

N₂ in capsicum and K and N₂ fertigation levels inside of Polygamy

Abstract

The experiment was carried out during *rabi* season of 2018-19 at Water Technology Centre, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad on capsicum (*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum* L.) with respect to different nitrogen and potassium fertigation levels under poly house. The experiment comprised of three replications in Factorial Randomized Block Design (FRBD) with two factors {i.e. N levels (4), K levels (3)} and twelve treatments viz; N fertigation levels of 0 %, 120 % (216 kg N ha⁻¹), 150 % (270 kg N ha⁻¹), 180 % (324 kg N ha⁻¹) and K fertigation levels of 0 %, 80 % (96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹), 100% (120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹) respectively. The 100 % RDF was 180, 90 and 120 kg N, P₂O₅ and K₂O ha⁻¹. The source of N was urea, P was single super phosphate (SSP) and K was white muriate of potash (MOP). The N and K were applied through drip fertigation on every fourth day during different crop growth stages. In the fertigation programme, during crop establishment stage (10 DAT to 14 DAT), 10 % of N and K₂O were applied in two splits. During vegetative stage, (15 to 46 DAT) 30 % of N and 20 % of K₂O were applied in eight splits. During flower initiation to fruit development (47 DAT to 74 DAT) 20 % of N and K₂O were applied in seven splits. From fruit development till final harvesting stage (75 DAT to 154 DAT) 40 % of N and 50 % K₂O were applied in 20 splits in a total of 37 splits. The soil of the experimental site was sandy loam in texture with low in available nitrogen (166.5 kg ha⁻¹), medium in available phosphorus (81.1 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹) and low in available potassium (245.4 kg K₂O ha⁻¹). Irrigation was scheduled at 0.8 Epan based on pan evaporation data. The total water applied to the crop was 414.8 mm. The total nitrogen content in capsicum shoots ranged from 3.41 to 4.57 %, 4.29 to 6.35 %, 4.43 to 6.67%, 4.76 to 6.86% and 4.53 to 6.58% at 30, 60, 90, and 120 and at final harvest respectively. In fruits, it ranged from 4.11 to 6.49 %, 3.92 to 6.35%, 4.01 to 6.25 % at 90, 120 and at final harvest respectively. The total phosphorus content in capsicum shoots ranged from 0.13 to 0.23 %, 0.42 to 0.92%, 0.14 to 0.33%, 0.12 to 0.24% and 0.12 to 0.20% at 30, 60, 90, 120 and at final harvest respectively. In fruits it ranged from 0.20 to 0.59 %, 0.24 to 0.57 %, 0.26 to 0.70 % at 90, 120 and at final harvest respectively. The total potassium content in capsicum shoots ranged from 0.87 to 1.83 %, 1.77 to 2.65%, 1.50 to 2.23%, 0.96 to 1.54% and 0.83 to 1.38% at 30, 60, 90, 120 and at final harvest respectively. In fruits it ranged from 1.02 to 1.47%, 0.98 to 1.35%, 0.93 to 1.28% at 90, 120 and at final harvest respectively.

Keywords: Capsicum, nutrient content (N, P and K) fertigation schedule, poly house, fertigation

Introduction

Capsicum (*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum* L.) also referred to as sweet or bell pepper is a highly priced vegetable crop both in the domestic and international market. It is a cool season crop occupying an area of 32,000 ha, producing 493 thousand metric tonnes of fruit

yield in India. In Telangana it occupies an area of 150.2 ha, with 2873 metric tonnes production (Telangana State Horticulture Mission, 2018-19). The major capsicum producing states in India are Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand and Orissa. Capsicum is native to tropical South America and was introduced in India by the Portuguese in the middle of sixteenth century.

In India capsicum is grouped under non-traditional category of vegetables. Nutritionally it provides -vitamin C (283 mg) and zinc, the two nutrients which are vital for a strong and healthy immune system. It also has high content of vitamin A, rutin (a bioflavonoid), β carotene, iron (Agarwal *et al.*, 2007). And minerals like calcium (13.4 mg), magnesium (14.9 mg) phosphorus (28.3 mg), potassium (263.7 mg), energy (24 Kcal), protein (1.3g), carbohydrate (4.3g) and fat (0.3g) per 100 g fresh weight (Yellavva, 2008). It also finds place in preparations like pizza stuffing's and burger with growing of fast food chain. The high market price is attributed to the heavy demand from the consumers. There is a good demand for export too. The export market has specific requirements like fruits with longer shelf life, medium sized fruits with attractive colour, mild pungency with good taste. It is also used in salad and soup preparation. A 100 g of edible portion of capsicum provides 24 kcal of energy, 1.3 g of protein, 4.3 g of carbohydrate and 0.3 g of fat (Anonymous, 2006).

In India, in spite of its great potential the yield per unit area is very low than that of developed countries, mainly due to lack of proper production technologies especially, the nutrient management. For harnessing higher yield, balanced application of nutrition is a prerequisite. The continuous application of chemical fertilizers alone without use of organic manures has deteriorated soil health in terms of chemical, physical and biological characters resulting in decline in crop yield. This indicates that sole application of organics or inorganic fertilizers are in no way a suitable solution for maintaining soil health and enhancing crop productivity. So the solution lies in the integrated use of chemical fertilizers and organic manures/sprays for obtaining sustainable crop production, better nutrient availability and efficient nutrient use, besides reducing nutrient losses (Hegde, 1997) and improving fruit quality.

Materials and methods

A field experiment was conducted at Horticultural Farm, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during *rabi* season of 2019-20. The study was initiated on **Response of capsicum (*Capsicum annuum* var. *grossum* L.) to different nitrogen and potassium fertigation levels under poly house**. The soil of the experimental site was sandy loam in texture with a pH of 7.6, electrical conductivity of 0.75 dS m⁻¹, medium in organic carbon (0.7%), low in available nitrogen (166.5 kg ha⁻¹), medium in available phosphorus (81.1 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹) and low in available potassium (245.4 kg K₂O ha⁻¹).

Capsicum (pasarella) seeds were sown in pro trays on 5th August 2019 and 35 days old seedlings were transplanted on 10th- September 2019 in a zig zag manner in a paired row pattern on raised beds. The experiment comprised of three replications in Factorial Randomized Block Design (FRBD) with two factors { N levels (4), K levels (3) } with twelve treatments Viz; T₁ - Control (No N, K₂O), T₂ - N₀ (No fertilizer) + 80 % RD of K₂O, T₃ - N₀ (No fertilizer) + 100 % RD of K₂O, T₄-120 % RD of N + K₀ (No fertilizer), T₅ – 120 % RD of N + 80 % RD of K₂O, T₆ – 120 % RD of N + 100 % RD of K₂O, T₇ – 150 % RD of N + K₀ (No fertilizer), T₈ -150 % RD of N + 80 % RD of K₂O, T₉– 150 % RD of N + 100 % RD of K₂O, T₁₀ – 180 % RD of N + K₀ (No fertilizer), T₁₁ – 180 % RD of N + 80 % RD of K₂O, T₁₂- 180 % RD of N + 100 % RD of K₂O. {The 100 % (RDF) was 180, 90 and 120 kg N, P₂O₅ and K₂O ha⁻¹} The source of N is urea, P was single super phosphate (SSP) and K was white muriate of potash (MOP). A common dose of phosphorous was applied uniformly to all the treatments at basal.

The nitrogen and potassium were applied through fertigation by ventury, which was carried out at ~~three~~ ~~three~~ day interval i.e., on every fourth day. In the fertigation programme during crop establishment stage (10 DAT to 14 DAT), 10 % of N and K₂O were applied in two splits. During vegetative stage, (15 to 46 DAT) 30 % of N and 20 % of K₂O were applied in eight splits. During flower initiation to fruit development (47 DAT to 74 DAT) 20 % of N and K₂O were applied in seven splits. From fruit development and colour formation stage onwards till final stage (75 DAT – 154 DAT) 40 % of N and 50 % K₂O were applied in 20 splits. Then the fertigation schedule was completed in a total of 37 splits. In addition, the crop had received a common dose of 12.5 t ha⁻¹ vermicompost and 1.5 t ha⁻¹ neem cake and 90 kg P₂O₅ ha and also waste decomposer, -vermi wash sprays at every 15 days interval. Irrigation was scheduled based on 0.8 E pan and the total water applied through drip at 0.8

E pan (common to all the treatments) was 384.8 mm, water applied for nursery including special operations (bed preparation, wetting before transplanting) was 30.4 mm. The total water applied was 414.8 mm. The weight of mature fruits harvested from each picking was recorded till final harvest and total yield of fruits per hectare was computed and expressed in kg and tons per hectare.

Nitrogen content (%) in the plant samples was estimated by the micro Kjeldhal method (AOAC, 1965) using Kelplus Supra LX - analyser. The di-acid digested plant samples were analyzed for phosphorus content by Vanado-molybdo phosphoric acid (Jackson, 1967). The intensity of yellow colour developed was measured by using UV-VIS spectrophotometer (Make - Systronics, Model -108) at 420 nm. Potassium content in the di-acid was determined by using flame photometer (Make - Elico, Model - CL 361) (AOAC, 1965)

Results and discussion

1. Nutrient contents (N, P and K) in shoots and fruits of capsicum

Nutrient content plays a major role in higher yield and quality of fruits. Data regarding total nitrogen content of capsicum in shoots at 30, 60 DAT and in shoot and fruit at 90 DAT is presented in Table 1. Data at 120 DAT and final harvest is presented in Table 2. The interaction effect of N and K fertigation levels on total nitrogen content at any stage was found to be non significant. In general, the total N content increased with increase in crop growth stage up to 150 DAS. The N content in the shoots was observed to be relatively more than in capsicum fruits.

1.1 Total nitrogen content (%)

At 30 DAT, the total nitrogen content in shoot ranged from 3.41 to 4.57%. The highest total nitrogen content was noticed in N₁₈₀ (4.12%) which was significantly superior over N₁₂₀ and N₀ and was statistically on par with N₁₅₀ (4.01%). However N₁₅₀, N₁₂₀ and N₁₂₀, N₀ were on par with each other. The lowest N content was noticed in N₀ (3.55%), whereas in potassium fertigation significantly higher N content was recorded with K₁₀₀ (4.10%) compared to all other levels. The K₈₀ (3.73%) and K₀ (3.71%) were on par with each other.

At 60 DAT in shoots, among nitrogen fertigation levels, N₁₈₀ (5.88%) recorded the highest N content -compared to all other levels except N₁₅₀ (5.51%) which was on par with N₁₈₀. Among potassium doses the highest N content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (5.54%) whereas the lowest was observed in K₀ (4.92%) it was on par with K₈₀ (5.10%).

The total N content at 90 DAT in shoot and fruits revealed that N₁₈₀ (6.18, 6.11%) recorded significantly -higher value compared to N₁₂₀ and N₀ and was found to be on par with N₁₅₀ (5.88, 5.71%). However, in fruits N₁₅₀ was on par with N₁₂₀ (5.40%). The lowest N content was noticed in N₀ (4.60, 4.57%) respectively. With regard to potassium fertigation levels the highest N content was observed with K₁₀₀ (5.87, 5.90%) in shoot and fruits respectively. Whereas the lowest was observed with K₀ (5.1, 5.10%) and it was on par with K₈₀.

The total N content at 120 DAT in shoots ranged from 4.76% to 6.86% and it was significantly influenced by nitrogen fertigation levels. The highest N content was observed in N₁₈₀ (6.30%) which was significantly superior over all other levels except N₁₅₀ (6.02%). In fruits, it ranged from 3.92% to 6.35%. The highest N content was realized in N₁₈₀ (6.05%) it was doses significantly higher N content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (6.24 %, 5.62%) in shoot and fruit respectively. However, K₈₀ (5.65, 5.19%) and K₀ (5.47, 4.90%) were on par with each other.

At final harvest the nitrogen content in shoots ranged from 4.53 -to 6.58%. The highest N content was observed in -N₁₈₀ (6.13%) which was significantly higher over other levels of nitrogen and was statistically on par with N₁₅₀ (5.90%). The lowest was noticed in N₀ (4.78%). Among potassium levels significantly higher N content was noticed with K₁₀₀ (6.00%) while the lowest was observed in K₀ (5.27%).

At final harvest the total N content in fruits ranged from 4.01% to 6.25%. However, the highest N content was realized in N₁₈₀ (6.05%) it was followed by N₁₅₀ (5.72%). As concerned with potassium applications -significantly higher N content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (5.66 %) followed by K₈₀ (5.27%) and K₀ (4.98%).

1.2 Total phosphorus content (%)

Data on total phosphorus content of capsicum in shoot at 30, 60 DAT and in shoot and fruit at 90 DAT is presented in Table 3 and at 120 DAT, final harvest is presented in Table 4. In general, higher P content was noticed in shoots at 60 DAS. The total P content was relatively higher in capsicum fruits than shoots. The fruit P content also recorded higher values with advancement of crop growth stage from 90 DAT to final harvest stage.

In shoot at 30 DAT, the total phosphorus content ranged from 0.13 to 0.23%. The highest total phosphorous content was noticed in N₁₈₀ (0.22%) and it was on par with N₁₅₀ (0.20%) which were significantly higher over all other levels. Among potassium doses, significant difference was not observed. However, K₁₀₀ recorded maximum value (0.19%), which was statistically on par with K₈₀ (0.18%) followed by K₀ (0.16%).

The total phosphorous content at 60 DAT ranged from 0.42% to 0.92%. However, the highest total phosphorous content was realized in N₁₈₀ (0.81%) it was followed by N₁₅₀ (0.77%). With regard to potassium applications, significantly higher phosphorous content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (0.76 %) which was significantly higher than K₈₀ (0.64%) and K₀ (0.61%). However, K₈₀ and K₀ were on par with each other.

In shoot, at 90 DAT, the total phosphorus content varied differently with the nitrogen fertigation levels and it ranged from 0.14 to 0.32%. The highest total phosphor followed by N₁₅₀ (5.63%). Among various potassium content was noticed in N₁₂₀ (0.31%) which was significantly higher than all other levels. However, N₁₈₀ (0.21%) was statistically on par with N₁₂₀ and N₀ while the lowest total phosphorous content was noticed in N₁₅₀ (0.15%). The K₁₀₀ (0.23%) recorded the highest value among various potassium doses which was statistically on par with K₈₀ and K₀. The lowest was realized with K₀ (0.22%).

At 90 DAT in fruits it ranged from 0.20% to 0.59%. The highest total phosphorous content was noticed in N₁₈₀ (0.55%) which was significantly higher than other levels, followed by N₁₂₀ (0.42%) it was on par with N₁₅₀ (0.39%). However, the lowest value was recorded with N₀ (0.26%). Among potassium levels the highest total phosphorous content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (0.45%) which was statistically on par with K₀ (0.41%) followed by K₈₀ (0.36%).

At 120 DAT, the total phosphorus content in shoot ranged from 0.13 to 0.24%. Among nitrogen levels significantly higher total phosphorous content was noticed in N₁₈₀ (0.23%) compared to all other levels. However, N₁₅₀ (0.16%) was on par with N₁₂₀ and N₀. The lowest phosphorous content was recorded with N₀ (0.13%). With respect to different potassium doses there was no significant difference was observed. K₁₀₀ (0.17%) recorded the highest total phosphorous content which was on par with K₈₀ and K₀. However, K₈₀ and K₁₀₀ were on par with each other.

At 120 DAT the total phosphorous content in fruits ranged from 0.24% to 0.57%. Significantly higher total phosphorous content was noticed with N₁₈₀ (0.55%) which was superior over N₁₅₀, N₁₂₀ and N₀. However, N₁₂₀ (0.45%) was on par with N₁₅₀ (0.42%). Among potassium doses K₈₀ recorded the highest value (0.46%) which was on par with K₁₀₀ (0.43%) it was followed by K₀ (0.31%).

At final harvest the total phosphorous content was significantly influenced by various nitrogen fertigation levels. The N₁₈₀ recorded significantly higher value (0.19%, 0.68%) in shoot and fruits respectively. While, the lowest was recorded with N₀ (0.12%, 0.35%). With respect to different potassium fertigation levels, K₁₀₀ (0.15%, 0.53%) recorded the highest total phosphorous content while the lowest was observed with K₀ (0.14%, 0.46%) in shoot and fruits respectively.

1.3 Total potassium content (%)

Data pertaining to the total potassium content of capsicum in shoots at 30, 60 DAT and in shoot and fruit at 90 DAT is presented in Table 5 and the data at 120 DAT and final harvest is presented in Table 6. The interaction effect of N and K fertigation levels on total potassium content was found to be non significant. In general, higher total K content was noticed in shoots at 60 DAT. Relatively, shoots contained higher K content when compared to shoots.

Among different nitrogen doses, N₁₈₀ (1.71%, 2.45%) recorded the highest total potassium content in shoot at 30, 60 DAT respectively which was significantly superior over N₁₂₀ and N₀ and was found to be on par with N₁₅₀ (1.62, 2.33%). However, N₁₅₀ and N₁₂₀ were on par with each other. The lowest was observed with N₀ (1.05, 1.91%) respectively.

Similarly, the total potassium content at 30 and 60 DAT in shoot revealed that the highest total potassium content was recorded with K₁₀₀ (1.65%, 2.41%) respectively compared to K₈₀ and K₀. However, K₈₀ and K₀ were on par with each other.

The total potassium content at 90 DAT in shoot and fruits revealed that N₁₈₀ (2.07%, 1.31%) recorded significantly higher value compared to N₁₂₀ and N₀. And was found to be on par with N₁₅₀ (2.02%, 1.29%). The lowest N content was noticed in N₀ (1.56, 1.05%) respectively. With regard to potassium fertigation, there was a significant difference observed in fruits. The highest potassium content was observed with K₁₀₀ (2.02%, 1.29%) in shoot and fruits respectively. The lowest was observed with K₀ (1.79%, 1.12%).

At 120 DAT, the total potassium content in shoot ranged from 0.96% to 1.54%. Among nitrogen levels the highest total potassium content was noticed in N₁₈₀ (1.41%) and it was followed by N₁₅₀ (1.35%) and N₁₂₀ (1.28%). The lowest potassium content was recorded with N₀ (1.08%). With respect to different potassium doses, a significant effect was noticed. The K₁₀₀ (1.36%) recorded significantly higher total potassium content compared to other levels where as the lowest was recorded with K₀ (1.20%).

At 120 DAT, the total potassium content in fruits ranged from 0.98% to 1.35%. The highest total potassium content was noticed with N₁₈₀ (1.25%) which was significantly superior over N₁₂₀, N₀ and was on par with N₁₅₀ (1.20%). The N₁₅₀ (1.20%) was on par with N₁₂₀ (1.17%). The lowest was recorded with N₀ (1.05%). Among different potassium doses, K₁₀₀ recorded the highest value (1.24%) compared to other levels. The K₈₀ and K₀ were on par with each other.

At final harvest, among the nitrogen levels N₁₈₀ (1.31%) recorded the highest total potassium content in the shoot which was followed by N₁₅₀ (1.26%) and N₁₂₀ (1.22%) respectively and the lowest was observed with N₀ (0.99%). As concerned with potassium applications a significant difference was noticed. Significantly higher total potassium content was noticed with K₁₀₀ (1.27%) while the lowest was observed with K₀ (1.13%). In fruit, at final harvest the values ranged from 0.93% to 1.28%. The highest total potassium content was recorded in N₁₈₀ (1.20%) which was significantly higher than N₁₂₀ and N₀ and was found to be on par with N₁₅₀ (1.16%). However, N₁₅₀ and N₁₂₀ were on par with each other. The lowest was observed with N₀ (0.99%). Among potassium fertigation, significantly

higher potassium content was noticed in K₁₀₀ (1.17%) compared to K₈₀ and K₀. However, K₈₀ and K₀ were on par with each other. In general, lower K contents were noticed in both shoots and fruits of capsicum.

Comment [Q1]: Conclusion paragraph should be added here.

Table 1 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on nitrogen content (%) of capsicum under poly house at 30, 60, 90 DAT (Shoot and fruit) during rabi 2019-20.

30 DAT (%N)					60 DAT (%N)				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	3.41	3.55	3.69	3.55	N ₀	4.29	4.48	4.53	4.43
N ₁₂₀	3.69	3.69	3.73	3.70	N ₁₂₀	4.71	4.85	5.23	4.93
N ₁₅₀	3.97	3.69	4.39	4.01	N ₁₅₀	5.18	5.27	6.07	5.51
N ₁₈₀	3.78	4.01	4.57	4.12	N ₁₈₀	5.51	5.79	6.35	5.88
Mean	3.71	3.73	4.10		Mean	4.92	5.10	5.54	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.13	0.37			N	0.13	0.39		
K	0.11	0.32			K	0.12	0.34		
(N*K)	0.22	NS			(N*K)	0.23	NS		

90 DAT (%N)	
Shoot	Fruit

	K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean		K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean
N₀	4.43	4.62	4.76	4.60	N₀	4.11	4.57	5.04	4.57
N₁₂₀	4.90	4.76	5.51	5.06	N₁₂₀	5.13	5.37	5.69	5.40
N₁₅₀	5.41	5.69	6.53	5.88	N₁₅₀	5.37	5.37	6.39	5.71
N₁₈₀	5.83	6.02	6.67	6.18	N₁₈₀	5.79	6.07	6.49	6.11
Mean	5.15	5.27	5.87		Mean	5.10	5.34	5.90	
	S.E.m ±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m ±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.11	0.32			N	0.17	0.51		
K	0.09	0.27			K	0.15	0.44		
(N*K)	0.19	NS			(N*K)	0.30	NS		

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,
N₀ –No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀- 324 kg N ha⁻¹
K₀ –No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

Table 2 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on **nitrogen content (%)** of capsicum under poly house at **120 DAT, final harvest (Shoot and fruit)** during *rabi* 2019-20.

120 DAT (%N)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean		K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean
N₀	4.76	5.13	5.51	5.13	N₀	3.92	4.20	4.53	4.22
N₁₂₀	5.55	5.65	5.88	5.69	N₁₂₀	4.76	5.04	5.37	5.06
N₁₅₀	5.65	5.69	6.72	6.02	N₁₅₀	5.09	5.55	6.25	5.63
N₁₈₀	5.93	6.11	6.86	6.30	N₁₈₀	5.83	5.97	6.35	6.05
Mean	5.47	5.65	6.24		Mean	4.90	5.19	5.62	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.11	0.32			N	0.15	0.45		
K	0.09	0.28			K	0.13	0.39		
(N*K)	0.19	NS			(N*K)	0.27	NS		

Final harvest (%N)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean		K₀	K₈₀	K₁₀₀	Mean

N₀	4.53	4.71	5.09	4.78	N₀	4.01	4.15	4.76	4.31
N₁₂₀	5.23	5.41	5.83	5.49	N₁₂₀	4.90	5.13	5.37	5.13
N₁₅₀	5.55	5.65	6.49	5.90	N₁₅₀	5.18	5.74	6.25	5.72
N₁₈₀	5.79	6.02	6.58	6.13	N₁₈₀	5.83	6.07	6.25	6.05
Mean	5.27	5.45	6.00		Mean	4.98	5.27	5.66	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.11	0.32			N	0.16	0.46		
K	0.10	0.28			K	0.14	0.40		
(N*K)	0.19	NS			(N*K)	0.27	NS		

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,

N₀ –No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀- 324 kg N ha⁻¹

K₀ –No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

Table 3 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on **phosphorous content (%)** of capsicum under poly house at **30, 60, 90 DAT (Shoot and fruit)** during *rabi* 2019-20.

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,

30 DAT (%P)					60 DAT (%P)				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	N ₀	0.42	0.56	0.59	0.52
N ₁₂₀	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.15	N ₁₂₀	0.52	0.65	0.59	0.59
N ₁₅₀	0.18	0.19	0.23	0.20	N ₁₅₀	0.66	0.72	0.92	0.77
N ₁₈₀	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.22	N ₁₈₀	0.86	0.64	0.92	0.81
Mean	0.16	0.18	0.19		Mean	0.61	0.64	0.76	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.01	0.02			N	0.04	0.13		
K	0.01	0.02			K	0.04	0.11		
(N*K)	0.01	NS			(N*K)	0.07	NS		

90 DAT (%P)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.25	N ₀	0.20	0.24	0.32	0.26
N ₁₂₀	0.32	0.33	0.27	0.31	N ₁₂₀	0.45	0.40	0.41	0.42
N ₁₅₀	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	N ₁₅₀	0.40	0.32	0.46	0.39
N ₁₈₀	0.19	0.19	0.23	0.21	N ₁₈₀	0.57	0.48	0.59	0.55
Mean	0.22	0.23	0.23		Mean	0.41	0.36	0.45	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.01	0.04			N	0.02	0.06		
K	0.01	0.03			K	0.02	0.05		
(N*K)	0.02	NS			(N*K)	0.03	NS		

N₀ -No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀ - 324 kg N ha⁻¹

K₀ -No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

Table 4 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on **phosphorous content (%)** of capsicum under poly house at **120 DAT, final harvest (Shoot and fruit)** during *rabi* 2019-20.

120 DAT (%P)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	N ₀	0.24	0.37	0.30	0.31
N ₁₂₀	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	N ₁₂₀	0.45	0.50	0.39	0.45
N ₁₅₀	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	N ₁₅₀	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.42
N ₁₈₀	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.23	N ₁₈₀	0.52	0.57	0.56	0.55
Mean	0.16	0.17	0.17		Mean	0.40	0.46	0.43	
	S.E.m±	C.D				S.E.m±	C.D		
		(P=0.05)					(P=0.05)		
N	0.01	0.03			N	0.01	0.04		
K	0.01	0.02			K	0.01	0.04		
(N*K)	0.02	NS			(N*K)	0.02	NS		

Final harvest (%P)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	N ₀	0.26	0.39	0.38	0.35
N ₁₂₀	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	N ₁₂₀	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.51
N ₁₅₀	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.14	N ₁₅₀	0.42	0.52	0.51	0.48
N ₁₈₀	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.19	N ₁₈₀	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.68
Mean	0.14	0.15	0.15		Mean	0.46	0.52	0.53	
	S.E.m±	C.D				S.E.m±	C.D		
		(P=0.05)					(P=0.05)		
N	0.00	0.01			N	0.02	0.06		
K	0.00	0.01			K	0.02	0.05		
(N*K)	0.00	NS			(N*K)	0.03	NS		

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,
 N₀ -No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀- 324 kg N ha⁻¹
 K₀ -No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

Table 5 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on **potassium content (%)** of capsicum under poly house at **30, 60, 90 DAT (Shoot and fruit)** during *rabi* 2019-20.

30 DAT (%K)					60 DAT (%K)				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.87	0.93	1.35	1.05	N ₀	1.77	1.89	2.07	1.91
N ₁₂₀	1.53	1.58	1.65	1.59	N ₁₂₀	2.20	2.33	2.34	2.29
N ₁₅₀	1.54	1.55	1.77	1.62	N ₁₅₀	2.23	2.18	2.58	2.33
N ₁₈₀	1.60	1.69	1.83	1.71	N ₁₈₀	2.29	2.41	2.65	2.45
Mean	1.39	1.44	1.65		Mean	2.12	2.20	2.41	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.03	0.10			N	0.04	0.12		
K	0.03	0.08			K	0.04	0.10		
(N*K)	0.06	NS			(N*K)	0.07	NS		
90 DAT (%K)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	1.50	1.56	1.63	1.56	N ₀	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.05
N ₁₂₀	1.78	1.88	2.02	1.89	N ₁₂₀	1.09	1.11	1.21	1.14
N ₁₅₀	1.93	1.93	2.19	2.02	N ₁₅₀	1.17	1.29	1.40	1.29
N ₁₈₀	1.96	2.02	2.23	2.07	N ₁₈₀	1.19	1.27	1.47	1.31
Mean	1.79	1.85	2.02		Mean	1.12	1.18	1.29	
	S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)				S.E.m±	C.D (P=0.05)		
N	0.03	0.10			N	0.02	0.06		
K	0.03	0.08			K	0.02	0.05		
(N*K)	0.06	NS			(N*K)	0.04	NS		

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,

N₀ –No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀- 324 kg N ha⁻¹

K₀ –No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

Table 6 Effect of N and K fertigation levels on **potassium- content (%)** of capsicum under poly house at **120 DAT, final harvest (Shoot and fruit)** during *rabi* 2019-20.

120 DAT (%K)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.96	1.09	1.18	1.08	N ₀	0.98	1.07	1.11	1.05
N ₁₂₀	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.28	N ₁₂₀	1.13	1.15	1.23	1.17
N ₁₅₀	1.27	1.35	1.42	1.35	N ₁₅₀	1.14	1.17	1.27	1.20
N ₁₈₀	1.31	1.37	1.54	1.41	N ₁₈₀	1.17	1.22	1.35	1.25
Mean	1.20	1.27	1.36		Mean	1.10	1.15	1.24	
	S.E.m±	C.D				S.E.m±	C.D		
		(P=0.05)					(P=0.05)		
N	0.02	0.07			N	0.02	0.07		
K	0.02	0.06			K	0.02	0.06		
(N*K)	0.04	NS			(N*K)	0.04	NS		

Final harvest DAT (%K)									
Shoot					Fruit				
	K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean		K ₀	K ₈₀	K ₁₀₀	Mean
N ₀	0.83	1.03	1.11	0.99	N ₀	0.93	0.95	1.09	0.99
N ₁₂₀	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.22	N ₁₂₀	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.11
N ₁₅₀	1.21	1.27	1.31	1.26	N ₁₅₀	1.13	1.15	1.19	1.16
N ₁₈₀	1.27	1.28	1.38	1.31	N ₁₈₀	1.14	1.18	1.28	1.20
Mean	1.13	1.20	1.27		Mean	1.07	1.10	1.17	
	S.E.m±	C.D				S.E.m±	C.D		
		(P=0.05)					(P=0.05)		
N	0.02	0.07			N	0.02	0.07		
K	0.02	0.06			K	0.02	0.06		
(N*K)	0.04	NS			(N*K)	0.04	NS		

100% RDF = 180: 90: 120 kg N-P₂O₅-K₂O ha⁻¹,

N₀ –No Nitrogen, N₁₂₀ - 216 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₅₀ - 270 kg N ha⁻¹, N₁₈₀- 324 kg N ha⁻¹

K₀ –No potassium, K₈₀ - 96 kg K₂O ha⁻¹, K₁₀₀ - 120 kg K₂O ha⁻¹

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Authors have declared that no competing interests exist. The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

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