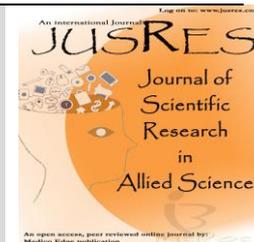




**JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
IN ALLIED SCIENCES**
ISSN NO. 2455-5800



Contents available at www.jusres.com

Impact of Micronutrients Mixture Application on Performance of Mung Bean

Suhail Sardar¹, Mohd. Nayeem Ali², Riya Jakhwal³, Suraj Singh⁴, Rajkumar^{5,6} and Ashok Kumar⁷

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Assistant Professor Shri Ram College, Muzaffarnagar

⁷Director, Shri Ram College, Muzaffarnagar

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Article History

Received: March 2023

Accepted: Jul 2023

Keywords: Green gram, micronutrients mixture, foliar application, soil application, seed treatment

The aim of the experiment was to study Impact of micronutrients mixture application on performance of mung bean. A field experiment was conducted during early *Kharif* 2023 on sandy loam soil at Crop Research center Shi Ram College, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh. The experiment was laid out in Completely Randomized Block Design with Twelve treatments including control, RDF alone, RDF+ water spray and soil, foliar and seed treatment with micronutrients (Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B and Mo and deficient micronutrients). The treatment receiving RDF + foliar application of MM at 30 and 45 DAS recorded significantly superior yield which increased about 7.16, 38.39 and 56.13 per cent over soil application of MM (Fe+Mn+Zn+Cu+B) along with RDF, RDF alone and control respectively. However, grain yield with RDF+foliar application of MM at 30 and 45 DAS and RDF + Soil application of MM treatments were statistically non-significant. Suggesting that supplementation of MM as basal enhances the early vigour thus helps in better yield. Similarly, foliar application at later stages is responsible for translocation of assimilates to sink thus resulting in higher yield. Significantly higher stover yield was recorded due to soil application of RDF +micronutrients mixture followed by due to RDF + soil application of deficient micronutrients (only Zn and Boron). The grain yield obtained with seed treatment or with application of only deficient micronutrients was lower than that obtained with the soil or foliar application of micronutrients. The higher yield obtained might be attributed to improvement in growth and yield attributing parameters with the foliar or soil application of micronutrients mixture. Thus foliar application of micronutrients mixture at two growth stages or soil application of RDF +MM is beneficial for enhancing higher grain and stover yield.

Corresponding Author

***Suhail Sardar**

©2021, www.jusres.com

INTRODUCTION

Pulses in India have long been considered as the poor man's only source of protein, grown on 22-23 million hectares of area with an annual production of 13-15 MT. India accounts for 33 per cent of the world area and 22 per cent of the world production of pulses.

More popular among these are chickpea, pigeon pea, mung bean, urd bean and lentil (FAO, 2009) [6]. However, due to population explosion and low productivity of pulse crops, per capita availability of pulses has come down from 60 g day⁻¹person⁻¹ in 1951 to 31 g

day⁻¹person⁻¹ in 2008 (Indian Council of Medical Research recommends 65 g day⁻¹capita⁻¹) (Amarendar Reddy, 2009) [1].

Green gram [*Vigna radiata* (L.) Wilczek] also known as mung bean is an important pulse crop of India. It is also considered as “Golden Bean” because of its nutritional value (Its seed contains 24.2% protein, 1.3% fat and 60.4% carbohydrate) and suitability for increasing the soil fertility by way of addition of nitrogen (30 kg ha⁻¹annum⁻¹). Among all pulses grown in India, green gram ranks third after chickpea and pigeon pea, with a production of 1.49 MT from 3.53 mha area. (Anon.,2012) [2].

Application of micronutrients in small quantities (0.5 to 2 kg ha⁻¹) has resulted in 40-120 percent increasing rain yield, indicating that it is not the single nutrient deficiency is limiting the productivity of pulses rather multi micronutrients deficiencies are quite often the reasons for low productivity. The multi-micronutrients mixture facilitates the application of the wide range of plant nutrients in the proportion and to suit the specific requirements of a crop in different stages of growth, and are more relevant under specific nutrient management practices (Hegde, 2007) [8].

MATERIALS AND METHOD

A field experiment was conducted during early *Kharif* 2023 on sandy loam soil at soil at Crop Research center Shi Ram College, Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh to study the Impact of micronutrients mixture application on performance of mung bean. The twelve treatments combinations including control, RDF alone, RDF + water spray / soil / foliar / seed treatment with MM (Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B, Mo and deficient micronutrients). All twelve treatments combination were replicated three times in randomized block design. The soil was sandy loam in texture with 75.03, 18.2, and 6.77 percent, silt and clay, respectively and bulk density of 1.5 Mg cm⁻³. The soil was neutral in reaction (pH 7.21) and low in soluble salts

(0.16 dSm⁻¹). The soil was low in organic carbon (4.8 g kg⁻¹), available nitrogen (151.2 kg ha⁻¹) and available P₂O₅ (9.64 kg ha⁻¹), while it was medium in K₂O (202.944 kg ha⁻¹) and high in sulphur (15.67 mg kg⁻¹). The exchangeable calcium and magnesium content of soil was 3.4 and 2.5 meq 100 g⁻¹, respectively. The DTPA extractable micronutrient content *viz.*, zinc, iron, copper manganese and boron were 0.52, 7.82, 0.41, 8.62 and 0.46 mg kg⁻¹, respectively. Zn and B content were below the critical limit. Mung bean variety KKM-3 was sown at 30cm row and 10 cm plant to plant apart.

Recommended dose of NPK for green gram is 20:50:50 kg ha⁻¹ was supplied with urea, single super phosphate and murate of potash respectively and micro nutrients like Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu, B and Mo was applied in the form of Iron sulphate, Manganese sulphate, Zinc sulphate, Copper sulphate, Borax and Ammonium molybdate respectively. Micronutrient mixture for foliar spray was prepared by dissolving the appropriate quantity of all the micronutrient salts in distilled water. Then the pH of the solution was adjusted to 6.5 using KOH solution. This solution was used for foliar spraying at 30 and 45 days after sowing as per the treatment plan. To reduce weed infestation one hand weeding was done at 25 days after sowing. In all 4 irrigations were given at different stages of crop growth to fulfill the water requirement. To control the whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*), Roger 30 EC @ 1.0litre ha⁻¹ was uniformly sprayed at vegetative growth stage of the crop. Crop was harvested at proper maturity. Periodical and quantitative observations were taken in order to assess the effect of micronutrients mixture on growth, yield, nutrient uptake and economics of mung bean. Mature pods were harvested manually by five hand picking. The grain was separated by manual threshing Powdered plant sample of 1.0g were pre-digested with conc. HNO₃ overnight and then digested with di-acid mixture containing HNO₃ and HClO₄ in the

proportion of 9:4 till a snow white residue was obtained. The volume of the digest was made to 100 ml with distilled water and used for total elemental analysis Except N Micronutrient content of mung bean seed was analyzed in atomic absorption spectrophotometer after digesting sample using di-acid mixture. Soil available micronutrients (Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn) were determined by Lindsay and Norvell (1978) [14] method. Hot water soluble B was estimated using Azomethine- H in spectrophotometer (Berger and Truog 1939) [4].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of micronutrients mixture on growth and yield of green gram

Plant height in control was 21.42 cm which increased significantly to 29.11 cm due to application of RDF + soil application of MM followed by 28.66 cm with the application of RDF + foliar application of MM at 30DAS. The maximum number of leaves per plant (19.43) was recorded due to application of

RDF + soil application of MM these were significantly higher than that recorded in control (15.11), T₂ RDF (16.23). The higher chlorophyll content of 56.44 was recorded due to application of RDF + soil application of micronutrients mixture (Table1). The increase in growth parameters with supplementation of micronutrients mixture might be attributed to the balanced nutrition of the crop. Also, the addition of the micronutrients helps in better utilization of the major nutrients to produce higher biomass production. The hidden deficiencies of micronutrients are overcome due to their supplementation during the growth period, which results in better crop growth and thereby yield. The beneficial effect on use of multi micronutrients mixture have been reported in different crops for good growth; Black gram (Kannan *et al.*, 2014, Poongothai and Chitdeshwari, 2003) [11,15] Cowpea (Hemn, 2013) [9] Chickpea (Valenciano *et al.*, 2010) [20] and Mung bean (Quddus *et al.*, 2011) [17].

Table1: Plant height, number of leaves and chlorophyll content (mgcm²) as influenced by application of micronutrients mixture.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves	Chlorophyll content
Absolute control	21.42	15.11	47.93
Only RDF	28.14	16.23	54.98
RDF+ water spray	28.61	16.85	54.35
RDF+ foliar application of MM at 30 DAS	28.66	18.80	55.69
RDF+ foliar application of MM at 45 DAS	25.51	17.55	54.10
RDF+ foliar application of MM at 30 & 45 DAS	26.18	19.36	54.52
RDF+ foliar application of deficient MM at 30 DAS	25.81	16.99	51.82
RDF +Mo seed treatment + foliar application of deficient MM at 30 DAS	26.71	19.37	52.07
RDF + soil application of MM	29.11	19.43	56.44
RDF + soil application of deficient MM	28.36	18.24	52.23
RDF+ Mo seed treatment + soil application of deficient MM	24.45	18.48	52.31

RDF + Mo seed treatment + MM seed treatment	27.35	19.07	53.62
CD (p=0.05)	4.64	3.36	5.34

Effect of micronutrients mixture on yield parameters

Application of RDF + micronutrients mixture had significant influence on the number of pods per plant of green gram. The maximum number of pods per plant (25.02) was recorded due to application of RDF+ foliar application of micronutrients mixture at 30 and 45 DAS followed by 24.73 with the RDF + soil application of micronutrient mixture (T₉) and these were significantly higher than that recorded in control (20.66), T₅ (22.14) and T₈ (22.67) but they were on par with rest of the treatments. Pod length did not vary significantly due to application of RDF+ micronutrients mixture. However, highest pod length (9.73) was recorded in RDF+ foliar application of MM at 30 and 45 DAS, followed by 8.65 cm in RDF + foliar application of MM at 30 DAS and the least pod length of 9.74 cm was recorded in control.

Application of RDF + micronutrients mixture had significant influence on the number of pods per plant of green gram. The maximum number of pods per plant (25.02) was recorded due to application of RDF + foliar application of micronutrients mixture at 30 and 45 DAS followed by 24.73 with the RDF + soil application of micronutrient mixture (T₉) and these were significantly higher than that recorded in control (20.66), T₅ (22.14) and T₈ (22.67) but they were on par with rest of the treatments. Among different treatments T₆ (15.00) and T₉ (14.47) recorded significantly higher number of seeds per pod over control (12.27), RDF alone (13.07) and T₈ (12.87). Micronutrients such as Fe, Zn and Mn have a structural role in chlorophyll. Consequently, supply of these micronutrients enhances the chlorophyll content. This in turn, leads to an increase in growth parameters and yield attributes in the treatment that received micronutrients mixture development

Table2: Number of pod bearing auxiliary branches, pod length(cm), number of pods per plant and number of seeds per pod as influenced by application of micronutrients mixture.

Treatments	No. of pod bearing auxiliary branches	Pod length(cm)	No. of pods per plant	No. of seeds per pod
T1	3.47	9.74	20.66	12.27
T2	3.93	9.08	23.37	13.07
T3	3.93	9.36	23.60	13.27
T4	3.27	9.65	24.37	13.73
T5	4.24	9.48	22.14	13.40
T6	4.23	9.73	25.02	15.00
T7	4.27	9.22	24.23	13.73
T8	4.13	9.22	22.67	12.87
T9	4.33	9.64	24.73	14.47
T10	4.20	9.49	24.50	13.33
T11	4.07	9.53	23.22	13.67
T12	4.07	9.25	23.13	13.33
SEm±	0.11	0.34	0.85	0.52
CD (p=0.05)	0.42	NS	3.24	2.24

Effect of micronutrients mixture application on grain and Stover yield

The effect of treatments on the test weight at both the picking was non-significant. However, application of RDF + foliar application of micronutrients mixture at 30 and 45 DAS recorded highest test weight at first (5.49 g) and second picking (5.28 g) followed by T₈ (5.35 and 5.18 g, respectively). Significantly superior yield of 1160.84 kg ha⁻¹ was registered in RDF + foliar application of micronutrients mixture at 30 and 45 DAS followed by 1084.56 kg ha⁻¹ with the application of RDF + soil application of micronutrients mixture. Significantly higher stover yield of 2513.86 kg ha⁻¹ was recorded due to soil application of RDF+MM followed

by 2416.63 and 2363.13 kg ha⁻¹ due to (RDF +soil application of deficient micronutrients) and T₆ (RDF + foliar application of MM at 30 and 45 DAS) respectively compared to control (1851.97 kg ha⁻¹), RDF only (1992.31 kg ha⁻¹), RDF + Water spray (2299.18 kg ha⁻¹) and RDF + MM seed treatment (2092.27 kg ha⁻¹). Application of (Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and B) maintained early crop vigour and growth, dry matter production by augmenting photosynthetic process and higher production of photosynthetase as some of these acts as co-factor in enzyme involved in electron transport process of photosynthesis and respiration and in chloroplast synthesis, which might have helped in better growth (Hazra *et al.*, 1987) [7]

Table 3: Test weight (100grain weighting), grain yield and stover yield(kgha⁻¹) as influenced by application of micronutrients mixture.

Treatments	Test weight (g)		Grain yield (kgha ⁻¹)	Stover yield (kgha ⁻¹)
	First picking	Second picking		
T1	5.14	5.06	750.70	1851.97
T2	5.20	5.10	841.01	1992.31
T3	5.21	5.11	845.37	1987.18
T4	5.32	5.16	1043.58	2320.10
T5	5.14	4.90	1038.07	2308.11
T6	5.49	5.28	1160.84	2363.13
T7	5.25	5.13	1005.24	2311.53
T8	5.35	5.18	1040.85	2326.90
T9	5.28	5.13	1084.56	2513.86
T10	5.25	5.08	1056.74	2416.63
T11	5.25	5.10	1006.85	2299.18
T12	5.34	5.11	1044.31	2092.27
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	97.86	206.16

Effect of application of micronutrients mixture on grain protein content of green gram

The protein content in control was 34.45 percent which increased to 38.08 percent with the application of RDF alone. Application of

micronutrients further increased the protein content. Thus the highest protein content of 48.67 per cent was recorded with the foliar application of MM at 30 and 45 DAS followed by soil application of MM along with RDF. The increase in the percentage of

protein by microelements application is reported by other researchers (Babhulkar *et al.*, 2000; Sawan *et al.*, 2001) [3,18]. Hemn (2013) [9] they reported that application of micronutrients iron, zinc and manganese has increased on average two percentage seed protein in bean. The highest protein percentage was obtained when green gram was treated with micronutrients mixtures. As these micronutrients are applied when plant was established helped in the translocation of N to grain. Besides, the increases may also be related to the role of Fe in chlorophyll formation, respiration, photosynthesis and symbiotic N fixation in plant.

(Hemn, 2013) [9] while Zn is required as structural and catalytic components of protein and enzymes for normal growth and development (Broadley *et al.*, 2007) [5], thus application of micronutrients increased the crude protein content of green gram grain. Krishna (1995) [12] also reported a significant positive effect of zinc treatment on crude protein content in the seeds of mung bean. Iqtidar and Rahman (1984) [10] found that essential amino acid increased with increasing B suppl. Thus inclusion of B in the treatment had a positive role on protein synthesis (Raj, 1985) [16].

Micronutrient status (mg kg⁻¹) of post-harvest soil as influenced by multi-micronutrient mixture.

Available Iron, manganese, zinc, copper and boron status of the soil after harvest of the crop increased significantly due to application of RDF and micronutrients mixture along with RDF (Fig.1 and 2). Highest Iron (9.50 mg kg⁻¹), manganese (8.88 mg kg⁻¹), zinc (1.10 mg kg⁻¹), copper (0.51 mg kg⁻¹) and boron (0.77mg kg⁻¹) content in post-harvest soil was recorded with soil application of RDF+ micronutrients mixture. The lowest fertility status was observed in control(T₁). The higher fertility status observed after the harvest of green gram with the application of RDF and micronutrients might be attributed to supply of these nutrients from external source and also

could be due to improved nitrogen fixation. Hemn Othman Salih (2013) [9] noted that soil N content increases with soil or foliar application of micronutrients. The balanced supply of nutrients might have improved the root growth which added root litter to the soil thus increasing the nutrient status in post-harvest soil. Quddus *et al.* (2011) [17] also observed similar increase in both macro and micro nutrients status with the application of Zn and B. Poongothai and Chitdeshwari, (2003) [15] reported that Application of 5.0 kg Zn + 1.5 kg B + 0.5 kg Mo + 40 kg S ha⁻¹ to black gram has significantly enhanced the available nutrient status of the post-harvest soil. These findings are in accordance with those reported by Kannan *et al.* (2014) [11] and Malla Reddy *et al.* (2007) [13]. Singh *et al.*, (2003) [19] reported that inclusion of pulses in intensive agriculture is beneficial in improving the soil fertility.

CONCLUSION

The results indicated that soil or foliar application of micronutrients mixture along with RDF can significantly enhance the growth and yield of green gram. Application of micronutrients mixture ensure the balanced supply of nutrients which in turn helps in improving the nutritional quality of green gram.

REFERENCES

1. **Amarender Reddy A. 2009.** Pulses Production Technology: Status and Way Forward. *Agric. Rev*; 44:73-80.
2. **Anonymous.2012.** FAO Bull. Stat, Statistics Division of Economics and Social Department. 2:54.
3. **Babhulkar, P.S, Dines k, K, Badole W.P, Balpande SS, Kar D.2000.** Effect of sulfur and zinc on yield, quality and nutrient uptake by safflower in Vertisols. *J. Indian Soc. Soil Sci.*48:541-543.
4. **Berger KC, Truog E. 1939.** Boron determination in soils and plants. *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Analytical Edition.*11:540-545.

5. **Broadley MR, White PJ, Hammond JP, Zelko I, Lux A. 2007.** Zinc in plants. *New Phytol.* 173(4):677–702.
6. **Fao stat. 2009.** Online Interactive Database on Agriculture. www.fao.org.
7. **Hazra P, Maity TK, Mandal AR. 1987.** Effect of foliar application of micronutrients on growth and yield of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L). *Prog. Hort.* 1987; 19:219- 222.
8. **Hegde DM, Sudhakara Babu SN, Murthy Iyln.2007.** Role of Customized Fertilizers in the Improvement of Productivity of Different Crops and Cropping Systems. In Proceedings of national seminar on Standards and Technology of Value Added / Fortified / Customized Fertilizers as a Source of Plant Nutrients. (ICAR- IISS, Bhopal, India).
9. **Hemn OS.2013.** Effect of Foliar Fertilization of Fe, B and Zn on nutrient concentration and seed protein of Cowpea *Vigna Unguiculata*. *J Agri. Vet. Sci.* 6:42-46.
10. **Iqtidar A, Rahman SF.1984.** Effect of boron on the protein and amino acid composition of wheat grain. *JAgric.Sci.UK* ;103(1):75-80.
11. **Kannan P, Arunachalam P, Prabukumar G, Prabhakaran J. 2014.** Response of Black gram (*Vigna Mungo* L.) to multi micronutrients mixtures under Rainfed Alfisol. *J Indian Soc. Soil Sci*; 62(2):154-160.
12. **Malla Reddy M, Padmaja B, Malathi S, Jalapathi Rao L. 2007.** Effects of micronutrients on growth and yield of pigeon pea. An open access j.by ICRISAT. 5:1-3.
13. **Lindsay WL, Norvell WA. 1978.** Development of DTPA soil test for zinc on, manganese and copper. *Soil Sci. Soc. American J.* 42:421-428.
14. **Poongothai S, Chitdeshwari T. 2003.** Response of black gram to multi micronutrients mixture. *Madras Agric. J*; 90(7-9):442-443.
15. **Raj S. 1985.** An Introduction to physiology of field crops, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. New Delhi. 94-97.
16. **Quddus MA, Rashid MH, Hossain MA, Naser HM. 2011.** Effect of zinc and boron on yield and yield contributing characters of mung bean in low Ganges river flood plain soil at Madaripur. Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J Agril. Res.* 2011; 36(1):75-85.
17. **Sawan ZM, Hafez SA, Basyony AE. 2001.** Effect of nitrogen fertilization and foliar application of plant growth retardant and zinc on cotton seed, protein and oil yields and oil properties of cotton. *J Agron. Crop Sci*; 186:183-191.
18. **Singh RV, Singh SP, Singh HP. 2003.** Influence of nitrogen, potassium and sulphur on growth and yield of safflower. *Ann. Pl. Soil Res.* 5(1):49-51.
19. **Valenciano JB, Boto JA, Marcelo V. 2010.** Response of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) Yield to zinc, boron and molybdenum application under pot conditions. *Spanish J Agril. Res*8(3):797-807.