INFLUENCE OF SOIL MOISTURE CONTENT AND FERTILIZER POTASSIUM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF COWPEA

(Vigna unguiculata) IN SANDY REGOSOL



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ABSTRACT

Cowpea is grown in a wide range of environments, and drought is considered as the single most devastating environmental stress, which decreases crop productivity more than any other environmental stress. Lack of adequate soil moisture affects both the vegetative and reproductive growth of legumes and leads to significant yield loss. Potassium fertilizer mitigates the impact of water stress in plants. A study was conducted from July to September 2018 to investigate the effect of four rates of fertilizer potassium (MOP) including recommended level (75Kg/ha), 125% of recommended level, 150% of recommended level, 175% of recommended level with two different soil moisture conditions as optimal and sub-optimal soil moistures on growth and yield of cowpea. These 8 treatments replicated three times in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) in a factorial manner. Soil potassium content, plant potassium content, growth parameters and yield of cowpea were recorded. The data were statistically analyzed using SAS and difference between treatment means was compared using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The roots of cowpea showed a greater response to potassium fertilizer under suboptimal soil moisture. Although differences were observed in the responses of the vegetative growth of cowpea to moisture and potassium, in overall terms potassium promoted growth of cowpea when subject to suboptimal soil moisture. Among all applications 175% of recommended potassium level of cowpea proved to be the best to increase the growth components and yield at both moisture conditions in sandy regosol soil. The results of this study suggested that the application of potassium fertilizer can be considered as significant factor in overcoming soil moisture stress in cowpea.

Key words: Cowpea, moisture stress, potassium, soil moisture, vegetative growth, yield.

i

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	Page No.
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 OBJECTIVES	5
CHAPTER TWO	6
2.0 LITERATUREREVIEW	6
2.1 Drought	6
2.1.1 Drought stress in plants	<u>\</u> 7
2.1.2Effects of drought stress on plant growth and production	vity8
2.2 Potassium (K)	9
2.2.1 Muriate of potash	10
2.2.2 Importance of potassium on plant	10
2.2.2.1 Seed germination and emergence	10
2.2.2.2 Growth	11
2.2.2.3 Stomatal regulation	11
2.2.2.4 Photosynthesis	12
2.2.2.5 Reproductive development	
2.2.2.6 Yield	13
2.2.2.7 Crop quality	13

2.2.3 Impact of potassium deficiency on plants	14
2.2.4 Influence of potassium in drought stress on plants	15
2.3 Sandy regosol.	16
2.4 Cowpea	16
2.4.1 Characteristics of wijaya variety	17
2.4.2 Effect of soil water content on cowpea	17
CHAPTER THREE	19
3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS.	
3.1 Description of experimental site	19
3.2 Description of the experiment and growth conditions	19
3.2.1 Soil sample	19
3.2.2 Collection of seeds	21
3.3 Experimental design and preparation of treatments	21
3.3.1 Experimental design	21
3.3.2 Pot culture experiment	21
3.3.3 Treatments	22
3.3.4 Treatment structure	23
3.3.5 Experimental layout	24
3.4 Agronomic practices	24
3.4.1 Planting and spacing	24
3.4.2 Fertilizer management	24
3.4.3 Weed management	25
3.5 Sample analysis	25
3.5.1 Soil analysis	25
3.5.2 Plant analysis	25
3.5.2.1 Biometric parameters	26
3.6 Statistical analysis	27
CHAPTER FOUR	

4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Effect of different potassium rates with soil moisture content on the growth of cowpea
4.1.1 Length of tap root
4.1.2 Leaf dry weight
4.1.3 Shoot dry weight
4.1.4 Root dry weight
4.1.5 Leaf area
4.2 Effect of different potassium rates with soil moisture content on yield parameters of cowpea
4.2.1 Pod number per plant43
4.2.2 Economic yield
4.3 Available potassium in soil at harvest
4.4 Available potassium in plant at harvest
CHAPTER FIVE
5.0 SALIENT FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS
5.1 Salient findings
5.2 Conclusions
SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES
REFERENCES
APPENDIX 02iii