

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF HUMIC ACID AND SALICYLIC ACID ON YIELD PARAMETERS AND YIELD OF COWPEA (*Vigna Unguiculata*)

Abstract

An investigation was carried out at Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad (U.P.) during *Kharif* season of 2013 to find out the effect of different levels of humic acid and salicylic acid on yield contributing parameters and yield of cowpea. The design of the experiment was Randomized Block Design and comprises of six treatments replicated thrice. The maximum pod per plant was recorded with T₅ (Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS) while minimum number of pods per plant recorded in T₂ (Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 25 DAS and 0.2% salicylic acid 55 DAS). Maximum pod length (75.92 cm), Maximum number of seed per pod (13.67) and 100 seed weight (13.29 g) was recorded in T₅, followed by T₄. The maximum seed yield per plant of 13.10 g and harvest index (42.28 %) was reported with the application of humic acid @ (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS.

Keywords: Salicylic acid, foliar

Introduction

Cowpea is a valuable component of farming systems in many areas because of its ability to restore soil fertility for succeeding cereal crops grown in rotation with it (Carsky et al., 2003; Tarawali et al., 2003 and Sanginga et al., 2003). Early maturing cowpea varieties can provide the first food from the current harvest sooner than any other crop (in as few as 55 d after planting), thereby shortening the “hungry period” that often occurs just prior to harvest of the current season’s crop in farming communities in the developing world. Cowpea is an excellent source of high-quality protein. Among pulses, it occupies prominent place and growing popularly by virtue of high nutritional value, short growth period, low-cost production and adoptability in the off season. In Asian countries, it is mainly used as vegetable. The nutritional content of cowpea grain is important because it is eaten in quantity by millions of people who otherwise have diets lacking in protein, minerals and vitamins. The

nutritional profile of cowpea grain is similar to that of other pulses, with a relatively low-fat content and a total protein content that is two to four times greater than cereal and tuber crops. Like other pulses, the protein in cowpea grain is rich in the amino acids, lysine and tryptophan, compared to cereal grains. However, it is deficient in methionine and cystine when compared to animal proteins. It's a deep-rooted crop and does well in sandy soils and more tolerant to drought than soybean (**Dadson et al., 2005**). The crop can fix about 240 kg ha⁻¹ of atmospheric nitrogen and make available about 60-70 kg ha⁻¹ nitrogen for succeeding crops grown in rotation with it (**Aikins and Afuakwa, 2008**)

Humic acid is a major element of humic substances which are the main organic constituents of soil, (humus), peat, coal and ocean water. Humic Acid present a random polymeric, amorphous structure formed by polyaromatic building blocks bridged to each other by ester, ether and C links and carrying variable parts of carboxyl, hydroxyl, amino and other hydrophilic groups (**Andreux, 1996**). Humic substances (humic and fulvic acids) constitute 65-70% of the organic matter in soils, and are the subject of study in various areas of agriculture, such as soil chemistry, fertility, and plant physiology as well as environmental sciences, because the multiple roles played by these materials can greatly benefit plant growth (**Friedel and Scheller, 2002**). **Bohme and ThiLua, (1999)** reported that humic acid had beneficial effects on nutrient uptake by plants, and was particularly important for the transport and availability of micro- nutrients. The effects of humic acids derived from different organic wastes on seedling growth of tomato in some growth media were investigated by **Atiyeh et al., (2002)**.

Salicylic acid is ortho- hydroxybenzoic acid and is a secondary metabolite acting as analogous of growth regulator of Phenolic nature, with part. It helps in protection of nucleic acids and prevention of protein degradation. The salicylic acid is also known to induce many genes coding for parthenogenesis and proteins in response to biotic and abiotic stresses (**Enyedi, et al; 1992**). Several studies also indicated that SA distributors in a wide range of plant species which induces biotic and abiotic stress tolerance incrops (**Javid et al., 2011**).

Salicylic acid can inhibit the proteinase inhibitor synthesis induced by wounding. Salicylic acid plays as a signal in plant-microbe interaction and added that antioxidants which are considered safe to human and environment had been used successfully to control some plant diseases. (**Elad 1992**).

Materials and methods

Experimental material:

In the present study, Cowpea variety “*Japani LaL dana*” was taken as experimental material to find out the response of growth regulating chemicals humic acid and salicylic acid on physiological, biochemical and yield parameters of cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*).

Design of experiment

The design of the experiment was **Randomized Block Design** and the treatments were replicated thrice. The area of the experimental plot was 6 sqm and the crop was sown at the seed rate was 25 kg ha⁻¹. Plant to plant and row to row spacing was 50 cm and 80 cm, respectively. The RDF was applied at the rate of 20 N, 40 P₂O₅ and 0 K₂O (kg ha⁻¹).

Field preparation:

The experimental field was properly levelled followed by preparatory irrigation. After that the field was ploughed twice and later crop was sown.

Application of Fertilizers:

Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were applied in the ratio of 20:60:0 kg ha⁻¹ as basal dose through urea, single superphosphate and muriate of potash, respectively.

Results and Discussion

No. of pods per plant:

The data on number of pods per plant have been presented in Table-1. The data revealed that the maximum pod per plant was recorded with T₅ followed by T₄. On the other hand, minimum number of pods per plant recorded in T₂. **Kuttimani et al., (2011)** recorded all yield parameters and economics was found by application of salicylic acid on green gram.

Pod length (cm) and Number of seed per pod

The data on pod length and Number of seed per pod have been presented in Table-1. The mean data revealed that the maximum pod length and number of seed per pod was recorded in T₅, followed by T₄. These results were strongly supported by **Saishanker (2001), Rahman et al., (2004), Mandavia et al., (2006)**. They reported the effect of salicylic acid on different crops to improve the yield and yield components.

100 seed weight (g):

Data pertaining to 100 seed weight is given in table-1. Maximum, 100 seed weight was recorded with T₅ which is superior over rest of the treatments while T₂ and T₃ treatment show at par result significantly higher over rest of the treatment.

Table-1: Effect of Humic acid and Salicylic acid on No. of pod plant⁻¹, Pod length (cm), No. of seed pod⁻¹ and 100 seed weight (g) of cow pea

Treatments	No. of pod plant ⁻¹	Pod length (cm)	No. of seed pod ⁻¹	100 seed weight (g)
T ₁ -Control (Water spray)	4.33	33.33	9.33	11.15
T ₂ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 25 DAS and 0.2% salicylic acid 55 DAS	5.67	33.66	10.33	12.13
T ₃ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 35 DAS and 0.2% salicylic acid 55 DAS	5.67	48.33	11.67	12.12
T ₄ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 25, 55, and 65 DAS	7.67	65.56	12.67	12.88
T ₅ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS	8.33	75.92	13.67	13.29
T ₆ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 25, 55, and 65 DAS	6.33	44.32	11.00	12.28
SEm±	0.35	2.06	0.42	0.24
CD at 5%	1.10	6.50	1.31	0.77

Seed Yield

The maximum seed yield per plant of 13.10 g was reported with the application of humic acid @ (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS, as given in table-2. The minimum seed yield per plant was found in treatment T₂. **Patel et al., (2012)** noted that the yield was increased by the application of salicylic acid on chickpea. **Sharif et al. (2002)** found that addition of 0.5-1.0 kg ha⁻¹ humic acid resulted in increased wheat grains yield by 25-69% over control. However, HA was better when applied singly. **Khan and Mir (2002)** emphasize significant effect of lignite humic acid on yield and yield components of wheat using different phosphate fertilizers. **Duplessis and Mackenzie (1983)** found that the grain yield of legumes, such as mung bean (mash bean=moong) (*Vigna radiate* L.), soybean (*Glycine max* L.) and pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) increased by the use of these humic substances.

Similar results reported by, **El-Hefny (2010);Iswaran et al., (1980)** and **Magdi (2011)** in cowpea.

Harvest Index (%)

The data pertaining to harvest index is given in table 2, figure 1. The maximum harvest index of 42.28% was found in treatment T₅ with the application of humic acid @ (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS.

Figure-1: Harvest Index(%)

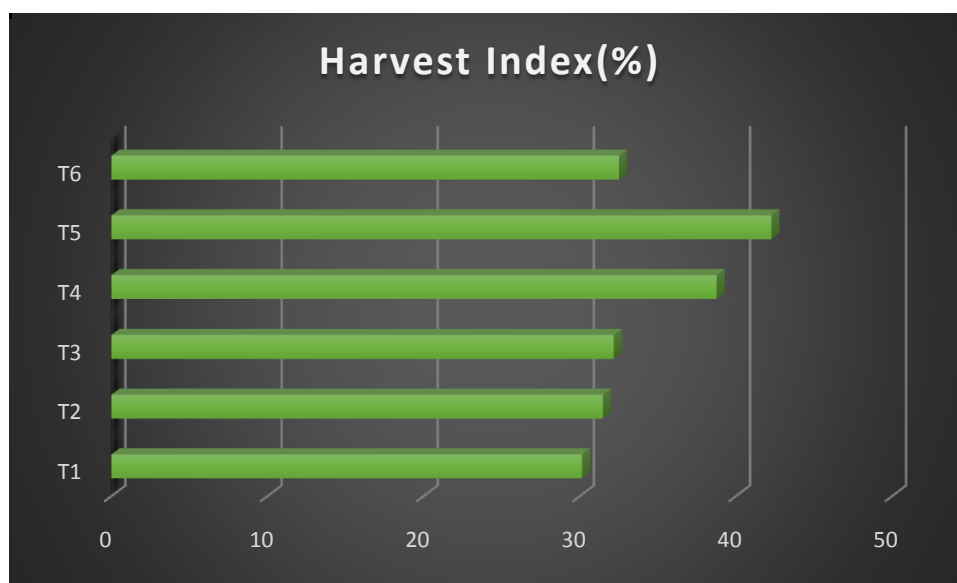


Table-2: Effect of Humic acid and Salicylic acid on seed yield (g) plant⁻¹ and harvest index (%) of cowpea

Treatments	Seed yield (g) plant ⁻¹	Harvest Index(%)
T ₁ -Control (Water spray)	4.55	30.15
T ₂ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 25 DAS and 0.2% salicylic acid 55 DAS	5.93	31.49
T ₃ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 35 DAS and 0.2% salicylic acid 55 DAS	6.89	32.19
T ₄ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 25, 55, and 65 DAS	10.83	38.78

T₅ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) and 0.2% salicylic acid at 35, 55 and 65 DAS	13.10	42.28
T₆ - Foliar spray of humic acid (26 ml/liter water) at 25, 55, and 65 DAS	7.01	32.53
SEm±	0.37	1.95
CD at 5%	1.17	6.15

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