

# PERFORMANCE OF ZERO TILLAGE SAFFLOWER (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) UNDER DIFFERENT IRRIGATION SCHEDULES AND NUTRIENT LEVELS IN NORTHERN TELANGANA ZONE (NTZ)

## ABSTRACT

The Field-field experiment titled, "Performance of zero tillage safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) under different irrigation schedules and nutrient levels in Northern Telangana Zone (NTZ)", an experiment was carried out at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Polasa, Jagtial during *rabi*, 2023-2024. The experiment was executed using a factorial randomized block design with 15 treatment combinations, with 3 replications. The treatments consist of 2 factors i.e., factor-1 includes irrigation schedules, I<sub>1</sub>: Irrigation at rosette and flower initiation stages, I<sub>2</sub>: Irrigation at rosette and seed development stages, I<sub>3</sub>: Irrigation at branching and flower initiation stages, I<sub>4</sub>: Irrigation at branching and seed development stages and I<sub>5</sub>: No irrigation (Residual moisture) and factor-2 includes nutrient levels, S<sub>1</sub>: 75% RDF, S<sub>2</sub>: 100% RDF and S<sub>3</sub>: 125% RDF. The results revealed that Irrigation at branching and seed development stages (I<sub>4</sub>) reported significantly highest seed (1199 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), stalk yield (3149 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and yield attributing traits viz.; number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (22.5), number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (23.4), seed weight plant<sup>-1</sup> (30.3 g), test weight (7 g), whereas the lowest yield were observed with No irrigation (Residual moisture) (I<sub>5</sub>) treatment. Among different nutrient levels, application of 125% RDF (S<sub>3</sub>) showed highest seed (1105 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), stalk yield (2953 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and yield attributing traits viz.; number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (21.4), number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (22.6), seed weight plant<sup>-1</sup> (28.5), test weight (6.7 g) over 75% RDF (S<sub>1</sub>). Among different treatments, irrigation at the branching and seed development stages combined with the application of 125% RDF showed best results.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the largest producers, consumers and importers of edible oilseeds. Globally, ranking as the 4<sup>th</sup> largest oilseeds producer in the world. Safflower is a major *rabi* season oilseed crop in India, known for its drought resistance and ability to thrive in dry conditions. It is primarily grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, and Telangana. India is the largest producer of safflower globally, with Maharashtra and Karnataka contributing over 90% of the total production. Despite its high acreage (4.3 lakh ha), the average productivity remains low at 465 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> due to factors like reliance on rainfed farming (Times of Agriculture Today, 2022). In Telangana safflower is growing in an area of 7590 acres with 2732 MT of production (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, 2022). In Telangana it is mostly grown in Sangareddy district.

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Irrigation plays a crucial role in influencing plant growth and yield, particularly in arid regions. The proper time of application of irrigation to crop is very important for increasing production and thereby increasing profitability (Parameshnaik *et al.*, 2022). Under irrigated conditions, safflower can nearly double the yield compared to rainfed crops. In dry land areas with limited soil moisture, yields can be increased by 40 to 60% by providing a single crucial irrigation (5 to 8 cm) during critical stages, such as early stem elongation or flowering, or before soil moisture limits crop growth (Hegde, 2002). Higher productivity can be attained by implementing irrigation at critical stages (Suryavanshi *et al.*, 2007) and providing irrigation three times for safflower crop has been shown enhanced plant growth and yield parameters resulting in higher seed yields (Chordia and Gaur, 1986). Conventional tillage (CT) that involves ploughing followed by cultivation has been practiced for centuries. However, CT leads to soil erosion and loss of organic matter leading to unsustainability of agriculture. As a remedy, conservation tillage that includes minimum tillage (MT) and Zero tillage (ZT) has been widely accepted by farmers in many developed countries without losing the yield. Many studies showed that ZT has economic, ecological, environmental and social benefits. These factors encompass erosion control, water conservation, nutrient cycling, time and fossil fuel

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savings, reduced wear and tear on machinery, and soil carbon sequestration (Lal, 2007). The availability of plant nutrients in soil, whether naturally present or artificially supplied, is a key determinant in the success or failure of a crop production system. Effective soil fertility management is crucial for enhancing crop production. Currently, safflower productivity in India remains low due to insufficient fertilizer application and improper management (Vishwanath *et al.*, 2006). To enhance safflower production, it's crucial to augment fertilizer application, including micronutrients (Abbas *et al.*, 1995). Optimal yields and quality of safflower oil can only be achieved when adequate quantities of all three major nutrients N, P, and K are supplied in a balanced manner (Mundal *et al.*, 2004). Safflower crop is one of the alternate crop to *rabi* rice in NTZ. To study the proper irrigation schedules and nutrient levels for enhancing the yield in safflower, this trial was conducted.

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## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiment was conducted during rabi season of 2023-2024 at Regional Agricultural Research Station (RARS), Jagtial. The RARS was located at an altitude of 243.4 m above mean sea level (MSL) on 18°4'08" N latitude and 78°94'85" E longitude and it is categorized under Northern Telangana Zone (NTZ). According to Troll's climatic classification, it is categorized as semi-arid tropics (SAT). The experiment was laid out with 5x3 Factorial Randomized Block design with three replications. There are two factors viz., first factor includes five irrigation schedules (I<sub>1</sub>: at rosette and flower initiation stages, I<sub>2</sub>: at rosette and seed development stages, I<sub>3</sub>: at branching and flower initiation stages, I<sub>4</sub>: at branching and seed development stages, I<sub>5</sub>: No Irrigation (Residual moisture)) and second factor includes three nutrient levels, S<sub>1</sub>-75% RDF (30:19:0 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), S<sub>2</sub>-100% RDF (40:25:0 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), S<sub>3</sub>-125% RDF (50:31:0 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). Experimental site consists of sandy clay loam soils, with slightly acidic pH (6.14), Electrical conductivity (0.35 dSm<sup>-1</sup>), low organic carbon (0.48 %), low in N (187.7 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), P (14.31 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) availability, but high in K (315.42 Kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) availability. Healthy and mature seeds of variety TSF-1 were manually sown, placing 1-2 seeds hill<sup>-1</sup> at a depth of 5 cm, with a spacing of 45cm x 20cm. Total two irrigations were given at the different stages of crop growth according to the treatment at a depth of 5 cm using water meter at each irrigation. Fertilizer was applied based on nutrient level treatments. Phosphorus and half of the Nitrogen were applied as a basal dose at the time of sowing, while the remaining half of the Nitrogen was applied at the flowering stage of the safflower crop.

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## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Seed yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)

#### 3.1.1 Effects of irrigation schedules:

The data presented in the Table 1, show that significantly the safflower highest seed yield (1199 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was achieved with irrigation applied at the branching and seed development stages which is statistically on par with the irrigation applied at rosette and seed development stage (1092 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). No irrigation (residual moisture) treatment shows significantly the lowest seed yield (744 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>).

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Irrigation applied at branching stage led to the development of a sizable canopy before flowering due to improved branching, which provided potential sites for yield attributes. The higher seed yield with two irrigations was attributed to the availability of more nutrients for plant growth and enhanced yield attributes such as heads per plant, seeds per head, and test weight. Water deficiency causes stomata closure, reducing photosynthesis and the translocation of photo assimilates during grain filling. This impacts yield components like the number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> and the 1000-seed weight, ultimately leading to a reduction in seed yield. These results similar with the findings of Bastia *et al.* (2003) Jabbari *et al.* (2009) and Jhansi *et al.* (2018).

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#### 3.1.2 Effects of nutrient levels:

Significantly highest seed yield (1105 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was achieved with application of 125% RDF treatment. This yield is statistically on par with seed yield obtained with 100% RDF application

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(1039 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). In contrast, significantly lowest seed yield (837 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was reported with 75% RDF application.

The increased nitrogen and phosphorous supply, owing to the adequacy of instant NO<sup>-3</sup> ions from the fertilizers during the seedling and vegetative stages, may have boosted dry matter production. This improved partitioning led to better yield attributes, including the number of capitula plant<sup>-1</sup>, seeds capitulum<sup>-1</sup>, and the weight of capitula plant<sup>-1</sup>, ultimately resulting in a higher seed yield. These results are similar with Kumar *et al.* (2017).

### 3.1.3 Interaction effect:

The interaction between irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels had no significant impact on seed yield in rice fallow safflower.

## 3.2 Stover yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>)

### 3.2.1 Effects of irrigation schedules:

The data in the ~~Table~~table1 show that among the irrigation schedules, the highest stalk yield (3149 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was achieved with irrigation applied at the branching and seed development stages. This yield is statistically similar to that obtained with irrigation applied at the rosette and seed development stages (2942 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The treatment with no irrigation (residual moisture) resulted in the significantly lowest stalk yield (2000 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). The increase in stalk yield of safflower may be attributed due to improved moisture availability and nutrient availability, which enhanced plant height, leaf area, crop growth rate, absolute growth rate, dry matter production and yield attributes, including the number of capitula plant<sup>-1</sup>, seeds plant<sup>-1</sup> and ~~test~~ weight ~~test~~. Similar findings were reported by Dashora and Sharma (2006) and Kumar *et al.* (2017).

### 3.2.2 Effects of nutrient levels:

Results presented in ~~Table~~table1 show that among different nutrient levels, application of 125% RDF results in significantly highest stalk yield (2953 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). These results are statistically similar with stalk yield (2739 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) obtained with application of 100% RDF. In contrast, significantly lowest stalk yield (2257 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was observed with 75% RDF application. The increase in seed yield could be due to the improved growth of the plant resulting from readily available moisture and nutrient absorption, which enhanced metabolic activity and dry matter accumulation, ultimately leading to increased yield. These findings are supported by the results of Gitanjali *et al.* (2017).

### 3.2.3 Interaction effect

The interaction between irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels was not significant with stalk yield in rice fallow safflower.

## 3.3 Number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup>

### 3.3.1 Effects of irrigation schedules:

The data in ~~Table~~table2 reveals that, irrigation at branching and seed development stages showed significantly highest number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (22.5). These results statistically on par with irrigation applied at rosette and seed development stages (21.1). Significantly lowest number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (13.3) was observed with treatment no irrigation (residual moisture). The rise in the number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> with irrigation likely due to significant enhancements in growth parameters, including plant height, number of branches plant<sup>-1</sup>, and dry matter accumulation. These improvements facilitate the efficient transfer of photosynthates from the source to the sink. On the other hand, reduced yield attributes under stress conditions may be due to accelerated aging and diminished net photosynthesis. ~~Similar finding are were~~ reported by Gitanjali *et al.* (2017) and Parameshnaik *et al.* (2022)

### 3.3.2 Effects of nutrient levels:

Table 2 show that the significantly highest number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (21.4) was noted with the application of 125% RDF, followed by the application of 100% RDF (19.1). In contrast, the application of 75% RDF resulted in the significantly lowest number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> (16.8). The

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application of fertilizers established better conditions for nutrient absorption, leading to enhanced plant growth. As a result, yield attributes improved. The fertilizers also provided a higher supply of photosynthates, which were directed towards the reproductive parts of the plants. Similar findings are consistent with Patil *et al.* (2009) and Yadav *et al.* (2009).

### 3.3.3 Interaction effect:

The number of heads plant<sup>-1</sup> in rice fallowsafflower was not significantly influenced by the interaction between irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels.

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## 3.4 Number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup>

### 3.4.1 Effects of irrigation schedules:

The data (Table 2) reported that irrigation at branching and seed development stage shows significantly highest number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (23.4) and followed by irrigation at rosette and seed development stage (22.2). Whereas significantly lowest number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (15.9) were observed with treatment no irrigation (residual moisture). Adequate moisture ensures the efficient transfer of photosynthates from the source to the sink, thereby increasing yield attributes. Conversely, the unavailability of moisture during various phenological stages and increased competition for moisture among plants reduce the number of capsules plant<sup>-1</sup>, the number of seeds capsule<sup>-1</sup>, and the 100-seed weight. Similar results are were documented by Parameshnaiket *al.* (2022) and Kocaman *et al.* (2016).

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### 3.4.2 Effects of nutrient levels:

Significantly, the highest number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (22.6) was observed with the application of 125% RDF, followed by the application of 100% RDF. In contrast lowest number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> (19.0) was observed with application of 75% RDF. The increase in yield attributes may be attributed to vigorous plant growth. This growth facilitated the absorption of a higher amount of nutrients from the soil. As a result, overall yield improved. Comparable results are were reported by Gitanjali *et al.* (2017) and Naik (2005).

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### 3.4.3 Interaction effect:

During the study, the number of seeds head<sup>-1</sup> was not influenced significantly with the combined effect of irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels.

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## 3.5 Seedyield plant<sup>-1</sup> (g)

### 3.5.1 Effects of irrigation scheduling:

The data in Table 2, demonstrates that irrigation at branching and seed development stage resulted significantly highest seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (30.3 g). The significantly lowest seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (25 g) was reported with no irrigation (residual moisture) treatment. The increase in seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> may result from greater moisture availability and improved growth and yield attributes. These findings align with those of Gitanjali *et al.* (2017).

### 3.5.2 Effects of nutrient levels:

The data presented in Table 2, showed that seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> was affected significantly with different nutrient levels. Significantly lowest seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (25 g) was noted with the application of 75% RDF. Significantly highest seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (28.5 g) was observed with application of 125% RDF and followed by 100% RDF application (26.8 g). Related findings are presented by Gitanjali *et al.* (2017).

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### 3.5.3 Interaction effect:

The interaction effect of irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels ~~not shown~~ not showed any significant difference on seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup>.

## 3.6 Test Weight test (g)

### 3.6.1 Effects of irrigation schedules:

Irrigation at branching and seed development stages shows significantly highest test weight (7.0 g), followed by the irrigation at rosette and seed development stages (6.6 g). Conversely, the no irrigation (residual moisture) treatment yielded significantly lowest test weight of (4.7 g).

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**3.6.2 Effects of nutrient levels:**

The treatment with 125% RDF application recorded a test weight (6.7 g), which is significantly superior to the test weights of the 100% and 75% RDF treatments (6.1 g and 5.6 g, respectively). Related observations are detailed by Gitanjali *et al.* (2017).

**3.6.3 Interaction effect:**

Irrigation scheduling and nutrient levels did not show any significant interaction effect on test weight.

**Table1: Seedyield(kgha<sup>-1</sup>) and stalkyield(kgha<sup>-1</sup>)ofsafflowerasinfluencedbyirrigation schedulingand nutrient levels under zero tillage condition.**

Treatments	Seed yield (Kgha <sup>-1</sup> )	Stalkyield (Kgha <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>Factor-1: Irrigation</b>		
I <sub>1</sub> : Rosette <del>&amp;and</del> Flower-flower initiation Stagestage	943	2485
I <sub>2</sub> : Rosette <del>and</del> Seed-seed development stage	1092	2942
I <sub>3</sub> : Branching &Flower-flower initiation stage	991	2671
I <sub>4</sub> : Branching &Seed-seed development stage	1199	3149
I <sub>5</sub> : No Irrigation (Residual Moisturemoisture)	744	2000
SEm±	68.01	126.21
CD(P=0.05)	198.0	367.50
<b>Factor-2: Nutrient levels</b>		
S1: 75% RDF	837	2257
S2: 100% RDF	1039	2739
S3: 125% RDF	1105	2953

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SEm±	52.68	97.76
CD(P=0.05)	154.4	284.6
<b>Interaction (I×S)</b>		
SEm±	117.8	218.6
CD(P=0.05)	NS	NS

**Table2:Yieldattributesofsafflowerasinfluencedbyirrigation schedulingandnutrient levels under zero tillage conditions.**

Treatments	Yield attributes			
	No of heads plant <sup>-1</sup>	No of seeds head <sup>-1</sup>	Seed yield plant <sup>-1</sup> (g)	Test wWeight test(g)
<b>Factor-1: Irrigation</b>				
I <sub>1</sub> : Rosette & Flower-flower initiation Stage	17.9	20.5	26.0	6.4
I <sub>2</sub> : Rosette & Seed-seed development stage	21.1	22.2	28.7	6.6
I <sub>3</sub> : Branching & Flower-flower initiation stage	20.6	22.1	28.7	6.0
I <sub>4</sub> : Branching & Seed-seed development stage	22.5	23.4	30.3	7.0
I <sub>5</sub> : No Irrigation (Residual Moisture)	13.3	15.9	20.4	4.7
SEm±	0.64	0.39	0.50	0.23

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CD(P=0.05)	1.87	1.16	1.46	0.67
<b>Factor-2: Nutrient levels</b>				
S1: 75% RDF	16.8	19.0	25.0	5.6
S2: 100% RDF	19.1	20.7	26.8	6.1
S3: 125% RDF	21.4	22.6	28.5	6.7
SEm±	0.49	0.39	0.39	0.17
CD(P=0.05)	1.45	1.16	1.13	0.51
<b>Interaction (I×S)</b>				
SEm±	1.11	0.69	0.87	0.39
CD(P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS

## CONCLUSION

The results above indicate that providing irrigation at the branching and seed development stages along with applying of 125%RDF, gives significantly higher seed and stalk yield, as well as improved yield attributes such as the number of heads per plant, number of seeds per head, seed weight per plant and test weight. The study concludes that this combination of irrigation at the branching and seed development stages along with 125% RDF application performed the best among all treatment combinations in the variety TSF-1.

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