

Original Research Article

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## Effect of Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs) and Micronutrients on Flowering and Yield Parameters of Green Gram (*Vigna radiate* L.)

Dilip Matwa<sup>1\*</sup>, K.P. Rao<sup>1</sup>, J.S. Dhewa<sup>2</sup> and Rajveer<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biological Science, <sup>2</sup>Department of Agroforestry,

<sup>3</sup>Department of Soil Science, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, 211 007 U. P., India

\*Corresponding author

### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

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and Green gram.

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An experiment was conducted during Summer season 2016 to study the “Effect of Plant growth regulators (PGRs) and Micronutrients on flowering and yield parameters of Green Gram (*Vigna radiate* L.)” on central research farm department of biological science, SHIATS Allahabad. The soil of experimental area falls in order Inceptisol and soil texture was sandy loam. Two varieties of green gram *i.e.* IPM-0203 and Ganga-8 was used with different concentration of Plant Growth regulators salicylic acid 100, 200 ppm, Brassinolide 0.25, 0.50 ppm, zink 100 ppm and boron 100 ppm of each concentration and one respective control was used. The best treatment was T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25 ppm) showed the significant increase on number of flowers per plant (39.30), flower fruit ratio (72.67 %), pollen viability (70 %), number of pods per plant (28.70), pod weight per plant (11.37 gm), pod length (7.30 cm), harvest index (39.43 %), days of maturity (65 days) in variety IPM- 0203. The maximum biological yield (24.50 gm), dry weight per plant (30.30 gm), test weight (50.50 gm), treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Brassinolide 0.50 ppm ) in variety IPM- 0203. The maximum day to 50% flowering (40.67 days) in treatment T<sub>2</sub> (salicylic acid 200 ppm) in variety IPM- 0203.

### Introduction

In India, production of pulses is around 13.5-15 million tonnes during the last decade, while annual domestic demand is 18-19 million tonnes. The yield of pulses has remained virtually stagnant for the last 40 year (539 kg/ha in 1961 to 544 kg/ha in 2001 to 696 kg/ha in 2013-14). India is short of supply by 2 to 3 million tonnes annually (FAOSTAT, 2013-14). In India, it is the third important pulse crop after chickpea and pigeon pea, green gram is cultivated in state of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka,

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Green gram is the most important pulse crop of India and grown in about 3.42 million hectare area with 1.72 million tonnes of production with average yield of 696 kg/ha.

In Uttar Pradesh, it is being cultivated in an area of 0.89 lakhs hectare with 0.62 lakhs tonnes production (GOI, 2014). The main reason of low productivity of the green gram is cultivation on marginal and sub-marginal lands with no use of recommended dose of fertilizers.

Flowering is important parameter that is directly related to yield and productivity of plants. Salicylic acid has been reported to induce flowering in a number of plants. Different plant species including ornamental plant *Sinningia speciosa* flowered much earlier as compared to the untreated control, when they received an exogenous foliar spray of salicylic acid (Martin-Max *et al.*, 2005). Foliar sprays of salicylic acid in green gram increase seed yield plant<sup>-1</sup> (Singh *et al.*, 1980). In addition application of salicylic acid as a 100 ppm concentration increase increase number of pods plant<sup>-1</sup>, number of seeds pod, seed weight plant, and seed yield/ha (Sujatha 2001). Jaykumar *et al.*, (2008) reported that the application of 125 ppm salicylic acid to black gram plants increase seed yield.

Plant growth regulators are one of the most important factors for increasing higher yield in leafy vegetables. Application of growth regulators has good management effect on growth and yield of field crops. Hormones regulate physiological process and synthetic growth regulators may enhance growth and development of field crops thereby increased total dry mass of a field crop (Das and Das, 1996; Abd-el-Fattah, 1997; Chibu *et al.*, 2000; Dakua, 2002; Islam, 2007; Cho *et al.*, 2008).

These plant growth regulators (PGRs) in general, help to increase the number of flowers on the plant when applied at the time of flowering. The flower and pod drop may be reduced to some extent by spraying various growth regulators on foliage (Ramesh and Thirumuguran, 2001). The foliar application of PGRs and urea significantly increased seed yield per plant (Patil *et al.*, 2005).

Brassinolide had a significant influence on growth and yield of the crop. The growth in terms of plant height, LAI and dry matter accumulation per unit area were significantly higher in the treatments where the plants got

nutrients and Brassinolide. Foliar fertilization had significant effect on the main yield component, *i.e.*, number of pods per plant; though, other yield components were statistically at par. Foliar application of Brassinolide had a distinct effect to increase the yield of green gram crop (Sengupta and Tamang, 2015).

Zn enriched seeds performs better with respect to seed germination, seedling growth and yield of crops. The foliar application of Zn modulates the plant growth and production in mungbean including straw yield and crude protein in seeds has also indicated that foliar application of Zn, Mn, Fe and Mg significantly increased growth and yield in mungbean plants. Recently, it is suggested that salinity induced decrease in leaf, stem and root dry weights could be diminished with applications of Zn on pistachio seedlings (Henselova *et al.*, 2010).

Boron is mainly required for reproduction of plant and germination of pollen grain. Primary role concerned with Ca metabolism, keeps Ca in soluble form within the cell and act as a regulator of K/Ca ratio, constituent of cell membrane and essential for cell division. It is also primarily needed to maintain the growth of apical growing point.

## **Materials and Methods**

A field experiment was conducted on research farm of department of biological Science, SHIATS-DU Allahabad, (U.P.) India. The soil of experimental area falls in order Inceptisol and the experimental field is alluvial in nature. The design applied for statistical analysis was carried out with randomized block design having row to row distance was maintained at 30 cm and plant to plant distance was 10 cm, during the course of experiment, observations were recorded as mean values of the data.

## Different type of treatments

In this experiment, 2 varieties IPM-0203 and Ganga-8 and 6 treatments with respective control at different concentration was used before the flowering in green gram. This treatment T<sub>0</sub> control, T<sub>1</sub> Salicylic acid 100 ppm (Kuttimani and Velayutham., 2011), T<sub>2</sub> Salicylic acid 200 ppm (Ali and Mahmoud., 2013), T<sub>3</sub> Brassinolide 0.25 ppm (Shil *et al.*, 2007), T<sub>4</sub> Brassinolide 0.50 ppm (Maity and Bera 2009), T<sub>5</sub> zinc (ZnSo<sub>4</sub>) 100 ppm (Samreen *et al.*, 2013) and T<sub>6</sub> Boron 100 ppm (Mondal *et al.*, 2011) was used this experiment.

## Results and Discussions

### Effect of brassinolide, salicylic acid, Zn and boron on flowering

The effect of plant growth regulators and micro-nutrient on days to 50 % flowering Variety IPM-0203 in T<sub>2</sub> (Salicylic acid 200ppm) flowered significantly earlier than (40.67 days) than the variety Ganga-8 in T<sub>6</sub> (Boron 100ppm) (46.33 days). Similar result found as Ananthi and Gomathy (2011) studied the flowering and yield components were significantly increased by the application of Salicylic acid 200ppm. The maximum Number of flowers plant<sup>-1</sup> was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 39.3 flowers in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), where as the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 25.7 flowers in T<sub>0</sub> (control), under all the treatments. Similar result Brassinolide 0.25ppm in general, help to increase the number of flowers on the plant when applied at the time of flowering (Ananthi *et al.*, (2012). The maximum Flower fruit ratio % was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 72.67 in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), where as the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 49.00 in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). Over all the treatment T<sub>3</sub> showed best response. Similar result the

flower and pod drop may be reduced to some extent by spraying Brassinolide growth regulators on foliage (Ramesh and Thirumuguran, 2001) Ananthi and Gomathy, (2011). The maximum Pollen viability % was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 70% in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 50.67% in T<sub>5</sub> (ZnSo<sub>4</sub>). Over all the treatment T<sub>3</sub> showed best response. Brasinoloide 0.25ppm increasing of pollen viability of black gram, similar results were also reported by Panday *et al.*, (2013).

### Effect of brassinolide, salicylic acid, Zn and boron on yield

The effect of plant growth regulators and micro-nutrient on the maximum number of pods per plant was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 28.7 pods in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 13.3 pods in T<sub>0</sub> (Control), under all the treatments. Similar result that growth regulator spray significantly influenced number of pods per plant, maximum number of pods per plant was recorded with 0.1 % HA + 0.1 ppm BR. The influence of BA on number of seeds per pod was explained by Upadhyay (1994) and Ananthi and Vanangamudi (2013). The maximum number of Pod Weight per plant was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 11.37 in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 7.23 in T<sub>0</sub> (Control), under all the treatments. The influence of BA on Pod Weight per plant (gm) was explained by Ananthi and Vanangamudi (2013). The maximum Pod Length was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 7.30 in T<sub>3</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 5.20 in T<sub>0</sub> (Control), under all the treatments, similar result brasinoloide increasing of pod length of black gram.

**Table.1** Effect of plant growth regulators and micro-nutrient on flowering and yield parameters of green gram varieties

Treatments		Days to 50 % flowering		no. of flower per plant		Flower fruit ratio %		Pollen viability %		no. of pod per plant	
		IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8
<b>T<sub>0</sub></b>	Control	44.67	46.00	27.7	25.7	52.33	49.00	52.67	52.33	14.3	13.3
<b>T<sub>1</sub></b>	Salicylic acid 100ppm	41.00	42.33	32.0	29.7	66.67	60.67	59.00	53.33	21.3	17.7
<b>T<sub>2</sub></b>	Salicylic acid 200ppm	40.67	43.33	34.7	31.3	67.33	61.33	60.67	55.33	23.3	19.3
<b>T<sub>3</sub></b>	Brassinolide 0.25ppm	42.33	44.00	39.3	34.0	72.67	67.33	70.00	62.00	28.7	22.7
<b>T<sub>4</sub></b>	Brassinolide 0.50ppm	43.00	45.33	38.0	33.0	70.00	65.67	67.00	59.33	26.3	21.3
<b>T<sub>5</sub></b>	ZnSo4 100ppm	44.00	45.67	31.0	29.7	65.00	58.33	51.33	50.67	20.3	16.7
<b>T<sub>6</sub></b>	Boron 100ppm	45.33	46.33	30.7	29.3	61.33	57.00	56.00	54.00	18.7	16.3

**Table.2** Effect of plant growth regulators and micro-nutrient on flowering and yield parameters of green gram varieties

Treatments		Pod Weight Plant <sup>-1</sup> (g)		Pod Length (cm)		Biological yield (g)		Dry weight per plant (g)		Test weight (gm) 1000 seed		Harvest Index %	
		IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8	IPM 0203	Ganga 8
T <sub>0</sub>	Control	8.33	7.23	5.70	5.20	19.1	18.7	25.8	24.4	43.4	42.5	22.43	20.66
T <sub>1</sub>	Salicylic acid 100ppm	9.90	8.90	6.00	5.70	21.9	20.1	27.6	25.5	46.7	42.4	27.99	28.53
T <sub>2</sub>	Salicylic acid 200ppm	9.90	8.97	6.20	6.00	22.8	20.2	29.2	27.1	47.5	44.6	30.47	26.54
T <sub>3</sub>	Brassinolide 0.25ppm	11.37	10.00	7.30	6.73	24.5	22.3	29.8	27.6	49.7	45.3	39.43	34.34
T <sub>4</sub>	Brassinolide 0.50ppm	10.80	9.63	6.87	6.53	23.6	21.8	30.3	28.0	50.5	46.5	35.77	31.17
T <sub>5</sub>	ZnSo4 100ppm	9.57	8.23	6.30	6.00	21.9	19.8	25.4	24.0	48.4	45.0	25.47	22.93
T <sub>6</sub>	Boron 100ppm	9.37	8.10	5.90	5.67	21.6	19.4	26.4	26.1	48.1	43.3	23.49	20.30

The present results are in agreement with Panday *et al.*, (2013). The maximum Biological Yield was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 24.50 in T4 (Brassinolide 0.50ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 18.70 in T0 (Control), under all the treatments. Similar result found by the average yield increased with increased number of application of nutrients and brassinolide. Crop performance was not good in the control treatment thus, the yields per hectare was significantly lower than that obtained in other treatments. This result in conformity with the findings reported by Fariduddin, (2004), Sengupta and Tamang (2015). The maximum Dry Weight per Plant was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 30.30 in T4 (Brassinolide 0.50ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 24.00 in T5 (ZnSo<sub>4</sub> 100ppm), under all the treatments. Further there was a significant difference in all the varieties under different treatments. The results are in conformity with those of Chovatia *et al.*, (1993); Shrinivas and Mohammad (2002) and Shukla and Dixit (1996). The maximum Test Weight was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 50.50 in T4 (Brassinolide 0.50ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 42.50 in T0 (Control), under all the treatments. Further there was a significant difference in all the varieties under different treatments. Similar results are in conformity with those of Shrinivas and Mohammad (2002). The maximum Harvest Index was observed in variety IPM-0203 – 39.43 in T3 (Brassinolide 0.25ppm), whereas the minimum was observed in variety Ganga-8 – 20.30 in T6 (Boron 100ppm), under all the treatments.

In conclusion, present investigation concludes that Plant growth regulators (PGRs) performs positively and improved flowering and yield parameters studied. The treatment T<sub>3</sub> and T<sub>4</sub> (Brassinolide 0.25 and 0.50 ppm) was found to be the best treatment. Thus it could be

recommended for better flowering and production of green gram (*Vigna radiata L.*) variety IPM-0203.

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