Sustainable Cropping System and Nutrient Management for Enhancing Linseed Yield and Profitability

.

ABSTRACT

|  |
| --- |
| **Aims:** To evaluate the effect of different cropping systems and nutrient management practices on growth, yield and economics of linseed under V*ertisol* conditions of Chhattisgarh.  **Study design:** Split plot design  **Place and Duration of Study:** Research cum Instructional Farm, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G.) during the *kharif & rabi* season of 2023-24 & 2024-25.  **Methodology:** The experiment consisted four main pot treatments as cropping systems (C1-C4) and four sub-plot treatments as nutrient management to linseed (F1-F4), replicated thrice. Linseed variety RLC-92 was sown at 25 kg ha⁻¹ with 30 cm row spacing during *rabi* season of both the years of study. Nutrient sources included DAP, urea, SSP, MOP, vermicompost, and nano urea as foliar spray. Growth parameters (plant height, primary and secondary branches plant-1), yield attributes (capsules plant⁻¹, seeds capsule⁻¹, test weight), seed yield, stover yield and economic indicators (cost of cultivation, GMR, NMR, B: C ratio) were recorded. Data were averaged over two years and analyzed using ANOVA with treatment means compared at 5% level of significance.  **Results:** Based on the mean data from two consecutive years (2023–24 & 2024–25), significant variations were observed in growth and yield parameters of linseed, including plant height, number of primary & secondary branches plant-1 and number of capsules plant-1 under different cropping systems and nutrient management practices. The linseed crop sown after soybean recorded the highest seed and stover yield, which was statistically at par with linseed grown after black gram and green gram. Similarly, gross monetary return, net return and benefit-cost (B:C) ratio were also found to be highest in the soybean-linseed cropping sequence. Among nutrient management treatments, the Soil Test Crop Response (STCR)-based nutrient management significantly outperformed other treatments in terms of seed and stover yield and was statistically at par with the application of 75% Recommended Dose of Nutrients (RDN) through (75 % inorganic sources + 25 % through organic source *i.e.* vermicompost), along with two foliar sprays of nano urea. The STCR-based treatment also led to the highest gross monetary return, net return and B:C ratio. The interaction between cropping system and nutrient management exerted a significant synergistic effect on plant height, the number of primary and secondary branches plant-1, the number of capsules plant-1 and both seed & stover yields.  **Conclusion:** Legume-based cropping systems combined with STCR and integrated nutrient management significantly improved linseed growth, yield and economic returns, highlighting their potential for sustainable and efficient linseed production. |

*Keywords: Linseed productivity, Nutrient management, STCR approach, Cropping system, Economic ananlysis*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the wake of globalization and rapid economic growth, Indian agriculture is confronted with complex second-generation challenges, such as declining soil fertility, nutrient imbalance, overexploitation of water resources, increasing pest and disease outbreaks, environmental pollution and stagnation in farm profitability (Reddy and Reddy, 2022). The wide spread adoption of cereal-based monocropping systems, especially rice-wheat, since the green revolution has led to unsustainable production practices, contributing to declining factor productivity and deteriorating soil health (Lal, 2004). Crop diversification, especially with pulses and oilseeds, offers a sustainable pathway to restore soil health, stabilize incomes, improve nutritional security and ensure resilience to climate variability. According to Patel *et al.* (2022), crop diversification not only helps in efficient resource use and employment generation but also in mitigating weather-related risks and reducing dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Diversifying traditional rice-based systems with oilseeds like linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) has shown promise in increasing system productivity and economic returns, while improving soil physical and biological properties (Kumar *et al.,* 2019).

Linseed is an ancient oilseed crop, cultivated globally for its oil, fiber and medicinal properties. It contains approximately 41% oil, rich in α-linolenic acid (ALA), an essential omega-3 fatty acid known to reduce cholesterol, inflammation and the risk of cardiovascular diseases (Morris, 2007). India ranks among the leading producers of linseed, with an area of 1.75 lakh ha and total production of 1.13 lakh tonnes in 2023–24, with an average productivity of 644 kg ha-1 (Anonymous, 2024). In Chhattisgarh, linseed is cultivated in 45.34 thousand ha with an average productivity of just 450 kg ha-1, indicating a wide yield gap that needs to be bridged (Anonymous, 2025).

Low linseed productivity in India is mainly due to poor nutrient management. Nutrient management combining organic manures, chemical fertilizers and nano urea—improves nutrient efficiency and soil health (Ali and Gupta, 2012). The Soil Test Crop Response (STCR) approach ensures precise fertilizer application for targeted yields (Sankaran and Dubey, 2017). Linseed is well-suited to diverse agro-ecosystems due to its adaptability and stress tolerance (Dash *et al.,* 2017). Its inclusion in systems like soybean-linseed or DSR-linseed enhances productivity and lowers emissions (Bhattacharyya *et al.,* 2015). However, few studies have assessed the combined effects of cropping systems and nutrient management on linseed, especially in central and eastern India. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of different cropping systems in combination with nutrient management practices on the growth, yield attributes, yield and economics of linseed.

2. material and methods

The experiment was conducted during the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons of 2023–24 and 2024–25 at the Research cum Instructional Farm, IGKV, Raipur (C.G.), using a split plot design with four main plot treatments and four sub-plot treatments, replicated thrice. Details of the treatments can be found in Table 1 & 2. Linseed variety RLC 92 was sown manually at a rate of 25 kg ha-1 with 30 cm inter-row spacing. Field preparation involved one ploughing and two harrowing. Irrigation was given just after sowing to ensure uniform germination. For nutrient management DAP, Urea, Single Super Phosphate (SSP), Murate of Potash (MOP), Vermicompost (1.5:0.8:1.2 N:P2O5:K2O) and for foliar spray IFFCO brand Nano urea were used. The full amount SSP, MOP and vermicompost were applied as basal dose, while 50 % of urea was applied as basal and remaining 25 % was applied at branching and 25 % at capsule formation stage of linseed as top dressing. Nano urea (3 ml l-1 of water) was applied as foliar application at branching and capsule formation stage of linseed as per the treatments. Growth parameters (plant height, number of primary and secondary branches plant-1) and yield attributes (capsules plant-1, seeds capsule-1, and test weight) were recorded at harvest. Five plants per plot were randomly selected for measurements, and plot-level data were averaged across two years. Seed and stover yields were recorded from the net plot area, converted to kg ha⁻1, and averaged over the two years to obtain final mean values for all parameters. Economic parameters were assessed by calculating the net return ha-1, which was derived by subtracting the total cost of cultivation from the gross returns. The benefit-cost (B: C) ratio, an indicator of economic viability, was determined by dividing the gross return by the total cultivation cost. This provided a comprehensive evaluation of the economic efficiency of the treatments. The data obtained from various characters under study were analyzed by the method of analysis of variance as described by Gomez and Gomez (1984). Fisher's test of significance was employed to compare the differences between treatment means at a 5% probability level. Standard errors and critical differences at the 5% significance level were calculated to distinguish the treatment effects from those arising due to random variation.

**Table 1: Treatment details**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Main plot: Cropping System** | |
| C1  C2  C3  C4 | Soybean-Linseed  Black gram-Linseed  Green gram-Linseed  Drilled Rice-Linseed |
| **Sub plot: Nutrient management in linseed** | |
| F1  F2  F3  F4 | Farmer's practice (40:28.70:00 N:P2O5: K2O kg ha-1)  100 % RDN (60:30:30 N:P2O5: K2O kg ha-1)  \*STCR based nutrient management  75 % RDN (45:22.5:22.5 N:P2O5: K2O kg/ha- 75 % inorganic + 25 % organic *i.e.* vermicompost) + 2 foliar spray of Nano Urea |

**Table 2: \*STCR based nutrient management**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **Nutrient req. as per STCR based equation**  **(N:P2O5:K2O kg ha-1)** | |
| **2023-24** | **2024-25** |
| Soybean-Linseed | 90:45:45 | 87:43:46 |
| Greengram-Linseed | 91:47:45 | 90:44:45 |
| Blackgram-Linseed | 92:48:46 | 90:45:46 |
| Drilled Rice-Linseed | 94:49:46 | 92:45:47 |
| The equation for linseed under *Vertisol* condition (Puri and Dharudu 2007)-  (target yield of linseed= 20 q ha-1)  FN= 8.48 (T) -0.46 (SN)  FP2O5= 7.38 (T) -5.08 (SP)  FK2O= 6.59 (T)-0.25 (SK) | | |

3. results and discussion

**3.1 Effect on growth parameters**

Growth parameters such as plant height, number of primary and secondary branches plant-1 were significantly influenced by both the cropping system and nutrient management practices (Table 2). Among the different cropping systems, the soybean–linseed sequence (C₁) recorded the highest plant height (75.90 cm), primary branches (4.60) and secondary branches (17.57). These results were statistically at par with those obtained under the greengram–linseed (C₂) and blackgram–linseed (C₃) systems, indicating their comparable efficiency in promoting linseed growth. The observed improvement can be attributed to the residual benefits of preceding leguminous crops, particularly their ability to enhance soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation, thereby creating a favorable environment for the succeeding linseed crop. These findings are supported by previous studies, wherein Singh *et al.* (2022), Meena *et al.* (2019), Jaybhay *et al.* (2015) and Panwar *et al.* (2010) reported similar positive effects of legume-based cropping systems on subsequent crop performance. With respect to nutrient management, the STCR-based treatment (F₃) resulted in the highest plant height (76.14 cm), number of primary branches (4.71), and secondary branches (17.73), all of which were statistically at par with those recorded under the integrated nutrient management treatment (F₄), consisting of 75% Recommended Dose of Nutrients (RDN) through inorganic sources, 25% RDN through organic source, and two foliar sprays of nano urea. This highlights the effectiveness of integrated nutrient strategies that combine conventional, organic and nano-based inputs for optimizing crop growth. These results corroborate earlier findings by Kumar *et al.* (2019), Mahammad *et al.* (2013), Saryam *et al.* (2024) and Khule *et al.* (2023), who reported similar benefits of integrated nutrient management approaches on crop growth and development.

**3.2 Effect on yield attributes**

Among the yield attributes of linseed, the number of capsules plant-1 was significantly influenced by both cropping system and nutrient management practices (Table 3). However, the number of seeds capsule-1 and test weight did not exhibit significant variations, indicating their relative stability across treatments and these traits are largely governed by genetic factors and may be less responsive to agronomic interventions. The soybean–linseed cropping system (C₁) recorded the highest number of capsules plant-1 (63.15), which was statistically at par with the blackgram–linseed (C₃) and greengram–linseed (C₂) systems. This suggests that legume-based preceding crops may enhance the microenvironment and soil fertility, thereby promoting better capsule formation in linseed. Similarly, with respect to nutrient management, the STCR-based treatment (F₃) resulted in the maximum number of capsules plant-1 (62.90), which was statistically at par with the treatment (F₄), involving 75% RDN (75% inorganic + 25% organic) and two foliar sprays of nano urea. These results indicate that optimized nutrient supply through precision and integrated nutrient management can significantly improve reproductive development and yield potential in linseed by enhancing nutrient availability, uptake efficiency and physiological performance. These observations are consistent with findings reported by Mahammad *et al.* (2013) and Patel *et al.* (2017).

**3.3 Effect on yield**

Seed and stover yield of linseed were significantly influenced by both cropping systems and nutrient management practices (Table 3). Among the evaluated cropping systems, the soybean–linseed sequence (C₁) recorded the highest seed yield (1660.15 kg ha⁻¹) and stover yield (2102.01 kg ha⁻¹). These values were statistically at par with those recorded under the blackgram–linseed (C₃) and greengram–linseed (C₂) systems, indicating the comparable efficacy of legume-based rotations in enhancing both biomass and reproductive yield. The observed benefits are likely due to improved soil fertility and nutrient availability resulting from the biological nitrogen fixation and organic matter contributions by the preceding legume crops.

In terms of nutrient management, the STCR based approach (F₃) resulted in the highest seed yield (1710.62 kg ha⁻¹) and stover yield (2134.09 kg ha⁻¹), which were statistically at par with those achieved under the treatment (F₄), comprising 75% RDN [75% inorganic + 25% organic] along with two foliar sprays of nano urea. This outcome underscores the advantage of precision and integrated nutrient application strategies in achieving enhanced productivity in linseed. These findings are in alignment with previous studies reported by Husain *et al.* (2017) and Khule *et al.* (2023).

**3.4 Effect on Economics**

The economic performance of linseed cultivation, in terms of cost of cultivation, gross monetary returns (GMR), net monetary returns (NMR) and benefit-cost (B:C) ratio, were significantly affected by both cropping systems and nutrient management strategies (Table 4). Among the cropping systems, the soybean–linseed sequence (C₁) recorded the highest gross monetary returns (Rs. 103100 ha⁻¹) and net monetary returns (Rs. 73420 ha⁻¹), resulting in the maximum B:C ratio of 3.07. This was followed by the blackgram–linseed (C3) and greengram–linseed (C2) systems, with B:C ratios of 2.94 and 2.93, respectively, indicating their comparable economic viability. In contrast, the drilled rice–linseed system (C₄) showed the lowest economic returns, with a B:C ratio of 2.78, primarily due to lower yield returns, despite similar input costs. Among nutrient management practices, the STCR-based approach (F₃) yielded the highest economic benefits, with gross monetary returns of Rs. 86960 ha⁻¹ and net returns of Rs. 56310 ha⁻¹, resulting in a highest B:C ratio of 3.16. This was closely followed by the 100% RDN (F₂), which achieved a B:C ratio of 3.05. The farmer’s practice (F₁), although economically inferior in comparison, still maintained a reasonably good B:C ratio of 2.84. Interestingly, while the treatment (F₄)—comprising 75% RDN (75% inorganic + 25% organic) along with two foliar sprays of nano urea—recorded high gross returns (Rs. 102670 ha⁻¹), the relatively elevated cost of cultivation (Rs. 38330 ha⁻¹) substantially reduced its net returns and B:C ratio to 2.68, the lowest among all nutrient management treatments. This underscores the need for careful cost-benefit optimization when adopting advanced input strategies. These findings are consistent with the results reported by Singh *et al.* (2022), Kikon *et al.* (2024) and Saryam *et al.* (2024).

**3.5 Interaction Effects of Cropping System and Nutrient Management**

The interaction between cropping systems and nutrient management practices showed a non-significant effect on the number of seeds capsule-1 and test weight of linseed. However, a statistically significant interaction was observed for plant height, number of primary and secondary branches plant-1, number of capsules plant-1, as well as seed and stover yield. These findings indicate that while certain traits such as seeds capsule-1 and test weight are predominantly governed by genetic factors, others are more responsive to the interactive influence of cropping systems and nutrient inputs. The significant interactions observed for plant height, branching, capsule formation and yield components suggest a synergistic effect of cropping sequence and nutrient management. Legume-based cropping systems, particularly the soybean–linseed sequence, when integrated with balanced nutrient management practices such as Soil Test Crop Response (STCR)-based recommendations or Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) involving nano urea, likely improve soil health, enhance root development, optimize nutrient availability and uptake. These favorable conditions contribute to enhanced vegetative growth, branching and reproductive development, ultimately leading to improved seed and stover yields.

**Table 3: Effect of cropping system and nutrient management on growth parameters at harvest of Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) during 2023-24 & 2024-25 (mean data of two years)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Plant height**  **(cm)** | **Primary branches**  **Plant-1** | **Secondary branches**  **plant-1** |
| **Main plot: Cropping system** | | | |
| C1 :Soybean – Linseed | 75.90 | 4.60 | 17.57 |
| C2 :Greengram – Linseed | 74.68 | 4.34 | 16.92 |
| C3 :Blackgram – Linseed | 74.27 | 4.32 | 16.49 |
| C4 :Drilled Rice – Linseed | 73.07 | 4.10 | 15.02 |
| **SE(m) ±** | **0.61** | **0.10** | **0.31** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **2.12** | **0.35** | **1.06** |
| **Sub plot: Nutrient Management to Linseed** | | | |
| F1 : Farmer’s practice | 72.78 | 4.03 | 14.92 |
| F2 : 100% RDF | 73.85 | 4.20 | 16.31 |
| F3 : STCR based nutrient management | 76.14 | 4.71 | 17.73 |
| F4 : 75% RDN ( 75% Inorganic + 25% organic) + 2 foliar spray of nano urea | 75.15 | 4.42 | 17.04 |
| **SE(m)±** | **0.53** | **0.12** | **0.30** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **1.54** | **0.34** | **0.85** |
| **Interaction** |  |  |  |
| **SE(m)±** | **1.05** | **0.23** | **0.58** |
| **CD at (P=0.05)** | **S** | **S** | **S** |

**Table 4:** **Effect of cropping system and nutrient management on yield attributes & yield of Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) during 2023-24 & 2024-25 (mean data of two years)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Capsules**  **Plant-1**  **(At harvest)** | **Seeds capsule-1**  **(At harvest)** | **Test weight (g)** | **Seed yield (kg ha-1)** | **Stover**  **Yield**  **(kg ha-1)** |
| **Main plot: Cropping system** | | | | | |
| C1 :Soybean – Linseed | 63.15 | 8.49 | 7.48 | 1660.15 | 2102.01 |
| C2 :Greengram – Linseed | 58.19 | 8.30 | 7.33 | 1584.04 | 1993.11 |
| C3 :Blackgram – Linseed | 58.71 | 8.32 | 7.35 | 1582.47 | 1996.92 |
| C4 :Drilled Rice – Linseed | 54.80 | 8.13 | 7.18 | 1503.70 | 1874.02 |
| **SE(m)±** | **1.55** | **0.15** | **0.17** | **23.16** | **30.97** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **5.35** | **NS** | **NS** | **80.13** | **107.15** |
| **Sub plot: Nutrient Management to Linseed** | | | | | |
| F1 : Farmer’s practice | 54.41 | 8.13 | 7.10 | 1402.46 | 1750.17 |
| F2 : 100% RDF | 57.12 | 8.25 | 7.26 | 1561.93 | 2010.42 |
| F3 : STCR based nutrient management | 62.90 | 8.50 | 7.57 | 1710.62 | 2134.09 |
| F4 : 75% RDN ( 75% Inorganic + 25% organic) + 2 foliar spray of nano urea | 60.43 | 8.37 | 7.42 | 1655.34 | 2071.39 |
| **SE(m)±** | **1.22** | **0.14** | **0.20** | **20.51** | **30.57** |
| **CD (P=0.05)** | **3.57** | **NS** | **NS** | **59.85** | **89.23** |
| **Interaction** | | | | | |
| **SE(m)±** | **2.44** | **0.28** | **0.39** | **41.01** | **61.15** |
| **CD at (P=0.05)** | **S** | **NS** | **NS** | **S** | **S** |

**Table 5: Effect of cropping system and nutrient management on economics of Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) during 2023-24 & 2024-25 (mean data of two years)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment** | **Cost of cultivation (×103 Rs ha-1)** | **GMR**  **(×103 Rs ha-1)** | **NMR**  **(×103 Rs ha-1)** | **B:C ratio** |
| **Main plot: Cropping system** | | | |  |
| C1 :Soybean – Linseed | 33680 | 103100 | 73420 | 3.07 |
| C2 :Greengram – Linseed | 33570 | 98290 | 67650 | 2.93 |
| C3 :Blackgram – Linseed | 33590 | 98230 | 68340 | 2.94 |
| C4 :Drilled Rice – Linseed | 33610 | 93210 | 62060 | 2.78 |
| **Sub plot: Nutrient Management to Linseed** | | | | |
| F1 : Farmer’s practice | 30640 | 86960 | 56310 | 2.84 |
| F2 : 100% RDF | 31880 | 97140 | 65270 | 3.05 |
| F3 : STCR based nutrient management | 33600 | 106070 | 72470 | 3.16 |
| F4 : 75% RDN ( 75% Inorganic + 25% organic) + 2 foliar spray of nano urea | 38330 | 102670 | 64340 | 2.68 |

4. Conclusion

The present study clearly demonstrated that both cropping systems and nutrient management practices exerted significant effects on the growth, yield attributes, productivity, and economic returns of linseed. Among the cropping system, the soybean–linseed system consistently outperformed other systems in terms of plant height, branching, capsule development, seed & stover yield and economic returns, highlighting the benefits of preceding legume crops in improving soil fertility and biological activity. Compared to the drilled rice-linseed sequence, the seed yield and B:C ratio were enhanced by 10.40 % & 10.43 %, respectively, when linseed was grown after soybean. Similarly, nutrient management practices based on the Soil Test Crop Response (STCR) approach recorded the highest seed yield, stover yield, gross & net monetary returns and B: C ratio, confirming the value of precise and balanced nutrient application tailored to soil fertility status. Compared to the farmer's practice, the STCR-based nutrient management increased seed yield and B:C ratio by 21.97% and 11.26%, respectively. Integrated nutrient management involving 75% RDN (75 % inorganic + 25 % organic source) with foliar sprays of nano urea also produced comparable results, suggesting its potential as a sustainable alternative. The significant interaction effects observed for key agronomic traits and yield further emphasized the synergistic potential of combining legume-based cropping systems with balanced nutrient management strategies. These combinations enhanced nutrient uptake, vegetative growth and reproductive efficiency, ultimately leading to higher productivity and profitability.

Therefore, the soybean–linseed cropping system integrated with STCR-based or INM-based nutrient management can be recommended as an efficient and sustainable agronomic strategy for enhancing linseed performance under similar agro-ecological conditions. These findings emphasize the importance of integrating legume sequences with precision nutrient management for sustainable and profitable linseed cultivation.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as large language models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS DISCLAIMER:

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests OR non-financial interests OR personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References

Ali, M., & Gupta, S. (2012). Carrying capacity of Indian agriculture: pulse crops. Current Science, 102(6), 874-881.

Anonymous. (2024). Directorate of Oilseeds Development. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India. (<https://oilseeds.dac.gov.in/StatisticsCropWise.aspx>)

Anonymous. (2025). Krishi Darshika, Directorate of Extension Services. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyala, Raipur.

Bhattacharyya, R., Das, D.K., & Aggarwal, P. (2015). Greenhouse gas emissions from conventional and conservation agriculture cropping systems in India. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 22(1), 736-750.

Dash, C.J., Nayak, D., & Rath, B.S. (2017). Productivity and profitability of linseed under various planting patterns and fertility levels. Journal of Oilseeds Research, 34(1), 67–70.

Husain, K., Dubey, S.D., Singh, D., & Srivastava, R.L. (2017). Effect of nutrient management on yield, economics and nutrient status of soil in maize – linseed cropping system. Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, 6(6), 327-330.

Jaybhay, S.A., Taware, S.P., Varghese, P., & Idhol, B.D. (2015). Crop management through organic and inorganic inputs in soybean-based cropping systems. International Journal of Advanced Research, **3**(4), 705–711.

Khule, Y.R., Waghmare, M.S., Shelake, M.S., Boradkar, S.G. & Chavan A.L. (2023). Effect of foliar application of nano-N fertilizer on growth yield, and quality of linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.). The Pharma Innovation Journal, 12(2), 3208-3211.

Kikon, N., Solo, V., Longkumer, L.T., Amlari, I., Singh, A.K., Tzudir, L. (2024). Effect of soil and foliar nitrogen fertilization on performance and economics of linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) cultivation under rainfed conditions of Nagaland. Indian Journal Agricultural Research, A-6239:[1-6].

Kumar, A., Pramanick, B., Mahapatra, B.S., Singh, S.P., & Shukla, D.K. (2019). Growth, yield and quality improvement of flax (*Linum usitattisimum* L.) grown under tarai region of Uttarakhand, India through integrated nutrient management practices. Industrial crops and products, 140: 111710.

Kumar, A., Singh, R., & Verma, U. (2019). Diversification of rice-based systems through pulses and oilseeds for sustainable productivity in Eastern India. Indian Journal of Agronomy, 64(3), 325–330.

Lal, R. (2004). Soil carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change. Geoderma*,* 123(1–2), 1–22.

Mahammad, R., Nawlakhe S.M. & Mankar D.D. (2013). Nutrient management in linseed through biofertilizers. Journal of Soils and Crops, 23(2), 396-400.

Meena, B.P., Biswas, A.K., Singh, M., *et al.* (2019). Long-term sustaining crop productivity and soil health in maize–chickpea system through integrated nutrient management practices in Vertisols of Central India. Field Crops Research, **232**, 62–76.

Morris, D. H. (2007). Flax Primer: a Health and Nutrition Primer. Flax Council of Canada, 9-19.

Panwar, N.R., Ramesh, P., Singh, A.B., & Ramana, S. (2010). Influence of organic, chemical and integrated management practices on soil organic carbon and soil nutrient status under semi-arid tropical conditions in central India. Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis, **41,** 1073–1083.

Patel Rajkamal, Dwivedi, S. K. & Patel, R. K. (2017). Effect of agro-input management practices on yield of linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) under vertisols of Chhattisgarh, India. Journal of Applied and Natural Science, 9(2), 1072 – 1076.

Patel, V.K., Sharma, A., & Verma, R. (2022). Role of crop diversification in sustainable agriculture. Journal of Agroecology and Natural Resource Management, 9(1), 12–18.

Puri, G., & Dharudu, Y.M. (2007). Fertilizer recommendations for higher crop yield in Madhya Pradesh based on soil testing. Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, JNKVV, Jabalpur.

Reddy, T.Y. & Reddy, G.H.S. (2022). Principles of Agronomy (5th ed.). Kalyani Publishers.

Sankaran, N. & Dubey, S.K. (2017). Soil Test Crop Response approach for efficient fertilizer use. Fertiliser Marketing News, 48(3), 9–13.

Saryam, K.L., Pradhan, A.M., Tiwari, A. & Kher D. (2024). Impact of different levels of nitrogen on growth and yield of linseed (*Linum Usitatissimum* L.). Asian Research Journal of Agriculture,17(3), 123-28.

Singh A.B., Meena B.P., Lakaria B.L., *et al.* (2022). Production potential, soil health and economics of soybean (*Glycine max* L.)-linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) cropping system under various nutrient-management protocols. Indian Journal of Agronomy 67 (3), 269-275.

Singh A.B., Meena B.P., Lakaria B.L., *et al.* (2022). Production potential, soil health and economics of soybean (*Glycine max* L.)-linseed (*Linum usitatissimum* L.) cropping system under various nutrient-management protocols. Indian Journal of Agronomy, 67(3), 269-275.