

Effect of bio fertilizers and micro nutrients on growth and yield of black gram

ABSTRACT

The field experiment was conducted during ZAID season, 2023 at Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India to study the effect of bio fertilizers and micro nutrients on growth and yield of black gram. The treatments consisted of three levels of bio fertilizers viz., AMF – 25 g/kg seeds, Pseudomonas - 10 g/kg seed, Rhizobium – 20g/ kg seeds and three different micro nutrients viz Zinc - 0.5 %, Iron - 0.5 %, Molybdenum - 0.4%. There were 10 treatments each replicated thrice. The soil of experimental plot was sandy loam in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 6.9), available nitrogen (138.00 kg/ha), available phosphorus (17.5 kg/ha) and available potassium (157.9 kg/ha). Results revealed that Significantly and higher plant height (44.40cm), plant dry weight (5.78 g), number of nodules/ plant (27.20), no of branches (18.43), number of pods (10.07), number of seeds/pod (9.67), seed index (39 g), grain yield (1213.33 kg/ha), stover yield (2233.33kg/ha) were recorded in treatment 8 (Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5 %). Maximum gross return (INR 63,350.00), net return (INR 41,900.00) and B:C ratio (1.95) were also recorded in treatment 8 (Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5 %).

Keywords: , Iron , Molybednum, Pseudomonas, Rhizobium, Zinc.

INTRODUCTION

Black gram (*Vigna mungo. L*) is one of important pulse crop. It is grown throughout India. Black gram is widely grown legume and belongs to the family “Leguminosae” and genus “Vigna”. It is also known as urdbean, urad dal or urad. It also acts as cover crop and its deep root system protects the soil from erosion. Black gram shows high nutritional properties. It fixes atmospheric nitrogen into the soil and improve soil fertility

Biofertilizers are selected strains of beneficial soil microorganisms cultured in the laboratory and packaged in an appropriate carrier. Biofertilizers improve soil quality, protecting the

plants from pathogens, avoiding environmental pollution, destruction of harmful substances present in the soil. Rhizobium is a biofertilizer which increases symbiotic nitrogen fixation. The application of rhizobium as bio fertilizer ensures success in crop productivity and reduce the need for artificial fertilizer that are expensive and cause environmental problems. Seed treatment with rhizobium protect the seedlings from seed borne pathogens, root-rot and seedlings diseases. AMF (*vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizae*) is a beneficial fungus that plays an important role in soil nutrient dynamics and improve soil physical, chemical and biological properties. It improves the nutrient status of plants, increase growth and development, protects plant against pathogen and resist to drought and salinity. VAM involving multistep colonization process, soil phosphorus dynamics in the rhizosphere and mycorrhizal mechanism and pathways involved in phosphorus availability and uptake. *Pseudomonas* belong to Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), the important group of bacteria that play a major role in the plant growth promotion, induced systemic resistance, biological control of pathogens etc. Many strains of *Pseudomonas* are known to enhance plant growth promotion and improve the soil permeability and oxygen supply to root system and protect the plant from wilt, soft rot blight. The efficacy of bacterial antagonists in controlling fungal diseases is often better as alone, and sometimes in combination with fungicides (Lalitha *et al.*, 2018) Ganeshan and Kumar, (2000;), (Sasidhar *et al.*, 2022).

Micronutrients are required in lower concentration, for crop plants, nevertheless are vital to growth and productivity of many crops. Zinc is one of the micronutrients that plants need for the proper function of numerous enzyme and proteins. It is essential in the formation of auxins, which help with growth regulation and stem elongation. Growth parameters were increased by zinc application regardless to its concentration and application method. Iron plays a significant role in various physiological and biochemical pathways in plants. In plants, iron is involved in the synthesis of chlorophyll and it is essential for the maintenance of chloroplast structure and function. Iron increases the photosynthetic activity, root length, number of branches to developing structure leads to increased number of pod per plant. Molybdenum is regarded as a critical micronutrient because its lack causes low seed yield in pulses. It is a structural component of nitrogenase and nitrate reductase enzymes which brings about oxidation- reduction reaction in plant cells. Anand *et al.*, 2022 Soni and Kushwaha, (2020).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was conducted during zaid season of 2023 at the crop research farm, Department of agronomy, Naini Agriculture Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), Prayagraj (U.P.) India. The soil of experimental plot was sandy loamy in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 6.9) medium in available nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium. The experiment was laid out in Randomized complete Block Design with 10 treatments each replicated thrice viz., T1- AMF-25g/ kg seed+Zinc-0.5%, T2-AMF-25g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%, T3-AMF-25g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%, T4-*Pseudomonas*-10g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%, T5 -*Pseudomonas*-10g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%, T6-*Pseudomonas*-10g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%, T7- *Rhizobium* -20g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%, T8-*Rhizobium*-20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%, T9- *Rhizobium*-20g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%, T10- Control (RDF)-NPK-20 – 40 - 20 kg/ha. The observations were recorded for plant height (cm), dry weight (g), number of nodules, number of branches, crop growth rate (g/m²/day), relative growth rate (g/g/day), number of pods /plant (no.), no of seeds/pod, Seed index (g), seed yield (t/ha), stover yield (t/ha), harvest index(%). The data were subjected to statistical analysis by analysis of variance method (Gomez and Gomez, 1976).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

GROWTH PARAMETERS

Plant height: At 60 DAS, significantly highest plant height (44.40 cm) was recorded with seed treatment of *Rhizobium*-20g/kg seed and foliar spray of Iron - 0.5%. However, the treatment T₄(*pseudomonas* 10g/kg+ Zinc 0.5%) was found to be statistically at par with T₈. The better supplement of nutrients and increase in the availability of rhizobium to plant might have stimulated the metabolic and enzymatic activities in crop and involved in the synthesis of chlorophyll and it is essential for the maintenance of chloroplast structure and function which helps in the increasing the growth of the plant. *Rhizobium* inoculation, which may maintain favourable balance between the applied nutrients in the plant for its optimum growth while elongation and chlorophyll biosynthesis in turn, improve the plant height. Similar findings reported by (Kumar *et al.*,2020) in chickpea, (Subha *et al.*,2021) in black gram and (Boradkare *et al.*,2023) in green gram.

Plant dry weight: At 60 DAS, significantly higher plant dry weight (5.78 g/plant) was recorded with the treatment *Rhizobium* – 20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%. However, the T₅ was found to be

statistically at par with T₈. It is due to Rhizobium and iron Dry matter accumulation was increased. Rhizobium inoculation, helps for its optimum growth, elongation and chlorophyll biosynthesis, which resulted in better growth of plants in terms of plant height and number of branches plant, ultimately resulted in higher dry matter accumulation. The increase in the availability of iron to plant have stimulated the metabolic and enzymatic activities there by influenced the plant vigour through absorption of nutrients at critical stages that enhance the physiological activity of crop and increase the assimilation of photosynthates ultimately increasing the dry matter accumulation. similar Dobariya and Patel (2021), (Suman *et al.*,2021), (Kumar *et al.*,2021) in chickpea.

Number of root nodules: At 45 DAS, the significantly higher number of root nodules (27.20) was observed in treatment Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%; However, T₅, T₆,T₇ was statistically at par with T₈. The increase in nodule number was due to better compatibility and efficiency of inoculated Rhizobium. It have resulted due to more competitive ability of microbes near roots which is the site for microbial infection. Well-developed root system provides more evidence for infection resulting in greater number of nodules. Iron is important in nodule nitrogen fixation and is a component of key proteins such as nitrogenase, leghemoglobin and ferredoxin. Similar findings were reported by (Geetanjali *et al.*,2020), (Kumar *et al.*,2020;) in chickpea (subha *et al.*,2021) in black gram.

Number of branches: At 60 DAS, the significantly higher number of branches (18.43) was observed in treatment Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%. However,T₅, T₆, was statistically at par with T₈.

This enhancement could be attributed to the promotional effects of iron on vegetative growth, ultimately leading to increased photosynthetic activity. Additionally, it may result from the availability of the required quantity of essential plant nutrients at various growth stages, accelerating plant metabolic processes and consequently leading to the production of more branches.(Rawat *et al*2023) in chickpea.

Yield attributes

Pods/plant: Significantly maximum pods/plant (10.07) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%, which was found to be at par with T₅,T₇. These micronutrients and rhizobium led to greater photosynthates production and vigorous growth. Further with efficient partitioning of accumulated photosynthates resulted in more bud and flower initiation. which might be also responsible for efficient translocation of

photosynthate from source to sink, and causes higher number of pod formation (Singh, 2017) and (Soni and Kushwaha, 2020)

Seeds/pod: Significantly maximum seeds/pod (9.67) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium - 20 g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%. However, T₂, T₄, T₇ were found to be statistically at par with T₈, which is due to greater availability of nutrients Iron and rhizobium inoculation which was easily absorbed by the crop that significantly increase the rate of photosynthesis. The translocation and accumulation of photosynthates in the economic sinks resulted in increased seeds/ Pod. Similar findings were reported by (Kumar *et al.*, 2020) and (Veer *et al.*, 2022).

Seed index: Significantly maximum seed index (39.00 g) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium - 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%, AMF-25g seed/kg+Zinc-0.5%, AMF-25g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%. However T₅, T₆, T₉ were found to be statistically at par with T₈. Increase in Seed index due to greater mobilization of photosynthesis to the developing seeds by application of iron might be the reason for increase in seed weight. Increase in this attribute might be due to the involvement of the iron. Rhizobium helps in enzyme activation, membrane integrity, chlorophyll formation, stomatal balance and starch utilization at early stages which enhanced accumulation of assimilate in the grains resulting in heavier grains. (Boradkaret *et al.*, 2023) and (Murali *et al.*, 2018).

Seed yield: Significantly maximum seed yield (1213.33 Kg/ha) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium - 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%. In the process of tissue differentiation from somatic to reproductive, meristematic activity and development of floral primordia might have increased with Rhizobium inoculation methods resulting in more flowers and pods and ultimately the higher grain yield. Demand of crop by higher assimilation and translocation of photosynthates from source to sink and better role of iron and rhizobium during reproductive phase of crop growth. However, combined effect of iron and rhizobium provided sufficient nutrition to the plant and thereby more yield attributes and yield was recorded. Similar finding was reported by (Boradkaret *et al.*, 2023) and (Tripathi *et al.*, 2021).

Stover yield: Significantly maximum stover yield (2233 kg/ha) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium - 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%.

Rhizobium inoculation results in increased leaf photosynthetic activity, improved nutrient uptake and metabolism, and increased efficiency of other nutrients through the translocation of photosynthates from source to sink. Iron application also helped in better vegetative growth in plant, which helped in increase in the yield. (Subha *et al.*, 2021).

Harvest index: Significantly maximum harvest index (34.91%) was recorded with the treatment of Rhizobium - 20g/kg seed +Iron-0.5%. However, treatments T₁, T₂, T₅ were found to be statistically at par with T₈. Harvest index is directly correlated to the seed yield and haulm yield. Increased harvest index was due to better crop growth from early stages to harvest. It could be the result of reduced vegetative growth in the plants, which in turn results in a lower biological yield and raises the harvest index percentage. Comparable results were by Kumar et al (2020). **Economic**

Gross returns: Significantly higher gross return (63,350.00 INR/ha) was recorded with treatment Rhizobium-20 g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%.

Net returns: Significantly higher net return (41,900.00 INR/ha) was recorded under treatments Rhizobium - 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%

Benefit-cost ratio: Significantly higher benefit-cost ratio (1.95) was recorded under treatment Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed + Iron - 0.5%.

CONCLUSION

From the above study it is concluded that the application of T₈(Rhizobium – 20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%) recorded higher yield and benefit cost ratio in black gram. Rhizobium treated seeds helps in nitrogen fixation and increase germination and improve crop emergence and growth. Iron increase the photosynthetic activity, root length and number of branches and developing structure leads to increased number of pod per plant.

REFERENCE

- Boradkar, S. G., Adsul, P. B., Shelke, M. S. and Khule, Y. R. (2023). Effect of iron and zinc application on soil properties, nutrient uptake and yield of green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) in Inceptisol. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*; **12**(3): 1663-1669.
- Dobariya, V. A. and Patel, A. P. (2021). Effect of Iron and Zinc on Growth, Yield and Quality of Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* L.) under South Gujarat Condition. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences* :**10**(11): 346-351.
- Ganesh, G. and Kumar, M. A. (2006). *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, a potential bacterial antagonist to control plant diseases. *Journal of Plant Interactions*; **1**(3): 123134.

- Geetanjali, A., Kamble., Giri, G. K., and Zanzad, R. V. (2020). Influence of Rhizobium Isolates on Nodulation and Grain Yield of Blackgram. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. 11: 3904-3909.
- Kumar, A., Kumar, R., Nand, V., Doharey, R. K., Kumar, N., Singh, M. P. and Kanaujiya, P. K. (2021). Impact of bio-fertilizers and weed management practices on growth and quality characters of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) under eastern U.P. conditions. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*; **10**(8).
- Kumar, S. H., Dawson, J., Kiran, P. S. and Varsha, V. V. (2020). Effect of Iron and Zinc Levels on Growth and Yield of Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.). *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*: **9**(11): 2882-2886.
- Lalitha, M., Kumar, A. K. S., Dharumarajan, S., Balakrishnan. N., Srinivasan, R., Nair, K. M., Hegde, R. and Singh, S. K. (2018). Role of Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizae in Mobilization of Soil Phosphorus. *Agriculturally Important Microbes for Sustainable Agriculture*: 978-981
- Murali, S., Jawahar, D. and Chitdeshwari, T. (2018). Effects of Fe Chelates on Growth and Yield Attributes of Blackgram on a Black Calcareous Soil. *Madras Agriculture journal*: **105** (1-3): 20-23.
- Rawat, D. K., Verma, C. B., Prajapati, S. K., Prasad, J., Kumar, P., Prajapati, B. K. and Singh, B. P. (2023). Enhancing Growth and Yield of Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) Varieties through Foliar Application of Micronutrients under Field Condition. *International Journal of Environment and Climate Change*: **13**(10), 3066-3078.
- Sasidhar, P., Singh, S. and Sanodiya, L. K. (2022). Effect of spacing and biofertilizer on growth and yield of black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.). *The Pharma Innovation Journal*; **11**(2).
- Singh, S. P. (2017). Effect of micronutrients on nodulation, growth, yield and nutrient uptake in black gram (*Vigna mungo* L.). *Annals of Plant and Soil Research*: **19**(1): 66 – 70.
- Soni, J. and Kushwaha, H. S. (2020). Effect of foliar spray of zinc and iron on productivity of mungbean [*Vignaradiata* (L.) Wilczek]. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*; **9**(1): 108-111.
- Tripathi, S., Kumar, S., Kumar, M., Kumar, A., Dhyani, B. P. and Kumar, Y. (2021). Effect of Rhizobium Inoculation Methods on Growth, Nodulation and Yield of Black Gram

(*Vigna mungo* L.). *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. **10** (1): 1588-1598.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

Table 1. Effect of biofertilizers and micronutrients on growth yield of black gram

S. No.	Treatment combination	Plant height (cm)	Dry weight (g)	No of branches	No of Root nodules
1.	VAM-25g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	39.14	4.94	17.03	23.93
2.	VAM-25g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	39.87	4.97	17.13	23.77
3.	VAM-25g/kg seed+Molybednum-0.4%	38.86	5.03	17.17	24.60
4.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	41.00	5.13	17.10	24.60
5.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	40.53	5.39	18.13	25.50
6.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+ Molybednum-0.4%	40.11	5.08	18.27	25.27
7.	Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	37.48	5.60	17.17	25.27
8.	Rhizobium-20g/seed+Iron-0.5%	44.40	5.78	18.43	27.20
9.	Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Molybednum-0.4%	39.53	5.07	17.37	24.37
10.	Control (RDF)-20-40-20 NPK Kg/ha	35.93	4.46	16.13	21.13
	SFm(±)	1.33	0.21	0.35	0.75
	CD(p=0.05)	3.96	0.64	1.07	2.25

Table 2 Response of bio fertilizers and micro nutrients on yield attributes of black gram

S.no Treatment Combinations	At Harvest					
	Pods/plant	Seed/ pod	Seed index (g)	Seed yield (Kg/ha)	Stover yield (kg/ha)	Harvest index (%)
1. VAM-25g seed/kg+Zinc-0.5%	9.07	7.80	39.00	980.00	1836.67	34.74
2. VAM-25g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	8.87	8.73	39.00	990.00	1933.33	33.88
3. VAM-25g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%	9.47	8.33	38.00	970.00	2050.00	32.14
4. <i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	8.93	8.73	38.00	976.33	2123.33	31.48
5. <i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	9.67	8.73	38.00	1150.00	2183.33	34.65
6. <i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%	8.80	8.27	38.33	963.00	2126.67	31.14
7. Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	9.53	8.80	36.33	1016.67	2166.67	32.03
Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	10.07	9.67	39.00	1213.33	2233.33	34.91
8. Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%	9.27	7.80	38.67	976.67	2126.67	30.84
9. Control (RDF)- 20,40,20 N, P, K Kg/ha	9.47	7.87	38.33	945.67	1996.67	31.18
S. Em (±)	0.18	0.37	0.50	28.92	83.77	1.05
CD (p = 0.05)	0.56	1.10	1.50	85.92	248.9	3.12

Table 3 Response of bio fertilizers and micro nutrients on economics of black gram

S.no	Treatment combination	Cost of cultivation (INR/ha)	Gross returns (INR/ha)	Net returns (INR/ha)	B:C
1.	VAM-25g seed/kg+Zinc-0.5%	20,730.00	51,605.00	30875.00	1.49
2.	VAM-25g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	20,830.00	52,400.00	31570.00	1.52
3.	VAM-25g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%	23,430.00	51,575.00	28145.00	1.20
4.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	20,800.00	51,851.67	31051.67	1.49
5.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	20,900.00	59,916.67	39016.67	1.87
6.	<i>Pseudomonas</i> -10g/kgseed+Molybdenum-0.4%	23,500.00	51,190.00	27690.00	1.18
7.	Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Zinc-0.5%	21,350.00	54,083.33	32733.33	1.53
8.	Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Iron-0.5%	21,450.00	63,350.00	41900.00	1.95
9.	Rhizobium-20g/kg seed+Molybdenum-0.4%	24,050.00	50,523.33	26473.33	1.10
10.	Control (RDF)- 20-40-20 N, P, K Kg/ha	22,550.00	48,328.33	25778.33	1.14

*Data not subjected to statistical analysis