886.60	12,531.38
T ₆	2,153.00	2,278.31	2,215.66	12,819.50	13,406.83	13,113.17
T ₇	1,857.99	2,305.96	2,081.97	11,897.27	12,757.53	12,327.40
Mean	1768.61	1900.66	1834.64	11,213.59	11,940.19	11,576.89
	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety		
C.D (p <0.05)	48.191	90.156	127.500	239.820		
SE.m (±)	16.550	30.962	43.787	82.361		

The studies [redacted], 2020, Naik, M. 2015, Sharma *et al.* [redacted] similar results. The current results were in consistent with Monalisa *et al.* [redacted] increased seedling dry weight due to seed bio-priming in common bean. [redacted] (%), root and shoot length of the seedlings might be the causes of rise in s

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What were the similar results? what [redacted] they use? and what treatment had the highest seed vigour index 1 and 2

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This is really good. This backs up the [redacted] made previously about providing more information when comparing the current study with other studies.

Studies on seed vigour index revealed that T₆ showed the best results priming treatments as shown in Table 4. Interaction of treatment with highest values for both SVI-I and SVI-II. Highest seed vigour index in T₆ germination percentage, seedling length and seedling dry weight. The results with Vinay *et al.*, 2022 and Pandey *et al.*, 2017. As per the results, bio higher seed vigour indices than the untreated control seeds. From the findings

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Which studies? could you maybe list a few and add them to your reference list.

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but the effective bio priming treatments were found to be significantly priming.

How do you know this? From your study, the seeds (including the untreated control) were hydro primed. So where did you get the seeds that were not hydro primed to which you made your comparisons to ascertain that hydro priming caused improved seed germination.

Table 4: Mean performance of Seed Vigour Index-I & Seed Vigour Index-II under different priming treatments

Treatments	Seed Vigour Index-I			Seed Vigour Index-II		
	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean
T ₁	1070.38	1,236.02	1,153.20	8,515.03	12,765.55	12,048.56
T ₂	1,419.22	1,582.28	1,500.75	9,916.66	12,886.60	12,531.38
T ₃	2,153.50	2,003.08	2,078.29	11,931.07	12,757.53	12,327.40
T ₄	1,787.62	1,826.13	1,806.88	11,239.40	11,652.03	11,445.72
T ₅	1,938.60	2,072.88	2,005.74	12,176.17	12,886.60	12,531.38
T ₆	2,153.00	2,278.31	2,215.66	12,819.50	13,406.83	13,113.17
T ₇	1,857.99	2,305.96	2,081.97	11,897.27	12,757.53	12,327.40
Mean	1768.61	1900.66	1834.64	11,213.59	11,940.19	11,576.89
	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T
C.D (p <0.05)	48.191	90.156	127.500	239.820	448.663	NS
SE.m (±)	16.550	30.962	43.787	82.361	154.083	217.906

I understand that it is a known fact that hydro priming causes improved germination but within the context of this experiment you can't make such statement. I would advise that the author should change

Effect of bio-formulations on plant growth and yield attributing characters observed under field condition:

The findings pertaining to growth parameters viz., Field emergence (%), Final plant stand, days to 50% flowering, plant height (cm), branches per plant, leaves per plant are presented in Table 5 and Table 6 respectively.

Table 5: Mean performance of field emergence (%), final plant stand and days to 50% flowering due to different priming treatments

Treatments	Field emergence (%)			Final plant stand (no./plot)			Days to 50% flowering		
	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean
T ₁	75.44	80.67	78.05	47.33	49.00	48.17	47.00	50.33	48.67

T ₁	35.89	39.34	37.62	11.89	13.18	12.53	41.78	44.89	43.33
T ₂	40.85	43.38	42.12	13.44	15.22	14.33	45.78	47.78	46.78
T ₃	48.08	51.54	49.81	15.89	17.44	16.67	54.11	57.22	55.66
T ₄	52.22	52.73	52.48	17.33	18.80	18.07	55.33	52.88	54.11
T ₅	54.15	59.11	56.63	18.95	19.11	19.03	58.11	55.11	56.61
T ₆	58.43	63.91	61.17	18.63	21.53	20.08	62.56	68.33	65.44
T ₇	50.37	56.42	53.40	14.22	16.43	15.33	46.55	63.44	54.99
Mean	48.57	52.35	50.46	15.76	17.39	16.58	52.03	55.66	53.85
	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T
CD (p <0.05)	1.839	3.441	NS	1.091	2.040	NS	2.178	4.075	5.762
SE.m (±)	0.629	1.177	1.665	0.373	0.698	0.987	0.745	1.394	1.971

The highest plant height was observed in T₆ i.e., seed treatment with PSB @ 10g/kg + *Rhizobium* @ 20g/kg (61.17) followed by T₅ (56.63). Treatment mean was found significant for plant height but interaction due to variety and treatment showed no significant variations. The highest plant height in T₆ was due to the application of *Rhizobium* which increased the population of Rhizobia in the root zone. This resulted in high fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil. *Rhizobium* could access more phosphorus with the addition of PSB, which lead to an increase in root nodules. Phosphorus plays an important role in cell division and development which ultimately lead to an increase in plant height in garden pea (Das, 1996). The results were in accordance with Vinay *et al.*, 2022, Bhat *et al.*, 2013 and Pandey *et al.*, 2017 in pea. Mukherjee, D. (2016) also noted a considerable increase in plant height in combined application of *Rhizobium* and PSB along with Recommended Dose of Fertilizer in field pea.

From the experimental findings, it was observed that different priming agents had significant effect on branches per plant but interaction due to variety and treatment showed no significant difference. Highest branches per plant (20.08) was recorded in T₆, which was statistically at par with T₅ (19.03) followed by T₄ and T₁. Negi *et al.*, 2021 reported similar results where the branches per plant were increased when the seeds were bio primed with *Rhizobium* and PSB. Highest leaves per plant (65.44) was recorded in T₆ (PSB @ 10g/kg + *Rhizobium* @ 20g/kg) followed by T₅ and T₁. The mean values of leaves per plant in different priming treatments ranged from 43.33 to 65.44. All the priming treatments significantly enhanced the leaves per plant as compared to control.

Table 7: Mean performance of pods per plant, seeds per pod & seed yield per plant (g) due to different priming treatments

Treat-ments	Pods/plant			Seeds/pod			Seed yield/plant (g)		
	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean	V1	V2	Mean
T ₁	9.10	10.00	9.55	4.93	8.10	6.52	8.98	11.34	10.16
T ₂	10.13	10.33	10.23	5.57	8.40	6.98	11.28	12.15	11.72
T ₃	12.00	12.23	12.12	5.37	8.90	7.13	12.87	15.25	14.06
T ₄	13.20	13.70	13.45	6.07	8.93	7.50	16.01	17.14	16.57
T ₅	12.80	13.40	13.10	6.40	8.77	7.58	16.38	16.43	16.41
T ₆	13.87	15.10	14.48	6.80	9.00	7.90	18.84	19.02	18.93
T ₇	13.80	13.43	13.62	5.93	8.57	7.25	16.37	16.11	16.24
Mean	12.13	12.60	12.37	5.87	8.67	7.27	14.39	15.35	14.87
	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T	Variety	Treatment	V x T
C.D (p <0.05)	0.247	0.462	0.653	0.131	0.245	0.346	0.351	0.656	0.928
SE.m (±)	0.084	0.158	0.223	0.045	0.084	0.119	0.120	0.224	0.317

Statistical analysis of data for pods per plant revealed that there were significant difference among the priming treatments, varieties and the combination of treatment and variety (Table 7). Highest pods per plant (14.48) was recorded in T₆ i.e., Seed priming with *Rhizobium*+ PSB followed by T₇ (13.62) which was statistically at par with T₄ (13.45). The pods per plant was directly related to the yield of the plant the number of pods per plant was directly related to the yield of the plant. The results are in agreement with Sharma *et al.*, 2018 in soybean and field pea.

In the present study, significant difference in seeds per pod was observed among different priming agents. Seed priming with *Rhizobium* + PSB recorded highest seeds per pod (7.90). It was found higher in DS-10 variety than Arkel, since the pods per pod was higher in DS-10 which contained more seeds per pod. Lower number of seeds per pod was recorded in untreated control. In addition to pods per plant, seeds per pod also have an impact on overall seed yield. The highest seeds per pod in T₆ may be attributed due to the action of different bio-agents, which enhanced nutrient uptake, vegetative growth and better photosynthesis. This increased the plant's biomass and raised the amount of proteins and carbohydrates resulting in higher accumulation of seeds. This in turn produced more seeds per pod. Similar findings were also reported by Pandey *et al.*, 2017 in pea.

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"because the higher the number of pods,
higher the yield would be"

Seed yield is an important consideration in any study relating to seed production of a crop. Analysis of data on seed yield, revealed that all the treatments were found to enhance seed yield as compared to control. Seed priming with *Rhizobium* and PSB (T₆) recorded the maximum seed yield per plant (18.93) which was followed by treatment T₄ (16.57). There were significant variations among the treatments, varieties and combination of treatment and variety. The reason for higher seed yield recorded in T₆ might be due to beneficial effect of *Rhizobium* and PSB that enhanced field emergence resulting in more number of pods per plant and seeds per pod. This ultimately increased the seed yield in garden pea. Similar kind of studies were carried out by Lohitha *et al.*, 2022 who reported higher seed yield in chickpea when the seeds were bio primed with *Rhizobium* and PSB. Higher seed yield was recorded by Pandey *et al.*, 2017 also due to combined application of PSB and *Rhizobium* in field pea. Rani *et al.*, 2017 also reported that grain yield in field pea was enhanced by combined inoculation of biofertilizers.

CONCLUSION:

In order to ensure a good crop production, modern agricultural technologies demand that every seed should readily germinate and produce vigorous seedlings. To produce good crop, the seeds should be properly invigorated by adopting various seed invigoration techniques like seed priming. From the present study, it could be concluded that seed priming with combined application of PSB + *Rhizobium* for 4 hours exhibited spectacular performance in seed quality, yield and its attributing characters as compared to other treatments under field and laboratory conditions. From this investigation, combined application of PSB @10g/kg + *Rhizobium* @ 20g/kg may be promoted for future recommendation as a seed priming treatment in pea. However, multilocation trials in larger area should be done to confirm the benefits of bioprimering before recommendation to farmers.

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