

Original Research Article

Effect of seed treatment and phosphorus on growth and yield of green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.)

ABSTRACT

The subject test changed into performed all through the Kharif season (2021) at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P). The dirt of the trial plot changed into sandy loamy in surface, practically unbiased in soil response (pH 7.1), low in regular carbon (0.36%), to be had N (171.48 kg/ha), to be had P (15.2 kg/ha) and to be had K (232.5 kg/ha). The medicines comprised of phosphorus (40,50 and 60 kg/ha) and seed treatment (Dry seed, Hydro preparing, and KCLKCl) Viz., whose effect is found on the unpracticed gram (var. SAMRAT). The test changed into indicated in Randomized Block Design, with 10 medicines which can be imitated threefold. Results gained showed that application of 60 kg/ha phosphorus + 1% KCl the most extreme exhibited the tallest plants tallness (46.7738.46 cm), the quantity highest number of branches (5.544.48), plant dry weight g (7.625.44), eases number of pods per plant (17.07), seeds per pod (9.41), Test weight (37.80 g), grain yield (2.05 t/ha), stover yield (5.15 t/ha) and reap record harvest index (32.30%). had been strikingly roused with the use of 60kg/ha phosphorus + KCL (1%).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Greengram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) wilezekWilczek] is a nutritious legume crop. It has roughly 25% protein, as well as amino acids like arginine, histidine, lysine, and tryptophan (REF?). It is also regarded as a low-cost protein and mineral source. It has a good taste and digestion. Whole grains and uncooked grains are legumes and vegetables in the human diet. Its curry is often advised for patients due to its healthy digestion. It is essential not just for human nutrition but also for enhancing soil fertility by stabilising atmospheric nitrogen levels (REF?). Due to its short lifetime, this crop is ideal for intercropping with other main crops (Singh *et al.*, 2017).

Seed treatment before sowing promotes germination, enhances vigor and root system growth, enhances drought tolerance and aids in high nutrient uptake, resulting in higher crop yields in low soil moisture conditions Khan and Khan (2001).

Phosphorus is a component of all biological substances that allow plants to exist. It is necessary for green plants to grow and develop normally. When gram phosphorus is applied to greengram, the plant's growth, yield qualities, and grain yield improve. Early root growth and lateral, fibrous formation are aided by phosphorus, which is also a vital healthy source

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for nodule production and nitrogen stabilisation in the atmosphere (Singh *et al.*, 2008 and Vikram *et al.*, 2017).

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WHAT ARE THE RESEARCH PROBLEMS BEING INVESTIGATED?

WHAT IS/ARE THE HYPOTHESES BEING INVESTIGATED?

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF YOUR STUDY?

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2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analysis was completed during the Kharif period of 2020 at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, Naini Agricultural Institute, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P.), situated at 25° 30' 42" N latitude, 81° 60' 56" E longitude and elevation of 98 m height above mean sea level. The soil of the test plot was sandy topsoil in surface, almost impartial in soil response (with a pH of 7.1), low in natural carbon (0.36 %), accessible N (171.48 kg/ha), accessible P (15.2 kg/ha), and accessible K (232.5 kg/ha). The yield was used lots of the various treatment combinations were planted on 30th June 2021 utilizing using the assortment Nidhi Samrat. The investigation experiment was spread laid out in a Randomized Block Design included with 3 replications, and a sum of ten medicines viz., a total of 10 treatment combinations including T1: Phosphorus 40 kg/ha + Dry seed, T2: Phosphorus 40 kg/ha + Hydro preparing, T3: Phosphorus 40 kg/ha + KCL-KCl (1%), T4: Phosphorus 50kg/ha + Dry seed, T5: Phosphorus 50 kg/ha + Hydro preparing, T6: Phosphorus 50 kg/ha + KCL-KCl (1%), T7: Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + Dry seed, T8: Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + Hydro preparing, T9: Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + KCL-KCl (%) and T10: Control (N/K) were used for the study (Table 1). All supplements were applied through the dirt as Urea, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), and Muriate of Potash (MOP). A full portion of N and K was applied in all plots and Phosphorus is applied per medicines in particular plots. The development boundaries were recorded at periodical timespans and 60 DAS from arbitrarily chose five plants in every treatment. Genuinely, examination was done, and the mean was looked at a 5 % likelihood level of huge outcomes.

Chart-Table 1:- Treatment combinations utilized in the study

S: NO Treatments NO: Treatment combinations TREATMENT COMBINATIONS

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1	T1	Phosphorus 40kg/ha + Dry seed
2	T2	Phosphorus 40kg/ha + Hydro priming
3	T3	Phosphorus 40kg/ha + KCl-KCl (1%)
4	T4	Phosphorus 50kg/ha + Dry seed
5	T5	Phosphorus 50kg/ha + Hydro priming
6	T6	Phosphorus 50kg/ha + KCl-KCl (1%)
7	T7	Phosphorus 60kg/ha + Dry seed
8	T8	Phosphorus 60kg/ha + Hydro priming
9	T9	Phosphorus 60kg/ha + KCl-KCl (1%)
10	T10	Control (N/K)

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When was the research conducted or which year was your work done?

You utilized KCl (%) priming, Hydro priming and dry seeds with different levels of phosphorus and the control plot. Please specify the amounts of N and K used in the control plot.

Any information on prevailing environmental conditions of the experimental site?

When and how were the various data collected measured?

You did not collect, report and discuss any information on germination count, percent germination and other germination attributes. Why?

Were the seeds soaked in petri dishes containing different priming media?

Little is highlighted on the experimental management of the growing seedlings.

Were the pots or the field where you established the seeds irrigated or fertigated or fumigated, etc.?

Which statistical package did you use?

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Experimental site

Soil sample collection, preparation and analysis

Experimental material, layout, design and trial management

Data collection

Statistical analysis

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3. RESULTS & AND DISCUSSION

Growth traits

~~The effect of sSeed treatment and phosphorus Mmanagement on significantly influenced the growth parameters (plant height, number of branches and dry weight) of a Greengram are presented in (Table 12).~~

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GROWTH PARAMETERS

Plant Height (cm)

~~The study indicates that the applications of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha Phosphorus + KCL-1% KCI (1%) produced the highest tallest plant heights (38.46 cm) similar to five treatment combinations with plant heights ranging between 34.59 cm and 37.90 cm, while the control plots had lowest value (the shortest plants (24.90 cm)) was reported in the treatment control. However, Phosphorus 50kg/ha + KCL (1%) (37.90cm), Phosphorus 40kg/ha + Hydro priming (37.10cm) and Phosphorus 60kg/ha + Hydro priming (35.66cm) were statistically at par with Phosphorus 60kg/ha + KCL (1%).The result indicates that seed priming with varying levels of phosphorus application influence shoot growth in green gram. Similar findings were obtained from Ramamurthy et al., (1997) in Blackgram.~~

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No. of Branches

The results indicate that there was a substantial difference between the treatments, with the applications of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1 %) having the highest number of branches per plant (4.48) and the treatment control having the lowest value (2.24). However, Phosphorus 50 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (4.14), Phosphorus 40kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~

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(1%) (4.08) and Phosphorus 50 kg/ha + Hydro priming (3.81) were statistically at par with Phosphorus 60kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%). Similar findings were obtained from **Singh et al., (2004)** in green gram.

Dry Weight (g/plant)

The analysis revealed that there was a substantial difference between the treatments, with the maximum Dry weight (g/plant) (5.44) recorded with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1 %), and the lowest value (2.32) observed with control. However, Phosphorus 50 kg/ ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (5.21) and Phosphorus 40kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (5.09) were statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%). Similar findings were obtained from **Singh et al., (2004)** in greengram.

Yield And Yield Attributes

Impact of seed treatment and phosphorus Management on Endlessly yield Attributes of a Greengram are introduced in Table 2.

Number of pods/plant

The result revealed that there was a substantial difference between the treatments, with the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1 %) producing the Maximum number of pods per plant (17.07), However, Phosphorus 50kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (16.53) is statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%). Maximum similar results were found in **Ardeshna et al., (1993)** in greengram.

Number of seeds per pod

The results revealed that there was significant difference between the treatments and maximum No. of seeds pod⁻¹ (9.41) was observed by the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%), However, Phosphorus 50kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (8.60) is statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%).

Test weight (g)

The results demonstrated that there was a big variation between the treatments, with the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1 %) producing the highest test weight (37.80g), However, Phosphorus 40kg/ha +Hydro priming (36.09) is statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%).

Grain yield (t/ha)

The results revealed that there was a significant difference between the treatments and maximum Grain yield (2.05 t/ha) was observed by the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%), However, Phosphorus 50kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (1.90) is statistically at par with Phosphorus 60kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%). Maximum similar findings were obtained from **Deka and Kakati (1996)** in greengram.

Stover yield (t/ha)

The results demonstrated that there was a substantial difference between the treatments, with the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1 %) producing the highest Stover yield (5.15 t/ha). However, Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL-KCI~~ (1%) (5.15) is

statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + Hydro priming. Maximum similar findings were obtained from *Chovatia et al.* (1993) in greengram.

Harvest index (%)

The results demonstrated that there was a substantial difference between the treatments, with the application of Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ ~~KCl-KCl~~ (1%) producing the highest Harvest index (32.30 %). However, Phosphorus 50 kg/ha + ~~KCl-KCl~~ (1%) (27.60) is statistically at par with Phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCl-KCl~~ (1%). Maximum similar findings were obtained from *Chovatia et al.* (1993) in greengram.

[The results and discussion section of this write up is poorly done. It needs complete rewrite of findings obtained.](#)

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Table 21: Effect of Seed Treatment and Phosphorus on growth parameters of Greengram

S.No.	Treatment combinations	Plant Height (cm)	No of Branches	Dry Weight (g/plant)
1.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ Dry seed	34.59	3.46	4.23
2.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	34.75	3.54	4.04
3.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ KCL - <u>KCl</u> (1%)	37.10	4.08	5.09
4.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ Dry seed	32.16	3.30	3.42
5.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	33.63	3.81	3.66
6.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ KCL - <u>KCl</u> (1%)	37.90	4.14	5.21
7.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ Dry seed	32.86	3.36	3.77
8.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	35.66	3.66	3.77
9.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ KCL - <u>KCl</u> (1%)	38.46	4.48	5.44
10.	Control (N/K)	24.90	2.24	2.32
	F-Test	S	S	S
	S.Em(±)	1.308	0.180	0.342
	CD at 0.5	3.886	0.534	1.015

SN=Serial number;

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Table 23: Effect of seed treatment and phosphorus on yield attributes of Greengram

S.No.	Treatment Combinations	Yield and yield attributes					
		No. of pods per plant	Seeds pod	Test weight (g)	Grain yield (t/ha)	Stover yield (t/ha)	Harvest index (%)
1.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ Dry seed	12.43	6.16	34.03	1.35	4.17	24.41
2.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	14.30	6.54	36.09	1.58	4.44	26.28
3.	Phosphorus 40 kg/ha+ KCL -KCl (1%)	15.29	8.42	34.64	1.75	4.70	27.13
4.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ Dry seed	13.04	6.45	32.94	1.48	4.08	26.56
5.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	13.49	6.42	34.39	1.44	4.55	24.07
6.	Phosphorus 50 kg/ha+ KCL -KCl (1%)	16.53	8.60	35.91	1.90	4.97	27.60
7.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ Dry seed	13.39	7.10	32.66	1.45	4.75	23.43
8.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ Hydro priming	13.33	7.49	30.74	1.67	5.33	24.00
9.	Phosphorus 60 kg/ha+ KCL -KCl (1%)	17.07	9.41	37.80	2.05	5.15	32.30
10.	Control (N/K)	10.51	5.39	23.01	1.06	4.09	20.98
	F- Test	S	S	S	S	S	S
	S.Em(±)	1.01	0.36	1.485	0.072	0.229	1.876
	C.D. at 0.5	3.016	1.086	4.413	0.215	0.680	5.574

4. CONCLUSION

In light of the discoveries of the Studies it could be finished up of treatment phosphorus 60 kg/ha + ~~KCL~~ KCl (1%) performed outstandingly in acquiring the most noteworthy gross, net returns and B:C proportion.

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Bibliography REFERENCES

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