

Effect of Bio-priming with Isolates of Fungal Bio Agents on Morphological Attributes and Growth Parameters of Chickpea

Abstract:

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) is one of the most important pulse crops ~~in of~~ India. Chickpea is one of the major and abundant sources of protein among pulses; production of chickpea is very low all over the ~~world-wide~~ world due to several biotic and abiotic stresses. Among the biotic stress diseases are the major problems. Chickpea wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceri* has been considered ~~as~~ devastating ~~one-to-cause~~ up to 10 percent loss in yield every year. For eco-friendly and sustainable management of the disease, six isolates of two fungal bioagents, *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Trichoderma viride*, were evaluated for their antagonistic efficacy on colony growth by ~~the~~ dual culture plate method. The results showed that the bioagents suppressed the colony growth of pathogen which ranged between 70.80-59.29%. Isolates of T₁ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (KN)] was found very effective antagonistic effect compared to all treatments and control, which was inhibiting maximum mycelial growth of pathogen about 70.80 mm in diameter, followed by T₂ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (VN)] which inhibited 68.80%, T₃ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (UNN)] 66.45% and T₄ [*T. viride* (FBD)] 63.58% mycelia growth of pathogen and so on. Seed treatment *in vivo* showed that out of seven treatments, including T₁ ~~treated seeds~~ showed ~~the~~ highest germination percent among all the treatments, with a value of 85.71%. While, lowest germination percent was found in control (about 47.61%), all treated pots significantly increased germination percent over control. In all the treatments, substantially boosting the morphology of chickpeas against ~~the~~ control, the maximum number of branches was recorded in T₁, with a value of 12 and ~~the~~ maximum root length was 13.33 cm, ~~an~~ with increase of 81.85% over the control. In case of yield parameters, ~~the~~ highest number of pods was also found in T₁ representing 41, followed by T₂ and T₃, with ~~the values of about~~ 37 and 36, respectively. Result of the study show that bio-agents significantly reduced the wilt incidence, ~~and~~ treated plants subsequently significantly increased germination percentage, morphological parameters, and yield parameters over the non-treated plants.

Keywords: Chickpea, Fungal bio-agent, inhibition, *Fusarium*, mycelia growth.

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Introduction

Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.), 2n=2x=14, which is a member of the *Papilionaceae* subfamily of the *Leguminosae* family. Bengal gram or king of pulse crop is another name of chickpea. It is one of the main pulse crops grown during the *Rabi* season in India. Pulses continue to play a significant role in human diets, particularly among the vast majority of vegetarians in the nation. India, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Myanmar, Ethiopia, Mexico, Australia, Syria, Spain, Canada, United States, Bangladesh, Algeria, Malawi, Sudan, and Portugal are among the major producers of chickpeas in the world. The primary origins of the chickpea are in South-West Asia and the Mediterranean region with Ethiopia serving as the secondary origin. It is a significant pulse crop in the tropical, subtropical, and temperate parts of the world (Yadav *et al.*, 2023). The main producers of ~~chick-pea~~ chickpea are India, Australia, and Pakistan, contributing 67.32%, 6.19% and 5.72% respectively to global production. ~~The~~ Agricultural Organization's (FAO) current global production will be ~~at~~ 16 million metric tonnes in 2021. India is the world's top producer, contributing to about 75% of global output. India is also the world's biggest consumer of

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chickpeas. As a result, despite accounting for over 75% of global production, the nation came in second. ~~Around 49% of all pulses produced in India are chickpeas. In India, chickpeas make up around 49% of all the pulses that are produced.~~ Major chickpea growing states are Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh contributes about 17%, 16%, 6%, and 5% of the total production, respectively (FAO, 2021). Chickpea is now ~~a day~~ affected by various abiotic and biotic stresses. The several biotic and abiotic constraints responsible for ~~the~~ low productivity of chickpea, diseases are the most serious constraints, causing up to 100 percent losses ~~toof~~ this crop.

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~~Fusarium oxysporium f. sp. ciceri, which causes Fusarium wilt in chickpea, is the fungal disease that causes the most damage. Among the fungal disease Fusarium wilt of chickpea caused by Fusarium oxysporium f. sp. ciceri causes more damage.~~ Chickpea is ~~erop~~ more vulnerable during the flowering and pod-forming stages. ~~If~~ the crop is subjected to sudden temperature rise and water stress, the wilt incidence level also fluctuates with weather parameters so we can say wilt incidence ~~is~~ directly correlated with weather parameters (Chaudhry *et al.*, 2007). Fusarium wilt results in major economic losses ranging from 10 ~~to~~ 40% worldwide (Nene and Reddy, 1987) ~~et al., 1984~~. It causes 100% loss under specific conditions (Jalali and Chand, 1992) and at particular growth stages of crops like vegetative and reproductive (Halila and Strange, 1996). The disease is most devastating, widespread, and important throughout the world (Sontakke *et al.*, 2020). In India, it is estimated that 10% yield losses ~~are were~~ caused annually under certain conditions, it may go up to 60%. The incidence ~~was~~ varied from 14 to 32 percent in different states as reported by Dubey *et al.* (2010).

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A successful evaluation of a disease is always followed by management strategies to combat the disease. Management of Fusarium wilt ~~inof~~ chickpea is difficult to achieve, and no single control measure is sufficiently effective, ~~it is~~ because ~~basieally~~ they are ~~basically~~ soil-borne in nature. The best way ~~to-of~~ management of Fusarium wilt ~~is~~ through ~~the application of applying~~ cultural and chemical methods but, chemical management strategies cause hazardous effects on human and animal health and ~~the~~ environment. So, several researchers ~~are~~ searching new eco-friendly, non-hazardous ideas for the management of Fusarium wilt ~~inof~~ chickpea. In this respect, a novel comprehensive sustainable approach for disease management is appreciable (Zeyad *et al.*, 2022). The use of bioagent ~~was~~ found to be an effective measure to manage wilt disease ~~inof~~ chickpeas. Fungal bio-agents, such as non-pathogenic and non-host *Fusarium* species, have been used successfully and ~~have~~ resulted in a significant reduction in both pathogenic fungal growth *in vitro* and disease development in the field. Induced resistance through the accumulation of various phenolic compounds and phytoalexins, as well as the activation of peroxidases, polyphenol oxidases, and key enzymes in phenylpropanoid and is flavonoid pathways, plays a crucial role in the biological control of wilt through ~~the application of applying~~ *Trichoderma* bioagents (Singh *et al.*, 2013) ~~24~~.

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Materials and Methods

Collection of diseased material

The specimens were obtained from the Student Instruction Farm of C.S.A. University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur. From the field, the infected chickpea plants that ~~were are~~ exhibiting wilting like symptoms followed by yellowing were gathered and delivered to the lab for initial analysis. For additional investigation, the specimen and diseased sample were placed between the folds of sterilized blotting paper and kept in a refrigerator at 4-6°C. The entire

specimen was gathered and tested for the presence of the causative organism and virulence in the lab.

Isolation and purification of the pathogen

Isolation of the fungus was done from the part of the plant showing initial wilt symptoms [Gurhaet al. 2002; and Kaushal and Singh et al. 1990]. The affected roots were first washed in tapwater to remove dust particles. The affected pieces of root surface were sterilized in a 0.1 percent aqueous solution of mercuric chloride for one minute and subsequently washed thoroughly 3-4 times with distilled water. Excess water was removed by putting the pieces in between the folds of sterilized blotting papers. These pieces were inoculated on PDA plates and kept in an incubator at 25^o—27^oC for 24 hours. The ~~S~~ single-spore isolation technique was ~~used~~ for the purification of the culture and the culture thus obtained was maintained on PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium slants for further studies.

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Identification of pathogen

Identification of the pathogen was made by comparing the cultural and morphological characteristics of the fungus with ~~that of those~~ described by C. Booth [Booth 1971] for *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* following growth habits, cultural and morphological characteristics.

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Pathogenicity Test

Pathogenicity tests of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* were carried out in plastic pots. Plastic pots filled with double-sterilized soil. The inoculums of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* were ~~ere~~ multiplied on sterilized sorghum seeds and added to each pot. The inoculums were thoroughly mixed in the soil. Similarly, ~~two-2~~ pots with sterilized soil without inoculums were used as control. Seeds of chickpea susceptible variety (JG- 62) were sown in each pot.

Laboratory screening of antagonists against the test pathogen

Two bioagents viz. *Trichoderma viride* and *Trichoderma harzianum* were assessed for comparative efficacy against *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *ciceris* by using the dual culture plate technique [Morton and Strouvie ~~roube~~ 1955]. Five mm discs of test fungus and the antagonistic fungi, cut from the edge of five-days-old culture were used for inoculation. The test fungus was inoculated before 72 hours of bioagent inoculation, on potato dextrose agar medium Petriplates. The test fungus and bioagents were inoculated opposite ~~to~~ each other at a distance of 5 mm from the periphery of the Petriplate. Control without bioagent was prepared for each treatment. Three replicates of each treatment were made. All treatments were incubated at 25 ± 1^oC; the data were recorded after inoculation when the inhibition zone was formed; it was expressed as percent inhibition.

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$$\% \text{ inhibition} = \frac{C-T}{C} \times 100$$

Whereas,

C= Mycelial growth in control plates, T= Mycelial growth in Treatment plates

Seed priming with different bioagents

The surface of chickpea seeds of the cultivar "JG 62" was sterilized for five minutes with 1% sodium hypochlorite, followed by three rinses with sterilized distilled water and air drying. Seeds were primed ~~with by~~ the powder of various strains of *Trichoderma* spp. within the different Petriplates. Just after priming, seeds were sown ~~on~~ the next day early ~~in the~~ morning in a well-pulverized plot and kept in the wire house. Three rows were sown for each treatment in a block. Regular observations were taken at 10-days intervals from 30 days after sowing. ~~The N~~number of plants ~~wasere~~ counted row-wise and fixed for further studies. ~~The N~~number of ~~dead~~ plants ~~dead~~ was also counted at 20-days interval. After five regular observations, ~~the~~ number of plants ~~that~~ survived was counted and observations were made ~~to calculatefor calculating~~ the effectiveness of bioagent in checking the attack of *Fusarium oxysporum* sp. *ciceris* on chickpea. The untreated seeds served as control. The completely randomized design (CRD) was kept for the experimental setting. ~~The~~ Table list contains ~~the~~ information about the isolates and further treatments that have been used in the study.

List 1: Treatment detail

S.N.	Treatment	Treatment detail (isolates with place)
1	T ₁	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (KN)
2	T ₂	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (VAN)
3	T ₃	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (UNN)
4	T ₄	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> (FBD)
5	T ₅	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (KD)
6	T ₆	Seed primed with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> (BDA)
7	T ₇ (control)	Untreated control

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KN = Kanpur Nagar, VAN= Varanasi, UNN= Unnao, FBD= Farrukhabad, KD=Kanpur Dehat and BDA= Banda

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Observation recorded

To record observations of several morpho-physiological characteristics of the plant 20-35 days after sowing (DAS), sampling was carried out at random. Three plants were randomly chosen from each replication of a treatment, and information was gathered on a variety of attributes.

Germination percentage: Ten days after sowing (DAS), the number of seeds that germinated in each treatment was counted and recorded. Germination percent calculated by given formula:

$$\text{Germination (\%)} = \frac{\text{Total number of seed germinated in particular treatment}}{\text{Total number of seed treated in particular treatment}} \times 100$$

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Shoot and root length (cm)

After stretching the plant with the aid of a ~~metrometer~~ scale, the shoot and root length was calculated in ~~centimetres~~ centimeters (cm) from the plant's base (ground level) to the end of its main axis. Data was taken 40 days after transplanting (DAT).

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Disease incidence

Disease incidence was calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Disease incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of diseased plants}}{\text{Total number of plants}} \times 100$$

Statistical analysis

A ~~C~~ complete randomization design (CRD) was used in this experiment. It was ~~useusing~~ the analysis of variance technique to draw conclusions from the data. The estimated value of F will be compared to the probability value that has been tabulated for the appropriate degree of freedom (Fisher and Yates, 1968).

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Results and Discussion

Isolation of pathogen

The isolation of pathogen~~s~~ was made on potato dextrose agar medium from infected chickpea plants which showed typical symptoms of wilt. The pathogen (*Fusarium oxysporum*f. sp. *ciceris*) was found to be associated with the infected roots of the chickpea plant samples collected from the field. The pathogenic culture of *F. oxysporum*f. sp. *ciceri* produced white- ~~coloured~~ mycelium with fluffy growth and ~~a~~ smooth margin~~s~~; yellow to dusky red (pink) ~~colour~~ color pigmentation was observed on third day after isolation on PDA. On the basis of morphological characteristics, the

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pathogen was identified as *F. oxysporum*f. sp. *ciceri*. Pure culture was obtained by sub-culturing on PDA slants by ~~the~~ hyphal tip method and incubated at $25 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~~temperature~~ in ~~a~~ BOD incubator for a week ~~and and the culture was~~ then stored at 4°C ~~temperature~~ in refrigerator and the culture was maintained on PDA slants for further studies.

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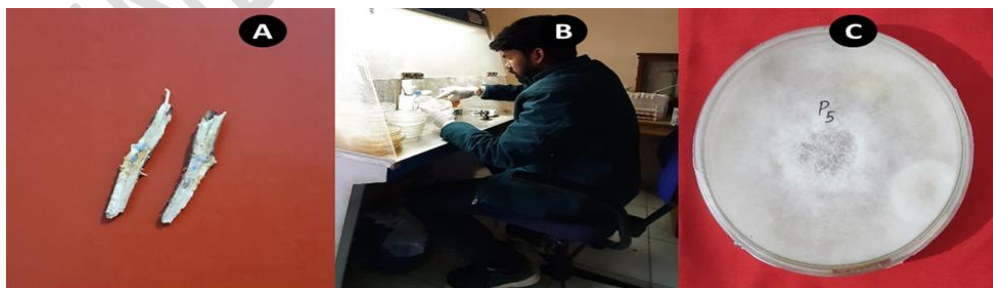


Plate: 1. Isolation and Purification Process A-Collection of disease plant samples, B-Isolation of fungus in aseptic condition of Laminar Air Flow and C-Pure culture of pathogen

Evaluation of different isolates of *Trichoderma* against *Fusarium oxysporum* sp.ciceri through dual culture technique

Trichoderma species were evaluated through the dual culture technique for their antagonistic potential against *Fusarium oxysporum* sp. *ciceri*(*Foc*) under *in vitro* conditions by adopting dual culture technique. The results are interpreted in terms of percent inhibition over the fungal growth of the control and are presented in Table 1. Among the six isolates of *Trichoderma* spp., T₁ [*T. harzianum*(KN)] showed maximum inhibition (70.80%) in the mycelial growth of pathogen followed by T₂ [*T. harzianum*(VAN)] which inhibited 68.80% of the mycelial growth of pathogen. The next effective antagonist was T₃ [*T. harzianum*(UNN)], which inhibited 66.45% mycelial growth of pathogen followed by T₄ [*T. viride*(FBD)63.58%] and T₆ [*T. viride*(BDA)](59.29%) in order to achieve superiority.

Table 1: Evaluation of different isolates of *Trichoderma* against *Fusarium oxysporum* sp.ciceri

Sl. No.	Treatment details	Radial growth of <i>Foc</i> (mm)	Percent inhibition
1.	T ₁ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (KN)]	19.20	70.80
2.	T ₂ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (VAN)]	21.10	68.80
3.	T ₃ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (UNN)]	23.55	66.45
4.	T ₄ [<i>T. viride</i> (FBD)]	26.42	63.58
5.	T ₅ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (KD)]	36.25	53.75
6.	T ₆ [<i>T. viride</i> (BDA)]	30.71	59.29
7.	T ₇ [Control]	90	
C.D.			4.54

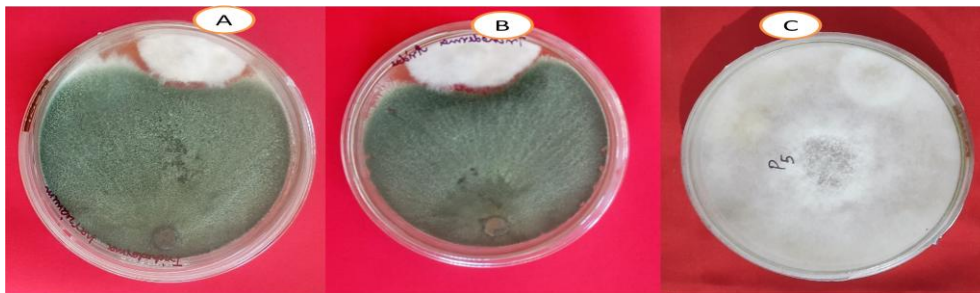


Plate: 2. Antagonistic effect of *Trichoderma* Spp. against pathogen A= T₁ [*T. harzianum*(KN)], B= T₂[*T. harzianum*(VAN)] and C= *Fusarium oxysporum*f. sp. *ciceri*

Effect of seed biopriming with different isolates of *Trichoderma*spp. on seed germination and disease incidence of chickpea under wire house condition

The data summarized in ~~the~~ Table-2 demonstrated that every treatment was capable of substantially boosting the germination percentage of chickpea seed over control. The treatment T₁ which was treated with *Trichoderma harzianum* (KN), seeds ~~were~~ showed ~~that~~ the highest germination percent among all the treatments, with a value of 85.71%, followed by T₂ and T₃ representing 76.19% and 76.19% seed germination, respectively. ~~the~~ ~~H~~lowest germination ~~percentage~~% was recorded from control about 47.61% only in T₇ so, all treated pots significantly increased germination ~~%~~ ~~percentage~~ over control. The highest incidence was recorded ~~from~~ ~~in~~ untreated (T₇) pot about 52.38 percent. While, ~~the~~ minimum disease incidence was recorded from T₁ which ~~was~~ treated by *T. harzianum* (KN) with ~~a value of the value~~ about 14.28 percent. ~~The second-best~~, ~~Second best~~ result observed ~~in from~~ T₂ which, treated with *T. harzianum* (VAN) with ~~a~~ ~~the~~ value of 19.04 percent.

Table 2: Effect of seed biopriming with different isolates of *Trichoderma*spp. on seed germination and disease incidence of chickpea

Treatment details			Total No. of plants	No. of diseased plants	Germination (%)	Disease incidence (%)
Sl. No	Treatment	Bioagents with location				
1.	T ₁	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (KN)	21	3	85.71	14.28

2.	T ₂	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (VAN)	21	4	76.19	19.04
3.	T ₃	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (UNN)	21	6	76.19	28.57
4.	T ₄	<i>Trichoderma viride</i> (FBD)	21	7	71.42	33.33
5.	T ₅	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> (KD)	21	8	66.66	38.09
6.	T ₆	<i>Trichoderma viride</i> (BDA)	21	8	57.14	38.09
7.	T ₇	Control	21	11	47.61	52.38
C.D.					3.268	1.648

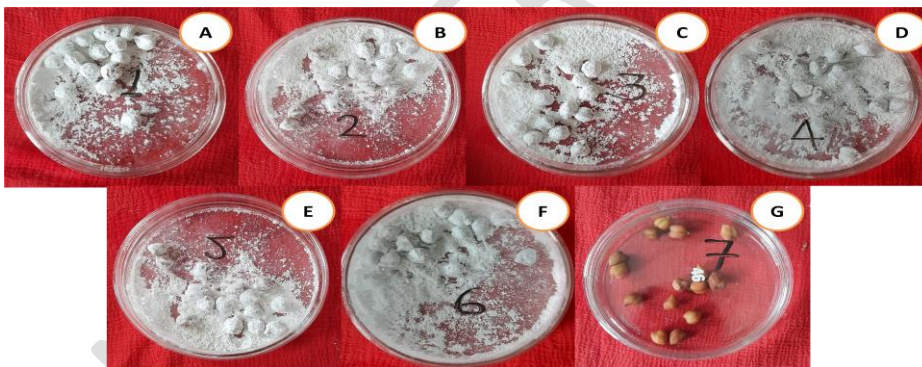


Plate-3: Effects of seed biopriming on growth parameters of chickpea A= T₁*Trichoderma harzianum* (KN), B=T₂*Trichoderma harzianum*(VAN), C=T₃*Trichoderma harzianum*(UNN), D=T₄*Trichoderma viride*(FBD), E=T₅*Trichoderma harzianum*(KD), E=T₆*Trichoderma harzianum*(BDA) and F=T₇ Untreated **Control**

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Effect of seed biopriming with different bioagent on morphological attributes of chickpea under warehouse condition

The data represented in Table-3; showed that; every treatment was capable of substantially boosting the numbers of chickpea branches compared to against control. In all the treatments, the

maximum number of branches was reported in from T₁ with a value of 12, followed by T₂ and T₃ representing 10 and 10, respectively. The remaining others remain of the treatments were also able to increase the number of branches over control. All treated plots recorded higher root length than over non-treated plants. The maximum root length was recorded from T₁ treatment with a value of 13.33 cm, an increase of with increase 81.85% over control. The treatment T₂ showed the second best result, about 12.0 cm, a with 63.71% increase over control. From the table 3, it is cleared that seed treated with different isolates of *Trichoderma* spp. increased morphological root length against over control. Every treatment was capable of boosting of the chickpea shoot length over control. Among all the treatments, the maximum numbers of branches were observed in from T₁ which was treated with *Trichoderma harzianum* (KN) a value of 37 cm with an increase of 94.73% over control. The treatment T₂ showed the second best result value of 35 cm with an 84.21% increase over control.

Table-3: Effect of seed biopriming on morphological attributes of chickpea

Treatment details	No. of branches/plants	Root length (cm)	Per cent increase over control (Root length)	Shoot length (cm)	Per cent increase over control (Shoot length)
T ₁ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (KN)]	12	13.33	81.85	37	94.73
T ₂ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (VAN)]	10	12.00	63.71	35	84.21
T ₃ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (UNN)]	10	11.00	50.06	33	73.68
T ₄ [<i>T. viride</i> (FBD)]	8.3	9.00	22.78	30	57.89
T ₅ [<i>T. harzianum</i> (KD)]	8.0	9.00	22.78	29	52.63
T ₆ [<i>T. viride</i> (BDA)]	8	8.67	18.28	24	26.31
T ₇ [Control]	7	7.33		19	
C.D.	0.418			1.269	



A=Untreated Control, B=T₁ *Trichoderma harzianum*(KN), C= All Treatments

Plate 4 :Control and treatment efficacy results

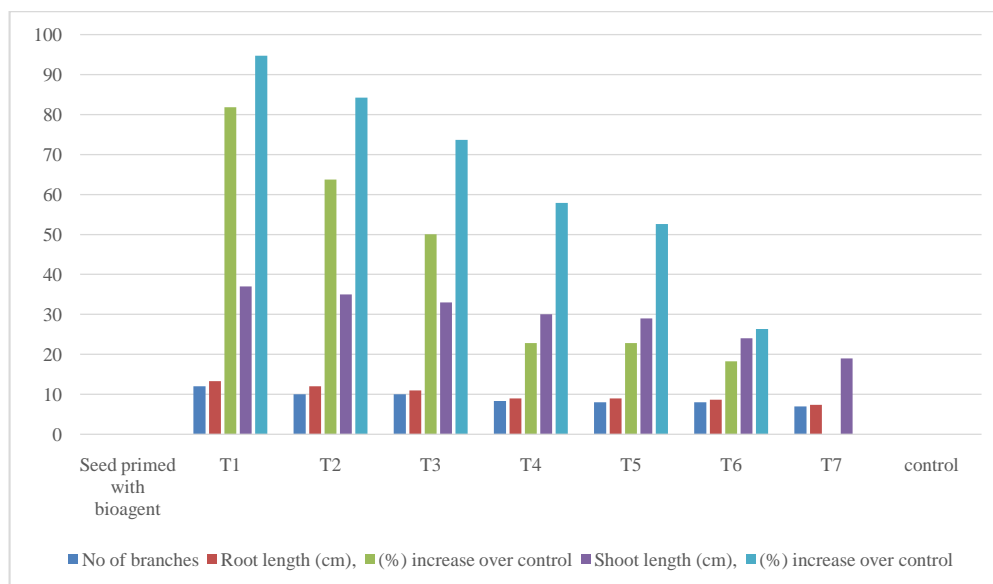


Fig: 1. Effects of seed biopriming on growth parameters of chickpea

Effect of seed biopriming on yield attributes in chickpea under ware-house condition.

The data presented in Table-4 indicates that, all treatments were substantially increasing the chickpea yields over control. Among all the treatments, the maximum number of pods (41) was observed in from T₁ which increased 50% over control with a 25.5 gm seed index. The treatment T₂ was showed the second-best result at 23.25 gm with an increase of 36.76% with a 23.25 gm seed index, while non-treated plant, harvested the number of pods per plant at 22 pod/plant. It may be concluded from the table that all treated plants harvests more field yield than non-treated plants.

Table-4 Effect of seed biopriming with different isolates of *Trichoderma spp.* on yield attributes in chickpea under ware-house condition.

Treatment details	Yield attributes		
Seed priming with bioagent	No. of pods/plant	Seed index (gm) (Weight of 100 seeds)	% increase over control

T ₁	41	25.5	50.00
T ₂	37	23.25	36.76
T ₃	36	22.75	29.41
T ₄	35	22.05	29.70
T ₅	33	21.50	26.47
T ₆	31	20.03	17.82
T ₇ (Control)	22	17.00	
C.D.	1.481	0.627	3.328

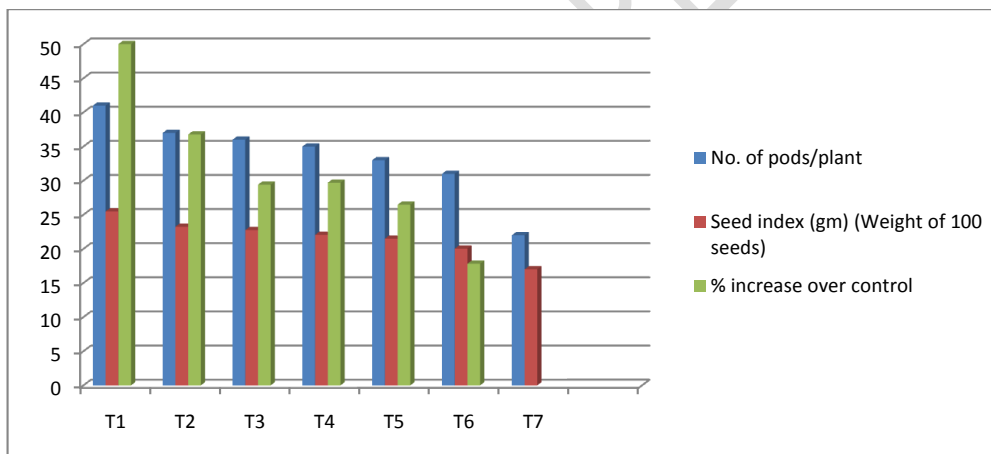


Fig. 2. Effects of seed biopriming on yield attributes in chickpea

Conclusion

In vivo results showed that isolates of *T. harzianum* and *T. viride* significantly inhibited the mycelial growth of the pathogen. Among the six isolates of *Trichoderma* spp., T₁ [*T. harzianum*(KN)] showed maximum inhibition (70.80%) in the mycelial growth of pathogen followed by T₂ [*T. harzianum*(VAN)] which inhibited 68.80% of the mycelial growth of pathogen. The next effective antagonist was T₃ [*T. harzianum*(UNN)], which inhibited 66.45% of the mycelial growth of pathogen followed by T₄ [*T. viride*(FBD) 63.58%] and T₆ [*T. viride*(BDA)] (59.29%). Every treatment was capable of substantially boosting the chickpea seedling, germination percentage over control. The treatment T₁ which was treated with

Trichoderma harzianum (KN), represented the highest germination percentage among all the treatments, with a value of about 85.71% followed by T₂ [*Trichoderma harzianum*(VAN)] and T₃ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (UNN)] about 76.19% and 76.19%, respectively. The lowest germination percentage recorded from the control about 47.61%, only so, all treated pots significantly increased germination % over the control. The highest incidence was recorded from untreated (T₇) pot about 52.38 percent. While, the minimum disease incidence was recorded from T₁ which was treated by *T. harzianum* (KN) with a value of about 14.28 percent, the second-best result observed from T₂ which, treated with *T. harzianum* (VAN) with a value of 19.04 percent. In all the treatments, the maximum number of branches were reported from pots treated with *Trichoderma harzianum*(KN) about 12, followed by T₂[*Trichoderma harzianum*(VAN)] and T₃ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (UNN)] represented same the number of about 10. The remaining treatments significantly increased the number of branches against the control while the least number of branches were recorded from the untreated plant, about a value of 7. Among the treatments, T₁ with *Trichoderma harzianum*(KN)-treated pots recorded the highest number of branches about 37 cm with an increase of 94.73% followed by T₂ [*Trichoderma harzianum*(VAN)] and T₃ [*Trichoderma harzianum* (UNN)] with a value 35 with an increase of 84.21% and 33 with an increase of 73.68% against control. The treatment T₂ showed the second-best result value of 35 cm with an 84.21% increase over control. While the minimum shoot length recorded from untreated plants about 19 cm. All treated plots recorded higher root length over non-treated plants and the maximum root length were recorded from T₁ with a value of 13.33 cm with an increase of 81.85% over control. The treatment T₂ showed the second-best result about 12.0 cm with a 63.71% increase against control. In a simple way, we can say that seed treated with different isolates of *Trichoderma* increases the root length of chickpea plants over control. The maximum numbers of pods (41 pods per plant) were observed from T₁ which increased by 50% over control with a 25.5 gm seed index. The treatment T₂ were showed the second-best result 37 pods per plants with an increase of 36.76% and a 23.25 gm seed index. While, non-treated plant about 22 pods per plants was harvested. So, all treated plants harvests more yield than non-treated plant.

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References

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