

Original Research Article

Effect of different kinds of water on growth, yield and water use efficiency of Soybean.

ABSTRACT

A field experiment conducted at International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, India to study the effect of different quality of water on growth, yield and water use efficiency of soybean during rabi 2015-16. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) and replicated five times with three treatments i.e. untreated wastewater, treated wastewater and fresh water. The result of the present study indicate that untreated wastewater affect plant height, leaf area index, dry matter production, number of pod per plant, test weight, seed yield and straw yield significantly. Highest seed yield of soybean was observed in untreated wastewater (22.20 q ha⁻¹) in relation to wastewater and freshwater. Higher value of growth attributes and yield attributes were found in untreated wastewater. Highest water use efficiency of soybean was also recorded in untreated wastewater treatment. This study, it concluded untreated wastewater increased growth attributes, yield attributes and yield and also water use efficiency due to presence of enough amount of nutrient in untreated wastewater and less amount of heavy metal that help to achieve maximum seed yield and water use efficiency in soybean.

Key words: Kind of water irrigation, Water used efficiency, Yield and Soybean.

INTRODUCTION

Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) is the leading oilseed crop in the world with an area of 145 m ha. In India too, it is the most important oilseed crop with an area of 10.6 mha and a production of 10.98 m tons with an average productivity of 1017 kgha (FAOSTAT, 2017). Soybean is often termed as “miracle crop” because of its nutritional value and versatile applications. Some of the major limiting factors for low productivity of soybean are limiting moisture conditions, as this is mostly grown under rain fed conditions during *kharif*. The imbalanced and inadequate fertilization is also found to be one of the major limiting factors for its poor yield. Ensuring global

food security for the ever growing population that will cross nine billion by 2050 and reducing poverty is a challenging task. Increased food production has to come from the available and limited water and land resources which are finite. Neither the quantity of available water nor land has increased since 1950s, but the availability of water and land per capita has declined significantly due to increase in global human population. As demand for fresh water intensifies, wastewater is frequently being seen as a valuable resource and is an important alternative source of water for irrigation (Noori *et al.*, 2013).

Waste water becomes an alternative source of irrigating the soybean crop to achieve maximum yield. Waste water can improve the soil fertility as well as decrease use of chemical fertilizer. Wastewater from different sources not only provides water but also contains considerable amount of organic matter and plant nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, S, Cu, Mn and Zn) and has been reported to increase the crop yield (Pathak, *et al.*, 1998 and Pathak *et al.*, 1999). By considering this information, the present experiment was conducted to study the effect of different quality of wastewater on growth, yield and water use efficiency of soybean.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was carried out at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru, India under the project of Water4Crops - "Integrating bio-treated wastewater reuse and valorization with enhanced water use efficiency to support the Green Economy in Europe and India to assess the effect of wastewater irrigation on crop and water use efficiency during *rabi* 2015-16. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) and replicated five times with three treatments. The treatments based on irrigation water quality *i.e.* fresh water (FW) from open well, treated wastewater (TWW) from collection pond which is treated wastewater through constructed wetlands and untreated wastewater (UTWW) from municipal wastewater BHEL residential colony. The experimental field was ploughed with bullock drawn disc plough followed by two ploughings with cultivator and the clods were broken. The field was uniformly leveled, broad bed and furrows were prepared and divided into plots. JS-335 variety of soybean was used in this experiment. Sowing were carried out through bullock drawn seed drill at a depth of 5 cm by adopting an inter-row spacing of 30cm for Soybean and plant to plant distance of 10 cm to achieve desired plant population ha^{-1} . The recommended dose of Soybean was 30 kg N + 60 P_2O_5

+ 0 kg K₂O ha⁻¹. Full dose of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were applied as a basal dose for soybean. Plant height was recorded at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at harvest from the ground level to the tip of the main shoot and average plant height were recorded in cm. The leaf area index was measured at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at harvest for soybean with LI 3100 Leaf Area Meter (LI-COR, INC. Lincoln, Nebraska, USA). At each sampling three plants were harvested and green leaves were separated and were inserted into Leaf Area Meter. For dry matter measurement, three plants were uprooted from the destructive sampling area at 30, 60 and 90 DAS and at Harvest for soybean were sun dried initially and subsequently dried in hot air oven at 60 °C till constant weight was obtained. These weights were recorded, averaged and expressed in kg ha⁻¹. WUE (kg m⁻³) was represented as grain yield (kg ha⁻¹) per unit of ETa (mm)

WUE = GY/ ETa where GY is grain yield (kg ha⁻¹) and ETa is total evapotranspiration (mm) calculated from Equation (1).

Evapotranspiration (ETa, mm) was calculated during the growing season using the soil water balance equation:

$$ETa = I + P + Cr - Rf - Dp \pm \Delta S \quad \text{-----} (1)$$

where I (mm) was irrigation, P (mm) was precipitation, Cr (mm) was capillary rise, Dp (mm) was percolation, Rf (mm) was runoff, and ΔS (mm) was the change in soil water storage.

LAI was calculated as the ratio of LA (m²) to land area (m²) using the following formula:

$$LAI = LA / \text{Ground area} \quad \text{-----} (2)$$

Soil samples were collected prior to layout of the experiment at 0-30 cm depth. The present experimental soil was sandy loam, dark reddish brown colour, low in organic carbon (0.26 %), slight alkaline in reaction (7.7), non-saline (0.15 dS m⁻¹), low in available nitrogen (238 Kg ha⁻¹), medium in available phosphorus (19 Kg ha⁻¹), medium in available potassium (264 Kg ha⁻¹) and low in CEC (13.8 C mol (p+) kg⁻¹). Secondary nutrient content in experimental soil was 2048 ppm of Ca, 364 ppm of Mg and 3.9 ppm of S. Micronutrient in sandy loam soil of ICRISAT were in the order of Fe > B > Mn > Cu > Zn. Heavy metal content in experimental soil was below the permissible limit of soil in the order of Cr > Pd > As > Cd. The irrigated water was analyzed to ascertain the quality of water by following standard methods (Dhyan Singh *et al.*, 2000) (Table

1). The data obtained on the different growth and yield components and yield were analyzed statistically as per the procedure given by Gomez and Gomez (1984).

Table 1. Water quality analysis data used for irrigation

| Sr. No. | Parameters | Fresh water | Treated waste water | Untreated waste water |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | pH | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 |
| 2 | EC | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 3 | Carbonate (me/L) | BDL | BDL | BDL |
| 4 | Bicarbonate (me/L) | 52.7 | 91.2 | 139.8 |
| 5 | Chloride (mg/L) | 83 | 138 | 219 |
| 6 | Sulphate | 7.02 | 11.84 | 20.55 |
| 7 | Calcium (me/L) | 34 | 63 | 91 |
| 8 | Magnesium (me/L) | 18 | 27 | 47 |
| 9 | Sodium (mg/L) | 21 | 42 | 72 |
| 10 | Phosphorus (mg/L) | BDL | 0.86 | 2.18 |
| 11 | Potassium (mg/L) | 2.48 | 17.82 | 22.67 |
| 12 | Ammonical-Nitrogen (mg/L) | 1.72 | 21.44 | 57.26 |
| 13 | Nitrate-Nitrogen (mg/L) | 0.67 | 4.10 | 4.38 |
| 14 | Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) | 55.6 | 186.1 | 306.2 |
| 15 | Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 21.2 | 114.9 | 137.3 |
| 16 | Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC) | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| 17 | Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR) | 4.11 | 6.27 | 8.66 |
| 18 | Boron | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 19 | Cadmium | BDL | BDL | BDL |
| 20 | Chromium | BDL | BDL | BDL |
| 21 | Cobalt | BDL | BDL | BDL |
| 22 | Arsenic | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 23 | Lead | BDL | BDL | BDL |
| 24 | Copper ($\mu\text{g lit}^{-1}$) | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| 25 | Manganese | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| 26 | Iron | 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 27 | Zinc | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| 28 | Nickel | BDL | BDL | BDL |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plant height

Plant height of soybean at different stages (at 60, 90 DAS and at Harvest) except at 30 DAS were significantly increased with application of waste water (Table 2). According to table 2 maximum plant height of soybean at different stages was observed in untreated wastewater followed by treated waste water and fresh water. Plant height of soybean in untreated wastewater treatment at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at harvest were 23.94 cm, 47.56 cm, 53.20 cm, and 56.12 cm respectively (Table 2). Plant height of soybean was increase significantly after 30 DAS to the harvest due to the more concentration of available in untreated wastewater and also the more uptake of nutrient from untreated wastewater treatment which is responsible for cell division, elongation and auxin formation, thus increase the plantheight. The result of present study agrees with Shinde *et al.* (2015) who reveal that plantheight of soybean was significantly increases by the nutrient content in soil and uptake inplant. Similar results were obtained by Szögi *et al.* (2001). Frigo *et al.* (2014) found non-significant difference in plant height of soybean at different growth stages with wastewater application. Chateaubriand (1998) reported that plant height of corn by swine wastewater was increased by 19%, compared to fresh water.

Table 2. Effect of different irrigation water treatments on plant height (cm) of Soybean

| Treatment | 30 DAS | 60 DAS | 90 DAS | At harvest |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| FW | 21.58 | 44.92 | 49.24 | 52.18 |
| TWW | 22.66 | 46.60 | 51.48 | 54.06 |
| UTWW | 23.94 | 47.56 | 53.20 | 56.12 |
| SE.m (\pm) | 0.24 | 0.48 | 0.32 | 0.45 |
| CD (P=0.05) | 0.69 | 1.41 | 0.95 | 1.33 |

Leaf area index

The leaf area index (LAI) increased at a slower rate up to 30 DAS and thereafter it increased linearly with the ontogeny of the plant reaching a peak value at 60 and 90 DAS but thereafter it decreased precipitously towards maturity due to senescence of leaves (Fig. 1). Significant effect of different treatments on LAI was observed from 30 DAS and it was sustained

till the harvest of the crop. At all the stages of crop growth the LAI recorded in all the UTWW irrigation treatments were significantly superior over the treatments irrigated with TWW and followed by FW irrigation treatment. LAI of soybean in untreated wastewater at 30, 60, and 90 DAS were 0.87, 5.36, and 9.66 respectively. At harvest, the LAI followed similar pattern as that of LAI at 90 DAS but the LAI reduced at maturity due to the senescence of leaves (Fig. 1). Highest LAI was recorded in untreated wastewater irrigation treatment (6.42) followed by treated wastewater (6.82) while lowest LAI was observed in fresh water irrigation treatment (7.88). Leaf area index was increased by the application of untreated waste water irrigation treatment. Leaf area index increased with increase nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and micronutrient content in leaf. These nutrients are responsible for increasing number of leaves in soybean. Similar results were obtained by Shinde *et al.* (2015). El-Maghraby and Gomaa (1992) reported that sewage water application increased number of green leaves and leaf area per plants or it may be increase both of macro and micronutrients elements in soil, which is essential for the plant growth and photosynthetic pigments. Irrigation of soybean with swine wastewater, LAI of soybean was increased after 45 DAS (Frigo *et al.*, 2014). Szögi *et al.* (2001) reported higher value of LAI of soybean with swine wastewater than fresh water.

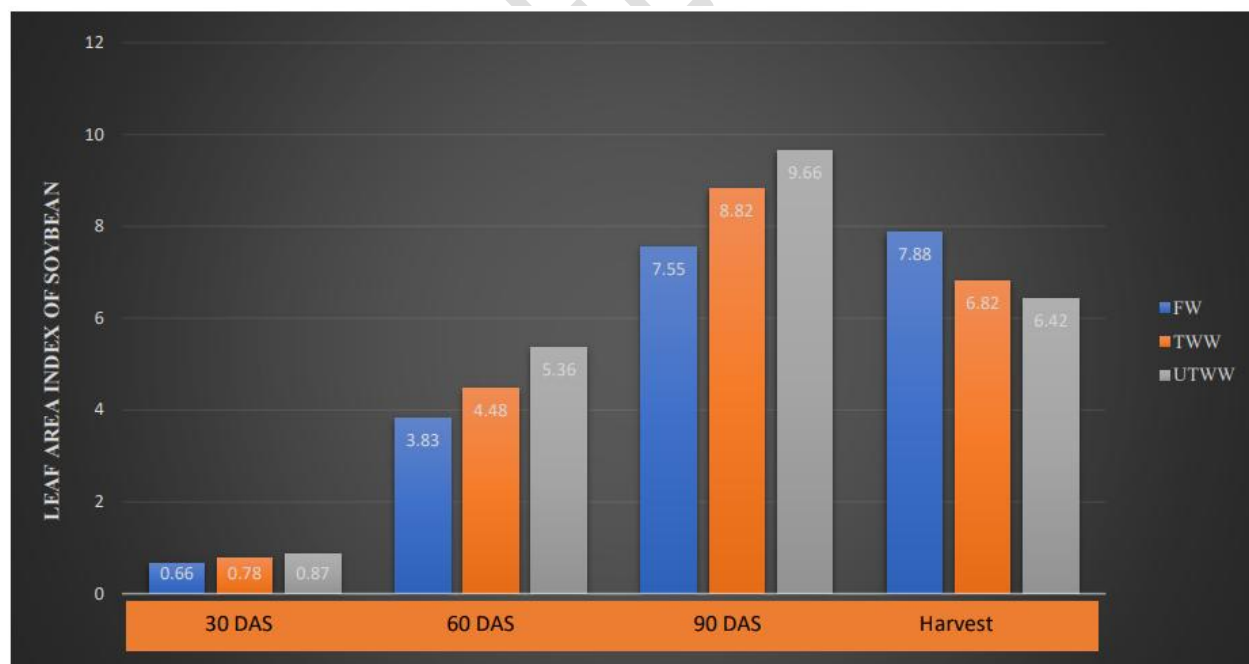


Figure 1. Effect of different kind of irrigation water on leaf area index of soybean

Dry Matter Production

The observations recorded on dry matter production of Soybean at 30, 60, 90DAS and at harvest stages are presented in fig.2. The dry matter production **increases throughout** the crop growth period and followed sigmoid pattern. At all the stages of **crop growth**, the highest dry matter production was recorded at untreated wastewater (UTWW) treatment followed by treated wastewater (TWW) and lowest in fresh water (FW) irrigation treatment in both the years. At 30 DAS, the highest dry matter production was recorded 3.60 g plant⁻¹ in UTWW treatment followed by TWW were recorded 3.20 g plant⁻¹. The lowest dry **matter was** recorded in FW treatment *i.e.* 3.03 g plant⁻¹. **Similar** trends were followed at 60 and 90 DAS with significant difference as per fig.2. **Highest** dry matter production at 60 and 90 DAS *i.e.* 10.99 g plant⁻¹ and 52.01 g plant⁻¹ was recorded in untreated wastewater irrigation treatment followed **by treated wastewater** while lowest dry matter production at 60 and 90 DAS *i.e.* 8.63 g plant⁻¹ and 38.18 g plant⁻¹ was recorded in fresh water irrigation treatment (Fig.2). **At** harvest, the highest dry matter was 60.05 g plant⁻¹ in UTWW irrigation treatment and lowest was 46.55 g plant⁻¹ in FW irrigation treatment. **Plant** height and leaf area index are directly responsible for dry matter **production in** soybean. Highest dry matter production was observed by the application of untreated wastewater might be due to more supply of nutrient to plant which is responsible **for more** photosynthetic activities and directly involved in metabolic process. Similar **result was** obtained by Shinde *et al.* (2015). Szögi *et al.* (2001) who reported that dry matter production in soybean was increases with wastewater application but in limited quantity. Dry matter production rate was decreases with increase of wastewater application rate (Szögi *et al.*, 2001). Frigo *et al.* (2014) reported higher value of dry mass in soybean with swine wastewater in relation to the fresh water.

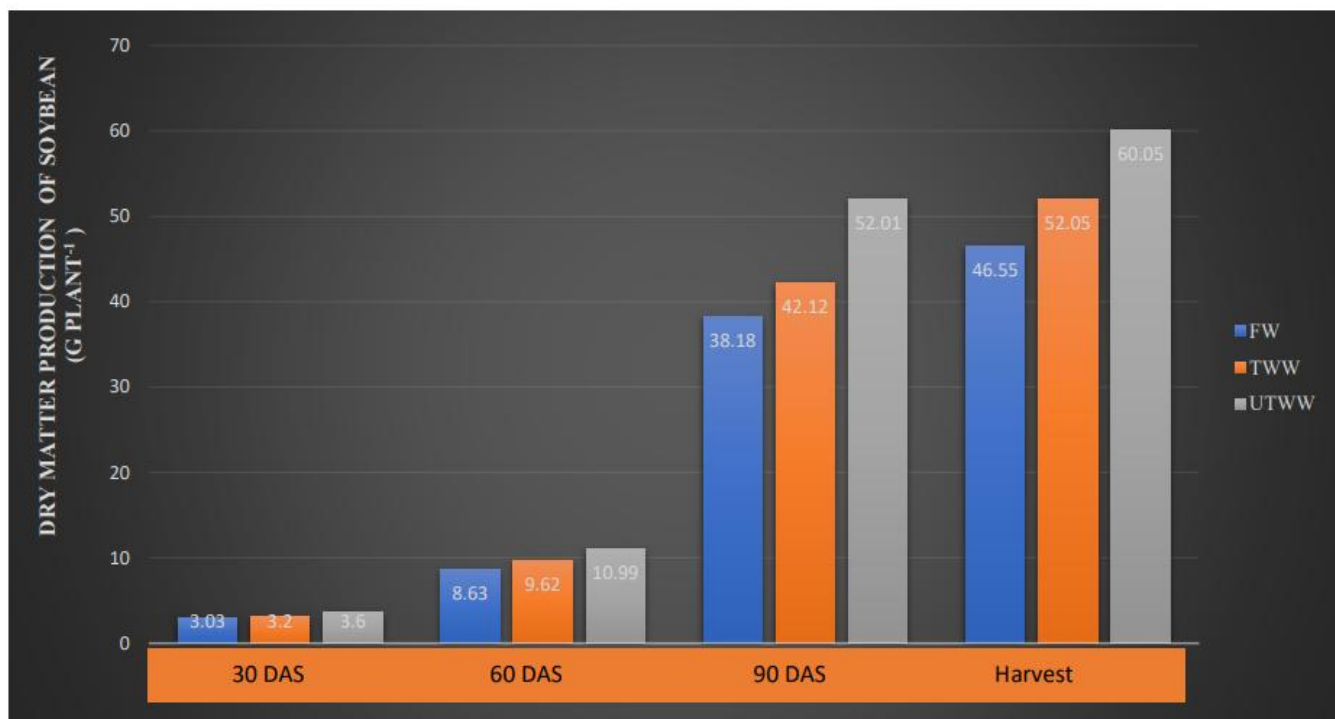


Figure 2. Effect of different kind of irrigation water on dry matter production of soybean (g plant⁻¹)

Yield and Yield Attributes

Number of pods per plant

Number of pods per plant was significantly affected by the application of different quality irrigation water is presented in table 3. Highest number of pods per plant recorded in the untreated wastewater (UTWW) irrigation treatment *i.e.* 76.60 and lowest in the fresh water (FW) irrigation treatment 61.00 followed by the treated wastewater (TWW) was 69.40 (Table 3). Number of pod per plant was increases due to more supply of essential nutrient by the application of untreated wastewater (UTWW) irrigation treatment. Micronutrients also play a major role in flower formation and poddevelopment. Pod number per plant was also increases by the application of untreatedwastewater (UTWW) irrigation might be due to lower concentration of heavy metal in wastewater. Singh and Agrawal (2010) reported that irrigation of mung bean with sewage sludge was improve the soil fertility status that increases number of pod in mung bean and Shinde *et al.* (2015) reported that number of pod per plant was increase with presence of

enough amount of major and micronutrient in soil that help the plant at reproductive stage for fertilization.

Test weight (g)

Test weight of soybean was non-significantly influenced by the different water **irrigation treatment**, as the water qualities not affect the size and weight of seeds with an average test weight of 14.10 g (Table 3). Test weight is a genetic character however, different treatment may not affect. Test weight of soybean was non-significantly influenced by the different water **irrigation treatment**. Slight variation of test weight was observed by the different water **irrigation treatment**. Highest test weight of soybean was increased due to more utilization of macronutrient and micronutrient in protein and carbohydrate formation which is responsible for production of healthy seed. The result was in accordance with Sahar *et al.* (2017) who reported higher test weight in wheat with application of textile **waste water** compared to control. Test weight of maize was not increase significantly but it was increase only with increase of nitrogen or phosphorus dose in double than initial value (Pal *et al.*, 2017) and Mousavi and Shahsavari (2014) reported higher test value in maize with application municipal wastewater due to presence of nutrient in double quantity than fresh water.

Seed yield (kg ha⁻¹)

Table 3 **shows** that seed yield of Soybean was significantly influenced by different **irrigation water** qualities. The untreated wastewater (UTWW) recorded higher **seed yield** of 22.20 q ha⁻¹ and lower seed yield of 17.28 q ha⁻¹ in fresh water (FW) **irrigation treatment** followed by treated wastewater (TWW) seed yield of 20.12 ha⁻¹ (Table 5). . Mostly grain yield depend on the yield components *viz.*, number of pod and **test weight** that was highest recorded in untreated wastewater due to more availability and essential nutrient in adequate amount at flowering and pod **development stages**. The result was in accordance with Szögi *et al.* (2001) who reported higher soybean yield with swine waste water due to more nutrient export by plant from soil in relation to fresh water. Hamid *et al.* (2012) proved that wastewaters not only effective source of water but the nutrients also and enhanced growth and photosynthetic capacity and thereby yield of the plants. **Maximum** grain of yield was 8488 kg/ha-1 with application of treated municipal

wastewater due to presence of rich amount of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, zinc and iron in wastewater (Mousavi and Shahsavari, 2014).

Straw yield (kg ha⁻¹)

Straw yield of Soybean showed similar trend as observed in seed yield. Scheduling of irrigation with UTWW registered highest straw yield over TWW and FW treatments (Table 3). Significantly highest straw yield of 28.92 q ha⁻¹ was recorded in the treatment of UTWW irrigation and was statistically on par with TWW irrigation treatment recorded straw yield of 27.68 q ha⁻¹ compare with FW treatment. The lowest straw yield of 26.08 q ha⁻¹ was recorded with FW irrigation treatment. Straw yield of soybean was increases with increasing plant height, leaf area index and dry matter production. These growth parameter viz., plant height, leaf area index and dry matter production was increased by the application of untreated wastewater (UTWW) irrigation due to the improvement of physical, chemical and biological properties of soil which is responsible for proper growth development and also due to more uptake of essential nutrient. The result of present study agrees with shinde *et al.* (2015) who reported that straw yield of soybean increased due to more uptake of essential nutrient. Similar result was also obtained by Singh *et al.* (2017). Sahar *et al.* (2017) reported that straw yield of wheat was increases up to 77 % with used of textile wastewater in comparison of control due to positive effect of available nutrient in present in wastewater.

Harvest Index (HI)

The water quality irrigation treatment results show non-significant difference on harvest index shown in table 3. Highest harvest index was calculated in untreated wastewater irrigation treatment (44.29 %) followed by treated wastewater (44.42 %) while lowest harvest index was calculated in fresh water irrigation treatment (44.94 %). Harvest index was depend on the grain yield which has affected by the application of untreated wastewater. Similar result was also obtained by Sahar *et al.* (2017) in wheat and Tadesse *et al.* (2018).

Water use efficiency (WUE)

The untreated wastewater (UTWW) irrigation treatment show higher WUE of 5.59 kg ha⁻¹mm⁻¹ followed by the treated wastewater (TWW) of 5.06 kg ha⁻¹mm⁻¹ and lowest in the fresh

water (FW) irrigation treatment 4.32 kg ha⁻¹mm⁻¹ (Table 3). Water use efficiency of wastewater was similar to fresh water. In present study, WUE of soybean was more with untreated wastewater followed by treated waste water and then fresh water. In the soil solution contained enough amounts of both macro and micronutrient responsible for more export of nutrient by plant and also responsible for higher uptake of water in plant. In this study, same situation observed with untreated wastewater. In untreated wastewater contained enough amounts of macro and micronutrient which shown synergetic effect with water and help for more uptake of water in plant in relation to treated wastewater and fresh water. Al- Khamisi *et al.* (2017) reported higher water use efficiency in waste water treatment in relation to fresh water. Balkhair *et al.* (2013) in vegetables and Chikkaswamy *et al.* (2014) in mulberry reported higher water use efficiency in wastewater with furrow irrigation method than fresh water.

Table 3. Effect of different irrigation water treatments on No. of pods per plant, test weight (g), seed yield (qha⁻¹), straw yield (qha⁻¹), harvest index (%) and water use efficiency (WUE) (kg ha⁻¹mm⁻¹) of Soybean

| Treatment | No. of pods per plant | Test weight (g) | Seed Yield (qha ⁻¹) | Straw Yield (qha ⁻¹) | Harvest Index (%) | WUE (kg ha ⁻¹ mm ⁻¹) |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| FW | 61.00 | 13.82 | 17.28 | 26.08 | 44.29 | 4.32 |
| TWW | 69.40 | 14.10 | 20.12 | 27.68 | 44.42 | 5.06 |
| UTWW | 76.60 | 14.18 | 22.20 | 28.92 | 44.94 | 5.59 |
| SE.m (±) | 0.90 | 0.21 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.31 |
| CD (P=0.05) | 2.64 | NS | 2.04 | 1.03 | NS | 0.91 |

CONCLUSION

All response variables showed improvement due to untreated water treatment except LAI and test weight.

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