

Original Research Article

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Effect of Different Levels of Zinc and Sulphur on Yield and Yield Attributing Characters of Indian Mustard

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment and laboratory experiment was conducted in Split Plot Design with three replications during 2011-12 and 2012-13 on Indian mustard variety Urvashi at New Dairy Farm, Kalyanpur, Kanpur and Seed Testing Laboratory of Department of Seed Science and Technology, respectively. Six doses of zinc and sulphur viz. 0.0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 12.5 Kg ha⁻¹ and 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 Kg ha⁻¹, respectively were applied as basal dose. Results showed that the application of zinc and sulphur affected significantly to all parameters. The dose 10 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ recorded highest number of primary branches plant⁻¹ (6.74 and 7.99), number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (11.23 and 12.60), days to 50% flowering (61.10 and 61.18), number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ (13.22 and 14.36), raw seed yield (2.42 and 2.53 Kg plot⁻¹ and 2680.33 and 2816.19 Kg ha⁻¹), graded seed yield (2.24 and 2.48 Kg plot⁻¹ and 2482.54 and 2747.15 Kg ha⁻¹), respectively. Like-wise, 12.5 kg Zn and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ had registered maximum plant height (181.34 and 183.68 cm), length of siliqua (4.89 and 5.01 cm). The application of 10.0 kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 40 Kg S ha⁻¹ increased days to maturity (134.64 and 135.08), respectively. Maximum number of siliquae plant⁻¹ (272.72 and 301.13) and 1000-seed weight (5.30 and 5.72 g) was recorded in 7.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹, respectively.

Keywords

Mustard, Zinc, Sulphur, Effect, Yield

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Introduction

Mustard (*Brassica juncea*, (L) Czern and cross) is important Rabi oilseed crop which belongs to family "Cruciferae". India is first position in area and second position in production after China. India is the fourth largest oilseed economy in the world. Oilseed crops hold a sizeable share of the country's gross cropped area (13%) and contribute

around 3% of gross national product and 10% of the value of all agricultural commodities (Anonymous, 2014). The area, production and productivity of rapeseed-mustard is 6.70 and 34.19 million ha, 7.96 and 63.09 million tonnes and 1188 and 1850 kg ha⁻¹, respectively in India and world during 2013-2014 (Anonymous, 2014).

The average productivity of oilseeds in the country is only 1153 kg ha⁻¹. As soils of U.P.

are deficient in zinc and sulphur, this study will facilitate in the improvement of yield and seed quality in our state. On an average oilseed crops absorb 11-12 kg sulphur to produce one tonne (1000 kg) of seed. Average sulphur content in seed of mustard is 1.1% as compared to 0.3% in pulses and 0.2% in cereals. Sulphur is a key nutrient for oilseed production, because in the plants, sulphur is directly involved in the formation of oil compounds. In rapeseed and mustard sulphur deficient plants have leaves which are more erect than normal and cupped inwards. Initially the underside of the leaves develops a red colour which can extend to the upper surface of leaves as well (Anonymous, 2004).

High crop yield in agriculturally progressive districts of India removed substantial amounts of micronutrients especially zinc from soil, causing yield reduction (Deb and Sakal, 2002). Sulphur increased the yield of mustard by 12 to 48% under irrigation, and by 17-124% under rainfed conditions (Aulakh and Pasricha, 1988). In terms of agronomic efficiency, each kilogram of sulphur increases the yield of mustard by 7.7 kg ha⁻¹ (Katyal *et al.*, 1997).

Zinc is an essential micronutrient for plant growth and is absorbed by the plant roots in the form of Zn²⁺. It is involved in diverse metabolic activities, influences the activities of hydrogenase and carbonic anhydrase, synthesis of cytochrome and the stabilization of ribosomal fractions and auxin metabolism (Tisdale *et al.*, 1984).

Zinc plays vital role in carbohydrate and proteins metabolism as well as it controls the plant growth hormone IAA. It is essential component of dehydrogenase, proteinase and promotes starch formation, seed maturation and production (Marschner, 1995).

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at the New Dairy Research Farm, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kalyanpur, Kanpur UP during 2011-12 and 2012-13 Indian mustard variety Urvashi under Split Plot Design with three replications having plant distance 45 cm and 5 cm respectively. Five rows were sown in each plot of 4 × 2.25 m².

The recommended fertilizer was applied at the rate of 120 Kg N, 60 Kg P₂O₅ and 40 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹ uniformly in all plots as feeder dose and plant protection measure were Spraying of Malathion 50 EC @ 1 liter dissolved in 1000 liters of water ha⁻¹ for the control of hairy caterpillar. Spraying of Imidachloroprid 17.8 EC @ 375 ml in 1000 liters of water ha⁻¹ was applied as per requirement for the control of aphids.

The study was consisted of two factors *viz.* zinc and sulphur with Six doses of zinc and sulphur *viz.* 0.0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10.0, 12.5 Kg ha⁻¹ and 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 Kg ha⁻¹, respectively were applied as basal dose.

The composition of soil of the experimental plot is alluvial in nature. The soil samples were drawn and analyzed in the Soil Testing Laboratory Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur for different physical and chemical composition following the standard procedure. Observations were Recorded: Plant Height (cm), Number of Primary and Secondary Branches Plant⁻¹, Days to 50% Flowering, Number of Siliquae Plant⁻¹, Length of Siliqua (cm), Number of Seeds Siliqua⁻¹, Days to Maturity, Raw Seed Yield (Kg plot⁻¹), Raw Seed Yield (Kg ha⁻¹), Graded Seed Yield (Kg plot⁻¹), Graded Seed Yield (Kg ha⁻¹) and 1000 Seed Weight.

Results and Discussion

Effect of zinc, sulphur and their interaction on yield attributing characters and yield of indian mustard

Plant height

It is evident from the data Table 1 and that the application of different doses of zinc influenced significantly on plant height of Indian mustard. The treatment of Zn₀, Zn₁, Zn₂ and Zn₅ showed significantly effect except Zn₃ and Zn₄. Application of 7.5 and 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ (Zn₃ and Zn₄) did not differ significantly on plant height of mustard. Application of highest tested dose of Zn₅ produced significantly tallest plant (181.34 cm) of Indian mustard than the rest of the doses of zinc. The shortest plant (176.33 cm) of Indian mustard was obtained in the control plot (Zn₀).

Every increasing dose of sulphur up to 40 Kg S ha⁻¹ significantly increased plant height of Indian mustard (Table 1). Significantly highest plant height (183.68 cm) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of S₅ than the other doses of sulphur and it was non-significant with the application of S₄. Application S₄ also ranked second best treatment with significantly taller plant (182.73 cm) of Indian mustard than the rest of the treatments. Shortest plant (174.67 cm) of Indian mustard was obtained without sulphur applied plot.

Number of primary branches

Revealed significant effect on number of primary branches plant⁻¹ with the application of various doses of zinc. It is apparent from the Table 1 that the every increasing dose of zinc significantly increased the number of primary branches plant⁻¹ during investigation. Significantly highest number of primary branches plant⁻¹ (6.81) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of highest tested

dose Zn₅ followed by Zn₄ (6.74), Zn₃ (6.32), Zn₂ (6.14) and Zn₁ (5.91). The treatment Zn₂ and Zn₃ and Zn₄ and Zn₅ did not exhibit significant difference. Without zinc applied plot (Zn₀) recorded minimum number of primary branches plant⁻¹ (5.64) of Indian mustard.

It has been observed that every increasing dose of sulphur significantly increased number of primary branches plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard. Significantly highest number of primary branches (7.99) plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard was recorded with the application of S₅ as compared to rest of the doses of sulphur during experimentation. The minimum number of primary branches plant⁻¹ (4.46) of Indian mustard was obtained in control (Table 1).

Number of secondary branches plant⁻¹

The data pertaining to number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ was significantly influenced by different levels of zinc application. Every increasing doses of zinc significantly increased the number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard during experimentation. All treatments exhibited significant difference to one other except Zn₄ and Zn₅. Treatment Zn₄ and Zn₅ did not show significant difference. Highest tested dose of Zn₅ produced highest number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (11.38) of Indian mustard as compared to rest of the treatments (Table 1). It was also observed that the application of Zn₄ ranked second best treatment to produced more number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (11.23) followed by Zn₃ (10.67), Zn₂ (10.18) and Zn₁ (9.90). The minimum number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (9.69) of Indian mustard was obtained without zinc applied plot.

Appendix X indicated that the application of different levels of sulphur was significantly influenced the number of secondary branches

plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard. Table 1 disclose that different levels of sulphur S₀, S₁, S₂, S₃, S₄ and S₅ differed statistically significant to each other with respect to number of secondary branches plant⁻¹. It was noticed that the every increasing dose of sulphur significantly increased the number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard. Significantly maximum number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (12.60) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application S₅ while minimum number of secondary branches plant⁻¹ (8.72) was obtained in control plot.

Days to 50% flowering

Table 1 indicates that the application of various doses of zinc significantly influenced the days taken for 50% flowering of Indian mustard. Every increasing dose of zinc significantly increased the days taken for 50% flowering. The treatment Zn₀, Zn₁, Zn₂ and Zn₃ showed significant effect to each other except Zn₄ and Zn₅. The treatment Zn₄ showed at par than Zn₅ on days to 50% flowering. The maximum number of days taken for 50% flowering (60.24) was recorded under regime of dose Zn₅ as compared to other doses of zinc. It can also be observed in Table 1 that more number of days taken to 50% flowering (60.04) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of Zn₄ followed by Zn₃ (59.48), Zn₂ (58.90) and Zn₁ (58.07). The minimum number of days taken to 50% flowering (57.22) was recorded in control plot.

The various doses of sulphur significantly influenced number of days taken for 50% flowering of Indian mustard. Every increasing dose of sulphur significantly increased number of days taken to 50% flowering. Table 1 reveals that the treatment S₀, S₁, S₂, S₃, S₄ and S₅ exhibited significant difference to each other. Significantly highest days taken to 50% flowering (61.18) was recorded with the treatment of S₅ followed by S₄ (59.99), S₃

(59.05), S₂ (58.50) and S₁ (57.74). The lesser number of days taken to 50% flowering (57.48) of Indian mustard was recorded in control plot.

Number of siliquae plant⁻¹

It is apparent from the Table 1 that the application of different doses of zinc significantly improved the number of siliquae plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard during experimentation. The treatment Zn₁ and Zn₂, Zn₂ and Zn₃, Zn₃ and Zn₄ and Zn₄ and Zn₅ did not show significant differences to each other (Table 1). Significantly maximum number of siliquae plant⁻¹ (279.76) of Indian mustard was obtained with the treatment of Zn₅ as compared to rest of the treatments. The minimum number of siliquae plant⁻¹ (250.62) of Indian mustard was obtained in without zinc applied plot.

The application of sulphur expressed significant effect on number of siliquae plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard in Table 1 reveals that the application of various doses of sulphur significantly improved the number of siliquae plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard. The treatment S₀, S₃, S₄ and S₅ expressed significant difference to one another except S₁ and S₂. The treatment S₁ and S₂ did not show significant differences to each other (Table 1). Application of highest tested dose S₅ produced significantly maximum number of siliquae plant⁻¹ (301.13) while the minimum number of siliquae plant⁻¹ (235.50) of Indian mustard was obtained in control plot.

Length of siliqua

It is evident from the Table 2 that every increasing dose of zinc significantly increased length of siliqua during experimentation. The treatment Zn₀, Zn₁, Zn₂, Zn₃ and Zn₄ and Zn₅ differed significantly to each other. Significantly maximum length of siliqua (4.89

cm) of Indian mustard was produced with the application of 12.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ (Zn₅) and minimum length of siliqua (4.21 cm) of Indian mustard was obtained in control.

The application of sulphur was significantly influenced the length of siliqua of Indian mustard. Table 2 discloses that the every increasing doses of sulphur significantly increased length of siliqua of Indian mustard. The treatment S₀, S₁, S₂, S₃ and S₄ and S₅ differed significantly to one other. The treatment S₅ produced significantly highest length of siliqua (5.01cm) as compared to rest of the treatments of sulphur during experimentation. Without sulphur applied plot (control) produced minimum length of siliqua (4.28cm) of Indian mustard (Table 2).

Number of seeds siliqua⁻¹

Table 2 reveals that the application of different doses of zinc significantly improved the number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ of Indian mustard during investigation. The treatment Zn₀, Zn₁ and Zn₂ and Zn₃ showed significant difference to each other except Zn₄ and Zn₅. The treatment Zn₄ and Zn₅ did not show significant differences to each other (Table 2).

Significantly maximum number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ (13.35) was obtained with the treatment of Zn₅ which found at par with Zn₄ (13.22). The minimum number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ (12.25) of Indian mustard was obtained in control plot.

The application of sulphur expressed significant effect on number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ (Appendix XI). It is obvious from the Table 2 that the application of various doses of sulphur significantly improved the number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ of Indian mustard. The treatment S₀, S₁, S₂, S₃, S₄ and S₅ exhibited significant differences to each other. The maximum number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ (14.36) was recorded

by S₅ while minimum (11.82) was found in control plot.

Days to maturity

The different levels of zinc influenced significantly the days taken to maturity of Indian mustard. Table 2 and disclose that the every increasing levels of zinc significantly increased the number of days taken to maturity of Indian mustard. The differences on days taken to maturity between Zn₅ and Zn₄ and Zn₃ and Zn₂ were found to be non-significant. Significantly highest number of days taken to maturity (134.83) of Indian mustard was recorded with the treatment of Zn₅ while minimum number of days taken for maturity (132.69) in absolute control plot.

The application of sulphur exhibited significant effect on days taken to maturity. Table 2 indicates that the application of various doses of sulphur significantly influenced the time taken to maturity of Indian mustard. Treatment S₀ recorded significantly least days to maturity (132.11 days) of Indian mustard as compared to other treatment while maximum was found in S₅ treatment. The treatment S₄ and S₅ showed non-significant effect for days taken to maturity to each other than remaining treatments. Maximum days taken for maturity (135.33) of Indian mustard with the application of S₅.

Raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹)

It is clear that the application of different levels of zinc significantly influenced the raw seed yield of Indian mustard. Raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) was significantly increased with every increasing dose of zinc. The treatment Zn₀ and Zn₁, Zn₁ and Zn₂, Zn₂ and Zn₃ and Zn₄ and Zn₅ did not show significant difference for raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard. Treatment Zn₅ produced significantly highest raw seed yield (2.44 Kg plot⁻¹) and found to be

at par to Zn₄ (2.42 Kg plot⁻¹) while minimum raw seed yield (2.30 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was recorded in control plot.

The application of sulphur had influenced significantly on raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard. Table 2 reveals that every increasing dose of sulphur significantly increased the raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard. All treatments exhibited significant difference to one another. Highest raw seed yield (2.53 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of S₅ followed by S₄ treatment (2.49 Kg plot⁻¹). The minimum raw seed yield (2.22 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained in control plot.

Graded seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹)

It is evident that the applications of different levels of zinc significantly affect the graded seed yield of Indian mustard. Table 2 indicates that maximum graded seed yield (2.28 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was noticed with the treatment of Zn₅ which did not differ significantly with Zn₄ (2.24 Kg plot⁻¹). The treatment Zn₄ and Zn₃, Zn₃ and Zn₂, Zn₂ and Zn₁ and Zn₁ and Zn₀ did not show significant differences to each other. The minimum graded seed yield (2.13 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained in control plot.

It is clear that the application of sulphur significantly influenced the graded seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard. Graded raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was significantly increased with every increasing dose of sulphur (Table 2). The treatments S₅ and S₄, S₄ and S₃, S₃ and S₂, and S₁ and S₀ exhibited significant difference to each other except S₂ and S₁ with respect to raw seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard. Significantly highest graded seed yield (2.48 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained with the treatment of S₅ followed by S₄ (2.38 Kg plot⁻¹). Without sulphur applied plot recorded

minimum graded seed yield (1.96 Kg plot⁻¹) of Indian mustard.

Raw seed yield (Kg ha⁻¹)

Data shows that the application of various doses of zinc significantly influenced raw seed yield of Indian mustard. Table 3 reveals that the treatment of Zn₅ and Zn₄, Zn₄ and Zn₃, Zn₃ and Zn₂, Zn₂ and Zn₁ and Zn₁ and Zn₀ showed non-significant difference on raw seed yield (Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard to each other. The treatment Zn₅ produced significantly highest raw seed yield (2705.59 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard as compared to other doses of zinc. The increase in raw seed yield of Indian mustard with the application of Zn₅ to the extent of 0.94, 2.13, 3.48, 4.70 and 5.83% than Zn₄, Zn₃, Zn₂, Zn₁ and Zn₀, respectively. Without zinc applied plot recorded minimum raw seed yield (2556.48 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard.

It is evident that the application of sulphur significantly influenced the raw seed yield of Indian mustard. Table 3 shows that the treatment S₅ and S₄, S₄ and S₃, S₃ and S₂, S₂ and S₁ and S₁ and S₀ exhibited significant difference on raw seed yield Kg ha⁻¹ of Indian mustard. Significantly highest raw seed yield (2816.19 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained with the treatment S₅ as compared to rest of the doses of sulphur. The increase in raw seed yield of Indian mustard with the application of S₅ to the tune of 2.06, 6.57, 9.27, 11.27 and 14.29% than S₄, S₃, S₂, S₁ and S₀, respectively. The minimum raw seed yield (2464.03 Kg ha⁻¹) was obtained in control.

Graded seed yield (Kg ha⁻¹)

The application of different doses of zinc significantly influenced the graded seed yield (Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard. Table 3 discloses that the every increment of dose of zinc significantly increased the graded seed yield

of Indian mustard. Treatment Zn₅ and Zn₄, Zn₄ and Zn₃ and Zn₃ and Zn₂ did not show significant difference with respect to graded seed yield of Indian mustard. Treatment Zn₅ had produced significantly highest graded seed yield (2502.62 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard followed by Zn₄ (2482.54 Kg ha⁻¹) and Zn₃ (2448.67 Kg ha⁻¹). The increase in graded seed yield of Indian mustard with the application of Zn₅ to the tune of 0.81, 2.20, 3.50, 4.31 and 5.61% than Zn₄, Zn₃, Zn₂, Zn₁ and Zn₀, respectively. The minimum graded seed yield (2369.68 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained in control.

It is clear that the application of various doses of sulphur significantly influenced graded seed yield of Indian mustard. It is apparent from the Table 3 that the enhancement in the graded seed yield of Indian mustard was accompanied by increase in the doses of sulphur applied. The treatment S₅ and S₄, S₄ and S₃, S₃ and S₂, S₂ and S₁ and S₁ and S₀ exhibited significant difference for graded seed yield (Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard from each other. Significantly highest graded seed yield (2747.15 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard was recorded with the application of S₅ followed by S₄ (2639.08 Kg ha⁻¹) and S₃ treatment (2453.22 Kg ha⁻¹). The increase in the graded seed yield of Indian mustard with the application of S₅ to the tune of 4.09, 11.98, 17.04, 21.45 and 26.32% than S₄, S₃, S₂, S₁ and S₀, respectively. The minimum graded yield (2174.73 Kg ha⁻¹) of Indian mustard was obtained with control.

1000-seed weight

It is clear that the application of zinc significantly influenced the 1000-seed weight (g) of Indian mustard. The effect on 1000-seed weight between Zn₅ and Zn₄, Zn₄ and Zn₃ and Zn₂ and Zn₁ were non-significant to each other. Significantly highest 1000-seed weight (5.34 g) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of Zn₅ followed by Zn₄ (5.31 g),

Zn₃ (5.30 g), Zn₂ (5.24 g) and Zn₁ (5.20 g) while minimum 1000-seed weight (5.07 g) of Indian mustard was obtained with control plot.

The application of different levels of sulphur significantly influenced the 1000-seed weight (g) of Indian mustard. It was observed that every increasing dose of sulphur significantly increased the 1000-seed weight of Indian mustard. Table 3 reveals that the treatment S₅ and S₄, S₄ and S₃, S₃ and S₂, S₂ and S₁ and S₁ and S₀ had exhibited significant difference to each other. Significantly highest 1000-seed weight (5.72 g) of Indian mustard was obtained with the application of S₅. While lowest 1000-seed weight (4.86 g) of Indian mustard was obtained in control plot.

An application of zinc and sulphur had affected significantly to yield and yield attributing parameters under study. Various levels of zinc and sulphur applied showed significant effect. The number of primary and secondary branches plant⁻¹ was registered highest with the application of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹. Increasing doses of zinc and sulphur had increased the number of primary and secondary branches plant⁻¹. These results are in close conformity with the findings of Verma *et al.*, (2012), Dubey *et al.*, (2013). The interaction of sulphur and zinc influenced significantly to the number of primary and secondary branches plant⁻¹ of Indian mustard. The combination of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ + 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ recorded maximum number of primary and secondary branches plant⁻¹. These results are in close conformity with the findings of Subash and Tripathi (2011), Singh *et al.*, (2012).

The application of zinc and sulphur individually as well as combined exhibited significant effect with respect to plant height. Significantly highest plant height was obtained with the application of 12.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ than rest of the doses of sulphur.

Table.1 Effect of Zinc and Sulphur on Plant Height (cm), Primary Branches, Secondary Branches, Days to 50% Flowering, Number of Siliquae in Indian Mustard Variety Urvashi

Treatment	Plant Height (cm)			Primary Branches			Secondary Branches			Days to 50% Flowering			Number of Siliquae			
	Zinc levels (kg ha ⁻¹)	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled
0.0 (Zn₀)	177.20	175.46	176.33	5.61	5.68	5.64	9.49	9.90	9.69	56.87	57.57	57.22	242.62	258.63	250.62	
2.5 (Zn₁)	179.33	176.72	178.01	5.88	5.94	5.91	9.67	10.13	9.90	57.73	58.42	58.07	262.10	265.27	263.69	
5.0 (Zn₂)	180.21	178.29	179.26	6.11	6.17	6.14	9.97	10.39	10.18	58.68	59.12	58.90	268.57	268.50	268.53	
7.5 (Zn₃)	180.78	179.20	180.00	6.30	6.34	6.32	10.49	10.84	10.67	59.50	59.47	59.48	273.95	271.31	272.63	
10.0 (Zn₄)	181.32	179.85	180.58	6.76	6.72	6.74	11.09	11.38	11.23	60.06	60.02	60.04	277.94	277.35	277.65	
12.5 (Zn₅)	182.01	180.67	181.34	6.86	6.77	6.81	11.19	11.57	11.38	60.25	60.23	60.24	280.66	278.85	279.76	
SE(d)	0.58	0.44	0.35	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.23	0.21	0.15	11.44	2.85	5.90	
CD (p=0.05)	1.15	0.88	0.69	0.31	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.15	0.46	0.41	0.30	22.90	5.70	11.62	
Sulphur levels (kg ha⁻¹)																
0 (S₀)	175.74	173.59	174.67	4.41	4.51	4.46	8.66	8.77	8.72	57.63	57.33	57.48	230.06	240.93	235.50	
10 (S₁)	177.18	175.56	176.37	5.36	5.43	5.39	9.08	9.17	9.13	57.87	57.62	57.74	252.47	252.37	252.42	
20 (S₂)	179.46	176.83	178.14	5.93	6.01	5.97	9.63	10.00	9.82	58.31	58.70	58.50	262.57	262.21	262.39	
30 (S₃)	181.12	178.73	179.92	6.33	6.44	6.38	10.29	11.07	10.68	58.51	59.60	59.05	274.23	274.63	274.43	
40 (S₄)	183.07	182.40	182.73	7.47	7.27	7.37	11.83	12.40	12.12	59.68	60.30	59.99	287.09	286.92	287.01	
50 (S₅)	184.28	183.07	183.68	8.01	7.97	7.99	12.41	12.79	12.60	61.09	61.27	61.18	299.42	302.85	301.13	
SE (d)	0.51	0.71	0.53	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.53	9.93	2.91	5.17	
CD (p=0.05)	1.14	1.58	1.09	0.34	0.31	0.22	0.16	0.30	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.11	22.11	6.47	11.51	

Table.2 Effect of Zinc and Sulphur on Length of Siliqua (cm), Number of Seeds Siliqua⁻¹, Days aken to Maturity, Raw Seed Yield (Kg Plot⁻¹), Graded Seed yield (Kg Plot⁻¹) in Indian Mustard Variety Urvashi

Treatment	Length of Siliqua (cm)			Number of Seeds Siliqua ⁻¹			Days aken to Maturity			Raw Seed Yield (Kg Plot ⁻¹)			Graded Seed yield (Kg Plot ⁻¹)		
	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled
0.0 (Zn₀)	4.23	4.19	4.21	12.36	12.14	12.25	132.89	133.00	132.69	2.32	2.29	2.30	2.14	2.13	2.13
2.5 (Zn₁)	4.55	4.48	4.52	12.73	12.46	12.60	132.28	133.44	133.36	2.35	2.30	2.33	2.17	2.14	2.16
5.0 (Zn₂)	4.64	4.59	4.61	12.93	12.72	12.82	133.94	133.78	133.86	2.39	2.32	2.35	2.21	2.16	2.19
7.5 (Zn₃)	4.75	4.70	4.73	13.12	12.89	13.00	134.39	134.28	134.34	2.43	2.33	2.38	2.24	2.17	2.21
10.0 (Zn₄)	4.83	4.76	4.79	13.25	13.19	13.22	134.78	134.50	134.64	2.47	2.36	2.42	2.28	2.20	2.24
12.5 (Zn₅)	4.94	4.83	4.89	13.47	13.22	13.35	134.17	134.50	134.83	2.53	2.35	2.44	2.30	2.25	2.28
SE(d)	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.14	0.52	0.07	0.32	0.34	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.03
CD (p=0.05)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.29	0.10	0.15	0.64	0.68	0.46	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.06
Sulphur levels (kg ha⁻¹)															
0 (S₀)	4.32	4.25	4.28	11.87	11.76	11.82	132.50	131.72	132.11	2.24	2.29	2.22	1.97	1.95	1.96
10 (S₁)	4.42	4.45	4.43	12.14	12.08	12.11	133.22	133.22	133.22	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.06	2.06	2.06
20 (S₂)	4.52	4.49	4.51	12.43	12.35	12.39	133.67	133.56	133.61	2.36	2.32	2.32	2.14	2.09	2.11
30 (S₃)	4.67	4.65	4.66	12.86	12.93	12.89	134.33	134.39	134.36	2.43	2.33	2.38	2.25	2.18	2.21
40 (S₄)	4.90	4.81	4.85	13.67	13.68	13.67	134.89	135.28	135.08	2.54	2.36	2.49	2.41	2.34	2.38
50 (S₅)	5.12	4.90	5.01	14.90	13.82	14.36	135.33	135.33	135.33	2.60	2.35	2.53	2.52	2.43	2.48
SE (d)	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.42	0.27	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02
CD (p=0.05)	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.47	0.11	0.22	0.94	0.59	0.51	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.06	0.05

Table.3 Effect of Zinc and Sulphur on Raw Seed Yield (Kg ha⁻¹), Graded Seed Yield (Kg ha⁻¹), 1000-Seed Weight (g) in Indian Mustard Variety Urvashi

Treatment	Raw Seed Yield (Kg ha ⁻¹)			Graded Seed Yield (Kg ha ⁻¹)			1000-Seed Weight (g)		
	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled	2011-2012	2012-2013	Pooled
0.0 (Zn₀)	2571.55	2541.42	2556.48	2378.51	2360.84	2369.68	5.21	4.94	5.07
2.5 (Zn₁)	2609.18	2559.10	2584.14	2415.34	2383.14	2399.24	5.33	5.07	5.20
5.0 (Zn₂)	2651.59	2577.60	2614.60	2452.86	2383.24	2418.05	5.36	5.13	5.24
7.5 (Zn₃)	2698.21	2600.07	2649.14	2493.84	2403.49	2448.67	5.43	5.17	5.30
10.0 (Zn₄)	2731.61	2629.05	2680.33	2527.02	2443.06	2482.54	5.46	5.20	5.31
12.5 (Zn₅)	2775.44	2635.73	2705.59	2560.58	2444.66	2502.62	5.44	5.24	5.34
SE(d)	37.99	32.43	25.31	36.82	31.79	24.13	0.04	0.02	0.02
CD (p=0.05)	75.99	64.87	50.12	73.66	63.58	47.78	0.08	0.05	0.05
Sulphur levels (kg ha⁻¹)									
0 (S₀)	2484.51	2443.54	2464.03	2186.94	2162.52	2174.73	4.95	4.77	4.86
10 (S₁)	2559.63	2502.39	2531.01	2290.87	2232.97	2261.92	5.11	4.89	4.99
20 (S₂)	2617.76	2536.71	2577.24	2373.13	2321.23	2347.18	5.22	4.92	5.07
30 (S₃)	2688.75	2596.13	2642.44	2489.47	2416.98	2453.22	5.40	5.15	5.27
40 (S₄)	2819.60	2704.14	2759.37	2682.19	2595.97	2639.08	5.68	5.45	5.56
50 (S₅)	2877.32	2755.06	2816.19	2800.55	2693.74	2747.15	5.86	5.57	5.72
SE (d)	32.71	31.66	21.82	11.02	13.21	15.90	0.04	0.03	0.03
CD (p=0.05)	72.89	70.54	45.25	24.55	37.15	42.24	0.09	0.07	0.05

An increasing trends in plant height was reported with increasing doses of Zn and S application. Similar results were reported by Tripathi *et al.*, (2011), Verma *et al.*, (2012), Dubey *et al.*, (2013). Adequate sulphur supply is required for carbohydrate formation as it plays vital role in photosynthesis by influencing the formation of chlorophyll (Tisdale *et al.*, 1984) which ultimately improved growth and development of crop. The plant height increased significantly with increasing sulphur level up to 50 Kg S ha⁻¹, due to its essentiality in plant cell division especially in the activity of meristematic tissues and shoot development. Importance of sulphur in cell division, cell elongation and cell structure was also stated by (Tisdale *et al.*, 1984). Combination of 7.5 Kg Zn + 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ had registered significantly highest plant height during the investigation.

As far as days to taken 50 per cent flowering is concerned, application of various levels of zinc and sulphur exhibited significant effect. The application of zinc and sulphur delayed the 50 per cent flowering. Application of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ delayed the 50 per cent flowering significantly than the lower doses of zinc and sulphur. The interaction effect of different doses of zinc and sulphur did not influence to days taken of 50 per cent flowering of Indian mustard. The combination of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ had taken maximum days to 50 per cent flowering while minimum days taken for 50 per cent flowering in absolute control. Maurya (2012) reported that application of 60 Kg S ha⁻¹ had taken significantly more time for 50 per cent heading as compared to control in wheat.

Significantly highest days taken to maturity was recorded with the application of tested doses of zinc (10.0 Kg ha⁻¹) and sulphur (40 Kg ha⁻¹) as compared to rest of the doses of zinc and sulphur. The minimum number of days taken for maturity in control plot. The

interaction effect of zinc and sulphur did not influence significantly on days taken to maturity of Indian mustard.

Application of various doses of zinc and sulphur expressed significant effect on number of siliquae plant⁻¹. Application of 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ produced significantly more number of siliquae plant⁻¹ as compared to rest of the doses of sulphur. Though significantly highest number of siliquae plant⁻¹ was produced with the application of 12.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ but it was found to be statistically at par with 7.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹. The interaction effect of various levels of zinc and sulphur did not show significant differences on number of siliquae plant⁻¹. Significant increase in number of siliquae plant⁻¹ due to sulphur application had been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2007), Verma *et al.*, (2012) and Dubey *et al.*, (2013).

The siliqua length was significantly influenced by various doses of zinc and sulphur. Application of highest tested dose of zinc (12.5 Kg ha⁻¹) and sulphur (50 Kg ha⁻¹) produced significantly highest length of siliqua as compared to other levels of sulphur and zinc. The increase in length of siliqua of mustard with sulphur application have also been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2007) and Verma *et al.*, (2012). The increase in length of siliqua of Indian mustard due to zinc application have also been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2007) and Dubey *et al.*, (2013).

The application of various doses of zinc and sulphur showed significant effect on number of seeds siliqua⁻¹. The maximum number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ was recorded with the application of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ + 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ while minimum was obtained in without zinc and sulphur applied plot. The increase in number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ with the application of sulphur have also been reported by, Singh *et al.*, (2012) and Dubey *et al.*, (2013).

Increases in number of seeds siliqua⁻¹ due to zinc application have also been reported by several workers as such *et al.*, (2007) and Dubey *et al.*, (2013).

As far as concerned with the raw seed yield and graded seed yield exhibited significant effect by application of zinc and sulphur. Significantly highest raw seed yield and graded seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹ and Kg ha⁻¹) was produced with the application of 10.0 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ and 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ (Zn₅ × S₅) as compared to rest of the doses of zinc and sulphur. The minimum raw seed yield and graded seed yield was obtained in absolute control plot. The enhancement in the raw seed yield and graded seed yield may be attributed to the increase in morpho-physiological, yield attributes and 1000-seed weight. Progressive increase in seed yield of the crop with sulphur application was due to pivotal role of sulphur in the synthesis of protein and vitamin (Patel *et al.*, 2010). Test weight of seed increased with increasing sulphur levels and was attributed to the better availability and translocation of nutrients as well as photosynthate from source to sink. These results indicated that zinc application had substantial contribution to enhance carbohydrate metabolism, protein synthesis and auxin biosynthesis and these key factors together augmented seed yield. These results are in conformity with the findings of Shekhawat *et al.*, (2012), Verma *et al.*, (2012) and Dubey *et al.*, (2013). The increase in raw and graded seed yield due to application of zinc and sulphur have also been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2007), Patel *et al.*, (2010), Kumar and Trivedi (2011), Verma *et al.*, (2012), Singh *et al.*, (2012).

The effect of various levels of zinc and sulphur did not influence significantly on raw seed yield and graded seed yield of Indian mustard. Numerically highest raw seed yield and graded seed yield (Kg plot⁻¹ and Kg ha⁻¹)

was recorded with the combination of 12.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ + 50 Kg S ha⁻¹ (Zn₅ × S₅) while it was minimum in absolute control plot. Jat *et al.*, (2008) reported that combined application of 2.5 Kg Zn ha⁻¹ + 40 Kg S ha⁻¹ significantly increased seed yield and yield attributes of mustard. Similar results were obtained by Verma *et al.*, (2012), Dubey *et al.*, (2013) and Chaudhary *et al.*, (2014).

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