**Original Research Article**

**Effect of different nitrogen sources on growth and yield of Kasuri methi (*Trigonella corniculata* L.)**

**Abstract**

The present investigation was carried out at Vegetable Research Farm and in the laboratories of the Department of Seed Science and Technology, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar during *Rabi* season of 2022-23 to assess the effect of different nitrogen sources on growth and yield of kasuri methi. The material comprised of newly developed kasuri methi variety “Hisar Kasuri Methi - 7” which was grown with eighteen treatment combinations of organic manures (FYM, Vermicompost) inorganic fertilizers and biofertilizer (*Rhizobium*). All the treatment combinations were evaluated for different growth and seed yield parameters. Experimental results revealed that significantly highest growth and yield attributes *viz.,* plant height at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at maturity (5.53, 14.00, 76.67 and 95.14 cm), number branches/plant (6.99), number of cluster/plant (122.00), number of pods/cluster (19.62), length of pod (2.01 cm), number of pods/plant (2457.97), number of seed/pod (6.95), biological yield (3085.85 kg/ha), seed yield (730.57 kg/ha) and harvest index (23.67%) were observed under treatment T1 {100 % RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium*}**,** whereas, minimum was recorded under treatment T18 (Control).

**Keywords:** Kasuri methi, vermicompost, *Rhizobium,* FYM, growth, yield

**Introduction**

Kasuri methi (*Trigonella corniculata* L.), is a semi-arid crop belonging to family Fabaceae. It is known by different names depending on the location, including kasturi methi, marwari methi, champa methi (Hindi), pirang (Bengali), and sickle-fruited fenugreek in English. It is well known that Kasuri methi is an important source of dietary fibre, vitamins, and minerals. Kasuri methi extract is a flavouring ingredient, a baldness remedy, and a metabolism and digestion stimulant. It is used as a vegetable, spice, and fodder in addition to some medicinal uses, such as lowering cholesterol levels, reducing skin marks and blemishes, acting as a carminative, an antipyretic tonic and an aphrodisiac, as well as being extremely helpful in treating dyspepsia and poor liver function (Sethi *et al.,* 1990). The seeds are used to treat gout, diabetes, arthritis, rickets, enlargement of the liver and spleen, chronic cough, diarrhoea, dysentery and dropsy. The green leaves of kasuri methi contains 86.1% water, 4.4% protein, 0.9% fat, 1.1% fibre, 6.0% other carbs, and 1.5% ash. Furthermore, leaves are rich in vitamins, including carotene (2.34 mg/100g of fresh edible portion), thiamine (0.04 mg), riboflavin (0.31 mg), nicotinic acid (0.8 mg), and vitamin C (52.0 mg/100g of edible portion), as well as a number of alkaloids, including trigonelline, choline, gentianine, and carpain (Anupama *et al*., 2017). Additionally, steroidal substances such as diosgenin (73.2%), trigogenin (2.5%), yuccagenin (19.9%), and gitogenin (4.4%) are known to be present in fenugreek seeds (mg/g dry weight).

India leads the globe in both area (167468 ha) and production (248203 ton) of kasuri methi. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are the primary producing states in India. More than 65 percent of the total acreage and production (971340 ha and 1161352 ton) are produced by Rajasthan alone during 2021-22. It is being cultivated commercially in the S-W districts of Haryana, particularly in Hisar, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Sirsa, Mohindergarh, and Rewari, where both soil and climate are favourable for its growth and development (Anonymous, 2015).

Kasuri methi (*Trigonella corniculata L.*) is a slow growing plant remains in a rosette condition during vegetative growth. The flowers are orange-yellow coloured with long stalks. Pods are sickle shaped 2-3 cm long and seeds are smaller in size and scented. Kasuri methi suitable for 5-8 leaf cuttings. Its seed mature in 130-140 days after sowing (DAS). The average yield of green is 150-225 q/ha (Fageria, 2015).

Being a leguminous crop, kasuri methi is highly responsive to nitrogenous fertilizer application especially in early stage. Nitrogen promotes the leaf, stem and other vegetative growth. The plant needs nitrogen for vegetative growth, resulting in higher green and seed yield. Nitrogen plays very important role in chlorophyll synthesis. Nitrogen is crucial component of many substances that help plants grow, including amino acids, proteins, nucleic acids, prophyrin, flavin, pyridines, nucleotides, enzymes, coenzymes, and alkaloids. Fenugreek cultivation helps in fixing the atmospheric nitrogen because it is a legume crop. Improper nutrient management is one of the major reasons responsible for low yield and poor seed quality. The production of ample quantity of FYM has great potential for supplementing the chemical fertilizers. FYM is a source of plant nutrients and has wonderful effect on the physical, chemical and biological properties of soil. The limitations associated with its limited use in agriculture lie in its unavailability, bulkiness and prior microbial decomposition requiring time to release nutrients. On the other hand, the synthetic source of nitrogen (*eg.* Urea) is water soluble and gives immediate greening effect on the crops luring the farmers to blindly apply urea as soon as symptoms of chlorosis appear.

 Pushpa *et al.,* 2022), found that the effects of vermicompost, *Rhizobium* along with other organic fertilizers increases plant height of kasuri methi, number of leaves per plant, number of branches per plant and yield parameters, including seed yield per plant, seed yield per plot as compared to control. Sahu *et al.,* (2020) found that the application of bio-fertilizers considerably increases the yield and its characteristics in fenugreek and that the best growth and yield parameters were recorded with the application of 50% recommended dose of fertilizer + *Rhizobium*.

Integrated use of vermicompost and biofertilizers in fenugreek can be a more efficient, economical and judicious approach than chemical fertilizers alone (Chaichi *et al*., 2015; Meena *et al*., 2015)

**Materials and Methods**

The present experiment was carried out at Research Farm of the Department of Vegetable Science and in the laboratories of the Department of Seed Science and Technology, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana during *Rabi* season of 2022-23.The field is located 215.2 metres above mean sea level between 29°10' North latitude and 75°46' East longitude. The soil texture of experimental site was sandy loam with pH 8.11, E.C. of 0.39 dS/m and organic carbon of 0.39 %. Available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents were 140, 20.00 and 214.00 kg/ha respectively. The variety “Hisar Kasuri Methi - 7” of kasuri methi was grown with the recommended cultural practices. The biofertilizer *Rhizobium* was used as seed treatment @ 62.5 ml/ha of seed while FYM and Vermicompost were used @ 20 t/ha and 3.125 t/ha respectively. The crop was sown on 20 November 2022 with randomised block design (RBD) having three replications with eighteen treatment in each replication and having plot size of 3 m × 2.4 m with spacing of 30 cm × 10 cm was used to conduct the experiment. All agronomic practices were followed timely for successful raising the crop. Crop harvesting on 5 April 2023 and threshing on 18 April 2023 was done.

 Treatment details:

T1: 100% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T2: 75% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T3: 100% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T4: 75% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T5: 100 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T6: 75% RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T7: 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T8: 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T9: 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T10:50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T11: 75 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T12: 50% RDN through FYM+ 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T13: 75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T14: 100% RDN (Inorganic)

T15: 100% RDN through FYM

T16: 100 % RDN through Vermicompost

T17: *Rhizobium* (seed treatment)

T18: Control

Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and Vermicompost (VC) were applied at the time of field preparation. Inorganic fertilizer treatment combinations (50%, 75% and 100% Recommended Dose of Fertilizers (RDF) nitrogen was applied in the form of urea. Half dose of nitrogen was given as basal dose at the time of sowing and remaining 50% was given as top dressing at 30 days after sowing.

The parameters recorded on growth traits *viz.,* plant height, number branches/plant, days to 50% flowering and yield traits *viz.,* number of cluster/plant, number of pods/cluster, length of pod (cm), number of pods/plant, number of seed/pod, biological yield (kg/ha), seed yield (kg/ha) and harvest index (%).

**Results and Discussion**

**Growth parameters**

The highest growth attributes *viz.,* plant height at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at maturity (5.53, 14.00, 76.67 and 95.14 cm), number branches/plant (6.99), days to 50% flowering (94.70) was recorded under treatment T1 {100 % RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium*} followed by the treatment T9 {75 % RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through VC + *Rhizobium*} at par with treatment T7 {75 % RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium*}, treatment *T10* {50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium*} and treatment T13 {75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium*}.

Significantly increased in growth attributes might be due to the increased level of vermicompost and biofertilizers in combination. Since the vermicompost being a store house of almost all the plant nutrient required for proper growth and development of plants, its addition in the soil enhanced availability of nutrients. Thus the improvement in soil environment of encouraged proliferation of plant roots, which helped to draw more water and nutrients from larger area and deeper layers and thus owing to higher availability of nutrients, synthesis of more carbohydrates and their translocation to different plant parts resulted increased vegetative growth including the reproductive structures (Lunagariyain *et al*. 2018). These findings are in agreement with the reports of Biswas and Anusuya (2014) in fenugreek, Das *et al*. (2016) in chickpea, Jadhav *et al*. (2015) in fenugreek, Sunanda *et al*. (2014) in kasuri methi, Singh *et al*. (2015), Chaichi *et al*. (2015), Meena *et al*. (2015), Badar *et al*. (2016, Raghuwanshi *et al*. (2016) and Vedpathak *et al*. (2016) in fenugreek and Khan *et al*. (2017) in cowpea.

Application of vermicompost promotes the lush growth of plants which may be due to the presence of plant growth promoters like auxins and cytokinin in vermicompost, which are responsible for cell division and cell elongation. The results of present investigation indicated higher growth characters under influence of organic sources of fertilization are in close conformity with findings of Vedpathak and Chavan (2016).

The combination of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers ensured sufficient availability of nutrients while the biofertilizers improved nutrient availability and provided the better soil environment which increased nitrogen fixation and ultimately may have led to increased growth of the plant. The results are in conformity with the findings of Sahu *et al.* (2014) in coriander, Patil *et al.* (2014) in fennel and Dutta *et al*. (2011) in fenugreek.

Increase in plant height and number of branches due to early and abundant nitrogen availability resulting in a better nutritional environment in the root zone for growth and development of plant. The results of significant improvement in overall growth of fenugreek crop under the influence of 100% RDF (40 kg N + 40 kg P) are in close conformity with findings of Mehta *et al*. (2012).

The response of treatment combinations on plant height and number of branches may be due to more availability of nutrients through inorganic fertilizers application and more nitrogen fixation by *Rhizobium* bacteria which helped in better nutrient absorption and proper utilization in plant growth which enhanced plant height of kasuri methi. The results are in accordance with the findings of Malhotra *et al*. (2006), Aishwath *et al.* (2012) in coriander and in fenugreek by Soyam *et al.* (2012) in which higher plant height was observed with the application of biofertilizers along with recommended dose of nitrogen.

**Table: 1 Effect of different nitrogen sources on growth parameters of kasuri methi**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. No. | Treatments | Plant height at |  |  | No. of branchesper plant | Days to 50%flowering |
| 30 DAS | 60 DAS | 90 DAS | Maturity |
| T1 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.53 | 14.00 | 76.67 | 95.14 | 6.99 | 94.70 |
| T2 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 4.92 | 11.26 | 68.05 | 85.57 | 5.52 | 92.33 |
| T3 | 100% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 4.80 | 10.17 | 65.22 | 84.71 | 5.48 | 90.00 |
| T4 | 75% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 4.66 | 10.06 | 61.17 | 82.71 | 5.41 | 89.67 |
| T5 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.01 | 12.18 | 71.17 | 86.10 | 5.75 | 92.00 |
| T6 | 75% RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 4.82 | 11.24 | 67.07 | 85.57 | 5.52 | 91.33 |
| T7 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.47 | 13.31 | 74.64 | 90.14 | 6.28 | 91.33 |
| T8 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.06 | 11.74 | 70.17 | 85.67 | 5.70 | 91.00 |
| T9 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.49 | 13.78 | 75.24 | 93.09 | 6.56 | 93.67 |
| T10 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.44 | 13.24 | 73.63 | 89.86 | 6.16 | 93.00 |
| T11 | 75 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.09 | 12.51 | 71.27 | 88.33 | 5.85 | 90.67 |
| T12 | 50% RDN through FYM+ 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.07 | 12.76 | 71.40 | 88.40 | 6.00 | 90.33 |
| T13 | 75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 5.42 | 13.07 | 73.60 | 89.43 | 6.01 | 90.67 |
| T14 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) | 5.10 | 11.80 | 70.57 | 86.05 | 5.74 | 92.33 |
| T15 | 100% RDN through FYM | 4.72 | 10.16 | 62.24 | 84.19 | 5.35 | 88.67 |
| T16 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost | 5.08 | 11.40 | 68.30 | 85.67 | 5.53 | 91.33 |
| T17 | *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 4.66 | 9.03 | 57.05 | 82.30 | 5.34 | 87.00 |
| T18 | Control | 4.23 | 8.58 | 56.43 | 78.90 | 5.29 | 86.67 |
| SE(m) | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 1.60 | 0.20 | 2.00 |
| C.D .5% | 0.41 | 0.95 | 4.68 | 6.43 | 0.47 | NS |

**Yield parameters**

The highest yield attributes *viz.,* number of cluster/plant (122.00), number of pods/cluster (19.62), length of pod (2.01 cm), number of pods/plant (2457.97), number of seed/pod (6.95), biological yield (3085.85 kg/ha), seed yield (730.57 kg/ha) and harvest index (23.67 %) was recorded under treatment T1 {100 % RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium*} followed by the treatment T9 {75 % RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through VC + *Rhizobium*} at par with treatment T7 {75 % RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium*}, treatment *T10* {50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium*} and treatment T13 {75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium*}.

The yield increase due to cumulative effect of more number of seeds per pod and maximum weight of seed through increased nutrient uptake by plant might have stimulated the rate of various physiological processes like growth and assimilation by the balanced application of organic and inorganic nutrients along with bio-fertilizer (*Rhizobium*). Similar results were reported by Karma Chewang Bhutia *et al*. (2017) in fenugreek.

The quick and continous availability of appreciable amount of essential plant nutrients from inorganic source, fixation of nitrogen by *Rhizobium*, balanced C/N ratio, synthesis of auxin, growth substances and perhaps helped to increase the seed yield of coriander (Peerzada, 2016).

The beneficial effect on yield attributes might be also due to increased supply of all the essential nutrients which might have resulted in higher manufacture of food and its subsequent partitioning to sink. Furthermore, the addition of biofertilizers recorded higher seed yield components, which could be owing to the activity of beneficial microorganisms like *Rhizobium*, which mediated biological process like N- fixation. The findings of present investigation are supported by those of Khoja and Gupta (2014), Rahimi *et al.* (2009), Singh (2013), Jhariya and Jain (2016) in coriander.

Higher seed yield may be due to *Rhizobium* and inorganic nitrogen source, which have enhanced the availability of N in soil as major plant nutrients as well as inoculation of N2 fixer benefit plants than any group of organisms alone and may have additional benefits. These results are in close conformity with findings of Mehta *et al*. (2012) and Godara *et al*. (2017).

Vermicompost and biofertilizers like *Rhizobium* have much greater access to water and nutrients and thus increase the shoot dry weight, number of cluster per plant, number of pods per cluster, pod length (cm), number of pods per plant, seed yield and harvest index (%) is probably due to the increased uptake of food, improving plant water potential, improving plant growth resulting in better nutrition and increase in activity is due to photosynthesis. These results are in conformity with the study of Mathur *et al*. (2016), Mehta *et al*. (2015), Godara *et al*. (2012), Biswas and Anusuya (2014), Jadhav *et al*. (2015), Chaichi *et al*. (2015), Raghuwanshi *et al*. (2016), Godara *et al*. (2017), Verma *et al*. (2017), Khan *et al*. (2017) and Malav *et al*. (2018) in fenugreek.

**Table: 2 Effect of different nitrogen sources on yield parameters of kasuri methi**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No** | **Treatments** | **Number of cluster per plant** | **Number of pod per cluster** | **Number of pods per plant** | **Pod length (cm)** | **Number of seeds per pod** |
| T1 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 122.00 | 19.62 | 2457.97 | 2.01 | 6.95 |
| T2 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 90.87 | 17.52 | 1745.45 | 1.86 | 6.00 |
| T3 | 100% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 84.86 | 17.14 | 1692.06 | 1.84 | 5.95 |
| T4 | 75% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 78.71 | 17.05 | 1547.38 | 1.76 | 5.81 |
| T5 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 103.47 | 18.05 | 1946.35 | 1.91 | 6.24 |
| T6 | 75% RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 85.71 | 17.19 | 1727.82 | 1.86 | 5.95 |
| T7 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 117.89 | 19.24 | 2166.83 | 1.99 | 6.52 |
| T8 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 94.38 | 17.90 | 1769.06 | 1.92 | 6.10 |
| T9 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 121.20 | 19.57 | 2442.68 | 2.00 | 6.76 |
| T10 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 116.86 | 18.80 | 2108.05 | 1.95 | 6.52 |
| T11 | 75 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 104.05 | 18.06 | 1970.31 | 1.94 | 6.24 |
| T12 | 50% RDN through FYM+ 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 104.37 | 18.22 | 2009.52 | 1.93 | 6.33 |
| T13 | 75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 107.27 | 18.59 | 2080.10 | 1.94 | 6.48 |
| T14 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) | 102.60 | 17.95 | 1914.84 | 1.87 | 6.19 |
| T15 | 100% RDN through FYM | 80.33 | 17.14 | 1670.63 | 1.76 | 5.90 |
| T16 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost | 91.68 | 17.57 | 1757.93 | 1.87 | 6.05 |
| T17 | *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 77.41 | 16.57 | 1517.28 | 1.74 | 5.67 |
| T18 | Control | 76.09 | 16.24 | 1381.39 | 1.73 | 5.62 |
| SE(m) | 2.40 | 0.50 | 51.80 | 0.01 | 0.10 |  |
| C.D .5% | 6.98 | 1.49 | 149.38 | 0.13 | 0.42 |  |

**Table: 3 Effect of different nitrogen sources on yield parameters of kasuri methi**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr. No** | **Treatments** | **Seed yield (kg/ha)** | **Biological yield (kg/ha)** | **Harvest index (%)** |
| T1 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 730.57 | 3085.85 | 23.67 |
| T2 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 635.88 | 2928.85 | 21.62 |
| T3 | 100% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 645.00 | 2926.24 | 22.04 |
| T4 | 75% RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 634.00 | 2916.31 | 21.74 |
| T5 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 667.58 | 3000.11 | 22.16 |
| T6 | 75% RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 631.72 | 2928.55 | 21.52 |
| T7 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 704.02 | 3050.66 | 23.08 |
| T8 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 646.60 | 2970.55 | 21.77 |
| T9 | 75% RDN (Inorganic) + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 719.37 | 3060.61 | 23.50 |
| T10 | 50% RDN (Inorganic) + 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 699.04 | 3045.44 | 22.95 |
| T11 | 75 % RDN through FYM + 25 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 669.54 | 3020.33 | 22.16 |
| T12 | 50% RDN through FYM+ 50 % RDN through Vermicompost + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 681.65 | 3030.67 | 22.45 |
| T13 | 75 % RDN through Vermicompost + 25 % RDN through FYM + *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 683.12 | 3040.71 | 22.47 |
| T14 | 100% RDN (Inorganic) | 660.10 | 2980.43 | 22.15 |
| T15 | 100% RDN through FYM | 640.03 | 2922.45 | 21.89 |
| T16 | 100 % RDN through Vermicompost | 644.14 | 2950.83 | 21.75 |
| T17 | *Rhizobium* (seed treatment) | 617.79 | 2911.62 | 21.22 |
| T18 | Control | 440.50 | 2850.53 | 15.10 |
| SE(m) | 18.90 | 54.30 | 0.50 |
| C.D .5% | 54.57 | 156.10 | 1.50 |

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the present study it can be concluded that the application of 100 per cent recommended dose of nitrogen through inorganic sources along with biofertilizer (*Rhizobium*) (T1) recorded significantly higher values for all the growth ((plant height at 30, 60, 90 DAS and at maturity (5.53, 14.00, 76.67 and 95.14 cm) number branches/plant (6.99)) and yield attributes (number of cluster/plant (122.00), number of pods/cluster (19.62), length of pod (2.01 cm), number of pods/plant (2457.97), number of seed/pod (6.95), biological yield (3085.85 kg/ha), seed yield (730.57 kg/ha) and harvest index (23.67 %).

**References**

Aishwath, O. P., Lal, G., Kant, K., Sharma, Y.K., Ali, S. F. and Naimuddin (2012). Influence of bio-fertilizers on growth and yield of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) under Typic Haplustepts. *International Journal of Seed Spices,* **2**(2): 9-14.

Anupama, G., Hegde, L. N., Hegde, N. K., Devappa, V., Mastiholi, A. B. and Nishani, S. (2017). Effect of Nitrogen and Spacing Levels on Physiological and Yield Parameters of kasuri methi (*Trigonella corniculata* L.) var. Pusa Kasuri. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, **6**(9): 723-733.

Anonymous, (2015). *Third advance estimate of area and production of horticultural crops.* National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.[www.nhb.gov.in](http://www.nhb.gov.in)

Badar, R., Rashid, U., Siddiqa, A., Kaleem, M., Khurshid, H., Altaf, SS., *et al*(2016). Application of Biofertilizers for improving the growth of fenugreek plants (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, **5**(2):288-290.

Biswas, S., Anusuya, D., (2014). Effect of Bioinoculants and Organic Manure (Phosphocompost) on Growth, Yield and Nutrient Uptake of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* L. *International Journal of Science and Research*, 3:38-41.

Chaichi, MR., Zandvakili, OR., Dadresan, M., Hosseini, MB., Pourbabaie, A., Yazdani, D., (2015). Effect of bio fertilizers on the growth, productivity and nutrient absorption of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.). *International Journal of Agriculture Innovations and Research*., **3**(5):2319- 1473.

Das, S., Pareek, BL., Kumawat, A., Dhikwal, SR. (2016). Effect of phosphorus and biofertilizers on productivity of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.) in north western Rajasthan, India. *Legume Research*, **36**(6):511-514.

Dutta, B., Pariari, A., Debnath. and Khan, S. (2011). Response of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum. graecum* L.). *Journal of Crop and Weed*., **7**(2): 28- 29.

Fageria, N. K., Ferreira, E. D. B., & Knupp, A. M.(2015). Micronutrients use efficiency in tropical cover crops as influenced by phosphorus fertilization.

Godara, AS., Singh, R., Chouhan, GS., Nepalia, V. (2017). Yield and economics of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) as influenced by fertility levels, biofertilizers and brassinosteroid. Legume Research, **40**(1):165-169.

Godara, AS., Gupta, US., Singh, R., Mehta, RS. (2012). Effect of different combinations of organic and inorganic nutrient sources on productivity and profitability of *Trigonella foenium-graecum*. *International Journal of Seed Spices*, **2**(2):34-37.

Jadhav, PB., Patil, NB., Saravaiya, SN., Dekhane, SS., Tekale, GS., Harad, NB., *et al* (2015). Effect of different level of vermiwash spray on growth and yield of fenugeek cv. Local. *International Journal of Development Research*,**4**(8):1547-1549.

Jhariya, S. and Jain, A. (2016). Effect of integrated nutrient management on vegetative growth, flowering and fruiting of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L*.*). *International Journal of Current Research,* **8**(1): 24902-24905.

Karma Chewang Bhutia (2017). Growth, Phenology and Yield of Fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum L.) as Influenced by Date of Sowing. Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci, **6**(10):1810-1817.

Khan, VM., Ahamad, A., Yadav, BL., Irfan, M. (2017). Effect of vermicompost and biofertilizers on yield attributes and nutrient content and it’s their uptake of Cowpea [*Vigna unguiculata* L.) Walp.]. *Int. J Curr. Microbiol. App. Sci*., **6**(6):1045-1050.

Khoja, J.R. (2014). Effect of sowing time and sources of nitrogen on growth, thermal requirement, yield and quality of coriander [*Coriandrum sativum* L]. *Ph.D. Thesis Rajasthan Agricultural University Campus-Jobner.*

Lunagariya, DD., Zinzala, VJ., Barvaliya, MM., Dubey, PK. (2018). Effect of organics on growth, yield, quality and economics of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.) grown under organic farming system. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, **7**(3):2420- 2424.

Malav, JK., Patel, JK., Pavaya, RP., Patel, BB., Patel, VR. (2018). Effect of Different Organic Sources on Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) under Organic Farming Module. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, **7**(2):17-25.

Mathur, K., Bansal, RK., Gurjar, RBS. (2016). Organic management of Fusarium wilt of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenumgraecum* L.) - a seed spice. *Journal of Mycology and Plant Pathology*, **36**(1):94-95.

Malhotra, S.K., Vashishtha, B.B. and Apparao, V.V. (2006). Influence of nitrogen, *Azospirillum* sp. and farmyard manure on growth, yield and incidence of stem gall disease in coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). *Journalof Spices and Aromatic Crops*, **15**(2): 115-117.

Meena, JK., Kumar, S., Maji, S., Kumar, M., Kumar, D. (2015). Studies on effect of biofertilizers with chemical fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.). *International Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, **11**(1):198-200.

Mehta, RS., Anwer, MM., Aishwath, OP., Meena, RS. (2015). Growth, yield and quality of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) as influenced by nitrogen, phosphorus and bio-fertilizers. *Indian Journal of Horticulture*,**69**(1):94-97.

Mehta, RS., Patel, BS., Meena, SS., Meena, RS. (2012). Influence of nitrogen, phosphorus and bio-fertilizers on growth characters and yield of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.). *J of Spices and Aromatic Crops*, **19**(1/2):23-28.

Patil, B.S., Amin, A.U. and Patel, K.P. 2014. Response of cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) to integrated nutrient management. *Indian Journal of Agronomy,* **49**(3): 205-206.

Peerzada, O.H., Mor, V.S., Abhinav, D., Axay, B., Dahiya, O.S., Pandey, V. and Mohammad, S.R. (2016). Influence of integrated nutrient management on seed quality of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.). *Environment. Ecology*, **34**: 2226-2230.

Pushpa, K., Sharma, R. K., Aravindakshan, K., Maurya, I. B., Gautam, D., & Jakhar, R. K. (2022). Response of different organic fertilizers to growth, yield attributes and profitability in fenugreek under heavy clay soil of Southern Rajasthan.

Raghuwanshi, O., Jain, KP., Singh, Y., Prajapati, S. (2016). Response of organic and inorganic source of nutrients on growth, yield and nutrients uptake status of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) CV. RMT–1. *Hort Flora Research Spectrum*, **5**(1):34-38.

Rahimi, A. R., Mashayekhi, K., Amini, S. and Soltani, E. (2009). Effect of mineral vs. bio fertilizer on the growth, yield and essential oil content of Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). *Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Science and Biotechnology*, **3**(2): 82-84.

Sahu, P. K., Naruka, I. S., Haldar, A., Chundawat, R. S., & Kumar, L. (2020). Studies on the effects of integrated nutrient management on fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) L. *IJCS*, ***8***(2): 1082-1089.

Sahu, R.L., Sahu, H. and Kumar, S. (2014). Effect of application of inorganic fertilizers and biofertilizers on growth components and yield traits of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.). *Progressive Horticulture,* **46**(1): 102-106.

Sethi, N., Nath, D., Singh, R.K., and Srivastava, R.K. (1990). Anti-fertility and teratogenic activity of some indigenous medicinal plants in rats. *Fitoterapia*, **61**(1): 64-67.

Singh, NK., Patel, DB. (2015). Performance of fenugreek bioinoculated with *Rhizobium meliloti* strains under semiarid condition. *Journal of Environmental Biology*, 37:31-35.

Singh, S.P. (2013). Effect of biofertilizer *Azospirillum* on growth and yield parameters of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum L.*) cv. Pant haritima. *Vegetable Science,* **40**(1): 77-79.

Soyam, S.R., Wagh, A.P., Dod, V.N., Nagre, P.K. and Gade, R.M. (2012). Effect of different biofertilizers on growth, yield and quality of fenugreek. *Asian Journal of Horticulture*, **7**(1): 28-30.

Sunanda, BB., Shetty, GR., Venkatesh, J. (2014). Influence of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield and quality of Kasuri Methi (*Trigonella corniculata* L.) under hill zone of Karnataka. *International Journal of Seed Spice*, **4**(2):62-67.

Vedpathak, MM., Chavan, BL. (2016). Fertilizers effects on growth and yield components of fenugreek vegetable (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.) in a field trial. *International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology,* **3**(7):180-183.

Verma, SR., Bhanwaria, R., Karwasara, PK. (2017). Effect of vermicompost and sulphur on growth, yield and nutrient uptake of Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.). *Trends in Biosciences*, **10**(20):0974-8431, 3978- 3981.