

Maximizing Mustard Crop Yield: Unveiling the Impact of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers on *Brassica juncea* L.var.M-27

Abstract

A field experiment was carried out during rabi season 2021- 2022 at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh to assess the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer on the yield of Mustard var.M-27. Yield attributing characters like fresh weight of silique, dry weight, number of silique per plot, length of silique per plant and seed yield of mustard were found maximum in application of vermicompost (T₂) with dose of 100% vermicompost. From the results of the present study, it can be concluded that application of vermicompost could be the best source of mustard as compared to other sources for enhancing the yield of mustard.

Introduction

Mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.) is herbaceous annual plants in the family Brassicaceae, with chromosome no.18 grown for their seeds which are as a spice. The yellow/ white mustard is indigenous to Southern Europe, whereas brown mustard is from china introduced to Northern India. Mustard plants are thin herbaceous herbs with yellow flowers. The leaves of the plant are toothed, lobed and occasionally have the largest terminal lobes. It contains antioxidants and other beneficial plant compounds through to help protect our body against damage and disease. Mustard seeds content 37-49% of oil and these oil are used as condemned in the preparation of pickles, curries, vegetables, hair oils, medicines and manufacture of glasses. The oil cake is used as a feed and manure. The leaves of young plant are used as green vegetable and stem and leaves are a good source of green fodder for cattle. In the tanning industry, mustard oil is used for softening leather.

Intensive cropping has made the soil deficient in macro as well as micronutrient. This has resulted in decline in productivity and deterioration in soil health and productivity. The success of any cropping system depends upon the appropriate management of resource including balanced use of manure and fertilizers. Use of organic manure may prove a viable option for sustaining the productivity (Tejada *et al.* 2009). Vermicompost application has been known to improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soil (Nagavallema *et al.* 2004). Although, there are numerous research about the changes in soil properties after organic amendments (Chaney *et al.* 1992), there are not enough information about the main

parameters to be monitored over time to assess the effect of vermin-compost application on soil quality. India produced around 6.9mt of mustard next to China. In India Uttar Pradesh is the second largest producer of mustard seed after Rajasthan. By 2050, India needs to produce 17.84mt of vegetable oils for its nutritional fat requirement of projected 1685million populations. Thus, enhancing the productivity of oilseeds is imperative for self-reliance India. In India it is cultivated over an area of 307,000 hectares with annual production of 233,000tonnes. India holds 11.3 % of world's arable land and only 4% of the water resources to feed 16% of human population and 18% of animal population of the world. India oilseed scenario recently presented a picture of virtual stagnation. Total Mustard Seed production reached 654,112 tonnes in 2019 in the world according to Food and Agriculture Organisation Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The field experiment was conducted in the field of Borum Village, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) during Rabi season of the year 2022.Total no.of plot were twenty one .Individual plot size were 1m x 1m.Plot to plot distance were 15 cm.Row to row distance were 15 cm.Length and width of plot were 8 m and 5m.The climatic condition of Borum is sub tropical. The rainy season actually started from may ad it extended up to September and retreats from October onwards. The mean minimum and maximum temperature recorded during the cropping season was 12°C and 22°C, respectively. The average relative humidity in the morning hours was 19%-70% in the evening. The average sunshine hour was 8.3.

The organic and inorganic fertilizer were applied as 0%(control), 100% organic ,100% inorganic,75:25%, 65:35%, 50:50%, 25:75%, respectively in three replications. All the Vermicompost and NPK were incorporated into the soil during final land preparation. Five seeds were sown per hole at a depth of 3cm in the row, plant to plant distance was 15cm and row to row distance was 45cm as shown in plate 1. The seeds were covered with pulverized soil just after sowing and gently pressed with hand.

Number of silique from 5 randomly selected plants was counted and their mean values were calculated. Green matured silique was harvested at a regular interval from each unit plot and their weight was recorded. As harvesting was done at different and the total silique were recorded in each unit plot and expressed in gram (g). Five randomly selected plants silique were weighted and recorded (g).

Mustard variety M-27 was developed by Regional Research Station, Assam Agricultural University, Shillongani, Nagaon, Government of Assam. Seed size is 3.2 maturity period of M-27 is 90-95 days, oil content is 45% ,special attribute in rain fed areas ,plant height is 90-

100cm, its average yield is 1000-1200kg/ha. M-27 required cool and dry weather and a fair supply of soil moisture during the growing period and a dry clear weather at a time of maturity. In India they are grown in Rabi season from September-October to February – March. Sandy and Loamy sand soils suitable for Mustard crop. A clean and well pulverised seedbed of good tilt is needed for better germination. Soil having neutral pH (7.0) is ideal for their proper growth and yield. It requires 15-20 tonnes/ hectare of FYM or Compost at the time of field preparation.

Results and Discussion

Table no.1. Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer on yield attributes in mustard

Treatments	Fresh weight of silique (g)	Dry weight of silique (g)	No. of Silique per plot	Length of silique per plot	Yield per plot (gm)
T₁	0.63	0.25	18.00	3.00	24.62
T₂	2.31	1.60	22.34	3.30	26.43
T₃	1.99	1.00	22.33	3.29	25.27
T₄	1.97	0.98	22.30	3.27	25.00
T₅	1.50	0.74	21.30	3.25	24.99
T₆	1.53	0.76	21.32	3.26	25.00
T₇	1.48	0.73	19.00	3.24	24.67
S.Ed±	0.14	0.11	01.13	0.02	0.01
CD at 5%	0.31	0.25	0.85	0.05	0.16

Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on yield attribute of Mustard crop

Fresh weight of silique, Dry weight, Number of silique per plot, Length of silique per plant and seed yield of mustard differed significantly due to application of different organic and inorganic manures presented in table no.1. The maximum fresh weight of plant (2.31gm), Dry weight (1.60gm), Number of silique per plant ((22.33) , Length of silique per plant (3.30), seed yield (26.43g) were recorded from T₂ (100% organic), while the minimum of fresh weight of plant (0.63gm), Dry weight (0.25gm), Number of silique per plant (18.00), Length of silique per plant (3.00), seed yield (24.62g) were recorded from T₁ (control) respectively.

The data which was recorded at 30, 60, and 90 DAS gave us visible result as to help us determine which type of treatment produces the highest yield. Different treatment starting from T₁ to T₆ given in which T₂ proved to be treatment which gave the highest yield(26.43g) followed by T₃ (75% VC + 25% NPK) (25.27g) followed by T₄ (65% VC+35%NPK) (25.00g), T₅ (50% VC+ 50%NOK) (24.99g), T₆ (25% VC+75%NPK) (25.00g) and T₇ (100% inorganic) (24.67g). T₁ lowest yield (24.62g). In this, 100% vermicompost was applied on treatment T₂ which gave highest yield of mustard seed because vermicompost increase yield of mustard crop because of high porosity, aeration, drainage and water holding capacity (**Edwards and Burrows 1988**), presence of beneficial microflora (**Tomatiet al., 1987**).

The positive influence of vermicompost was due to adequate supply of nutrients in root zone and plant system. The increased availability of nutrients in the root zone coupled with increased metabolic activity at cellular levels might have synthesized more nutrients and their accumulation in various plant parts. Thus crop supplied with higher dose of vermicompost had utilized more nutrients as compared to lower doses resulting in increased nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulphur content in seed and stover. The increased uptake of these nutrients seems to be due to the fact that uptake of nutrient is a product of biomass and nutrient content. These results are in agreement with those of Jat *et al.* (2012).

The increasing levels of vermicompost significantly increased the yield of mustard. The combined application of vermicompost and nutrients improved the nutrient uptake mainly due to better growth and seed production. The balance nutrition also enhanced the synergistic effect on uptake of other plant nutrients (Sharma *et al.*, 2017).

The beneficial role of vermicompost in mineralization of native as well as its own nutrient content by creating favourable conditions for microbial as well as chemical activities which enhanced the available nutrient pool of the soil. As a matter of fact all the available nutrients are not taken up by the plant and the rest remains in the soil which improves the available nutrient status of soil after harvest of crop. These results are in agreement with those of (Sharma *et al.*,2013).

Conclusion

From the fore going discussion it is clear that the application of T₂ which was 100% vermicompost had the maximum fresh weight, dry weight, number of silique per plot, length of silique per plant and seed yield of mustard. This result was constant throughout the cropping season. The data was recorded at 30, 60 and 90 DAS. The highest result came in T₂ and lowest in T₁. From the above result it can be concluded that vermicompost is the best strategy for improving soil fertility for longer periods. Vermicompost will increase soil organic matter status, which act as a reservoir for nutrients and hence, improve soil physicochemical attributes for yield and its attributes. The study also indicates that application of vermicompost help to increase crop productivity and improve soil fertility and soil quality. Present investigations will be useful to farmers, agronomist, pedologist, researchers and environmentalists as it will provide information in maintaining long term soil fertility, sustained higher productivity of crop and lessen the harm caused to the soil by the use of inorganic fertilizers.

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