



# Effect of Farm Yard Manure and Thiourea on Growth and Yield of Cluster Bean *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L) Taub

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## Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## ABSTRACT

The experiment comprising four treatments of FYM (control, 10:15:20 t FYM /ha) and four treatments of Thiourea (control, Thiourea @ 500:750:1000 ppm) thus, making sixteen treatment combinations were tested in randomized block design with three replications at Horticulture Farm, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner (Jaipur) during *Kharif* 2020-21. The study revealed that the application of FYM @ 20 t/ha along with thiourea @ 1000 ppm significantly increased the plant height (136.82 cm 60 DAS), number of branches (9.86), plant spread (49.31 cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf area (2472.64 cm<sup>2</sup>) at 60 DAS, chlorophyll content in leaves (1.97 mg/g) at 45 DAS, number of pod per plant (59.77), pod length (9.15 cm) fresh weight of pod per plant (121.30 g), pod yield (9913 kg/ha) and number of seed per pod (9.15) over control in cluster bean crop.

**Keywords:** Cluster bean crop; pod per plant; pod yield.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Vegetable Cluster bean [*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (L.) Taub.] commonly known by

its vernacular name "Guar" is an important leguminous (fabaceae) crop of *kharif* season in arid and semi-arid regions of India. The center of origin is the tropical Africa [1]. It is a drought

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sufferance leguminous crop because of tap rooting system and has high capacity to recover from water stress. The root "Guar" represents its originated from sanskrit word "Gauaahar" which mean cow fodder of the livestock. The crop live best even at moderate level of salinity and alkinity. It improve the soil fertility by fixing the atmospheric nitrogen 45 kg N /ha /year [2].

The crop is largely grown during rainy season, but it can also be grow well during summer season under irrigated condition. The main purpose of gaur grown for green fodder, vegetable, seed and green manuring. Vegetable cluster bean has emerged as an Industrial crop because of the presence of (galactomannan) guar gum in endosperm, which account about 30-35 per cent of seed weight. The most common property of guar gum is its capability to hydrate rapidly in cold water to attain a very high viscosity. Guar gum has mainly used in textile, cosmetic, papers, pharmaceutical, oil, petroleum, explosives, purification of potash, photography and food industries.

Maximum vegetable guar is being used as culinary purpose, paper, fresh as well as in different preparations. For food industries, it is mostly used to thicken and stabilize ice-cream, salad dressings, lollipops, bakery products and confectionery items. Guar seed meal, a by product of guar gum industry, forms thickened animals feed of huge value as it contains more than 42 percent protein against 31 per cent in guar seed. It contain vitamin-'C', vitamin-'A' and vitamin-'K' dietary fiber, folate iron and potassium. Its plant, seed and straw are rich source of nutritive fodder and feed for livestock [3].

It is generally cultivated in of urban, rural areas and also in kitchen gardens. India is the world largest producer of guar, contributing about 80 per cent of world production. The cultivated area under beans in india during 2018-19 was 229 lakh ha with the production of 2324 MT [4]. In Rajasthan, clusterbean is commonly grow in Barmer, Churu, Sriganganagar, Nagaur, Jalore, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jaipur and Alwar disticts. Rajasthan occupies first position in India both in area and production. It accounts nearly 82.1 per cent area and 70 per cent production in India. Rajasthan has an area of 30.33 lakh hectare, with production of 17.16 metric tonnes with a productivity of 566 kg/ha [5].

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was laid out at Horticulture Farm, S.K.N. Collage of Agriculture, Jobner, during *Kharif* season 2020-21. The experiment comprised of four doses of FYM (control, 10:15:20 t FYM /ha) and four treatments of Thiourea (control, Thiourea @ 500:750:1000 ppm) and thereby making 16 treatment combinations in randomized block design with three replications. The thiourea treatments were applied at 30 and 45 DAT and FYM at soil application (after bed preparation). A uniform dose of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> @ 500 kg/ha through SSP, K<sub>2</sub>O @ 100 kg /ha through MOP and Nitrogen @ 217 kg/ha through Urea were also applied at the time of field preparation. Cluster bean are planted at plot size 2.4 m x 2 m and spacing 60 cm x 20 cm were kept. Data were collected on growth attributes Plant height, Number of branches, plant spread, leaf area, chlorophyll content and yield attributes like number of pod per plant, pod length, fresh weight of pod per plant, pod yield per hectare and number of seed per pod. Five randomly selected plants were taken from each plot for observations at the time of growth and harvesting of crop.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results indicated that different doses of FYM and thiourea significantly affected the plant height, number of leaves, plant spread, leaf area, chlorophyll content as well as yield attributes like number of pod per plant, pod length, fresh weight of pod per plant, pod yield per hectare and number of seed per pod (Table 4.1 and 4.2). In different doses of FYM application of FYM @ 20 t/ha significantly increased the plant height (136.82 cm 60 DAS), number of branches (9.86), plant spread (49.31 cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf area (2472.64 cm<sup>2</sup>) at 60 DAS, chlorophyll content in leaves (1.97 mg/g) at 45 DAS, number of pod per plant (59.77), pod length (9.15 cm) fresh weight of pod per plant (121.30 g), pod yield (9913 kg/ha) and number of seed per pod (9.15) over control and FYM @ 10 t/ha, but statistically at par to FYM @ 15 t/ha. These findings clearly indicated that different doses of FYM played a significant role for enhancing the growth and yield of cluster bean. The increase in these attribute might be on account of overall improvement in the vegetative growth of the plant due to application of farm yard manure, which favourably induce flowering. Fruiting and ultimately resulted in increase in the number of cluster per plant and pod per cluster. Farm yard manure also produce phyto-hormones

Table 1. Effect of FYM and Thiourea on growth attributing characters of vegetable clusterbean

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	Number of branches per plant	Plant spread (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Chlorophyll content (mg/g)
<b>FYM</b>					
Control (S <sub>1</sub> )	110.54	8.21	41.19	2142.14	1.60
FYM @ 10 t/ha (S <sub>2</sub> )	120.64	8.82	44.17	2264.84	1.75
FYM @ 15 t/ha (S <sub>3</sub> )	129.96	9.39	46.85	2376.14	1.89
FYM @ 20 t/ha (S <sub>4</sub> )	136.82	9.86	49.31	2472.64	1.97
<b>Thiourea</b>					
Control (T <sub>1</sub> )	111.19	8.39	41.71	2147.27	1.66
Thiourea @ 500 ppm (T <sub>2</sub> )	123.03	8.92	44.62	2284.08	1.77
Thiourea @ 750 ppm (T <sub>3</sub> )	130.93	9.44	47.13	2386.98	1.87
Thiourea @ 1000 ppm (T <sub>4</sub> )	132.81	9.53	48.05	2435.43	1.90
SEm±	2.60	0.17	0.86	33.43	0.03
CD	7.50	0.50	2.49	96.53	0.09

Table 2. Effect of FYM and thiourea on yield and yield attributing characters of vegetable clusterbean

Treatment	Number of pod per plant	Pod length (cm)	Fresh weight of pod per plant (g)	Pod yield (q/ha)	Number of pod per pod
<b>FYM</b>					
Control (S <sub>1</sub> )	48.55	5.92	96.23	6399	6.02
FYM @ 10 t/ha (S <sub>2</sub> )	52.54	7.39	107.59	8091	7.29
FYM @ 15 t/ha (S <sub>3</sub> )	56.27	8.55	116.06	9462	8.55
FYM @ 20 t/ha (S <sub>4</sub> )	59.77	9.15	121.30	9913	9.15
<b>Thiourea</b>					
Control (T <sub>1</sub> )	49.05	6.23	95.19	7117	6.27
Thiourea @ 500 ppm (T <sub>2</sub> )	53.31	7.52	106.80	8086	7.52
Thiourea @ 750 ppm (T <sub>3</sub> )	57.05	8.46	116.96	9114	8.43
Thiourea @ 1000 ppm (T <sub>4</sub> )	57.73	8.79	122.22	9549	8.79
SEm±	1.24	0.22	1.86	1.61	0.22
CD	3.58	0.62	5.36	4.64	0.62

**Table 3. Interactive effect of FYM and thiourea on fresh weight of pod per plant of vegetable clusterbean**

Treatments	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>
T <sub>1</sub>	74.62	96.08	98.85	111.21
T <sub>2</sub>	86.68	107.01	113.90	119.61
T <sub>3</sub>	111.03	112.97	120.61	123.24
T <sub>4</sub>	112.58	114.31	130.88	131.12
SEm±	3.71			
CD (P=0.05)	10.72			

**Table 4. Interactive effect of FYM and thiourea on pod yield of vegetable clusterbean**

Treatments	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>
T <sub>1</sub>	4146	6811	8464	9047
T <sub>2</sub>	5885	7618	9328	9511
T <sub>3</sub>	7503	8884	9732	1033.5
T <sub>4</sub>	8060	9050	1032.5	1075.9
SEm±	3.21			
CD (P=0.05)	9.28			

and growth promoting substances that might increase plant growth and ultimately resulting higher yield, Pandya and Bhatt [6]. Similarly, the application thiourea @ 1000 ppm also had significant effect on plant height (132.81 cm 60 DAS), number of branches (9.53), plant spread (48.05 cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf area (2435.43 cm<sup>2</sup>) at 60 DAS, chlorophyll content in leaves (1.90 mg/g at 45 DAS, number of pod per plant (57.73), pod length (8.79 cm), fresh weight of pod per plant (122.22 g), pod yield (9549 kg/ha) and number of seed per pod (8.79). However thiourea @ 1000 ppm was found statistically at par with 750 ppm thiourea to each other in all these growth and yield parameters. The significant variation in growth characters and yield obtained with thiourea application was most possible due to enhance photo synthesis favoured by both improved source to sink relationship and photo synthesis effect. The bio regulatory effect of thiourea, mostly through translocation of photo synthates to sink and mobilization of dry matter which ultimately improved the yield, Kumar and Kaushik [7].

### 3.1 Interactive Effect

The interactive influence of treatments showed that increase in level of FYM and foliar spray of thiourea resulted in maximum fresh weight of pod per plant and pod yield yield of cluster bean under treatment combination S<sub>4</sub>T<sub>4</sub> (FYM @ 20 t/ha along with thiourea @ 1000 ppm). The increase in yield have been reported to be

associated with the release of macro and micro nutrients. The beneficial response of FYM and thiourea on pod yield of cluster bean might also be attributed to availability of sufficient amount of plant nutrients in balanced form throughout the growth period and especially at critical growth periods of crop resulting in better uptake, plant vigour and superior yield attributes.

### 4. CONCLUSION

Combined application of FYM @ 20 t/ha along with foliar spray of thiourea @ 1000 ppm was found significantly better in terms of plant height (136.82 cm 60 DAS), number of branches (9.86), plant spread (49.31 cm<sup>2</sup>), leaf area (2472.64 cm<sup>2</sup>) at 60 DAS, chlorophyll content in leaves (1.97 mg/g) at 45 DAS, number of pod per plant (59.77), pod length (9.15 cm), fresh weight of pod per plant (121.30 g), pod yield (9913 kg/ha) and number of seed per pod (9.15), respectively over rest of the treatment combinations except that of S<sub>3</sub>T<sub>3</sub> (FYM @ 15 t/ha along with foliar spray of thiourea @ 750 ppm) which was found statistically at par to it. Thus, application of FYM @ 20 t/ha and foliar spray of thiourea @ 1000 ppm (S<sub>4</sub>T<sub>4</sub>) to cluster bean is recommended for high pod yield in cluster bean growing areas of semi arid and arid regions of Rajasthan.

### COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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