



Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.711.041>

To Study the Effect of Seed Treatment and Foliar Nutrition on Growth and Yield of Field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) under *Utera* System

Tarun*, D.K. Chandrakar and Krishna Kumar

Department of Agronomy, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Raipur-492012,
 Chhattisgarh, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during *rabi* season of 2017-18 at Instructional cum Research Farm, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. *Utera* or *paira* cropping (relay cropping) is age old double cropping system under the rainfed conditions in which succeeding *utera* crop is directly broadcasted in the standing rice crop after the flowering stage (Sharma *et al.*, 2004). Fieldpea are a valuable source of protein for both man and animals. The majority of pea proteins are storage proteins, or globulins, and the amino acid profile of these proteins determines their nutritional value. The experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomized Block Design having the combination of twelve treatments and three replications. The treatment consisted of two seed treatment and six foliar nutrients spray. Seed treatment, S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed recorded higher growth character, yield attributes and seed yield than with S₁: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide under rainfed rice - *utera* condition. As regards to foliar nutrients F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching and 15 days after 1st spray was found superior among other foliar nutrient sprays in respect of growth characters, yield attributes and yield under rain fed rice - *utera* system.

Keywords

Field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), *Utera* or *paira*, Nutrition

Article Info

Accepted:

04 October 2018

Available Online:

10 November 2018

Introduction

Utera or *paira* cropping (relay cropping) is age old double cropping system under the rainfed conditions in which succeeding *utera* crop is directly broadcasted in the standing rice crop after the flowering stage (Sharma *et al.*, 2004). It is prevalent in shallow rainfed lowland ecosystem of Eastern India. This system is important for resource poor farmers as it incurs no expenditure on land preparation and irrigation. Also, the system improves the

land use efficiency of a vast tract of rice fallow, smoothers weed, adds organic matter and nitrogen, especially when pulse crop is grown. Thus, it entails resource conservation technologies like zero tillage, no irrigation, crop diversification with legume, and organic matter build-up. In recent years, popularity of field pea as *utera* crop is increased. Pea starch, like that of most other starchy pulses, contains an intermediate level of amylose, which is reflected in its unique functionality and its higher levels of enzyme-resistant starch and slowly digestible starch (as compared with

cereal, root and tuber starches, most of which are lower in amylose). Protein content in peas (21.2-32.9%), starch (36.9-49.0%), Amylose (20.7-33.7%), Total dietary fibre (14-26%), Insoluble fibre (10-15%), Soluble fibre (2-9%), Soluble sugars (5.3-8.7%), Total lipid (1.2-2.4%) and Ash (2.3-3.4%) (Wendy, 2012). Rhizobium inoculation is a significant technology for the manipulation of rhizobia for improving crop productivity and soil fertility. Rhizobium inoculation can lead to establishment of large rhizobia in the rhizosphere and improved nodulation and nitrogen fixation even under adverse soil conditions (Peoples *et al.*, 1995). In fieldpea rhizobium inoculation is the process of applying rhizobium inoculants to the fieldpea seed before planting in order to increase the nitrogen fixation and nodulation of the fieldpea roots. Inoculating fieldpea provides adequate number of bacteria in the root zone, so that effective nodulation will take place. Fieldpea fixes and utilizes the atmospheric nitrogen in symbiotic association with *Rhizobium leguminosarum* bacteria. It also helps in enriching the N-fertility by decaying of roots and nodules. Combined application of *Rhizobium* and phosphate solubilizing bacteria have synergistic action and stimulate their activity, however it is largely depended upon rhizospheric and climatic conditions.

Materials and Methods

A field experiment was conducted during *rabi* season of 2017-18 at Instructional cum Research Farm, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. To find out the effect of seed treatment and foliar nutrition on growth and yield of fieldpea under *utera* system. The soil of the experimental field was *Vertisols* with low, medium and high in N, P and K, respectively and neutral in reaction. The climate of the region is sub-humid to semi-arid. The experiment was laid out in Factorial

Randomized Block Design having the combination of twelve treatments and three replications. The treatment consisted of two seed treatment and six foliar nutrients spray.

The experiment was comprised of factor A. Seed treatments, S₁: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide and S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed and factor B. Foliar nutrient spray, F₁: Control (water spray), F₂: 2% Neem coated urea spray at branching, F₃: 2% Neem coated urea spray at branching and 15 days after 1st spray, F₄: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching, F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching & 15 days after 1st spray, F₆: 2 % DAP spray at branching and 15 days after 1st spray. Fieldpea (*Pisum sativum* L.) variety Indira Matar-1 was sown 18th October, 2017 with a seed rate of 100 kg ha⁻¹. The crop was harvested on 2nd February 2018 (Fig. 1).

Results and Discussion

Growth character

Significantly taller plant was recorded under the S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed as compared to S₁: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide. During all the stages of observation except at 30 DAS whereas, it as found non-significant variation. Treatment F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching & 15 days after 1st spray gave significantly highest plant height of fieldpea and it was at par with F₆: 2 % DAP spray at branching & 15 days after 1st spray except at 30 DAS. The maximum number of branches plant⁻¹ of fieldpea was recorded under the S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed then S₁: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide. Among foliar nutrient treatment F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at

branching & 15 days after 1st spray, but it was at par with F₆: 2 % DAP spray at branching & 15 days after 1st spray at 60 DAS. Karpagam *et al.*, (2004) stated that foliar application of five sprays of NPK 19:19:19 along with the normal recommended dose recorded the highest plant height. Khalid *et al.*, (2015) found that N₃P₃K₃ x foliar nutrition interaction, resulting in a positive increase in

plant height. Krishnan *et al.*, (2014) investigated that water soluble fertilizers (starter and booster) significantly increase the plant height (100.40 cm) and the number of branches (23.4). Mamathashree *et al.*, (2016) reported that foliar spray of 19:19:19 @ 2% had favorable effect on plant height (185.9cm) (Table 1).

Fig.1 Experimental field



Table.1 Plant height of fieldpea at various duration as influenced by seed treatment and foliar nutrient spray

Treatment	Plant height (cm)			
	30 DAS	60 DAS	90 DAS	At harvest
A. Seed treatments				
S ₁ : Seed treatment with <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB + fungicide	16.8	40.5	51.6	59.6
S ₂ : Seed treatment with <i>Rhizobium</i> + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg ⁻¹ seed	17.4	45.7	56.8	64.9
SEm±	0.23	1.45	1.42	1.47
CD (P= 0.05)	NS	4.26	4.16	4.30
B. Foliar nutrients spray				
F ₁ : Control (Water spray)	17.2	33.9	44.7	53.2
F ₂ : 2% Neem coated urea (NCU) spray at branching	16.6	39.8	50.7	59.2
F ₃ : 2% Neem coated urea (NCU) at branching and 15 days after 1 st spray	17.1	44.0	55.3	62.2
F ₄ : 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching	17.7	43.0	54.3	62.3
F ₅ : 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching & 15 days after 1 st spray	16.5	51.5	62.6	70.7
F ₆ : 2 % Diammonium phosphate (DAP) spray at branching & 15 days after 1 st spray	17.5	46.5	57.7	66.0
SEm±	0.40	2.51	2.46	2.54
CD (P= 0.05)	NS	7.37	7.21	7.44
Interaction (S x F)	NS	NS	NS	NS

Yield attributes

Numerically the maximum number of seeds pod⁻¹ was recorded in treatment S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed. In case of foliar nutrient treatment F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching & 15 days after 1st spray was recorded maximum number of seeds pod⁻¹ and minimum was recorded under F₁: Control (Water spray). Treatment S₂: Seed treatment with *Rhizobium* + PSB + fungicide + Sodium molybdate @ 0.5 g kg⁻¹ seed was found suitable in enhancing seed yield and Stover yield and thereby the harvest index. Under foliar nutrient treatment F₅: 0.5% NPK (19:19:19) spray at branching and 15 days after 1st spray was found suitable in enhancing seed yield and Stover yield and thereby the harvest index, however it was comparable with F₆: 2% DAP spray at branching and 15 days after 1st spray and minimum was recorded under F₁: Control (water spray).

References

Karpagam, R., Kannan, M., Natarajan, S. and Srinivasan, K. 2004. Studies on the efficacy of foliar feeding of water soluble fertilizers on growth parameters

and yield of brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) hybrid COBH-1. *South Indian hort.*, 52(1-6):139-145.

- Khalid, K.A. and Shedeed, M.R. 2015. Effect of NPK and foliar nutrition on growth, yield and chemical constituents in *Nigella sativa* L. *J. Mater. Environ. Sci.*, 6(6): 1709-1714.
- Krishnan, A., Indiresk K.M. and Anjanappa, M. 2014. Effect of water soluble fertilizers on growth and yield of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.). *J.of Tropical Agric.*, 52(2): 154-157.
- Mamathashree, C.M., Patil, M.B., Ashwini M. and Shilpa, H.D. 2016. Suitable water soluble fertilizers for increasing growth parameters of Pigeonpea. *Res. Environ. Life Sci.*, 9(8): 931-932.
- Peoples, M.B., Herridge, D.F. and Ladha, J.K. 1995. Biological nitrogen-fixation: an efficient source of nitrogen for sustainable agricultural production. *Plant Soil*. 174: 3-28.
- Sharma R.S, Chandra D. and Saha S. 2004. Paira crop management including zero tillage for crop establishment. *In: Recent advances in rice based farming systems*. (Eds.), 17-19 November, 2004, Cuttack, Odisha, *Central Rice Research Institute*, 149-160.

How to cite this article:

Tarun, D.K. Chandrakar and Krishna Kumar. 2018. To Study the Effect of Seed Treatment and Foliar Nutrition on Growth and Yield of Field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) under Utera System. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 7(11): 327-331. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2018.711.041>