

# Effect of nitrogen and plant growth regulators on nutrient concentration and uptake of ajwain (*Trachyspermum ammi* L. sprague)

## Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at Agronomy farm, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner in Jaipur district of Rajasthan during *rabi* season of 2016-17 on loamy sand soil. The experiment consisted of four levels of nitrogen (0, 30, 60 and 90 kg/ha) and five plant growth regulators (control, NAA @ 50 ppm at 40 DAS, NAA @ 50 ppm at 40 and 60 DAS, thiourea @ 500 ppm at 40 DAS and thiourea @ 500 ppm at 40 and 60 day after sowing). The total 20 treatment combinations were tested in factorial randomized block design with three replications. The results showed that application of nitrogen up to 30 kg/ha significantly increased nitrogen concentration in seed and straw over control. However, total N uptake was significantly increased with application of 60 N kg/ha over lower levels but remained at par with 90 kg/ha. Application of plant growth regulators significantly increased nitrogen concentration in seed and straw and total N uptake of ajwain over control.

**Key words:** Ajwain, Nitrogen and Plant growth regulators

## Introduction

The ajwain (*Trachyspermum ammi* L., 2n = 18) belonging to the family Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) is an important seed spice. The ajwain is Indigenous to India and Egypt (Sayre, 2001). Ajwain is a cross-pollinated, aromatic and annual herbaceous plant. The flowers are protandrous and cross-pollination occurs through insects. The seed contain 3 to 4% volatile oil depending on the genotype or botanical type. Besides volatile oil, the seeds contain about 8.9% moisture, 15.4% protein, 18.1% fat, 38.6% carbohydrate, 11.9% crude fiber and 7.1% minerals. The important minerals are calcium, phosphorus, iron, sodium and potassium. While major vitamins found are thiamine, riboflavin, nicotinic acid and carotene (Pruthi, 2001). In India, during the year 2015-16, area under the ajwain crop is 24010 ha and production is 17180 tonnes. India is the largest producer and exporter of the ajwain seed in the world. India exports ajwain to around 46 countries and the major importing countries are Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, USA, UAE, Malaysia, Nepal, Canada and UK. In Rajasthan it is cultivated in the districts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Kota and Jhalawar covering an area of 11058 ha with production and productivity of 4672 tonnes and 401 kg/ha, respectively (Anonymous, 2015-16b). Application of naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) is known to induce higher physiological efficiency including photosynthetic ability of plants. It has also been shown to enhance growth and yield of several vegetables and agricultural crops without substantial increase in the cost of production (Sarada *et al.*, 2008). Foliar spray of thiourea have been reported not only to improve growth and development of plants, but also the dry matter partitioning for increased grain yield (Arora, 2004).

## Materials and methods

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A field experiment was conducted under loamy sand soil during *kharif* season of 2016 at Agronomy farm, S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner, Jaipur Rajasthan (26° 05' N, 75° 20' E, 427 m above mean sea level). The soil of the experimental field was loamy sand with slightly alkaline in reaction pH 8.2. It was moderately fertile, being low in organic carbon (0.14%), low in available nitrogen (130.0 kg/ha), medium in available phosphorus (18.9 kg/ha) and potassium (175.6 kg/ha). The experiment consisted of four levels of nitrogen (0, 30, 60 and 90 kg/ha) and five plant growth regulators (control, NAA @ 50 ppm at 40 day after sowing, NAA @ 50 ppm at 40 and 60 day after sowing, thiourea @ 500 ppm at 40 day after sowing and thiourea @ 500 ppm at 40 and 60 day after sowing) in factorial randomized block design with three replications. A uniform dose of 40 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> was applied through single super phosphate as basal and drilled about 5-7 cm deep through hand plough at the time of sowing. Nitrogen was applied through urea. One third nitrogen was applied at sowing as basal and remaining in two equal splits at 30 and 75 DAS as per treatments. The different weather parameters were recorded during crop growing period in the years. The maximum and minimum temperature recorded during *Rabi* season were in the range of 20.4 to 43.4 °C and 2.8 to 25.1 °C in 2016-17. The total rainfall received during *Rabi* season was 24.8 mm in 2016-17. In order to test the significance of variation in experimental data obtained for various treatment effects, the data were statistically analysed as described by Panse and Sukhatme (1985). The critical differences were calculated to assess the significance of treatment means, wherever the 'F' test was found significant at 5 and 1 per cent level of probability. To elucidate the nature and magnitude of treatment effects, tables along with SEm± and CD at 5% are given in results. The crop was harvested at physiological maturity stage on 09 May, 2017.

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## Results and discussion

### Effect of nitrogen

Nitrogen fertilization in crop resulted significant increase in nitrogen concentration in seed and straw (Table 1). Application of nitrogen upto 30 kg/ha improved the nitrogen concentration in seed and straw by 14.7 and 43.9 per cent and thus proved significantly superior over control. Further increase in nitrogen level increased the nitrogen content in seed and straw significantly with non-significant difference. However, total uptake of nitrogen by crop registered profound increase due to increasing levels of nitrogen fertilization. Application of nitrogen upto 60 kg/ha resulted in the total N uptake of 62.58 kg N/ha that was significantly higher over lower levels but remained at par with 90 kg N/ha. The magnitude of increase in total uptake was 14.8 and 67.6 per cent over 30 kg/ha and control with the application of nitrogen upto 60 kg/ha, respectively. The positive influence of nitrogen fertilization on nitrogen concentration of the crop appears to be due to improved nutritional environment in root zone as well as in plant system. The adequate supply of nitrogen in early crop season resulted in greater availability of nutrients of nitrogen in the crop root zone. The higher availability of nutrients coupled with accelerated metabolic activities at the cellular level might have increased the nutrient uptake and accumulation in various parts of the plant. Increased bio-mass production of the crop at harvest in terms of seed and straw yield together with higher nutrient concentration might have led to significant

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improvement in uptake of nitrogen by crop due to nitrogen fertilization. These findings corroborate the results of Naruka *et al.* (2012) in ajwain and Patel *et al.* (2013) in coriander. Application of 60 kg N/ha was found significantly superior over 30 kg N/ha and control giving 10.8 and 28.3 per cent higher seed yield, respectively. Further increase in level of nitrogen to 90 kg/ha could not improve the seed yield of ajwain significantly over 60 kg N/ha (Table 2). Results of the present investigation corroborate the results of Muvel *et al.* (2015) in ajwain.

### Plant growth regulators

A perusal of data (Table 1) further indicated that application of plant growth regulators significantly increased nitrogen concentration in seed and straw of ajwain over control, however all plant growth regulators remained at par to each other. The per cent increase with thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS, NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS, thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 DAS and NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 DAS were 21.9, 20.7, 17.1 and 13.9 in seed and 29.7, 28.4, 25.7 and 23.0 in straw over control, respectively. A examination of data further indicated that application of plant growth regulators significantly increased total uptake of nitrogen over control, significantly higher total uptake of nitrogen (64.28 kg/ha) was obtained with application of thiourea @ 500 ppm spray twice at 40 and 60 DAS, which was significantly higher to the tune of 15.6, 20.0 and 61.4 per cent over thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 DAS, NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 DAS and control, respectively, however, it remained at par with application of NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS. Thiourea application might have helped in improvement of metabolic processes of plants and better growth and development owing to greater absorption of nutrients from rhizosphere, it might be due to metabolic role of SH-group in root physiology and biochemistry. Thiourea creates better microbial population in soil which are responsible to mobilize essential nutrients. The similar results were also reported by Balai (2005) and Meena (2011) in coriander and Bochalía *et al.* (2011) in fenugreek. Application of plant growth regulators significantly increased seed yield of ajwain over control (Table 2). Significantly higher seed yield (1112 kg/ha) of ajwain was obtained with application of thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS, which was significantly higher to the tune of 12.0, 14.0 and 31.4 per cent over thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 DAS, NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 DAS and control, respectively, however, it remained at par with application of NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS. These results corroborate the findings of Bairwa and Kaushik (2010) and Gour *et al.* (2010) in fenugreek.

### Conclusion

Based on results of one year experimentation, it may be concluded that Application of nitrogen upto 30 kg/ha significantly increase the nitrogen concentration in seed and straw over control. Application of plant growth regulators significantly increased nitrogen concentration in seed, straw and total N uptake over control.

### References

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**Table : 1 Effect of nitrogen and plant growth regulators on nitrogen concentration in seed, straw and total N uptake of ajwain**

Treatment	N concentration (%)		Total N uptake (kg/ha)
	Seed	Straw	
Nitrogen level (kg/ha)			
0	2.51	0.66	37.34
30	2.88	0.95	54.49
60	3.05	0.97	62.58
90	3.08	1.01	66.06
SEm±	0.07	0.02	1.44
CD (P=0.05)	0.20	0.06	4.12
Plant growth regulators			
Control	2.51	0.74	39.83
NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 DAS	2.86	0.91	53.55
NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS	3.03	0.95	62.33
Thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 DAS	2.94	0.93	55.58
Thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS	3.06	0.96	64.28
SEm±	0.08	0.02	1.61
CD (P=0.05)	0.22	0.07	4.60

DAS, day after sowing, CD, Critical Difference

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**Table : 2 Effect of nitrogen and plant growth regulators on seed yield of ajwain**

Treatment	Seed Yield (kg/ha)
<b>Nitrogen level (kg/ha)</b>	
0	842
30	975

60	1081
90	1111
SEm±	25
CD (P=0.05)	70
<b>Plant growth regulators</b>	
Control	846
NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 DAS	975
NAA @ 50 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS	1084
Thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 DAS	992
Thiourea @ 500 ppm spray at 40 and 60 DAS	1112
SEm±	27
CD (P=0.05)	79

DAS, day after sowing, CD, Critical Difference

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