

Irrigation scheduling and nitrogen management practices affected the nutrient concentration of moth bean under arid ecosystem

ABSTRACT

Efficient utilization of water and fertilizers is important for maximizing yield for moth bean production through improvement of nutrient use efficiency under arid ecosystem. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of irrigation and nitrogen fertilizers on growth, yield and nutrient content of moth bean in the western zone of Rajasthan during 2020 & 2021. Treatments included three levels of nitrogen (N₁: 15 kg N as basal + foliar spray of urea (2%) at flowering stage, N₂: 15 kg N + foliar spray of urea (2%) at pod development stage and N₃: 15 kg N + foliar spray of urea (2%) at flowering and pod development stages) and levels three levels of irrigation (I₁: single irrigation at branching stage, I₂: two irrigations at branching + pod development stages and I₃: two irrigations at flowering + pod development stages) were laid down in factorial combinations of randomized block design with three replications. The results revealed that 15 kg N + foliar spray of urea (2%) at flowering and pod development stage recorded significantly higher nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content in seed and haulm over 15 kg N + foliar spray of urea (2%) at flowering stage and 15 kg N + foliar spray of urea (2%) at pod development stage. However, the phosphorus content in seed and haulm was not significantly influenced by N₃ and statistically equivalent with N₂ and N₁ during 2020 and 2021. Potassium content in seed showed significant enhancement under N₃, while K content in haulm was not affected significantly during 2020 and pooled basis. Further, irrigation management practices did not show any significant improvement on N, P, K content in seed and haulm during years of 2020 and 2021. While, N content in seed and haulm was significantly improved under I₂ over I₃ and I₁ on pooled basis. Thus, 15 kg N as basal application + foliar spray of urea (2%) at flowering and pod development stages with two irrigations at branching + pod development stages improved the nutrient content in moth bean in arid condition.

Keywords: Nitrogen, irrigation, foliar spray, urea, nutrient content and moth bean

Introduction

Moth bean (*Vigna aconitifolia*) also known as kidney bean, dew bean, dew gram, moth mat, mat bean, is an important leguminous crop cultivated in arid and semi-arid regions, known for its resilience and ability to thrive in low-input agricultural systems. It is native crop of Indian subcontinent and widely cultivated in India, Sri Lanka, China, Pakistan, and also grown in the South-Western states of the USA and in Canada (Kochhar, 2016; Munro *et al.*, 1998). It was grown on an area of 9.93 lakh hectares of land with annual production of 3.43 lakh tonnes, and average productivity was 346 kg per hectare during the 2020–21 in India. (Kanishka *et al.*, 2023). It is a drought-tolerant pulse crop cultivated for its high protein content and adaptability to adverse growing conditions. *Vigna aconitifolia* is grown from sea-level up to an altitude of 1300 m and it does outstandingly well in arid and hot regions (NARO, 2020; Brink *et al.*, 2006). It performs better under average temperature of 24–32°C with a well-distributed annual rainfall of 500–750 mm. The plant provides yield even with as little as 50–60 mm in 3–4 showers during the growing period (Brink *et al.*, 2006). Moth bean

can be grown on a variety of soils however, it is particularly suitable for dry, light sandy soils and does not tolerate water logging. It is somewhat salt tolerant and can grow on a wide pH range (3.5–10). Due to multipurpose use, it provides hot-season pasture and hay for livestock (Saravanan *et al.*, 2015) and immature green pods can be boiled and consumed as a vegetable. At maturity, the seeds can be cooked or fried, and they can be ground and mixed with flour to make dhal and unleavened bread (Brink *et al.*, 2006). It is capable of sustaining under long dry spells and high temperatures beyond 40°C. Thus, the erratic and low rains hardly 130 mm with long dry spells of 30-35 days interval between two rains and high temperatures beyond 40°C during crop season affect its growth and productivity drastically often restricting the productivity much below its potential (>200 Kg/ha). Plants cannot take up all the nitrogen applied to the soil as a fertilizer leading to runoff and groundwater contamination. Thus, nitrogen management in light soils needs careful attention due to high potentials for leaching losses of nitrate with water flow. The sandy soils have low water holding capacity which favors the negative charged nitrate (NO₃⁻) ions to leach in deeper layer below the root zone in light sandy soils. The soil organic matter content in light textured soil is generally lower than fine textured soil. The soil organic matter content is the main source of nitrogen which supplies nitrogen slowly to the crops as per their demand. The SOM content in soils is space for holding the water and nutrient in the soil and supplying the nutrient to soil solution as per need of the crops. Nitrogen availability is often a limiting factor for high productivity in legume crops. Hence, nitrogen fertilizers are commonly applied to legume crops in countries where they are readily available. The crop yield drastically decreases either under excess water as well as water deficit conditions. Water stress is more common and important in the rain fed arid conditions that reduce the productivity of crops. Water stress during the active crop growth phase results into cessation of growth as it influences the photosynthesis and other physiochemical processes and or death, by desiccation. Irrigation management strategies have become more vital aspect of research in arid region to improve the productivity. The ideal scheduling of irrigation enhances the crop yield though efficient utilization of irrigation water on most critical stages under water stress situation which is depends upon the soil, climate and plant characteristics. Water stress reduce the total chlorophyll and relative water content significantly in different genotypes of moth bean and it is more pronounced in late flowering genotypes (Garg *et al.*, 2004). The overall objective of this work is to improve nutrient content through enhancement of nutrient use efficiency with better agronomic management practices in moth bean. This would be a major advance in profitability for the moth bean industry in India and would significantly improve the ecological footprint of the crop.

Material and methods

A field experiment was conducted to evaluate the effect of nitrogen levels and irrigation scheduling on nutrient content (N, P, & K) of moth bean under hyper arid condition of western Rajasthan i.e. Bikaner during kharif 2020 and 2021. The region comes under agro climatic zone “hyper arid partially irrigated western plain” of Rajasthan. It is situated at 28°10’ N latitude, 73°18’ E longitude and 223.88 meter above mean sea level. The experimental location is characterized by typically tropical arid climate with very hot and dry

summer with an average temperature of 40° c and relative humidity of 10-20 % (March-June), cool winter average minimum temperature 4°C and average maximum relative humidity 70% (October to February) and wet monsoon season (July to Sept). The average annual rainfall is 300 mm of which 90% is received in monsoon season (July to Sept). Before the commencement of the experiment, soil sampling was done in a zigzag pattern from a depth of 15 cm. The chemical properties of the soil are as low in organic carbon & nitrogen, medium in phosphorous and high in potassium. The moth bean was sown in lines with spacing 30x10 (30cm row to row and 10 cm plant to plant) using seed rate of 15 kg ha⁻¹. Prior to sowing, recommended dose of minerals N and P fertilizers were applied as basal application using Urea and Di-ammonium phosphate at rates of 15 kg N/ha and 40 kg P₂O₅/ha. Nitrogen applied to all the plot at uniform dose of 15 kg N ha⁻¹ through DAP as basal application at the time of seeding followed by spray of urea as per the proposed treatment at different growth stages. The size of the plots was 32.4 m² (6.0x5.4 m) and net plot size for observation was 16.8 m² (4.2x4 m) maintained with double bunds (1 m wide) boundaries which were compacted to reduce the lateral movement of water. Irrigations was applied in each experimental unit through surface flood irrigation, which involved delivering water to the experimental units by sub water channels from main water channels. Pendimethalin was applied as pre-emergence herbicide followed by hand weeding at 30-35 DAS to control weeds, While, all other agricultural practices were uniform across the experimental treatments except for irrigation. For plant chemical analysis the seed and haulm samples collected at harvest were oven dried at 70°C till constant weight was achieved. The dried samples were finely ground and passed through 40 mesh sieve and used for determination of nutrient content (N, P, K) as per method furnished in Table 1.

Table 1. Chemical methods for plant nutrient analysis

S. No.	Nutrient	Method	Reference
1.	Nitrogen	Nessler's reagent colorimetric method	Lindner (1944)
2.	Phosphorus	Ammonium Vanadomolybdo-phosphoric acid yellow colour method	Richards (1968)
3	Potassium	Triple acid digestion method	(Jackson 1973)

A two-way ANOVA analysis was performed using JMP®, Version 16 on observed traits, including nitrogen phosphorus and potassium content in seed and haulm to compare the effect of nitrogen application and irrigation scheduling in mothbean. All effects were statistically significant at the 0.05 level of significance and the results are given below.

Result and discussion

Nitrogen content: -

N content in grain -

Nitrogen treatments significantly affected N content in grain of moth bean (Table 2). The treatment N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod

development stages) recorded significantly maximum value of N content in seed during both the years of experimentation and pooled basis, which was significantly higher by 7.23, 5.38 & 6.35 and 8.23, 6.32 & 5.26 per cent over N₂ and N₁ during 2020, 2021 and pooled basis, respectively. The increment in N content might be due to more and continuous availability of nitrogen through soil and foliar application, which is associated with an increase in protoplasm, cell division, and cell enlargement, resulting in higher absorption of nutrients ((Khan *et al.*, 2018 and Pal *et.al.*, 2019). Moreover, significant variation in N content in seed was observed under irrigation scheduling practices. The N content was not enhanced significantly during both the years of experimentation. However, the N content was significantly improved under treatment I₂ (irrigation at branching and pod developmentstages) on pooled data basis, which was increased by 5.69 percent over I₁ (irrigation at branching stage), however, it was statistically on par with I₃ (irrigation at flowering and pod development stages) on pooled basis. Adequate water management, particularly through irrigation scheduling, plays a pivotal role in optimizing crop yield and nutritional quality. The higher N, P and K content in grain with two irrigations may be due to higher soil moisture content which facilitate the nutrients to bring into soil solution. These results are in agreement with those obtained by Singh *et al.*, 2018 and Maske *et al.*, 2020.

N content haulm: -

The N content in haulm was significantly influenced by different nitrogen management levels. The higher value of N content in haulm recorded with N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod development stages). The percent increase in the N content was 6.69, 8.52 & 7.74 and 5.41, 7.50 & 6.42 % over N₁ and N₂ during 2020, 2021 and pooled basis, respectively. The N content in haulm increased with higher nitrogen rate might be primarily due to an increase in the chlorophyll content of leaves, which leads to a higher photosynthetic rate, and ultimately plenty of photosynthates available during grain development (El-Sanatawy *et al.* 2021). Further, irrigation scheduling approaches didnot show any significant variations on N content in haulm during both the years of experimentation. While irrigation practices were significantly improved the N content on pooled data basis. The maximum value of N content recorded under treatment I₂ (Irrigation at branching and pod developmentstages) which was significantly higher by 8.12 percent over I₁ (Irrigation at branching stage). However, it was statistically equivalent with I₃ (irrigation at flowering and pod development stages) on pooled basis. The increase in N content in haulm may be due to more availability of N in soil solution with two irrigations. The observed results are in close conformity with Maske *et al.*, 2020.

Table 2 Effect of nitrogen and irrigation management on nitrogen content in grain and haulm of moth bean

Treatments	Grain			Haulm		
	2020	2021	Pooled	2020	2021	Pooled
Nitrogen Management						

N ₁	3.29b	3.17b	3.23b	1.90b	1.83b	1.87b
N ₂	3.33b	3.20b	3.27b	1.93ab	1.85b	1.89b
N ₃	3.51a	3.44a	3.48a	2.03a	1.96a	1.99a
Irrigation Management						
I ₁	3.27a	3.14a	3.20b	1.90a	1.83a	1.87b
I ₂	3.49a	3.43a	3.46a	2.01a	1.92a	1.97a
I ₃	3.38a	3.24a	3.31a	1.95a	1.88a	1.92a

Phosphorus content: -

P content in grain: -

Nitrogen management levels recorded significant improvement in P content in grain of moth bean (Table 3). The P content in grain was not significantly influenced under different nitrogen management options during both the years of experimentation, however, pooled data shows significant improvement in P content (0.50%) of grain with N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod development stages) over N₂ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at pod development stage) and N₁ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering stage). Nitrogen, obtained through nitrogen fixation and soil uptake, serves as a catalyst for various metabolic processes that contribute to enhanced phosphorus uptake, transport, and incorporation into seeds. These results are in line with Britzet. *al.* 2023. Further, irrigation management option did not show any significant impact on P content in grain of moth bean during both the years as well as pooled basis.

P content in haulm: -

Different nitrogen management options were significantly influenced the P content in grain of moth bean (Table 3). On the pooled basis, the treatment N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod development stages) was significantly enhanced the P content in haulm by 28.57 and 8.00 percent over N₁ and N₂ respectively. While, P content was not significantly affected in individual year of 2020 and 2021. Adequate nitrogen supply can enhance the overall nutrient status of the plant, potentially improving the uptake and translocation of potassium. This result is consistent with the findings of Coblenz *et. al.*, 2004 and Xie *et al.*, 2015. Moreover, Irrigation scheduling practices did not express any significant improvement in P content in haulm during both the year as well as pooled basis.

Table 3 Effect of nitrogen and irrigation management on phosphorus content in grain and haulm of moth bean

Treatments	Grain	Haulm
------------	-------	-------

	2020	2021	Pooled	2020	2021	Pooled
Nitrogen Management						
N ₁	0.43a	0.39a	0.41b	0.22a	0.20a	0.21b
N ₂	0.47a	0.43a	0.45ab	0.26a	0.24a	0.25a
N ₃	0.51a	0.49a	0.50a	0.28a	0.26a	0.27a
Irrigation Management						
I ₁	0.46a	0.43a	0.45a	0.23a	0.21a	0.22a
I ₂	0.49a	0.47a	0.48a	0.27a	0.25a	0.26a
I ₃	0.45a	0.41a	0.43a	0.25a	0.24a	0.25a

Potassium content: -

K content in grain: -

Significant improvement in K content in grain was recorded under different nitrogen levels applied on moth bean (Table 4). The K content in grain was significantly enhanced under the treatment of N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod development stages), which was significantly higher by 23.33, 23.08 & 28.00% and 15.62, 14.29 & 16.67 % over N₁ and N₂ during 2020, 2021 and pooled basis, respectively. However, N₂ statistically equivalent with N₃ during the 2020 and pooled basis. Adequate nitrogen supply can enhance the overall nutrient status of the plant, potentially improving the uptake and translocation of potassium (Khan *et al.*, 2018). Additionally, irrigation management practices were not influenced the K content of moth bean during both the years of experimentations as well as pooled data basis.

K content in haulm: -

Nitrogen management levels observed the significant increment in the K content in the haulm of moth bean. The treatment N₃ (15 kg N ha⁻¹ + 40 kg P₂O₅ with foliar spray urea @ 2% at flowering and pod development stages) registered significantly higher K content in haulm over N₂ and N₁ during 2021. The increment in the K content was 7.81 & 4.54 % higher over N₁ and N₂, respectively. While, nitrogen levels did not show any significant improvement in the K content during 2020 and pooled basis. In addition, irrigation scheduling approaches were not proved any significant improvement in K content in haulm of moth bean.

Table 4 Effect of nitrogen and irrigation management on potassium content in grain and haulm of moth bean

Treatments	Grain			Haulm		
	2020	2021	Pooled	2020	2021	Pooled

Nitrogen Management						
N ₁	0.30b	0.26b	0.28b	0.71a	0.64b	0.68a
N ₂	0.32b	0.28b	0.30b	0.74a	0.66ab	0.70a
N ₃	0.37a	0.32a	0.35a	0.77a	0.69a	0.73a
Irrigation Management						
I ₁	0.32a	0.28a	0.30a	0.72a	0.65a	0.68a
I ₂	0.35a	0.31a	0.33a	0.77a	0.69a	0.73a
I ₃	0.32a	0.28a	0.30a	0.74a	0.66a	0.70a

Conclusion: -

The results of a two-year study validated that irrigation scheduling and nitrogen fertilizer management extensively affected the nutrient concentration of moth bean. Based on the experimental results, it may be concluded that 15 kg N ha⁻¹ with foliar spray of urea of 2 % at flowering and pod development stages in combination with irrigations twice at branching + pod development stages could be more beneficial to improvement in nutrient content of moth bean under arid conditions.

References

- Brink, M.; Jansen, P. C. M., 2006. *Vigna acontifolia*(Jacq.) Maréchal. In: Brink, M.; Belay, G. (Eds.). PROTA (Plant Resources of Tropical Africa / Ressources végétales de l'Afrique tropicale), Wageningen.
- Britz E., Cyster L., Samuels I., Cupido C., Masemola L., Ngcobo N., Manganyi F. and Müller F. 2023. Nitrogen fertilization increases the growth and nutritional quality of the forage legume, *Calobota sericea* – A preliminary investigation. *Heliyon*9(2): e13535.
- Coblentz W.K., Daniels M.B., Gunsaulis J.L., Truter J.E., Scarbrough D.A., Humphry J.B., Coffey K.P., Pas P.A., Moore J.R., Teague K.A., Spieght J. D., 2004 Effects of nitrogen fertilization on phosphorus uptake in Burmudagrass forage growth on high soil-test phosphorus sites. *Prof. Anim. Sci.* 20:146–154.
- El-Sanatawy, A. M.; Ash-Shormillesy, S. M.; El-Yazied, A. A.; El-Gawad, H. G. A.; Azab, E.; Gobouri, A. A.; SitoHy, M.; Osman, A. 2021. Enhancing grain yield and nitrogen accumulation in wheat plants grown under a Mediterranean arid environment by foliar spray with papain-released whey peptides. *Agronomy* 11 (10), 1913.
- Garg, B.K., Burman, U. and Kathju, S. (2004). Effect of water stress on moth bean [*Vigna acontifolia* (JACQ) Marechal] genotypes. *Indian J. Plant Physiol.* 9(1): 29-35.
- Jackson, M.L. 1973. Soil chemical analysis. Prentice Hall of India Pub. Ltd., New Delhi.

JMP®, Version 16. SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, 1989–2023.

Kanishka, R.C.; Gayacharan; Basavaraja T.; Chandora, R.; Rana, J.C. Moth bean (*Vigna aconitifolia*)2023. A Minor Legume with Major Potential to Address Global Agricultural Challenges. *Front. Plant. Sci*, 14.

Khan, A.K., Hussain, A., Ganai, M.A., Sofi, N.R. and Hussain, S.T. (2018) Yield, nutrient uptake and quality of sweet corn as influenced by transplanting dates and nitrogen levels. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phyto-chemistry*7 (2): 3567-3571.

Kochhar, S. L., 2016. Mat or Moth bean [*Phaseolus aconitifolius*]. In: Kochhar (Ed.), Economic botany: a comprehensive study, 5th edition, Cambridge Univ. Press, 430p.

Lindner, R.C. 1944. Rapid analysis methods of some or more common inorganic substances of plant and soil. *Plant Physiology*19: 76-84.

Maske N.M., Pramanik, K. and Asewar, B. 2020 Effect of irrigation scheduling and nutrient management on productivity and nutrient uptake by sweet corn (*Zea mays* var. *saccharata*) under vertisols of Marathwada. *Annals of Plant and Soil Research*22(3): 310-314.

Munro, D. B.; CNRC; Small, E., 1998. Les légumes du Canada. NRC Research Press <https://books.google.fr/books?id=BpaUNli-4r4C&pg=PA389>.

NARO, 2020. NARO Genebank Databases. Genebank Project, NARO, Japan https://www.gene.affrc.go.jp/databases-plant_images_detail_en.php.

Pal, V.; Singh, G.; Dhaliwal, S. S. 2019. Agronomic biofortification of chickpea with zinc and iron through the application of zinc and urea. *Commun. Soil Sci. Plant Anal.* 50 (15), 1864– 1877.

Richards, L.A. 1968. Diagnosis and improvement of saline and alkali soils. USDA Handbook No. 60, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.

Saravanan, M.; Ignacimuthu, S., 2015. Hypocholesterolemic effect of indian medicinal plants - a review. *Medicin. Chem.*, 5: 1.

Singh, M.V., Kumar, N. and Srivastava, R.K. (2018) Effect of nutrient management on maize (*Zea mays*) hybrid in eastern zone of Uttar Pradesh. *Annals of Plant and Soil Research*20(1): 99-102.

Xie K., Li X., Zhang Y., Wan L., Hennaway D.B., Wang D., Qin Y., Fadul G.M.A. 2015. Effect of nitrogen fertilization on yield, N content, and nitrogen fixation of alfalfa and smooth brome grass grown alone or in mixture in greenhouse pots. *J. Integr. Agric*14:1864–1876.