

Dry matter accumulation in different parts of the pigeonpea as influenced by growing environment

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted to study the dry matter accumulation in different parts of pigeonpea under different sowing windows at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Vijayapura, during *Kharif* 2021. The experiment was laid out in a split-plot design assigning four sowing windows to main plots *viz.*, first fortnight of June (23-24th SMW), second fortnight of June (25-26th SMW), first fortnight of July (27-28th SMW) and second fortnight of July (29-30th SMW), whereas genotypes to subplot *viz.*, TS-3R, GRG-152 and GRG-811 and replicated thrice. The results revealed that sowing in first fortnight of June accumulated more dry matter in leaves (18.47 g plant⁻¹), stem (131.22 g plant⁻¹) and reproductive parts (68.16 g plant⁻¹). Among the genotype GRG-152 accumulated higher dry matter in leaves (17.34 g plant⁻¹) and stem (123.01 g plant⁻¹). However, dry matter accumulation in reproductive parts is higher in TS-3R (63.68 g plant⁻¹). Similarly TDMP was higher in first fortnight of June sowing (217.85 g plant⁻¹) than delayed sowing in second fortnight of July. TS-3R accumulated higher TDMP in the beginning growth stage when compared to GRG-152 and GRG-811. However, TDMP was higher in GRG-152 at later stage. This study revealed that sowing in first fortnight of June recorded higher dry matter production.

Key words: Sowing windows, Total dry matter production and partitioning, Standard meteorological week

Introduction

Pigeonpea (*Cajanuscajan* L.) is commonly known as red gram / arhar / tur, and its origin is in South Africa. It is an important grain legume that belongs to the ~~fabaceae~~ Fabaceae (~~leguminaceae~~ Leguminaceae) family and widely cultivated pulse crop in India. It is a short-lived perennial forage shrub with strong deep tap root system and can be adapted to a wide range of soil types from gravel-like soil to heavy clays, provided there is no standing water on the soil

surface [Saxena et al., [9]; Hidoso et al. [22]. It is a common food grain crop and offers nutritional security due to its richness in protein (21%) with essential amino acids such as methionine, lysine and tryptophan along with mineral supplementation viz., iron and iodine. In addition to its nutritional value, it also has a unique property of maintaining and restoring soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation and improvement of physical properties of the soil by virtue of its deep root system. The growth and development of pigeonpea vary from location to location due to variability in agro-climatic and soil-water related parameters. Even in the same location, variability in growth takes place due to different growing environments created by sowing dates, cultivars and other cultural and management practices. Ahlawat and Rana [2]. Pigeonpea is grown throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the world and warmer temperature regions between 30° N and 35° S latitudes. However, a major area under pigeonpea in India is lying between 14° and 28° N latitudes. India has the distinction of being the world's largest producer and consumer of pulses, including pigeonpea. It is one of the protein rich legume crops of semi arid and sub tropic region. Due attention for this crop is required in view of the large scale shortage of pulses to meet the domestic requirement. The area under pigeonpea cultivation in India is 4.72 m ha and production of 4.31 m tonnes with a productivity of 914 kg ha⁻¹ Anonymous [3]. Maharashtra ranks first in terms of area (27.73%), followed by Karnataka (19.97%) and Madhya Pradesh (14.60%). Karnataka is one of the pigeonpea growing state having an area of 1.63 m ha with a production of 1.23 m tonnes and productivity of 759 kg ha⁻¹ Anonymous [3]. Optimum sowing windows helps in utilizing the available moisture and nutrients from the soil more effectively and leads to better dry matter production and accumulation which reflects in yield of crop. The dry matter production and its accumulation are the best measure and index of the total performance and response of a crop to weather conditions Mall et al. [12]. The yield of a crop does not largely depend on the dry matter production alone but also in its distribution to reproductive parts; as major part of the dry matter is translocated to sink from source. Acevedo et al. [1]. In particular, photosynthetic active radiation (PAR) is the major factor regulating photosynthesis and other physiological processes in plants. Hence, the dry matter production and yield depends on it to a greater extent. Lemaire et al. [11]. Sowing time also plays an important role in dry matter accumulation by the crop. Early sown crops may accumulate more dry matter, whereas late sown crops may reduce biomass accumulation and consequently a reduction in yield. Many researchers found that the delayed sowings beyond the

Comment [AH1]: Reference number and citing number should be checked, carefully. Author name should be deleted, throughout main text.

optimum period result in low grain yields of pigeonpea. Behera et al. [4]; Rajani et al.[14]; Niveditha et al.[20]. Selection of suitable genotypes that perform a stable photosynthesis under different growing environment will be a greater advantage to get high and stable productivity under the natural environment. Therefore, the present field investigation was carried out to identify the optimum sowing windows and suitable genotypes under different weather scenarios and evaluate their subsequent effect on pigeonpea productivity. It is, therefore, important to study how pigeonpea genotypes perform in changing weather scenarios through sowing windows, especially in the Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka. Keeping this in view, the experiment entitled “Crop-weather relationship of pigeonpea under changing weather scenarios” was executed at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Vijayapura, during *kharif* 2021.

Material and methods

The experiment was conducted at the Regional Agricultural Research Station (RARS), Vijayapura and it is located at latitude of 16°46' 15.16" North, the longitude of 75°44' 53.78" East and an altitude of 593.8 meters above the mean sea level. The experimental site is in the jurisdiction of the Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka (Zone 3). The soil of the experimental site is medium deep black and the texture of the soil is a clayey loam belonging to the order *Vertisols*. The soil samples were taken randomly from experimental plot to a depth of 0-15 cm before layout and composite soil sample was prepared and analyzed for physical as well as chemical properties of soil. Crop growth is mainly dependent on environmental factors. The fluctuations in weather variables greatly influence crop growth, development and yielding potential. The adequate availability of soil moisture over the growing period of a crop is essential for fortunate crop production in rainfed areas. There was not much deviation in mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature and relative humidity compared to normal during the cropping season. The total annual rainfall during cropping period was 521 mm, with 40 rainy days. The higher maximum air temperature was recorded in the month of June (32.3 °C), and the lower maximum air temperature was recorded in the month of December (28.8 °C). Similarly, the lower minimum temperature was recorded in the month of December (15.0 °C) and the higher in June (22.0 °C). Mean monthly maximum relative humidity in the morning (RH- I) was recorded in the month of September (91%) and the lower in the month of October (85%). Similarly, the higher relative

humidity in the afternoon (RH- II) was recorded in the month of July (68%) and the lower in the month of October (47%). During the crop growth period, the higher wind speed was recorded in June month (13.5 km hr^{-1}) and the lower in December month (3.0 km hr^{-1}). Likewise, sunshine duration was higher in the month of October (8.1 h) and lower sunshine duration in the month of July (3.3 h). Lower wind velocity helps in decreasing evapotranspiration, however higher wind speed was recorded in the month of June (13.5 km hr^{-1}) and lower wind speed recorded in the month of December (3.0 km hr^{-1}) during the period of experimentation (June to December 2021). The ambient weather parameters like maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity and wind speed were higher in the morning hours (07:00 h) than in the afternoon (14:00 h). By and large, the weather conditions are in the optimum range for normal growth and yield of pigeonpea. The experiment was laid out in a split-plot design with three replications consisted of 12 treatment combinations. Treatments included four main plots with sowing windows (D) viz., D₁: first fortnight of June (23-24th SMW), D₂: second fortnight of June (25-26th SMW), D₃: firstfortnight of July (27-28th SMW), D₄: secondfortnight of July (29-30th SMW) and three subplots with three genotypes (G) viz., G₁: TS-3R, G₂: GRG-152 and G₃: GRG-811. The field was ploughed once after the harvest of the previous crop and harrowed to obtain fine seedbed. During sowing, the land was prepared to a fine seedbed and the plots were laid out as per the experiment's layout and Staggered sowing was done as per the treatments at different sowing windows by hand dibbling with 1-2 seeds per hill. The crop was sown by providing recommended spacing of 120 cm inter-row and 20 cm intra-row as per the treatments. The crop was considered to mature when 95% of pods have obtained their mature colour after that harvesting was done. The data collected from the experiment at different phenological stages were subjected to statistical analysis as per split-plot design described by Gomez and Gomez [8]. Summary tables for treatment effect have been prepared and furnished with standard error of means (S.Em \pm) and critical difference (C.D.) at 5% level of probability ($p=0.05$) has also been given where the treatment differences were significant.

Result and discussion

The dry matter accumulation in leaves (g plant^{-1}) at the initiation of primary branch (S₂), secondary branch (S₃), 50% flowering (S₅) and physiological maturity (S₇) stages is presented in Table 1. Sowing windows significantly influenced the dry matter accumulation in leaves at all

Comment [AH2]: This sentence should be in "Material and Method" section

the phenological stages. In the beginning growth stages, dry matter accumulation in the leaves was in increasing trend at primary branch, secondary branch and 50% flowering, on the contrary, at physiological maturity, it was decreasing trend. The mean leaf dry weight was higher under the first fortnight of June sowing (5.83, 11.64, 35.41 and 18.47 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at all the stages, which was on par with second fortnight of June sowing (10.33, 33.02 and 17.71 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at secondary branch stage, 50% flowering and physiological maturity. However, significantly lower values (2.47, 7.37, 21.87 and 13.42 g plant⁻¹, respectively) were recorded under the second fortnight of July sowing at all the stages (Fig. 1). The dry matter accumulation in reproductive parts also depends on the photosynthetic ability of plant at various growth stage and that can be analysed through dry matter accumulation in leaves, the pigeonpea sown in first fortnight of June accumulated significantly higher dry matter in leaves, this may be due to higher leaf area. Similar results of variation in dry matter production among the sowing windows were reported by Chauhan et al. [5]; Kumar et al. [10] in pigeonpea. Similarly, Dhanoji and Patil [6] observed a significant decrease in dry matter accumulation and seed yield with late-sown pigeonpea. The effect of genotypes on dry matter accumulation in leaves also showed significant. TS-3R produced significantly higher leaf dry weight at initiation of primary branch stage (4.36 g plant⁻¹), which was on par with GRG-152 (4.07 g plant⁻¹) and in comparison, GRG-81 recorded lower leaf dry weight (3.76 g plant⁻¹). But at later stages, the trend was reversed where, GRG-152 recorded higher leaf dry weight (9.95, 30.36 and 17.34 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at secondary branch stage, 50% flowering and physiological maturity, which was on par with GRG-81 (9.73 and 29.52 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at secondary branch stage and physiological maturity stage. While, lower leaf dry weight (8.86, 27.19 and 14.99 g plant⁻¹, respectively) was recorded by the genotype TS-3R at secondary branch stage, 50% flowering and physiological maturity (Fig. 2). Pigeonpea sown on the earliest date attained the highest LAI, absorbed the largest amount of PAR and produced the highest dry matter. Early sowing of determinate cultivars could maximize both vegetative and reproductive growth, capture more light and produce more seed yields. Patel et al. [15].

The mean dry weight of stem (g plant⁻¹) recorded at the initiation of primary branch (S₂), secondary branch (S₃), 50% flowering (S₅) and physiological maturity (S₇) stages is presented in Table 2. A significant variation in dry matter accumulation in the stem was observed due to various sowing windows at all the phenological stages. The stem dry weight was higher in

Comment [AH3]: Authors should explain more, why increased.

Comment [AH4]: Authors should explain more, why decreased.

Comment [AH5]: Data should be added

first fortnight of June sowing at all the stages (7.73, 37.85, 61.15 and 131.22 g plant⁻¹, respectively), which was on par with second fortnight of June sowing (36.27, 55.25 and 123.72 g plant⁻¹, respectively). However, significantly lower dry matter of stem was observed under second fortnight of July sowing at all the growth stages (7.6, 28.42, 42.39 and 113.53 g plant⁻¹, respectively) (Fig. 1). The genotypes marked significant variation in the dry weight of the stem at all phenological stages. Among the genotypes, TS-3R was recorded higher stem dry matter (6.46 g plant⁻¹) at S₂ followed by GRG-152 (6.14 g plant⁻¹) over other genotype GRG-811 (6.02). But, GRG-152 has observed significantly higher stem dry weight (34.56, 52.96 and 123.01 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at later stages, which was statistically on par with GRG-811 (34.03 and 52.47 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at S₃ and S₅. At the same time, TS-3R recorded minimum stem dry weight at all the stages (32.35, 49.09 and 120.80 g plant⁻¹, respectively) (Fig. 2).

The mean dry weight of reproductive parts (g plant⁻¹) recorded at 50% flowering (S₅) and physiological maturity (S₇) stages is presented in Table 3. Sowing windows varied significantly for the dry weight of reproductive parts at S₅ and S₇. The dry matter accumulation in reproductive parts also depends on the photosynthetic ability of plant at various growth stages. The dry weight of reproductive parts was higher (9.39 and 68.16 g plant⁻¹, respectively) in first fortnight of June sowing, which was statistically at par with second fortnight of June sowing (65.06 g plant⁻¹) at S₇. However, significantly lower dry weight of reproductive parts (4.74 and 56.97 g plant⁻¹, respectively) recorded under second fortnight of July sowing at both stages (Fig. 1). The dry weight of reproductive parts varied significantly among the genotypes. Where, TS-3R obtained significantly higher dry weight of reproductive parts (7.22 and 63.68 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at S₅ and S₇, which was on par with GRG-152 (6.90 g plant⁻¹) at S₅ over other genotype GRG-811 (6.40 and 61.72 g plant⁻¹, respectively) at both the stages (Fig. 2).

The total dry matter production (TDMP) recorded at the initiation of primary branch (S₂), secondary branch (S₃), 50% flowering (S₅) and physiological maturity (S₇) stages is presented in Table 4 and Fig. 3. Sowing windows significantly influenced TDMP at all phenological stages. The significantly higher TDMP was observed in first fortnight of June sowing at all stages (13.57, 49.49, 105.95 and 217.85 g plant⁻¹, respectively), but it was on par with second fortnight of June sowing at S₃ and S₇ (46.60 and 209.19 g plant⁻¹, respectively). With the delay in sowing, dry matter production decreased as a result lower TDMP (7.23, 35.80, 68.99 and 183.92 g plant⁻¹

¹, respectively) was produced by sowing in second fortnight of July at all the stages. The higher dry matter production plant^{-1} in first fortnight of June sowing may be due to significantly higher leaf area, number of branches leading to higher dry matter accumulation in leaves, stem and reproductive parts. The early sown crop remains in the field for a longer period and these crops are grown vigorously due to maximum utilization of solar radiation to produce photosynthates. Farz et al. [7]; Miah et al. [13]; Samant et al. [21] also recorded higher dry matter production in early sown crop of Mungbean. Genotype TS-3R at the initiation of primary branch ($10.83 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) produced higher dry matter than the other two genotypes, GRG-152 ($10.22 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) and GRG-811 ($9.78 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$). However, at a later stage (initiation of secondary branch), dry matter production increased in GRG-152 ($44.51 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) and GRG-811 ($43.76 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) compared to TS-3R ($41.20 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$). Likewise, at the physiological maturity stage TDMP was highest in GRG-152 and GRG-811 (203.57 and $201.13 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) and lower in TS-3R ($199.89 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$). This variation among the genotypes may be due to the early growth of TS-3R in the beginning stages than the other genotypes. Still, later stages GRG-152 and GRG-811 overtook TS-3R in terms of their vegetative growth. Ramakrishna et al. [18]; Reddy [19] opined that a plant's ability to produce dry matter depends on the size and length of the photosynthetic area. The genetic potentiality of the cultivar to produce and translocate higher assimilates in turn converts into total dry matter. However, TDMP alone does not wholly reflect the efficiency of genotypes but its accumulation in different parts particularly in reproductive parts of the plant is of significance in other words the source-sink relationship is important which is indicated by harvest index. When partitioning of TDM in different parts is examined, it was apparent that TS-3R accumulated a higher proportion of dry matter in pods throughout the reproductive phase than the other two genotypes. That apart, GRG-152 and GRG-811 accumulated higher stem and leaf dry matter. Such variations among the genotypes might be due to the genetic constitution of different genotypes, which provides the inherent capacity to perform in different ways. This result is in support of Patil et al. [16] in chickpea.

Conclusion

Pigeonpea sown in first fortnight of June produced more TDMP ($217.85 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$) than delayed sowing in second fortnight of July ($183.92 \text{ g plant}^{-1}$). Among the genotype TS-3R accumulated a higher proportion of dry matter in pods throughout the reproductive phase than

the other two genotypes. From the study we conclude that best time for pigeonpea sowing is first fortnight of June in the Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka.

Reference

Comment [AH6]: Refs number should be fitted to citing number in the text.

1. Acevedo E. Effect of heat stress on wheat and possible selection tools for the use in breeding for tolerance. Wheat for the nontraditional warm areas. In Proceedings of International Conference. July, 29-3, Aug, Mexico. 1990.
2. Ahlawat IPS, Rana DS. Concept of efficient water use in pulses. Agrotech Publishing Academy, Udaipur, India.2005;6(1): 313–340.
3. Anonymous. Area, production and productivity. Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare. Government of India.1984;Available:<http://www.Indiastat.com>
4. Behera B. Response of pigeonpea genotypes to different growing environment under dryland condition. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka. 2018.
5. Chauhan YS, Venkataratnam N, Sheldrake AR. Factors affecting growth and yield of short duration pigeonpea and its potential for multiple harvests. Journal of Agriculture Sciences,1987;109(1): 519-529.
6. Dhanoji MM, Patil JR.Effect of date sowing on potential sources and sink realization in pigeon pea. Environment and Ecology.2011;29(3): 1003-1005.
7. Farz RA, Iqbal J, Maaha Bakhsh. Effect of sowing dates and planting pattern on growth and yield of mungbean (*Vigna radiata* L.) Cv. M-6. Int. J. Agril. Biol. 2006;8: 63–65.
8. Gomez KA, Gomez AA.Statistical Procedure for Agricultural Research,An International Rice Research Institute Book, Willy Inter Science Publication, New York, USA, pp. 1984;680.
9. Hidosa D, Kibret S, Belachew B. Evaluation of Pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*) for Dry Matter Yield and Chemical Composition on Station of Jinka Agricultural Research

Center, South Omo, South-Western Ethiopia. *American-Eurasian Journal of Agriculture and Environment*. 2020;20: 129-136.

10. Kumar R, Niwas R, Khichar ML, leharwan M. Assessment of sowing time and cultivars on growth, development and yield parameters of pigeonpea. *Legume Resources*.2020;7(1): 730-734.
11. Lemaire G, Oosterom VE, Sheehy J, Jeuffroy MH, Massignam A, Rossato L. Is crop nitrogen demand more closely related to dry matter accumulation or leaf area expansion during vegetative growth. *Field Crops Res*. 2007;100: 91-106
12. Mall RK, Gupta BRD, Singh HK, Singh TK. Phenology and yield of wheat [*Triticum aestivum* L.] in relation to growing degree days and photo thermal units. *Indian J. Agric. Sci.*2000;70(10):647-652.
13. Miah MAK, Anwar MP, Begum M, Juraim AS, Islam MA. Influence of sowing date on growth and yield of summer mungbean varieties. *J. Agric. Soc. Sci*. 2009;5: 73–76.
14. Niveditha MP, Patil SB, Kalaghatagi SB, Ashvathama VH. Studies on phenology and crop-weather relationship of chickpea in the northern dry zone of Karnataka. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis.University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka). 2022.
15. Patel HR, Shekh AM, Rao BB, Chaudhari GB, Khushu MK. An assessment of phenology, thermal time and phasic development model of pigeonpea. *Journal of Agrometeorology*. 1999;1(2):149-154.
16. Patil SB, Mansur CP, Gaur PM, Salkinkop SR, Alagundagi SC. Physiological and agrometeorology indices of machine harvestable chickpea genotypes in different planting density under rainfed ecosystem. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*.2020;9(5): 523-530.
17. Ramakrishna A, Gowda, CLL, Johansen C. Management factors affecting legumes production in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. In: *Legumes in rice and wheat cropping systems of the Indo-Gangetic Plain-constraints and opportunities* (Eds.: C Johansen JM, Duxbury SM, Virmani, Gowda CLL). ICRISAT, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh.2000; 156-165.

18. Reddy AA. Pulses production technology: status and way forward. *Eco. Polt. Weekly*. 2009;44: 73–80.
19. Rajani CS. Studies on the crop-weather relationship in millet-oilseed based intercropping system in drylands. M.Sc. (Agri.) Thesis. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka). 2020.
20. Samant SC, Rashid MH, Biswas P, Hasan MA. Performance of five cultivars of mungbean under different dates of sowing. *Bangladesh J. Agric. Res.* 1999;24:521–527.
21. Saxena KBMG, MG Mula, FP Sugui, HL Layaoen, RL Domoguen, ME Pascua, RP Mula, WD Dar, CLL Gowda, RV Kumar, JE Eusebio. Pigeon pea: A Resilient Crop for the Philippines Dry lands. Information Bulletin No.85. Patancheru 502 324 andhra Pradesh, India: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. 2010; 80 pp. ISBN: 978-92-9066-529-8 Order code: IBE 085A.

Table 1: Dry matter accumulation in leaves at different phenological stages of pigeonpea genotypes as influenced by the growing environments

Treatments	Dry matter accumulation in leaves (g plant ⁻¹)			
	S ₂	S ₃	S ₅	S ₇
<i>Sowing windows</i>				
D ₁ : First fortnight June	5.83	11.64	35.41	18.47
D ₂ : Second fortnight June	4.66	10.33	33.02	17.71
D ₃ : First fortnight July	3.29	8.71	25.80	16.07
D ₄ : Second fortnight July	2.47	7.37	21.87	13.42
<i>Genotypes</i>				

G ₁ : TS-3R	4.36	8.86	27.19	14.99
G ₂ : GRG-152	4.07	9.95	30.36	17.34
G ₃ : GRG-811	3.76	9.73	29.52	16.93
LSD ($p=0.05$)				
<i>Sowing windows</i>	0.54	1.33	5.92	0.95
<i>Genotypes</i>	0.36	0.24	0.87	0.38
<i>Sowing windows x Genotypes</i>	NS	0.48	1.73	0.76

S₂: Initiation of primary branch; S₃ Initiation of secondary branch; S₅: 50% flowering;
S₇: Physiological maturity

Table 2: Dry matter accumulation in stem at different phenological stages of pigeonpea genotypes as influenced by the growing environments

Treatments	Dry matter accumulation in stem (g plant ⁻¹)			
	S ₂	S ₃	S ₅	S ₇
<i>Sowing windows</i>				
D ₁ : First fortnight June	7.73	37.85	61.15	131.22
D ₂ : Second fortnight June	6.71	36.27	55.25	123.72
D ₃ : First fortnight July	5.63	32.03	47.23	118.78
D ₄ : Second fortnight July	4.76	28.42	42.39	113.53
<i>Genotypes</i>				
G ₁ : TS-3R	6.46	32.35	49.09	120.80

G ₂ : GRG-152	6.14	34.56	52.96	123.01
G ₃ : GRG-811	6.02	34.03	52.47	121.63
LSD ($p=0.05$)				
Sowing windows	0.84	5.12	6.23	11.88
Genotypes	0.16	0.57	0.72	0.62
Sowing windows x Genotypes	0.33	1.15	1.44	1.25

S₂: Initiation of primary branch; S₃ Initiation of secondary branch; S₅: 50% flowering;
S₇: Physiological maturity

Table 3: Dry matter accumulation reproductive parts at different phenological stages of pigeonpea genotypes as influenced by the growing environments

Treatments	Dry matter accumulation in reproductive parts (g plant ⁻¹)	
	S ₅	S ₇
Sowing windows		
D ₁ : First fortnight June	9.39	68.16
D ₂ : Second fortnight June	7.65	65.06
D ₃ : First fortnight July	5.57	60.30
D ₄ : Second fortnight July	4.74	56.97

<i>Genotypes</i>		
G ₁ : TS-3R	7.22	63.68
G ₂ : GRG-152	6.90	62.47
G ₃ : GRG-811	6.40	61.72
LSD (<i>p</i> =0.05)		
<i>Sowing windows</i>	1.20	3.65
<i>Genotypes</i>	0.33	0.31
<i>Sowing windows x Genotypes</i>	0.65	0.63

S₅: 50% flowering; S₇: Physiological maturity

Table 4: Total dry matter production (TDMP) at different phenological stages of pigeonpea genotypes influenced by the growing environments

Treatments	Total dry matter production (g plant ⁻¹)			
	Initiation of Primary branch (S ₂)	Initiation of Secondary branch (S ₃)	50% flowering (S ₅)	Physiological maturity (S ₇)
<i>Sowing windows</i>				
D ₁ : First fortnight June	13.57	49.49	105.95	217.85
D ₂ : Second fortnight June	11.37	46.60	95.92	209.19
D ₃ : First fortnight July	8.92	40.74	78.60	195.15
D ₄ : Second fortnight July	7.23	35.80	68.99	183.92

Genotypes				
G ₁ : TS-3R	10.83	41.20	83.49	199.89
G ₂ : GRG-152	10.22	44.51	90.22	203.57
G ₃ : GRG-811	9.78	43.76	88.38	201.13
LSD ($p=0.05$)				
Sowing windows	1.22	5.42	8.40	18.31
Genotypes	0.18	0.50	1.25	0.78
Sowing windows x Genotypes	0.36	0.99	2.49	1.57

S₂: Initiation of primary branch; S₃ Initiation of secondary branch; S₅: 50% flowering;
 S₇: Physiological maturity

UNDER PEER REVIEW

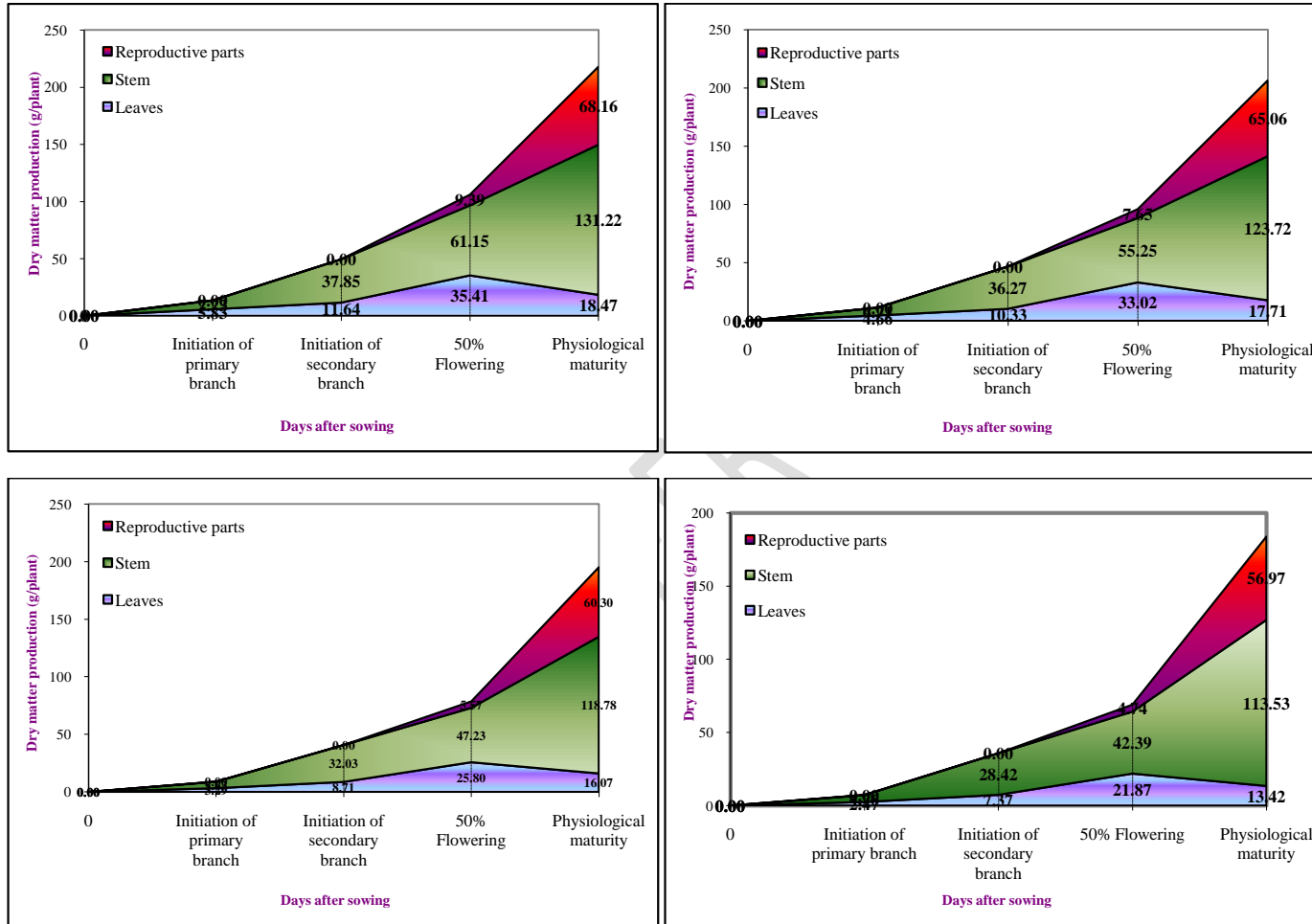


Fig. 1: Dry matter accumulation in different parts of pigeonpea genotypes as influenced by sowing windows

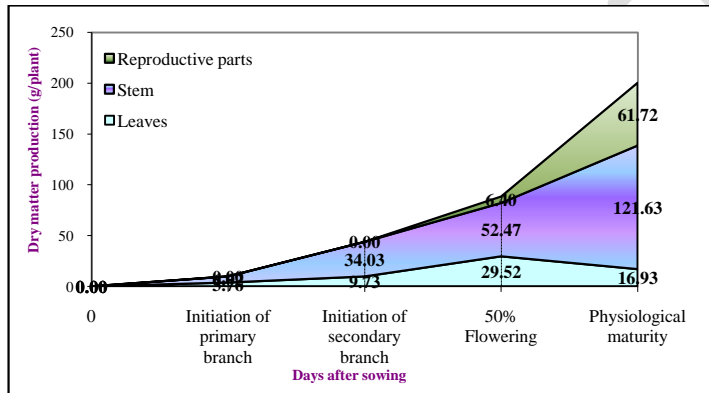
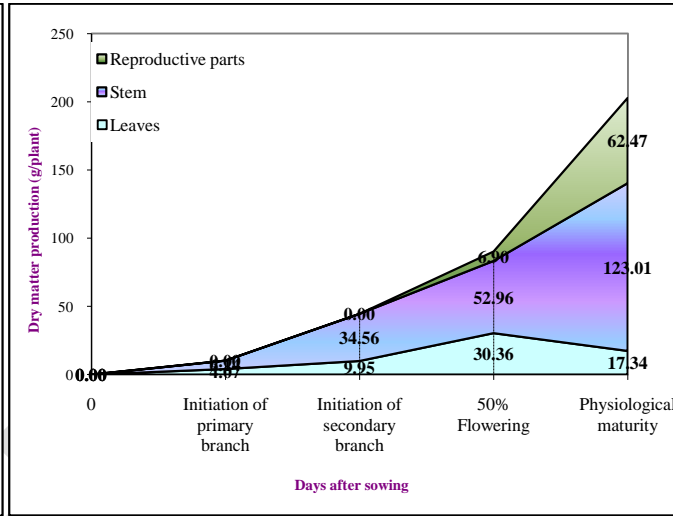
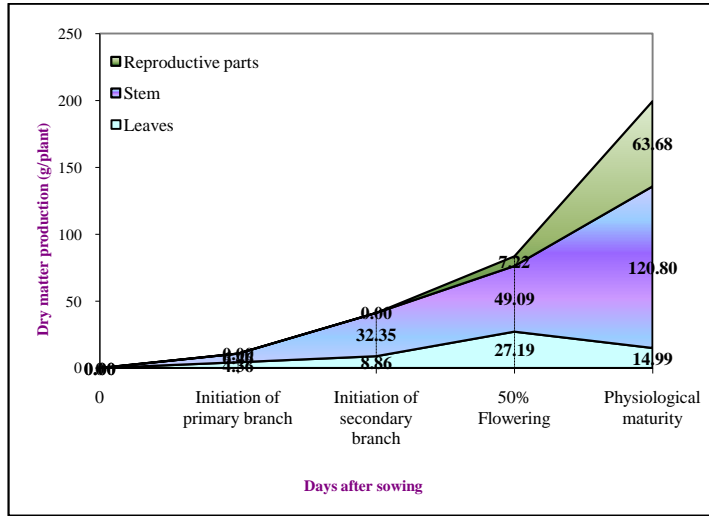


Fig. 2: Dry matter accumulation in different parts of pigeonpea genotypes

