

Production potential realization and quality enhancement of mung bean through integrated nutrient management

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during summer and autumn seasons of 2008-09 and 2009-10 at Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya to evaluate production potential and quality enhancement of mung bean through integrated nutrient management. Application of sulphur along with recommended dose of NPK and farm compost increased yield of mung bean. Highest seed yield was obtained from single super phosphate added treatments followed by phospho-gypsum @ 30 kg S ha⁻¹ along with recommended dose of NPK. Treatment receiving different doses of farm compost gave satisfactory yield and was in increasing trend in terms of seed yield and the treatments were at par with the treatments having higher doses of sulphur or phosphogypsum. Application of sulphur along with recommended dose of NPK increased the nitrogenase activity and leghaemoglobin content in nodules, but nitrogenase activity and leghaemoglobin content in nodules were more in treatments receiving farm compost. The seed protein content increased by 8.1-11.4% by application of sulphur @ 10-30 kg ha⁻¹ along with NPK over the treatment where no sulphur was added. Application of farm compost @ 4-8 t ha⁻¹ increased the seed protein content of mung bean by 6.5-9.0% over the fertilized control treatment.

Keywords: Compost, integrated nutrient management, mung bean, production, quality

Mung bean has high demand for sulphur due to production of several protein containing materials and fatty acids, in which sulphur is an important constituent. Sengupta *et al.* (2001) reported that mung bean showed a distinct positive effect on leaf area indices, dry matter accumulation and grain yield when NPK were applied along with S-containing fertilizer. Banik and Sengupta (2012) found that the dose of 20-30 kg S ha⁻¹ may be optimum and better option for increasing the yield of mung bean in an intensive cropping system where mung bean is grown as catch crop/ soil restoring crop. Sharma and Singh (1993) reported that seed yield of mung bean increased with rates up to 50 kg P and 40 kg S ha⁻¹. Application of P and S increased seed protein content. S application also increased seed methionine and cystine contents in mung bean. Kadam *et al.* (2006) reported that sulphur in combination with potassium increased seed yield of mung bean. Banik and Sengupta (2013) reported that rational applications of organic or inorganic source of plant nutrients not only increased seed yield of mung bean but can also sustain a stable production level. Organic manure application increased yield of mung bean over the control (Abraham and Lal, 2004). Application of increasing levels of FYM improved various yield attributing characters and seed yield of mung bean (Vikrant *et al.*, 2005).

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was undertaken at farm of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Nadia, West Bengal (The farm is situated at 22°56' N latitude, 88°32' E longitude and at an altitude of 9.75 m above mean sea level in New Alluvial zone) during autumn and summer seasons of 2008-09 and 2009-10 to evaluate production potential and quality enhancement of mung bean through integrated nutrient management. The experiment was laid out in randomized complete block design with 9 treatments and 3 replications. The treatment were T₁= Absolute control (No nutrient input), T₂= Fertilized control (Recommended fertilizer dose 20-40-40 :: N-P₂O₅-K₂O kg ha⁻¹, without any S; P through DAP), T₃= Recommended fertilizer dose 20-40-40 :: N-P₂O₅-K₂O kg ha⁻¹ (with S; P through SSP), T₄= T₂ + Phospho-gypsum at 10 kg S ha⁻¹, T₅= T₂ + Phospho-gypsum at 20 kg S ha⁻¹, T₆= T₂ + Phospho-gypsum at 30 kg S ha⁻¹, T₇= Farm compost at 4 t ha⁻¹, T₈= Farm compost at 6 t ha⁻¹, T₉= Farm compost at 8 t ha⁻¹. The physico-chemical properties of surface soil were textural class - sandy loam, soil pH 6.92, organic carbon 0.78 per cent, total nitrogen 0.07 per cent, available sulphur 8.5 ppm, with available P₂O₅ 24.06 kg ha⁻¹ and available K₂O 167.45 kg ha⁻¹. Mungbean [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek] variety was 'Bireswar (WBM 4-34-1-1)'. Available green matter comprising common weeds, water hyacinth, banana leaves, crop

residues and cow dung were used as raw materials for the preparation of farm compost. Biologically activated and potentized extract of three common plants viz. *Cynodan dactylon*, *Ocimum basicicum* and *Sida cordifolia* were used for preparation of composting solution. The farm compost analysed 1.01% nitrogen, 0.62% phosphorus, 0.5% potassium and C:N ratio 15:1. Observations on the growth and quality characters and yield were taken and analysis was done.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seed yield of autumn crop

The seed yield of mung bean crop varied significantly from treatment to treatment in both the years. In the first year (Table 1) the seed yield of mung bean crop varied from 704.1 kg ha⁻¹ to 1271.2 kg ha⁻¹. All the treatments were significantly higher yielder than T₁ i.e. absolute control treatment where no nutrient input was applied. However, the treatments with lower doses of phospho-gypsum (i.e., T₄ and T₅) and treatments receiving farm compost were at par with fertilized control treatment (T₂). Other treatments like T₃, and T₆ gave significantly higher yield than treatment T₂ and T₄. The highest yield was obtained from the treatment T₃, where SSP was applied for both S and P nutrients, followed by T₆, having phospho-gypsum at 30 kg S ha⁻¹ along with recommended dose of NPK. Treatments T₇, T₈ and T₉ (receiving different doses of farm compost) gave satisfactory yield and were in the increasing trend in terms of grain yield, and, the treatments T₈ and T₉ were at par with T₃ and T₆. Favourable effects of organic manure application have also been reported by Reddy *et al.* (1991).

In the second year (Table 1), the trend was quite similar with that of the first year results. The range of variation in seed yield was from 621.0 kg ha⁻¹ to 1167.9 kg ha⁻¹. The treatments T₃, T₄, T₇, T₈, and T₉ were at par with the fertilized control treatment (T₂); treatments T₃, and T₆ were significantly higher producer than T₂ treatment. The highest yield was obtained from treatment T₃ which was followed by T₆, T₉, T₅ and T₈. The lowest yield was obtained from the treatment T₁, i.e. absolute control treatment, which was significantly lower than all other treatments.

Seed yield of summer crop

In summer season also the seed yield of mung bean crop varied significantly from treatment to treatment in both the years. The first year (2009) observations showed that seed yield varied from 687.2 kg ha⁻¹ to

1051.6 kg ha⁻¹ (Table 1). The highest seed yield was obtained from the treatment T₆, (with phospho-gypsum at 30 kg S, along with NPK). Though it was significantly higher than four treatments viz., absolute control (T₁), fertilized control (T₂), treatment receiving farm compost at 4 t ha⁻¹ (T₇) and the treatment (T₄) (with phospho-gypsum at 10 kg S ha⁻¹ along with NPK), however, other treatments like T₅, (with phospho-gypsum at 20 kg S, along with NPK), T₃ (using SSP as source of P), T₈ and T₉, (receiving farm compost at 6 and 8 t ha⁻¹, respectively) were at par with the highest yielding treatment (T₆). The treatment T₆ was followed by the treatments T₃, T₉ and T₈. The treatments T₅, T₄, T₂, and T₇ were in decreasing order of yield. The lowest yield was obtained from absolute control (T₁) and all the treatments except T₇ were significantly higher yielder than T₁. T₇ was at par with the fertilized control treatment T₂.

In the second year (2010), almost same trend was obtained (Table 1). In this year, the seed yield varied from 598.4 kg ha⁻¹ to 1186.2 kg ha⁻¹. The highest producer was the treatment T₃, which was closely followed by T₆ (1149.1 kg ha⁻¹) and T₉ (1120.8 kg ha⁻¹). Treatment T₃ was significantly higher seed yielder than treatment T₁ (absolute control), T₂ (fertilized control without any sulphur), T₄ (phospho-gypsum @ 10kg S ha⁻¹ along with recommended dose of NPK) and T₇ (farm compost @ 4 t ha⁻¹). Unlike 2009 (first year), treatments T₈ and T₉ produced significantly higher yield than fertilized control treatment (T₂) and treatment T₇ where farm compost @ 4 t ha⁻¹ was applied. All the treatments gave significantly higher yield than the absolute control treatment (T₁), while like first year treatment T₃ and T₆ and T₉ were statistically at par. Similarly treatments T₂, T₄ and T₇ were statistically at par like first year.

Nitrogenase activity in nodules

Di-nitrogen (N₂) fixing efficiency of nodules was determined by measuring the nitrogenase activity through acetylene reduction technique at 35 DAS (Fig. 1). Rate of C₂H₂ reduction was more in treatments receiving organic source of plant nutrients. Plants raised in plots where farm compost or sulphur was added showed better N₂ fixing efficiency than that raised in plots receiving only NPK (T₂-fertilized control) or no nutrient input, i.e., absolute control (T₁) and the trend was similar in both the years. All fertilized treatments at 30 DAS during the first year experiment (T₂ to T₉) were significantly superior over absolute control treatment (T₁), however, only a few S-

Table 1: Effect of nutrient management on seed yield (kg ha⁻¹) of mung bean crop

Treatments	Autumn crop			Summer crop		
	2008	2009	Pooled	2009	2010	Pooled
T ₁	704.1	621.0	662.6	687.2	598.4	642.8
T ₂	1008.9	868.4	938.7	865.0	798.5	831.8
T ₃	1271.2	1167.9	1219.6	1018.7	1186.2	1102.5
T ₄	1020.0	887.5	953.8	901.6	893.6	897.6
T ₅	1075.8	1006.1	1041.0	955.1	1007.5	981.3
T ₆	1219.1	1140.7	1179.9	1051.6	1149.1	1100.4
T ₇	914.6	701.5	808.1	803.8	791.7	797.8
T ₈	1100.0	910.7	1005.4	985.3	989.6	987.5
T ₉	1162.1	1085.2	1123.7	996.5	1120.8	1058.7
SEm (±)	66.42	71.36	60.1	43.69	51.33	40.5
LSD (0.05)	198.60	213.35	180.0	130.56	153.91	120.5

treatments (T₃, T₅ and T₆) were significantly better than T₂ (fertilized control receiving only NPK). The crop receiving only NPK (T₂) recorded appreciably higher acetylene reduction over that receiving no nutrient input (T₁). Similar type of observation was recorded in the second year experiment. Treatment T₂ (receiving only NPK) showed better nitrogenase activity in nodules than T₁ (absolute control treatment) in both the years. Treatment T₃ (receiving SSP) recorded significantly better nodule activity than T₂, other fertilized treatments were at par. At both occasions maximum nodule activity was observed in T₃ treatment and minimum or lowest activity was recorded in T₁.

Leghaemoglobin content in nodules

The leghaemoglobin content in nodules is related with bacteroid containing effective tissue volume of the nodules, further there is a direct relation between leghaemoglobin content in nodules and the amount of N₂ fixed by them, thus leghaemoglobin content in nodules gives an indication of N₂-fixing efficiency of nodules.

Leghaemoglobin contents in nodules were determined at 35 DAS at two seasons in both the years. The data recorded revealed that although application of S along with NPK increased the leghaemoglobin content in nodules, over the control treatment.

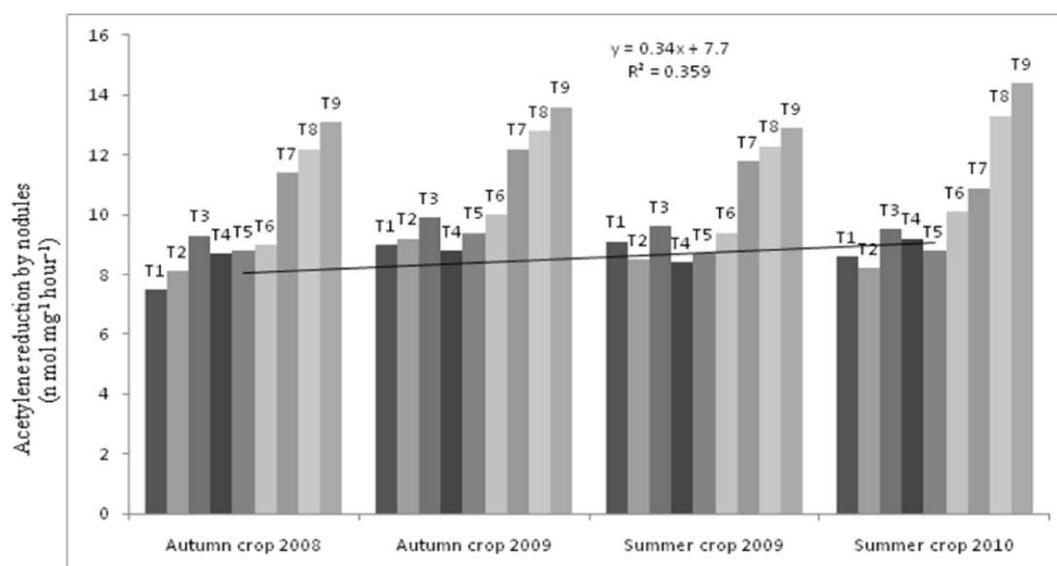


Fig. 1: Effect of nutrient management on nitrogenase activity (n mol mg⁻¹ hour⁻¹) in nodules of mung bean crop at 35 DAS

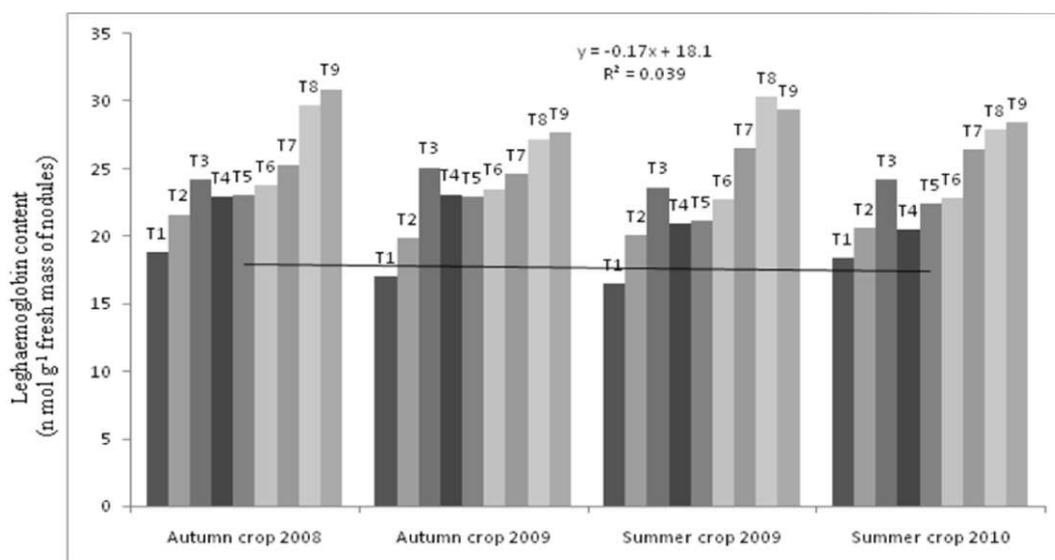


Fig. 2: Effect of nutrient management on leghaemoglobin content (n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass) in nodules of mung bean crop at 35 DAS

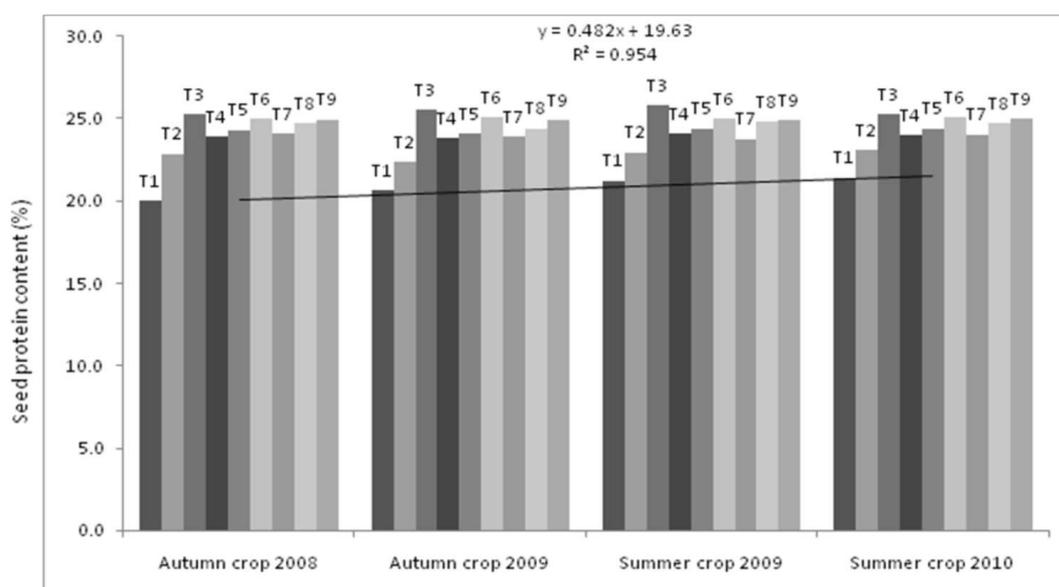


Fig. 3: Effect of nutrient management on seed protein content (%) of mung bean crop

Leghaemoglobin content in nodules was more in treatments receiving farm compost (T₇ to T₉). The leghaemoglobin contents in nodules of summer crop during the year 2009 ranged from 16.5 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₁ to 30.3 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₈ and that in the year 2010 ranged from 18.4 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₁ to 28.4 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₉, however, there was a little difference between T₈ and T₉.

In the autumn season also there was a very small difference among the treatments receiving S in both

the years. The leghaemoglobin content varied between 18.8 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₁ to 30.9 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₉ in the year 2008; during 2009 it varied between 17.0 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₁ to 27.7 n mol g⁻¹ fresh mass of nodules under T₉ (Fig. 2).

Seed protein content

Seed protein content is an important character of pulse crops. Protein content in seeds was determined for all mung bean crops and expressed in percentage.

Autumn crop

Seed protein content was increased appreciably due to application of S. In the first year crop (2008) seed protein content of mung bean varied from 20.02% in the control treatment (T_1) to 25.26% in the treatment T_3 where SSP was applied and the increment was about 26%. On an average application of S increased the protein content by 11.4% over the fertilized control treatment (T_2).

In the second year (2009) seed protein content varied in between 20.65% to 25.54%, the highest value was recorded in T_3 and the lowest was obtained in T_1 and the increment was nearly 23.8% over the control treatment. Seed protein content was also increased appreciably due to application of compost (Fig. 3). On an average application of compost increased the seed protein content of mung bean by 18.3% and 9.0% over the no nutrient input control treatment (T_1) and fertilized control treatment (T_2), respectively.

Summer crop

Protein content in seeds of summer mung bean crop was comparatively slightly more than that recorded in seeds of autumn crop. In the first year (2009), the percentage value of seed protein content varied from 21.24 to 25.83%; the lowest value was recorded in no nutrient input control treatment (T_1) and the maximum value was obtained under T_3 (received SSP as a source of P). Application of S, on an average, increased the seed protein content by approximately 8.1% over the fertilized control treatment (T_2); the maximum increment was observed in T_3 .

Almost similar trend was observed in the second year (2010). The lowest increment due to S application was observed in T_6 and the maximum increment was recorded in T_3 . Application of NPK only (as in T_2) increased the seed protein content by 7.5% over the unfertilized control treatment (T_1). Application of compost increased the seed protein content of mung bean by 6.5% over the fertilized control treatment (T_2).

Results of the present experiment revealed that application of farm compost @ 6-8 t ha⁻¹ recorded significantly higher yield of mung bean which are at par with the treatments receiving sulphur @ 20-30 kg ha⁻¹ along with recommended dose of NPK. Results also showed that application of sulphur along with recommended dose of NPK increased the nitrogenase activity and leghaemoglobin content in nodules, but nitrogenase activity and leghaemoglobin content in

nodules were more in treatments receiving farm compost. The seed protein content increased by 8.1-11.4% by application of sulphur @ 10-30 kg ha⁻¹ along with NPK over the treatment where no sulphur was added. Application of farm compost @ 4-8 t ha⁻¹ increased the seed protein content of mung bean by 6.5-9.0% over the fertilized control treatment. Results of the present experiment established that a good quality compost like farm compost can be used for the production of mung bean in place of chemical fertilizers, as the compost gave on par yield with the recommended dose of fertilizers as well as ensured good quality seed of mung bean.

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