Response of Phosphorus and Potash on

the Growth and Yield of Field Pea

(*Pisum sativum* L.)

*Authors’ contributions*

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

.

ABSTRACT

|  |
| --- |
| A field experiment was conducted at the experimental field of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Utlou, Bishnupur District, Manipur during *Rabi* season of the year 2023-24 to monitor the response of phosphorus and potash on the growth and yield of field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). The experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomized Block Design (FRBD) of 9(nine) treatments, containing three levels of phosphorus and three levels of potash i.e. T1(P1K1): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T2(P1K2): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha, T3(P1K3): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha, T4(P2K1): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T5(P2K2): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha, T6(P2K3): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha, T7(P3K1): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T8(P3K2): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha and T9(P3K3): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha with three replications. From the present investigation it is found that all the growth attributes and yield attributes were significantly influenced by the application of phosphorus and potash. Maximum growth attributes and yield attributes were obtained with the application of 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha (T9) and the lowest were observed from 0 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha (T1). From the present record it can be concluded that using 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha proved to be more productive and profitable for the cultivation of pea during *Rabi* season in Manipur climatic condition. |

*Keywords: Pea, phosphorus, potash, growth, yields.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) is an important winter season, annual, autogamy (2n=14) pulse crop that belongs to the leguminosae family. It is native of South Europe and grown as a garden or field crop throughout the temperate regions of the world and was originally cultivated in the Mediterranean basin. Pea is one of the most important multipurpose pulse crops grown on a commercial scale in the world over and is consumed either as a fresh succulent vegetable or in processed form. Pea is the second most important food legume in the world after pigeon pea. In a country like India, where a large population is vegetarian, the cheap and best source of protein is still pulses. Pulses constitute an important ingredient in predominantly vegetarian Indian diet. India is a major pulse growing country of the world, accounting roughly for one third of the total area under pulses and one fourth of the world production. Peas are also a valuable source of nutrients, containing high amounts of protein (20-25%), fiber (10-15%), and essential vitamins and minerals like vitamin K, folate and manganese (USDA, 2020).

Application of balanced fertilizer increases vegetative growth and improves yield and quality of the produce. Phosphorus is crucial for root development, energy transfer, and overall plant metabolism (Nadeem *et al.,* 2003). Phosphorus not only enhances the root growth but also promotes early plant maturity. Phosphorus is also needed in relatively large amounts by legumes for growth and nitrogen fixation and has been reported to promote leaf area, biomass, yield, nodule number, nodule mass, etc., in a number of legume crops. Potassium plays a vital role in water regulation, enzyme activation, and photosynthesis. Adequate potassium levels can lead to increased vine length, number of pods, pod length, and green pod yield. Potassium is often referred as the quality element for crop production due to its positive interaction with other nutrients (especially with nitrogen) and production practices (Usherwood, 1985). The interaction of phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) has a synergistic effect on pea growth and yield. This combination ensures better nutrient availability and utilization, leading to improved overall plant performance. Both phosphorus and potassium are critical for optimizing the growth and yield of peas, with their combined application providing the best results (Nadeem *et al*., 2003). Studies have shown that the combined application of phosphorus and potassium can have a synergistic effect, enhancing the growth parameters and yield attributes of peas (Muhammad *et al.*, 2004). Keeping the above in view and the known possible reason, the present investigation entitled “Response of phosphorus and potash on the growth and yield of field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.)” was taken up during the *rabi* season of 2023-24, at the experimental field of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Utlou, Bishnupur, Manipur.

2. material and methods

The experiment was conducted in *rabi* season of 2023-2024 at the experimental field of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Utlou, Bishnupur District, Manipur. The experimental site is located at 24° 43' 24"N latitude and 93° 51' 35" E longitude and at an altitude of 790 m above mean sea level. The texture of soil of the experimental site was clay in plough layer (30 cm). The soil pH was acidic in reaction (5.2) with high organic carbon content (1.9%). The available nitrogen (188 kg/ha) is low and phosphorus (20.0 kg/ha) is medium and potassium (324.0 kg/ha) is high in range according to TNAU soil rating chart. During the period of experimentation, the monthly maximum and minimum temperature were between 22.30C to 28.90C and 4.60C to 8.80C, and the maximum and minimum relative humidity were recorded between 93% to 94% and 32% to 57%, respectively. There are nine treatments and three replications laid out in a Factorial Randomized Complete Block Design (FRBD). The treatments were: T1(P1K1): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T2(P1K2): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha, T3(P1K3): 0 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha, T4(P2K1): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T5(P2K2): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha, T6(P2K3): 40 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha, T7(P3K1): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 0 kg K2O/ha, T8(P3K2): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 30 kg K2O/ha and T9(P3K3): 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha. Recommended dose of Nitrogen (20 kg/ha) was applied on every plot through urea, along with phosphorus (0, 40, 80 kg/ha) through single super phosphate (SSP) and potash (0, 30, 60 kg/ha) through murate of potash (MOP) were applied to all the treatments accordingly at the time of sowing.

The biometric observations on different growth and yield attributes were recorded at various growth periods.

3. results and discussion

**3.1 Response of phosphorus and potash on plant height (cm)**

Data on plant height (cm) at 30 DAS, 60 DAS, 90 DAS and at harvest as influenced by different levels of phosphorus and potash are presented in table 1. A perusal of data from different levels of phosphorus exhibited significant differences in plant height. Among the phosphorus levels, application of 80 kg P2O5/ha (P3) recorded the maximum plant height (10.46, 29.63, 42.41 and 45.04 cm) which was followed by 40 kg P2O5/ha (P2) and minimum plant height (9.0, 23.18, 34.58 and 35.73 cm) was recorded from 0 kg P2O5/ha (P1), at all the stages recorded. Application of potash also significantly influenced the plant height at all four stages of observation. Among the levels of potash, the addition of 60 kg K2O/ha (K3) recorded significantly taller plants (9.90, 27.40, 39.37 and 41.36 cm) followed by 30 kg K2O/ha (K2) and lowest plant height (9.40, 24.91, 36.92 and 38.48 cm) was observed from 0 kg K2O/ha (K1). The interaction between phosphorus and potash was found to be significant at all the four stages recorded. The treatment combination P3K3 recorded significantly the highest (10.9, 31.73, 44.05 and 46.86 cm) order of interaction but it remained at par with P3K2 (10.27 cm), again P3K2 (10.27 cm) also remained at par with P3K1 (10.22 cm) only at 30DAS but it was significantly superior to all the other treatment combinations at other recorded stages. This might be due to level which increases the activity of Rhizobium and thus increases N-fixation in increase in phosphorus the root nodules, thereby improving plant growth and development. Phosphorus is important in root developments and translocation of photosynthates and being ingredient like nucleic acid and phospholipids its application increases different growth parameters, (Srivastava and Ahlawat 1995). Similar results under phosphorus and potash treatments were found to be in agreement with Mubeen *et al.* (2013) and Araei *et al.* (2014)**.**

**Table 1. Response of phosphorus and potash on plant height (cm)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **30DAS** | **60DAS** | **90DAS** | **At harvest** |
| **Phosphorus** |
| **P1** | 9.00 | 23.18 | 34.58 | 35.73 |
| **P2** | 9.50 | 25.60 | 37.81 | 39.09 |
| **P3** | 10.27 | 29.29 | 42.39 | 45.04 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.03 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| **C.D** | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.36 |
| **Potash** |
| **K1** | 9.44 | 24.96 | 37.02 | 38.48 |
| **K2** | 9.60 | 26.02 | 38.47 | 39.97 |
| **K3** | 9.74 | 27.07 | 39.30 | 41.41 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.03 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.17 |
| **C.D** | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.36 |
| **Phosphorus x Potash** |
| **P1K1** | 8.77 | 21.80 | 33.12 | 34.03 |
| **P1K2** | 9.09 | 23.59 | 35.09 | 36.08 |
| **P1K3** | 9.16 | 24.14 | 35.54 | 37.08 |
| **P2K1** | 9.32 | 25.03 | 36.86 | 37.89 |
| **P2K2** | 9.44 | 25.44 | 38.04 | 39.09 |
| **P2K3** | 9.75 | 26.32 | 38.53 | 40.30 |
| **P3K1** | 10.22 | 28.07 | 41.07 | 43.53 |
| **P3K2** | 10.27 | 29.03 | 42.27 | 44.74 |
| **P3K3** | 10.31 | 30.76 | 43.83 | 46.86 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.06 | 0.27 | 0.33 | 0.29 |
| **C.D** | 0.12 | 0.58 | 0.70 | 0.62 |

**3.2 Response of phosphorus and potash on number of branches per plant**

Data on number of branches per plant was significantly influenced by different levels of phosphorus and potash as presented in table 2. Among the phosphorus levels, application of 80 kg P2O5/ha (P3) recorded the maximum number of branches (1.47, 2.79, 3.29 and 4.35) which was followed by 40 kg P2O5/ha (P2) and minimum number of branches (1.07, 1.96, 2.16 and 3.05) was recorded from 0 kg P2O5/ha (P1), at all the stages recording. The positive effect of phosphorus on number of branches per plant could be due to the significant role of the element on cell division and elongation which resulted in the production of more lateral buds that developed into branches (Namakka *et al.* 2017). These results were in agreement with the finding of Ayodele and Oso (2014). Among the levels of potash, the addition of 60 kg K2O/ha (K3) recorded significantly higher number of branches (1.36, 2.50, 2.82 and 3.81) plants which was followed by 30 kg K2O/ha (K2) and minimum number of branches (1.20, 2.15, 2.49 and 3.40) was recorded from 0 kg K2O/ha (K1). Increased number of branches per plant due to increased application of K fertilizer as reported by Nibedita *et al.* (2017) corroborated the present findings. The interaction between phosphorus and potash was found to be significant at all the stages recorded. The treatment combination P3K3 recorded significantly the highest (1.57, 3.13, 3.54, and 4.57) order of interaction and it was significantly superior to all the other treatment combination. The lowest was observed in P1K1 i.e. 0.97, 1.90, 2.03 and 2.75. These results are in agreement with Bashir *et al.* (2018) and Muhammad *et al.* (2015).

**Table 2. Response of phosphorus and potash on number of branches per plant**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **30DAS** | **60DAS** | **90DAS** | **At harvest** |
| **Phosphorus** |
| **P1** | 1.07 | 1.96 | 2.16 | 3.05 |
| **P2** | 1.28 | 2.25 | 2.50 | 3.48 |
| **P3** | 1.47 | 2.79 | 3.29 | 4.35 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **C.D** | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| **Potash** |
| **K1** | 1.20 | 2.15 | 2.49 | 3.40 |
| **K2** | 1.26 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 3.67 |
| **K3** | 1.36 | 2.50 | 2.82 | 3.81 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **C.D** | 0.03 | 0.14 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| **Phosphorus x Potash** |
| **P1K1** | 0.97 | 1.90 | 2.03 | 2.75 |
| **P1K2** | 1.06 | 1.98 | 2.18 | 3.16 |
| **P1K3** | 1.18 | 2.00 | 2.28 | 3.24 |
| **P2K1** | 1.23 | 2.13 | 2.37 | 3.29 |
| **P2K2** | 1.28 | 2.24 | 2.51 | 3.51 |
| **P2K3** | 1.31 | 2.38 | 2.63 | 3.63 |
| **P3K1** | 1.40 | 2.40 | 3.07 | 4.15 |
| **P3K2** | 1.42 | 2.83 | 3.25 | 4.34 |
| **P3K3** | 1.57 | 3.13 | 3.54 | 4.57 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| **C.D** | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.09 |

**3.3 Response of phosphorus and potash on number of pods per plant**

Data on number of pods per plant was significantly influenced by different levels of phosphorus and potash as presented in table 3. At harvest, significantly highest number of pods per plant (10.87) associated with phosphorus fertilizer was observed with application of 80 kg P2O5/ha (P3) which followed by 40 kg P2O5/ha (P2) i.e. (9.87) and least number of pods were recorded in 0 kg P2O5/ha (P1) i.e. (9.14). The beneficial effect of phosphorus on numbers of pods per plant was reported by Saurav *et al.* (2024). The highest number of pods per plant (10.26) associated with potash fertilizer was observed with application of 60 kg K2O/ha (K3) which was followed by 30 kg K2O/ha (K2) number of pods (9.98) and minimum number of pods (9.64) was observed from 0 kg K2O/ha (K1). The results are almost same as reported by (Samiullah and Khan, 2003) who noticed that addition of potassium @ 40 kg ha-1 doubled the number of pods per plant. The highest number of pods per plant (11.40) was recorded with combined application of P3K3 which was followed by P3K2 (10.86) but P3K1 (10.35) and P2K3 (10.13), P1K3 (9.25) and P1K2 (9.15) were observed to be at par with each other. The minimum number of pod per plant (9.02) was recorded at control (P1K1). Higher number of branches per plant in this treatments influenced higher number of pods per plant. This may be due to influenced of phosphorus and potash fertilizers which results in increased of available nitrogen that promotes better plants growth, flowering and fruiting which resulted in higher number of pods per plant. These results are in agreement with Muhammad *et al.* (2015).

**3.4 Response of phosphorus and potash on pod length (cm)**

Data on pod length was significantly influenced by different levels of phosphorus and potash as presented in table 3. At harvest, significantly longest pod length (8.71 cm) associated with phosphorus fertilizer was observed with application of 80 kg P2O5/ha (P3) which was followed by 40 kg P2O5/ha (P2) i.e. (6.73 cm) and least pod length was recorded in 0 kg P2O5/ha (P1) i.e. (5.07 cm). The longest pod length (7.14 cm) associated with potash fertilizer was observed with application of 60 kg K2O/ha (K3) which was followed by 30 kg K2O/ha (K2) i.e. (6.90 cm) and minimum pod length was recorded at 0 kg K2O/ha (K1) i.e. (6.46 cm). The longest pod length (8.84 cm) was recorded with combined application of P3K3 which was followed by P3K2 (8.73 cm) and it’s significantly superior to all the other treatment combinations and P1K2 (5.24 cm) was observed to be at par with P1K3 (5.30 cm). The shortest was observed in control (P1K1) i.e. (4.67 cm). This might be due to the influenced of phosphorus and potash fertilizer which increased the available nutrient that has satisfied the nutrition demand of pea at different growth stages thereby increasing pod length. Nadeem *et al.* (2003) demonstrated that the individual and interaction effect of phosphorus and potassium led to improved pod length significantly in pea.

**3.5 Response of phosphorus and potash on seed yield (q/ha)**

Data on seed yield was significantly influenced by different levels of phosphorus and potash as presented in table 3. At harvest, significantly higher seed yield (17.25 q/ha) associated with phosphorus fertilizer was observed with application of 80 kg P2O5/ha (P3) which was followed by 40 kg P2O5/ha (P2) i.e. (12.06 q/ha) and least seed yield was recorded in 0 kg P2O5/ha (P1) i.e. (8.18 q/ha). The increase in seed yield at higher levels of phosphorus may be attributed to the role of phosphorus in the energization processes and being the constituent of ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid and ATP which regulate vital metabolic processes in the plant, helping in root formation and nitrogen fixation which in turn favors better yield of the crop. The beneficial effect of phosphorus on seed yield in hybrid maize was reported by Nanthakumar *et al.* (2014). The higher seed yield (13.53 q/ha) associated with potash fertilizer was observed with application of 60 kg K2O/ha (K3) which was followed by 30 kg K2O/ha (K2) i.e. (12.70 q/ha) and minimum seed yield was recorded at 0 kg K2O/ha (K1) i.e. (11.26 q/ha). Similar observation was also recorded by **Dudhade *et al.* (2021)** on seed yield of summer groundnut. The highest seed yield (18.32 q/ha) was recorded with combined application of P3K3 which was followed by P3K2 (17.37 q/ha) and it’s significantly superior to all the other treatment combinations. The lowest seed yield was observed at control (P1K1) i.e. (7.44 q/ha). Similar results were recorded by Ahmed *et al.* (2024) in maize.

**Table 3. Response of phosphorus and potash on number of pods, pod length (cm) and seed yield (q/ha)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **Number of pods** | **Pod length (cm)** | **Seed yield (q/ha)** |
| **Phosphorus** |
| **P1** | 9.14 | 5.07 | 8.18 |
| **P2** | 9.87 | 6.73 | 10.48 |
| **P3** | 10.87 | 8.65 | 13.65 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| **C.D** | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.13 |
| **Potash** |
| **K1** | 9.64 | 6.43 | 10.12 |
| **K2** | 9.98 | 6.87 | 10.80 |
| **K3** | 10.26 | 7.15 | 11.39 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| **C.D** | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.13 |
| **Phosphorus x Potash** |
| **P1K1** | 9.02 | 4.67 | 7.44 |
| **P1K2** | 9.15 | 5.24 | 8.35 |
| **P1K3** | 9.25 | 5.30 | 8.74 |
| **P2K1** | 9.55 | 6.19 | 9.98 |
| **P2K2** | 9.93 | 6.71 | 10.42 |
| **P2K3** | 10.13 | 7.29 | 11.05 |
| **P3K1** | 10.35 | 8.44 | 12.94 |
| **P3K2** | 10.86 | 8.65 | 13.64 |
| **P3K3** | 11.40 | 8.87 | 14.38 |
| **S.Ed (±)** | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.10 |
| **C.D** | 0.24 | 0.17 | 0.22 |

4. Conclusion

The results obtained from this trial indicated that application of 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha under *rabi* season of Manipur, was found to be superior in increasing growth and yield attributing factors of filed pea compared to other treatments. This concludes that application of 80 kg P2O5/ha + 60 kg K2O/ha is recommended for better growth and yield of field pea.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

I, Kenedy Waikhom hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (Chat GPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

AcknowledgEments

I express my profound gratitude towards my Major Advisor Dr. Kshtrimayum Manishwari Devi (Assistant Professor), Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Utlou, Bishnupur for her tireless effort and advice during the entire course investigation.

Competing interests

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

References

Ahmed Umair, Mujahid Manzoor, Muhammad Shahid Saleem, Sumaira Akram, Arshad Javaid, Alia Batool, Muhammad Bilal Chattha, Muhammad Ali, Iqra Fatima, Syed Muhammad Hamza Rizvi, Adnan Sami4 and Muhammad Zeshan Haider (2024). Effect of different doses of phosphorus and potash on the growth and yield of Maize. *INT. J. BIOL. BIOTECH.*, **21** (4): 605-613.

Araei, M., Mojaddam, M. (2014). The effect of different levels of phosphorus from super phosphate chemical fertilizers and biological phosphate fertilizer (fertile 2) on physiologica| growth parameters of com (SC704) in Ahvaz conditions. *Int. J. Plant Anim. and Environ.* Sci., **4**(2): 625-632.

Ayodele, O. J. and Oso, A. A. (2014). Cowpea Responses to Phosphorus Fertilizer Application at Ado-Ekiti, South Western Nigeria. *Journal of Applied Science and Agriculture*. **9**(2): 485-489.

Bashir, M., Ahmed, S. and Khan, M. (2018). Enhancing growth attributes of peas through phosphorus and potassium application. *Field Crops Res.*, **217**: 155-162.

Dudhade DD, Amolik VL and Gadakh SS (2021) Effect of potash levels and apportioning time on yield and economic of summer groundnut under drip irrigation. *Int. J. Chemical Studies.* **9**(3): 303-306.

Mubeen, K., lqbal, A., Hussain, M., Zahoor, F., Siddiqui, M.H., Mohsin, A.U., Bakht, H.F.S.G. end Hanif, M. (2013). Impact of nitrogen and phosphorus on the growth and quality of maize (*Zea mays* L.) fodder in Pakistan. *Philipp. J. Crop Sci.*, **38**(2): 43-46.

Muhammad Amjad, Muhammad Akbar Anjum and Naddem Akhtar (2004). Influence of Phosphorus and Potassium Supply to the Mother Plant on Seed Yield, Quality and Vigour in Pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). *Asian J. Plant Sc.*, **3**(1): 108-113.

Muhammad Shahid, Ahmad Abbas Malik, Adil Rehman, Muhammad Shirin Khan, Zakaria (2015). Effect of Various Levels of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash on the Yield of French bean. *J. Natural Sciences Research,* **5**(11): 2224-3186.

Nadeem Akhtar, Muhammad Amiad and Muhammad Akbar Anjum (2003). Growth and yield response of pea (*Pisum Sativum* L.) crop phosphorus and potassium application. *Pak. J. Agri. Sci.*, **40**(3-4).

Nadeem Akhtar, Muhammad Amjad and Muhammad Akbar Anjum (2003). Growth and yield response of pea (Pisum sativum L.) crop to phosphorus and potassium application. Pak. J. Agri. Sci., Vol. **40**: 3-4.

Namakka A., Jibrin D. M., Hamma I. L., Bulus, J. (2017). Effect of Phosphorus Levels on Growth and Yield of Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.) in Zaria, Nigeria. *J. Dryland Agriculture*, **3**(1): 85-93.

Nanthakumar, S., Penneerselvam, P., Krishnakumar, S. (2014). Effect of phosphorus and sulphur growth, yield and quality parameters of hybrid maize. *Inter. J. Adv. Life Sci.* **7**(1): 85-92.

Nibedita Prusty, Bijay Kumar Mishra and Barsabindu Roul (2017). Physiological and biochemical effect of potash on growth and growth parameters of groundnut in Khurda Dist. of Odisha. *J. Pharmacognosy and phytochemistry*, **6**(5): 1986-1989.

Samiullah and N. Khan. (2003). Physiological investigation on interactive effect of P and K on growth and yield of chickpea. *Indian J. Plant Physiol*., **8**(2): 165-170.

Saurav Chaurasiya, Divya Dubey, PK Singh and RK Singh (2024). Effect of phosphorus levels on growth and yield of different pea varieties (*Pisum sativum* L.). *Int. J. Research in Agronomy,* **7**(5): 653-656.

Srivastava TK and Ahl awat IPS (1995). Response of pea (*Pisum sativum*) to phosphorus, molybdenum and biofertilizer. *Indian J Agron.,* **40**: 630-636.

Usherwood, N.R. (1985). The role of potassium in crop quality. In: Munson, RS. (Ed.). Potassium in Agriculture. *ASA-CSSA-SSSA, Madison, WI, USA*, pp: 489-513.