

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.906.337>

Influence of Integrated Nutrients on Growth and Yield Attributes of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Crop [Cv.PBW-343] in Inseptisol

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ABSTRACT

The influence of combined application of farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ and or integrated use of different nitrogen levels with seed inoculation of bio-fertilizers was resulted positive effect, under the topic entitled “Influence of integrated nutrients on growth and yield attributes of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) crop [Cv.PBW-343] in Inseptisol” during cumulative study period of 2018-19 and 2019-20, at research farm, department of soil science and agricultural chemistry, Sam Higginbottom university of agriculture, technology and sciences, which is located at 25°58' N latitude and 81° 52' E longitude with an altitude of 98 meter above mean sea level and is situated 5km away on the right bank of Yamuna river, Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh. Among twelve treatments, during field experimentation, the conjunctive use of farm yard manure, seed inoculation with *Azotobacter* spp and *Azospirillum* spp and different nitrogen levels, together come with best results significantly. However, the growth factors including pre-harvest parameters (like plant height, number of green leaves plant⁻¹, number of tillers plant⁻¹, dry weight plant⁻¹ which was observed at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing, opined significantly highest in treatment (T₆) registering 75% nitrogen + farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobacter* spp + *Azospirillum* spp (3kg ha⁻¹) + Zn (ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg ha⁻¹), which in turn ultimately gave the highest cumulative mean of economic productivity (62.79 q ha⁻¹), straw yield (93.52 q ha⁻¹), biological yield (156.22qha⁻¹), percent harvest index (40.13%),in comparison with chemical treatment (T₃) alone over control (T₁). Thus, integrated nutrient management pronounced its importance in the field of agriculture through supreme yield potential, diminishing the production cost and raising up soil health could be achieved.

Keywords

Bio-fertilizers,
Farm Yard Manure
(FYM), Integrated
Nutrient
Management
(INM), Yield
attributes,
Productivity, etc.

Article Info

Accepted:
20 May 2020
Available Online:
10 June 2020

Introduction

Wheat is the staple food in the traditional wheat growing northwest and central India. Wheat yields in largely irrigated northern

India (Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh) are about 4.5 to 5.0 t ha⁻¹, while grain yields in western and central states (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and parts of Uttar Pradesh) are relatively lower at 1.5 to

3.0 tons per hectare, (Grain and Feed Annual 2019). Globally, wheat occupies respectively the first position in terms of acreage, hovering around 267 million hectares (mha) with an annual production of 902 million tonnes (MT). In India, Uttar Pradesh holds the first rank in wheat area (9.75 million ha) as well as production (31.88 million tonnes) during 2017-18, (Borse *et al.*, 2019). On account of containing world energy crisis and spiraling prices of chemical fertilizer, by means of a high annual productivity of crops resulting in removal of nutrients in substantial amounts that exceed replenishment through chemical fertilizer and manures ultimately leading to poor soil health. Regarding lack of knowledge about the benefits of organic usages, people started using in-organic chemical fertilizers in indiscriminate way to maintain crop productivity. Such emerging trends of indiscriminate use of fertilizer without use of organic sources of nutrients are also responsible for deterioration of soil health. One of the best ways to optimize crop productivity and maintaining a healthy ecosystem, achieved by providing the necessary conditions and the need for greater use of bio-fertilizers and organics. Hence, the concept of integrated nutrient management which was assumed a greater importance in agricultural economy and has vital significance for meliorate and preserving soil health for heighten and substantiate agricultural production was of utmost importance for India's food and nutritional security. This challenge can be met by larger and more efficient use of fertilizers and organic sources. Thus, making yield supreme, diminishing the production cost and boosting up soil health could be achieved.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted during the cumulative period, beginning from *rabi* seasons 2018-19 and 2019-20 at research

farm, department of soil science and agricultural chemistry, Sam Higginbottom university of agriculture, technology and sciences, which is located at 25°58' north latitude and 81° 52' east longitude with an altitude of 98 meter above mean sea level and is situated 5km away on the right bank of Yamuna river, Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh.

The excavated soil sample from experimental site, mentioned that, the land topography range was nearly levelled with 1-3% slope, soil is of sandy loam texture belongs to order *Inceptisol* and sub group *Typic Ustipsamment* with neutral to alkaline in reaction (6.82), electrical conductivity was non-saline (0.30 dSm⁻¹) in nature, low organic carbon content (0.319%), low to medium available nitrogen (151 kg ha⁻¹), available phosphorous (14.80 kg ha⁻¹) and available potassium (240.3kg ha⁻¹).

The layout of the research field was depicted in randomized block design with twelve treatment combinations (Table 1) which is replicated thrice, recommended dose of fertilizers *i.e.* nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium (100%) was applied in the ratio of 120:60:40 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. The sources of nitrogen was through urea (46% N), phosphorus through single super phosphate (16% P₂O₅), potash through muriate of potash (60% K₂O) and zinc through zinc sulphate (21% Zn). The bio-fertilizers *i.e.* *Azotobacter* spp and *Azospirillum* spp used as seed inoculant, was applied at 3 kg ha⁻¹ with 5 kg of well decomposed farm yard manure and was applied at 5cm depth in furrows, just before the seed sowing which is carried out on 13th and 14th of November month during 2018 and 2019 with row spacing of 22.5 cm and plant spacing of 5 cm.

Wheat cultivar PBW 343, an Attila sib, is a selection made at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, India, from a

set of lines called “Veery wheat derivatives” developed at CIMMYT, Mexico, based on an initial round of spring wheat × winter wheat hybridization. After its release in the North West Plain Zone (NWPZ) of India in 1995, PBW 343 emerged as a mega cultivar.

The study hypothesised that, the integrated nutrients like farmyard manure, nitrogen levels with zinc as micronutrient and bio-fertilizer *i.e.* “nitroxin” containing *Azotobacter* spp and *Azospirillum* spp was used in testing the performance of wheat cv. PBW-343 var (which is a popular, high yielding modern variety with medium to high tillering ability. It matures in 130-135 days and yields about 46-50q grain ha⁻¹), and knowing nutrient availability in soil.

During, cumulative study period 2018-19 and 2019-20, the growth factors including pre-harvest parameters (like plant height, number of green leaves plant⁻¹, number of tillers plant⁻¹, dry weight plant⁻¹, days taken to 50% spike head emergence, days taken to 50% flowering and days to physiological maturity) and post-harvest parameters (like spike length, spike weight, number of grains spike⁻¹, 1000 seed test weight, grain yield, straw yield, biological yield and harvest index), are discussed in brief as follows.

Pre-harvest observations recorded during growth stages

Plant height (cm)

Plant height was noted randomly from selected 5 tagged plants within a net plot area of experimental unit, from base of the plant to the base of the last fully opened leaf tip during vegetative phase at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing. Mean average height of the five plants was calculated and then expressed in cm.

Number of green leaves plant⁻¹

To find out total number of green leaves produced plant⁻¹, all the leaves was counted from five randomly selected plants at 30, 60 and 90 days after sowing, their average was worked out and taken as the number of green leaves plant⁻¹.

Dry matter accumulation plant⁻¹ (gm)

Five plant samples were collected randomly from each plot and uprooted carefully at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing. After removing roots, samples kept for sun drying for 2-3 days, later the plant samples were oven dried at 60-65⁰C for 48 hours to a constant weight. The sample was weighed on an electronic balance and average of it calculated and expressed in grams.

Number of tillers plant⁻¹

From the five tagged plants which was selected at random at each plot, individually total number tillers were counted and mean of it taken into consideration at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing.

Days taken to fifty per cent ear head emergence

A plant was observed daily for ear head emergence. Days taken to ear head emergence in wheat crop was recorded as the number of days on which fifty per cent tillers showed ears in the plot was considered as date of fifty per cent ear head emergence. The number of days taken from the date of sowing to heading was calculated and expressed in number of days taken for fifty per cent ear emergence.

Days taken to fifty per cent flowering stage

The plant was observed for flowering. The number of days taken from the date of sowing

to flowering of the fifty per cent plants in each treatment was recorded.

Days taken to physiological maturity

Number of days to maturity of wheat was recorded from the date of sowing to the date when fifty per cent of plants showed yellowing or drying of straw of crop.

Post-harvest observations recorded during growth stages

Length of spike (cm)

Effective spike length was taken from wheat crop by selecting five healthy tagged plants at random from each plot during crop harvest. The average length of the panicle was measured with the scale from the base to the tip of the spike.

During spike length measurement awns were not included and mean was expressed in cm.

Weight of spike (gm)

Recording the five worthy tagged plants of wheat crop from the experimental site, plot wise at harvest by using electronic balance and average of it was calculated.

Number of grains spike⁻¹

Similarly, five spikes from randomly selected tagged plants in each plot at harvest were considered. These spikes have been threshed separately and counted total number of grains. The average of five spikes was taken as the number of grains spike⁻¹.

1000 seed test weight (gm)

Here one thousand grains were counted from each plot through random seed sampling and samples was kept for air drying in an oven at

60°C till the weight of the sample became constant later sample was weighed and expressed in grams.

Grain yield (q ha⁻¹)

After the harvesting of wheat crop produces from net plot, was threshed manually by beating them against hard surface, winnowed and cleaned separately.

The grain yield from each plot was recorded in kg plot⁻¹ and finally converted into q ha⁻¹. Maintained wheat at 12 per cent moisture.

Straw yield (q ha⁻¹)

Before threshing operation to start, the bundle weight has been recorded plot wise which includes straw and grain. Later straw weight (kg) was recorded after subtracting grain weight (kg) from the whole bundle weight (kg), which was then expressed in q ha⁻¹.

Biological yield (q ha⁻¹)

In order to know the biological yield of wheat crop, both the straw yield and grain yield from the bundle weight of each net plot was recorded two days after harvest and converted into q ha⁻¹.

Harvest index (%)

The harvest index was calculated by using the formula given by Nichiporovich (1995)

$$\text{Harvest index (\%)} = \frac{\text{Economic yield}}{\text{Biological yield}} \times 100$$

Here, the economic yield was the grain yield and biological yield was the both grain and straw yield.

Statistical analysis

The data averaged into respective parameter requisite was recorded and subjected to suitable transformation by “Analysis of variance technique”. After analysis, data was accommodated in the table as per the needs of objectives for interpretation of results. For testing the hypothesis, the following ANOVA table was used. The significant and non-significant treatment effect was judged with the help of ‘F’ (variance ratio) table. If the calculated value exceeds the table value, the effect was considered to be significant. The standard procedures in agriculture statistics given by (Gomez, 1984), was consulted throughout. The interpretation of data will be done by using the critical difference value calculated at 0.05 probability level. The level of significance will be expressed at 0.05 probabilities.

Results and Discussion

The combined effect of organic nutrients and inorganic sources i.e. nitrogen levels on plant height, number of green leaves plant⁻¹, number of tillers plant⁻¹, dry weight plant⁻¹ of wheat at different growth intervals was observed at 30, 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing, during the experimental year 2018-19 and 2019-20. In view to this, the data pertaining to plant height was found advanced and maximum at the stage of physiological maturity in applied sources and levels of nutrients imposed, during both the years of investigation.

At 30 days after sowing, it was noticed that on addition of calculated amount of plant nutrients through organic sources (farm yard manure, *Azotobactor* spp and *Azospirillum* spp) and in-organic nitrogen levels, increased plant height of the wheat crop compared to untreated plot (control), which showed non-significant in T₉ (40.88 cm during 2018-19,

41.05cm during 2019-20 and 40.96 cm on pooled basis) when applied with 75% N + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobactor* + *Azospirillum* (3kg ha⁻¹) + Zn, in comparison to control (T₁) i.e. 36.17, 36.32 and 35.30 cm, followed by treatment (T₆) i.e. 75 % nitrogen + farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobactor* spp + *Azospirillum* spp (3kg ha⁻¹), i.e. 39.97, 40.25 and 40.11 cm, respectively (table 2). Alike trend continues with respect to number of green leaves plant⁻¹, i.e. 7.23, 7.46 and 7.35, number of tillers plant⁻¹, i.e. 3.26, 3.40 and 3.33, dry weight plant⁻¹, i.e. 1.04, 0.97 and 1.01 gm, respectively, where they found significantly highest in treatment (T₉), in comparison to control (T₁), i.e. 6.00, 6.80 and 6.40, 2.26, 2.33 and 2.30, 0.90, 0.83 and 0.86 gm, respectively, during 2018-19, 2019-20 and on pooled basis, are presented in table 3, 4 and 5.

Likewise, at 60 days after sowing, the plant height of wheat increased significantly to the magnitude of 62.66 cm, 62.83 cm and 62.74 cm (during 2018-19, 2019-20 and on pooled basis, respectively) was observed under the treatment (T₉) with 75% nitrogen + farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobactor* spp + *Azospirillum* spp (3kg ha⁻¹) + zinc, followed by treatment (T₆) with 75% nitrogen + farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobactor* spp + *Azospirillum* spp (3kg ha⁻¹), i.e. 61.75, 62.03 and 61.89 cm, both were statistically at par with each other. The lowest plant height was recorded with treatment T₁ (untreated plot), i.e. 57.95, 57.17 and 57.08 cm, respectively, (table 2). Similar result was found significantly highest with respect to number of green leaves plant⁻¹, i.e. 20.23, 22.03 and 21.16, number of tillers plant⁻¹, i.e. 6.76, 6.96, and 6.86, dry weight plant⁻¹, 11.83, 12.66 and 12.25gm, respectively, at treatment (T₉), followed by treatment (T₆), i.e. 20.20, 21.33 and 20.66, 6.66, 6.83 and 6.75, 11.33, 12.66 and 12.16 gm, respectively. The lowest number of green leaves plant⁻¹, i.e. 15.80,

16.66 and 16.23, number of tillers plant⁻¹, *i.e.*5.53, 5.63 and 5.58, dry weight plant⁻¹, *i.e.*9.66, 10.00 and 9.83 gm, respectively, was recorded with treatment T₁ (untreated plot). The data are presented in table 3, 4 and 5.

Significantly lesser observations, with regard to plant height, *i.e.*118.44, 119.48 and 118.53 cm, number of green leaves plant⁻¹, *i.e.*32.00, 34.33 and 33.16, number of tillers plant⁻¹, *i.e.*9.00, 9.33 and 9.16, dry weight plant⁻¹, *i.e.*15.43, 16.20 and 15.66 gm, respectively, was noted in treatment (T₁), when compared with highest treatment (T₉), *i.e.*123.45, 123.62 and 123.53 cm, 39.33, 41.00 and 40.16, 11.16 and 12.46, 11.83, 17.83, 18.90 and 18.00 gm, respectively, during both years as well as on pooled basis at 90 days after sowing. The data are presented in table 2, 3, 4 and 5.

But at 120 days after sowing, parameters like plant height⁻¹, number of tillers plant⁻¹ and dry weight plant⁻¹ are considered and result was proved significantly highest in treatment (T₉), *i.e.*125.24, 125.41 and 125.32 cm, 13.50, 11.50 and 13.08, 21.96, 23.33 and 22.50 gm, respectively, as followed by treatment (T₆), *i.e.*124.20, 124.48 and 124.34 cm, 12.43, 13.16 and 12.75, 21.53, 23.00 and 22.16 gm, respectively, over control (T₁), *i.e.*119.35, 120.00 and 119.94 cm, 10.13, 10.83 and 10.58, 19.06, 20.50 and 19.78 gm, respectively, which was found lowest, during both years as well as on pooled basis. The data are presented in table 2, 4 and 5.

The advancement of higher plant height between the crop growth period, the reason might be indicating that better effect pronounced with synchronized availability of essential plant nutrients to the crop. Similar findings were also recorded (Brar *et al.*, 2015).

The increased height of wheat plants at different growth stages with the increase

levels of fertilizer and farm yard manure which might be attributed to the increase in the length of internodes and the number of internodes per stem (Rehman *et al.*, 2010) and because of their slow release of nutrients, besides supplying other micro-nutrients essential to plant growth (Ghanshyam *et al.*, 2010) Moreover, nitrogen encourages the cell elongation, cell division and cell multiplication leading to an overall increasing in vegetative growth wheat plant particularly plant height. The results from the experimental field are in harmony with findings (Kaushik *et al.*, 2012) (Singh *et al.*, 2013) (Soleimanzadeh and Gooshchi, 2013).

It might be the reason that, increasing in translocation and transportation of N and P by biological supply results in more chlorophyll content intern a greater number of green leaves per plant at all stages. The balanced supply of nutrients plays an important role for rapid growth and development of a crop. Organic manures supply both macro and micro-nutrients and also improve the availability of native nutrients. Hence higher the plant growth, higher number of green leaves obtained. Similar findings are in collaboration (Amanullah *et al.*, 2014) (Lehoczky *et al.*, 2012) (Ali *et al.*, 2015).

Consequently, increased nutrient content in soil in combination of organics and inorganics increased the respective nutrient content in the plants at tillering stage resulting in a significant increase in number of tillers plant⁻¹ (Sharma, 2009) (Jat *et al.*, 2013). The progressive development on number of tillers plant⁻¹ led by the vegetative and reproductive growth of the plant which affected positively by application of organic manures *i.e.* FYM and vermicompost and supply of photosynthates for the formation of yield components. These results are in agreement with those reported (Yadav *et al.*, 2009) and (Verma *et al.*, 2015).

The reason for increasing trend in dry matter accumulation in T₉ might be due to organic matter content in soil and its uptake by crop plant for its growth improvement directly or indirectly. Large amount of macro nutrients and micro nutrients are present in the organic matter and humic is a substance which is produce in the soil by the decomposition of organic material and this material is very useful for the growth of the plant (Noreen and Noreen, 2014; Chopra *et al.*, 2016; Meena *et al.*, 2013; Pandey and Singh, 2015).

Direct relationship existed between pre-harvest and post-harvest parameters with respect to grain yield, straw yield, biological yield and harvest index, which paid the way for maximizing the production and productivity of wheat crop during the cumulative study period.

Significantly highest grain yield of 61.20, 64.38 and 62.79 q ha⁻¹, straw yield of 92.35, 94.70 and 93.52 q ha⁻¹, biological yield of 153.37, 159.08 and 156.22 q ha⁻¹, and percent harvest index with of 39.79, 40.46 and 40.13 %, respectively, was opined in treatment (T₉) registering 75% N + FYM @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobacter* + *Azospirillum* (3kg ha⁻¹) + Zn (ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg ha⁻¹) in comparison with T₃ having 100 % RDF alone, *i.e.* grain yield (44.52, 45.40 and 44.96 q ha⁻¹), straw yield (68.34, 72.77 and 70.53 q ha⁻¹), biological yield (112.86, 118.17 and 115.52 q ha⁻¹) and percent harvest index (39.42, 38.42 and 38.92 %) over control (T₁), *i.e.* 25.38, 25.86 and 25.62 q ha⁻¹ in grain yield, 42.42, 44.78 and 43.54 q ha⁻¹ in straw yield, 67.80, 70.64 and 69.22 q ha⁻¹ in biological yield and 36.15, 36.36 and 36.26 %, in harvest index, which was found lowest, during 2018-19, 2019-20 and on pooled basis.

However, treatment (T₉), followed by treatment (T₆), [75% nitrogen +farm yard manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ + *Azotobacter* spp +

Azospirillum spp (3kg ha⁻¹), *i.e.* 54.15, 54.65, 54.40 q ha⁻¹ of grain yield, 80.30, 90.79, 85.54 q ha⁻¹ of straw yield, 134.45, 145.30, 139.88 q ha⁻¹ of biological yield and percent harvest index with of 42.21, 39.74 and 40.98%, respectively, in which both are statistically at par with each other, during both the years and on pooled basis. The data are presented in table 6 and 7.

It might be also due to steady decomposition of farm yard manure and release of nutrients throughout the crop growth period coupled with better nutrient assimilation in developing reproductive structures, greater availability of metabolites (photosynthates), have resulted positive information of yield components which ultimately improved the yield of the crop. Similar findings are in collaboration (Kumar *et al.*, 2015; Singh *et al.*, 2016; Singh *et al.*, 2010; Zahoor, 2014).

The reason for increase in grain and straw yield as well as harvest index, might be due to application of zinc fertilizer, which play an important role in biosynthesis of the indole acetic acid and initiation of primordia for reproductive parts and a result of favourable effect of zinc on the metabolic reactions within the plants. The results are in close conformity with findings (Goswami, 2007; Singh *et al.*, 2012).

The significant enhancement of biological yield and harvest index, in organically treated plot, might be due to double-inoculation of *Azotobacter* spp. and *Azospirillum* spp. with its positive effect in increasing nitrite production which in-turn increases formation of lateral roots. And also increasing nitrate accumulation reflects on increased biomass and nitrate content. The results are in conformity (Bashan *et al.*, 2005) (Jat *et al.*, 2013) (Patel *et al.*, 2014) (Kandil *et al.*, 2011).

Table.1 Experimental treatment combination of in-organic fertilizer, organic manure and bio-fertilizers

Treatments	Rabi(Wheat-var PBW-343)
T ₁	Absolute control
T ₂	75 % N
T ₃	N ₁₂₀ P ₆₀ K ₄₀
T ₄	T ₂ + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹
T ₅	T ₂ + <i>Azotobacter</i> spp and <i>Azospirillum</i> spp @3kg ha ⁻¹
T ₆	T ₄ + <i>Azotobacter</i> spp and <i>Azospirillum</i> spp @3kg ha ⁻¹
T ₇	T ₂ + Zn @ 25 kgha ⁻¹
T ₈	T ₄ + Zn@ 25 kgha ⁻¹
T ₉	T ₅ + Zn @ 25 kgha ⁻¹
T ₁₀	50 % N + FYM @ 5 t ha ⁻¹
T ₁₁	50%N + <i>Azotobacter</i> spp and <i>Azospirillum</i> spp @3kg ha ⁻¹
T ₁₂	T ₁₀ + <i>Azotobacter</i> spp and <i>Azospirillum</i> spp @3kg ha ⁻¹ + Zn @ 25 kgha ⁻¹

Note: Basal dose of phosphorus (60 kg ha⁻¹), potassium (40 kg ha⁻¹) and zinc sulphate (25 kg ha⁻¹) was applied at the start of the experiment

Table.2 Effect on plant height (cm) at different growth intervals of wheat as influenced by sources and nitrogen levels

T	Plant height (cm) in DAS (Days After Sowing)											
	2018-19				2019-20				Pooled			
	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120
T ₁	36.17	57.95	118.44	119.35	36.32	57.17	119.48	120.01	35.30	57.08	118.53	119.94
T ₂	37.60	60.08	118.74	120.41	38.11	58.10	118.89	120.56	36.24	59.45	118.81	120.48
T ₃	39.23	61.01	121.80	121.11	37.91	59.69	119.16	121.31	37.81	61.58	120.38	121.21
T ₄	38.73	60.51	121.30	122.02	38.92	60.70	121.49	122.21	39.31	60.79	121.88	122.12
T ₅	37.70	59.48	120.27	121.03	37.88	59.66	120.45	121.21	37.79	59.57	120.36	121.12
T ₆	39.97	61.75	122.54	124.20	40.25	62.03	122.82	124.48	40.11	61.89	122.68	124.34
T ₇	37.97	59.38	120.17	120.81	37.74	59.52	120.31	120.95	37.67	60.15	120.24	120.88
T ₈	39.67	61.45	119.87	122.90	39.92	61.70	121.96	123.05	39.80	61.09	121.58	122.98
T ₉	40.88	62.66	123.45	125.24	41.05	62.83	123.62	125.41	40.96	62.74	123.53	125.32
T ₁₀	35.20	56.98	118.90	121.47	35.39	60.22	118.63	121.66	38.04	58.02	119.03	121.56
T ₁₁	37.71	59.49	120.28	120.44	39.39	60.86	120.48	120.70	39.01	59.59	119.42	120.57
T ₁₂	38.93	60.71	121.50	122.73	39.08	61.17	121.65	122.89	38.83	60.61	121.40	122.81
F test	NS	S	S	S	NS	S	S	S	NS	S	S	S
S. Ed.	1.600	1.138	1.417	1.475	1.600	1.138	1.417	1.475	1.600	1.138	1.417	1.475
C. D.	3.302	2.349	2.925	3.045	3.302	2.349	2.925	3.045	3.302	2.349	2.925	3.045

Note: CD at 0.05 level of significance (probability), T-Treatments, S-significant, NS-Non significant

Table.3 Effect on number of green leaves plant⁻¹ at different growth intervals of wheat as influenced by sources and nitrogen levels

T	Number of green leaves plant ⁻¹ in DAS (Days After Sowing)								
	2018-19			2019-20			Pooled		
	30	60	90	30	60	90	30	60	90
T ₁	6.00	15.80	32.00	6.80	16.66	34.33	6.40	16.23	33.16
T ₂	6.13	16.13	34.23	6.96	18.06	36.43	6.55	17.16	35.33
T ₃	6.53	18.03	36.00	7.20	19.48	38.29	6.83	18.83	37.16
T ₄	6.86	18.86	36.66	7.13	20.61	39.00	7.00	19.66	37.83
T ₅	6.26	17.86	35.00	7.06	19.12	38.00	6.73	18.33	36.66
T ₆	7.10	20.20	38.67	7.40	21.33	40.65	7.25	20.66	39.66
T ₇	6.20	17.10	34.36	7.03	18.62	37.66	6.65	17.83	36.33
T ₈	7.03	19.46	38.19	7.20	21.01	40.14	7.11	20.33	39.16
T ₉	7.23	20.23	39.33	7.46	22.03	41.00	7.35	21.16	40.16
T ₁₀	6.46	18.20	36.04	7.26	20.00	38.66	6.90	19.16	37.33
T ₁₁	6.40	16.53	35.33	6.96	18.77	37.03	6.58	17.50	35.66
T ₁₂	7.00	18.96	37.35	7.13	21.00	39.31	7.06	19.83	38.33
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed.	0.288	1.641	1.581	0.156	1.445	1.294	0.175	1.543	1.144
C. D.	0.602	2.062	3.300	0.326	3.017	2.701	0.366	2.539	2.387
Note: CD at 0.05 level of significance (probability), T-Treatments, S-significant.									

Table.4 Effect on number of tillers plant⁻¹ at different growth intervals of wheat as influenced by different sources and nitrogen levels

T	Number of tillers plant ⁻¹ in DAS (Days After Sowing)											
	2018-19				2019-20				Pooled			
	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120
T ₁	2.26	5.53	09.00	10.13	2.33	5.63	09.33	10.83	2.30	5.58	09.16	10.58
T ₂	2.55	5.99	09.33	11.03	2.61	5.93	09.60	11.44	2.50	5.93	09.50	11.41
T ₃	2.78	6.23	10.08	11.90	2.94	6.36	10.42	12.59	2.86	6.30	10.25	12.00
T ₄	2.90	6.43	10.33	12.20	3.10	6.56	10.83	12.67	3.00	6.50	10.58	12.33
T ₅	2.73	6.13	09.50	11.23	2.86	6.26	10.01	12.16	2.80	6.20	09.75	11.75
T ₆	3.10	6.66	11.00	12.43	3.36	6.83	11.66	13.16	3.23	6.75	11.33	12.75
T ₇	2.60	6.10	09.45	11.16	2.76	6.23	10.05	12.00	2.68	6.16	09.75	11.66
T ₈	3.03	6.60	10.64	12.36	3.26	6.76	11.35	13.02	3.15	6.68	11.00	12.58
T ₉	3.26	6.76	11.16	12.46	3.40	6.96	11.83	13.50	3.33	6.86	11.50	13.08
T ₁₀	2.83	6.33	10.16	11.93	3.03	6.46	10.66	12.66	2.93	6.40	10.41	12.25
T ₁₁	2.39	5.93	09.38	11.06	2.64	6.14	09.66	11.52	2.60	6.06	09.50	11.45
T ₁₂	3.00	6.31	10.27	12.26	3.20	6.88	11.39	13.02	3.10	6.58	10.83	12.58
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed.	0.112	0.148	0.614	0.675	0.126	0.159	0.653	0.602	0.080	0.139	0.579	0.386
C. D.	0.233	0.310	1.282	1.002	0.263	0.333	1.363	1.256	0.167	0.290	1.208	0.805
Note: CD at 0.05 level of significance (probability), T-Treatments, S-significant.												

Table.5 Effect on dry matter accumulation plant⁻¹ at different growth intervals of wheat as influenced by different sources and nitrogen levels

T	Dry matter accumulation plant ⁻¹ in DAS (Days After Sowing)											
	2018-19				2019-20				Pooled			
	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120	30	60	90	120
T ₁	0.90	9.66	15.43	19.06	0.83	10.00	16.20	20.50	0.86	9.83	15.66	19.78
T ₂	0.94	10.40	16.40	20.20	0.87	10.66	16.73	21.16	0.90	10.50	16.66	20.58
T ₃	0.97	10.93	17.10	20.46	0.91	11.16	17.26	22.00	0.95	11.16	17.33	21.50
T ₄	0.99	11.10	17.20	20.77	0.91	11.66	17.40	22.50	0.96	11.41	17.58	21.66
T ₅	0.96	10.86	17.03	20.46	0.90	11.00	17.23	21.66	0.93	10.75	16.91	21.08
T ₆	1.02	11.33	17.70	21.53	0.95	12.66	18.70	23.00	0.99	12.16	17.83	22.16
T ₇	0.96	10.63	16.86	20.43	0.90	11.00	17.20	21.66	0.93	10.83	17.16	21.08
T ₈	1.01	11.26	17.56	21.20	0.93	12.00	18.06	22.83	0.98	11.66	17.81	22.08
T ₉	1.04	11.83	17.83	21.96	0.97	12.66	18.90	23.33	1.01	12.25	18.00	22.50
T ₁₀	0.99	11.02	17.15	20.60	0.92	11.33	17.30	22.33	0.94	11.00	17.25	21.33
T ₁₁	0.95	10.53	16.73	20.30	0.89	10.66	17.10	21.33	0.93	10.50	16.83	20.75
T ₁₂	1.00	11.10	17.53	21.03	0.93	12.00	17.53	22.83	0.96	11.66	17.50	21.91
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed.	0.052	0.627	0.649	0.691	0.014	0.576	0.589	0.609	0.028	0.436	0.301	0.451
C. D.	0.040	1.003	1.012	0.120	0.030	1.202	1.229	0.280	0.058	0.909	0.628	0.940
Note: CD at 0.05 level of significance (probability), T-Treatments, S-significant.												

Table.6 Effect on post harvest parameters during wheat cultivation as influenced by different sources and nitrogen levels

Treatments	Grain yield (q ha ⁻¹)			Straw yield(q ha ⁻¹)		
	2018-19	2019-20	Pooled	2018-19	2019-20	Pooled
T ₁	25.38	25.86	25.62	42.42	44.78	43.54
T ₂	33.27	33.77	33.52	58.68	59.09	58.86
T ₃	44.52	45.40	44.96	68.34	72.77	70.53
T ₄	49.59	50.06	49.83	76.63	77.13	76.88
T ₅	44.16	44.63	44.40	69.29	67.75	68.52
T ₆	54.15	54.65	54.40	80.30	90.79	85.54
T ₇	40.66	41.14	40.90	63.00	64.02	63.54
T ₈	51.70	52.19	51.94	81.30	85.77	83.53
T ₉	61.20	64.38	62.79	92.35	94.70	93.52
T ₁₀	48.19	48.64	48.42	71.26	77.80	74.55
T ₁₁	40.66	41.10	40.88	55.61	62.37	59.54
T ₁₂	50.61	51.06	50.83	79.97	80.41	80.19
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed. (±)	1.894	1.217	0.995	2.576	1.507	1.451
C. D. (P = 0.05)	3.954	2.540	2.077	5.378	3.145	3.029

Note: S-significant

Table.7 Effect on post harvest parameters during wheat cultivation as influenced by different sources and nitrogen levels

Treatments	Biological yield (q ha ⁻¹)			Harvest index(%)		
	2018-19	2019-20	Pooled	2018-19	2019-20	Pooled
T ₁	67.80	70.64	69.22	36.15	36.36	36.26
T ₂	91.75	92.85	92.30	37.46	36.60	37.03
T ₃	112.86	118.17	115.52	39.42	38.42	38.92
T ₄	126.21	127.12	126.67	38.92	39.71	39.32
T ₅	113.46	112.38	112.92	40.31	37.49	38.90
T ₆	134.45	145.30	139.88	42.21	39.74	40.98
T ₇	103.66	105.49	104.58	38.80	38.83	38.82
T ₈	133.00	137.9	135.48	40.30	38.47	39.39
T ₉	153.37	159.08	156.22	39.79	40.46	40.13
T ₁₀	119.45	126.43	122.94	39.24	39.32	39.28
T ₁₁	96.27	103.50	99.89	38.87	37.80	38.34
T ₁₂	130.58	131.47	131.02	39.34	39.36	39.35
F- test	S	S	S	S	S	S
S. Ed. (±)	3.076	2.235	1.927	1.449	0.606	0.695
C. D. (P = 0.05)	6.421	4.665	4.022	2.754	1.265	1.450

Note: S-significant

In conclusion, integrated nutrient supply which involves the conjunctive use of fertilizers and organic sources assumes greater importance in achieving higher yield potential, through its effective vegetative growth and reproductive growth. Ultimately, higher grain yield, straw yield, biological yield with harvest index lead to promising approach with regard to agriculture aspects. In farmer's affordable point of view, starting from examining inherent soil health quality up to fetching maximum production, productivity and profitability with higher

economic returns in fulfilling needs of hungry farmers.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful for ever-inspiring guidance, constant encouragement, keen interest and scholarly comments and constructive suggestions throughout the course of my studies and investigation, from, head of the department and staff, department of soil science and agricultural chemistry, Sam Higginbottom university of agriculture,

technology and sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh.

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How to cite this article:

Ramanandan, L. G., Narendra Swaroop, Arun Alferd David and Tarence Thomas. 2020. Influence of Integrated Nutrients on Growth and Yield Attributes of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Crop [Cv.PBW-343] in Inseptisol. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 9(06): 2781-2794. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.906.337>