RESEARCH ARTICLE

**Response of Sesamum Varieties to Graded Levels of Sulphur on Seed Yield and Oil Content in Soils of Different Sulphur Status**

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| --- | --- |
|  | ABSTRACT Field experiments were conducted in Coimbatore District with discrete soil sulphur status *i.e.,* soils with sufficient and deficient levels of sulphur to know the relative response of varied doses of sulphur on two different sesamum varieties. The experiments were laid out in split plot design with two factors *viz.,*twosesamum varieties (TMV 7 - Black var. and SVPR 1 - White var.) and Six sulphur levels (0, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 kg S ha-1 ). The results revealed that application of 30 and 50 kg S ha-1 at sulphur sufficient and sulphur deficient soils respectively has increased the yield parameters such as test weight, seed weight per plant, seed yield, stalk yield, oil yield and biological yield and recorded the highest response for sulphur application at 30 kg ha-1. Further increase in sulphur application showed a decreasing trend in yield aspects in sulphur sufficient soil and in the case of deficient soil significant response was observed upto 50 kg S ha-1. Among the two varieties, TMV 7 has performed better when compared with SVPR 1. |

Keywords: Sulphur levels, soil sulphur status, growth and yield attributes

## INTRODUCTION

Sesame is commonly known as “Till”. Its botanical name is *Sesamum indicum L.* It is one of the earliest domesticated plants. Due to the presence of potent antioxidant, sesame seeds are known as “the seed of immortality”. Two distinct types of seed are recognized, the white and the black. There are also intermediate coloured varieties varying from red to rose or from brown or grey.

India is the foremost producer of oilseed crops in terms of area (26 million ha) and production (30 million tonnes) of oilseeds, in which 72% of the area is under rainfed condition. As per 4th Advance Estimates Oilseeds Production in the country during 2017-18,the production was estimated as 31.31 million tonnes which is marginally higher than the production of 31.28 million tonnes during 2016-17. However, the production of oilseeds during 2017-18 was higher by 1.76 million tonnes than the average of 2012-13 to 2016-17, oilseeds production with a significant increase by 70.84 million tonnes over 2016 and 2017. The per capita consumption was 15.80 kg per person per annum during 2012-13 nad has increased to 19.30 kg per person in 2017-18. In addition, demand for edible oils in both quantity and quality is growing due to population growth, which was 1.21 billion in 2011, (Luna, 2011) and now reached above 1.25 billion (Gupta, 2014). Considering the growing domestic demand for edible oils, it has now been planned to achieve a production of 45.64 million tonnes from nine annual oilseed crops by 2022-2023, expecting an additional production of about 15.58 million tonnes over and above the 30.06 million tonnes production during QE 2016-17. Thus, the availability of total vegetable oil from domestic production of nine annual oilseed crops would be about 13.69 million tonnes by 2022 (at 30 per cent recovery) as against the current annual output of about 7.0 million tones (REF?).

Among the oilseed crops, sesamum is one of the most important oil seed crops belonging to Pedaliaceae family and extensively grown in different parts of the world and it ranks fourth among oil seed crops in the world in terms of area of production. Sesamum is a versatile crop with a diversified use of high-quality edible oils that contains vitamins, amino acids and polyunsaturated fatty acids. In sesamum seeds, linoleic and oleic acids are the prime factors which are responsible for oil consistency (Uzun *et al*., 2008).

Generally, Sulphur (S) requirement by crops is equal to that of phosphorus which plays a vital role in the plant metabolism, indispensable for the synthesis of essential oils (Singh *et al*., 2000), constituent of a number of organic compounds (Shamina and Imamul, 2013), oil storage organs particularly oil glands i.e., glyoxysomes (Jaggi *et al*., 2000) and vitamin B1 (Thirumalaisamy *et al*., 2001). It also serves as a component of plant amino acids, proteins, vitamins and enzyme structures. It has been observed that increasing sulphur application increases oil content and oil yield, protein and glucosinolates of canola seeds (Haneklaus *et al*., 1999). Sulphur also nfluence the productivity of oil seed and total oil content (Egesel *et al*., 2009). In addition, the continuous application of NPK fertilizers contributes to a sulfur deficiency along with a great deal of organic matter deficiency, making the situation worse for oilseed crops. In view of the aforesaid background, the present study was taken up to trace the optimum level of sulfur recommendation for yield maximization and quality improvement in sesamum.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Two field experiments were conducted at two different locations of Coimbatore district in soils having two sulphur status *i.e.,* a soil with sufficient level and soil with deficient level of sulphur in order to study the response of two sesamum varieties to graded doses of sulphur with respect to seed yield and quality. The field experiments were conducted at farmers’ holdings in Selambanur (Latitude: 10.995069 and Longitude: 76.788893) and Puthur (Latitude: 10.979436 and Longitude: 76.836387) villages of Thondamuthur block at Coimbatore district from February, 2019 to July, 2019 and March, 2019 to August, 2019 respectively. The treatment structure comprised of six levels of sulphur using gypsum as the source (0, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 kg S ha-1) along with soil test based fertilizer doses which were replicated three times in a split plot design (Main plot – sesamum varieties, Sub plot- S levels). The data on yield parameters, seed yield and oil content were analyzed statistically using the AgRes statistical software (Pascal Intel Software Solutions). Wherever the treatment differences were found significant, critical differences (CD) were worked out at 5% level of significance with mean separation by least significant difference and denoted by symbol (\* for 5% and \*\* for 1%). Simple correlation was worked out between different parameters to know the relationship exists among them (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Test weight:** Statistically significant variations were recorded for sulphur application with respect to test weight of sesame seeds. The test weight of sesamum varieties with 50 kg S ha-1 was on par with 40 and 30 kg S ha-1 levels in case of sulphur sufficient soil. Where as in the case of sulphur deficient soil the highest test weight of 3.51 g (TMV 7) and 3.45 g (SVPR 1) were recorded by applying 50 kg S ha-1 which was significantly higher than all the other treatments. Among the varieties, TMV 7 has recorded the highest test weight and proved to be best responding variety than SVPR 1 (Table 1). The increase in test weight might be due to the role of sulphur in activating the growth and yield components (Tahir *et al.,*2014);Ojoni *et al.,* 2018).

**Seed yield:** The effect due to varieties, sulphur levels and their interactions were prominent in case of seed yield (Table 2). Among the different S levels, in sulphur sufficient soil, the seed yield of varieties were significantly higher by applying 30 kg S ha-1 which was *on par* with 40, and 50 kg S ha-1, however application of 60 kg S ha-1 showed and decreasing level of seed yield. Where as in case of sulphur deficient soil, the highest seed yield was recorded with the application of 50 kg S ha-1 irrespective of the varieties. Considering the varietal effects, TMV 7 has proven to be the best responding variety than SVPR 1. The increase in seed yield might be due to the reason that sulfur promotes the photosynthesis, net assimilation rate and crop growth rate which resulted in higher seed yield (Tahir *et al.,* 2014; Suchhanda *et al.*, 2016).

**Stalk yield:**  The stalk yield of sesamum was significantly influenced by graded levels of sulphur application (Table 3). In sulphur sufficient soil, the stalk yield has shown a significant increase with sulphur at the rate of 30 kg S ha-1. Further increase of sulphur application, didnot increased the yield significantly. However in case of sulphur deficient soil, significant increase in stalk yield was recorded upto 50 kg S ha-1 with a yield of 3249 and 3205 kg ha-1. Among the varieties, TMV 7 has recorded the highest stalk yield than that of SVPR 1. Similar increase in stalk yield has been reported by Suchhanda *et al.* (2016) and Ojoni *et al. (*2018).

**Oil content:** The oil content of different varieties was significantly influenced by the graded levels of sulphur application (Fig. 1). In sulphur sufficient soil, the oil content has shown a significant increase by applying sulphur up to 30 kg S ha1 the increase in oil content was not significant with further increase of sulphur application. However, in case of sulphur deficient soil, significant increase in oil content was recorded up to 50 kg S ha-1 with a yield of 49.90 per cent and 52.30 per cent respectively for TMV 7 and SVPR 1. Among the varieties, SVPR 1 has shown increased oil content. This might be due to the importance of sulphur playing a vital role in the synthesis of essential amino acids like cysteine, cysteine, methionine and certain vitamins like biotin, thiamine, vitamin B1 as well as formation of ferredoxin an iron-containing plant protein that acts as an electron carrier in the photosynthetic process and chlorophyll which is required for the production oil. Similar results were also obtained by Bosale *et al.,* 2011 and Dharati *et al.,* 2017.

**Biological yield:** Data presented in Fig. 2 showed that application of sulphur to sesamum had significantly enhanced the biological yield at different soil sulphur status. In case of sulphur sufficient soil, the yield response was significantly increased up to 30 kg S ha-1 and on further increase in dosage of sulphur through gypsum has resulted in a non-significant trend. In accordance to sulphur application in sulphur deficient soil, the response of yield was extended up to 50 kg S ha-1 with a yield of 4134 and 3980 kg ha-1 respectively for two varieties among which TMV 7 had produced higher biological yield than SVPR 1.

**Table 1. Effect of graded levels of sulphur on test weight of sesamum varieties**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test weight (g)** | | | | | | |
| **Sulphur sufficient soil** | | | | **Sulphur deficient soil** | | |
| **Treatments** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** |
| Absolute Control | 2.41 | 2.29 | 2.35 | 2.10 | 2.00 | 2.05 |
| RDF alone | 2.62 | 2.51 | 2.57 | 2.31 | 2.21 | 2.26 |
| RDF+ S 20 kg ha-1 | 2.84 | 2.72 | 2.78 | 2.53 | 2.45 | 2.49 |
| RDF+ S 30 kg ha-1 | 3.08 | 2.93 | 3.01 | 2.75 | 2.67 | 2.71 |
| RDF+ S 40 kg ha-1 | 3.18 | 3.04 | 3.11 | 2.97 | 2.89 | 2.93 |
| RDF+ S 50 kg ha-1 | 3.29 | 3.15 | 3.22 | 3.51 | 3.45 | 3.48 |
| RDF+ S 60 kg ha-1 | 3.10 | 3.05 | 3.08 | 3.28 | 3.25 | 3.27 |
| Mean | 2.93 | 2.81 |  | 2.78 | 2.70 |  |
|  | **SEd** | **CD** |  | **SEd** | **CD** |  |
| V | 0.03 | 0.12 |  | 0.01 | 0.05 |  |
| T | 0.06 | 0.12 |  | 0.05 | 0.10 |  |
| V at T | 0.08 | 0.20 |  | 0.06 | 0.14 |  |
| T at V | 0.09 | 0.18 |  | 0.07 | 0.15 |  |

\*RDF –Recommended dose of NPK fertilizers

**Table 2. Effect of graded levels of sulphur on seed yield of sesamum varieties**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Seed yield (kgha-1)** | | | | | | |
| **Sulphur sufficient soil** | | | | **Sulphur deficient soil** | | |
| **Treatments** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** |
| Absolute Control | 652 | 573 | 613 | 651 | 550 | 601 |
| RDF alone | 723 | 624 | 674 | 713 | 601 | 657 |
| RDF+ S 20 kgha-1 | 775 | 682 | 729 | 750 | 663 | 707 |
| RDF+ S 30 kgha-1 | 828 | 729 | 779 | 791 | 704 | 748 |
| RDF+ S 40 kgha-1 | 849 | 747 | 798 | 835 | 741 | 788 |
| RDF+ S 50 kgha-1 | 871 | 766 | 819 | 885 | 775 | 830 |
| RDF+ S 60 kgha-1 | 840 | 746 | 793 | 880 | 770 | 825 |
| Mean | 791 | 695 |  | 786 | 686 |  |
|  | **SEd** | **CD** |  | **SEd** | **CD** |  |
| V | 4.43 | 19.06 |  | 4.90 | 21.06 |  |
| T | 10.96 | 22.61 |  | 11.05 | 22.82 |  |
| V at T | 15.01 | 33.92 |  | 15.29 | 35.05 |  |
| T at V | 15.49 | 31.98 |  | 15.64 | 32.28 |  |

**Table 3. Effect of graded levels of sulphur on stalk yield of sesamum varieties**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stalk yield (kgha-1)** | | | | | | |
| **Sulphur sufficient soil** | | | | **Sulphur deficient soil** | | |
| **Treatments** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** | **TMV 7** | **SVPR 1** | **Mean** |
| Absolute Control | 3034 | 2974 | 3004 | 2962 | 2954 | 2958 |
| RDF alone | 3067 | 3016 | 3042 | 3052 | 3006 | 3029 |
| RDF+ S 20 kgha-1 | 3112 | 3086 | 3099 | 3116 | 3041 | 3079 |
| RDF+ S 30 kgha-1 | 3171 | 3148 | 3160 | 3168 | 3095 | 3132 |
| RDF+ S 40 kgha-1 | 3193 | 3170 | 3182 | 3204 | 3151 | 3178 |
| RDF+ S 50 kgha-1 | 3222 | 3195 | 3209 | 3249 | 3205 | 3227 |
| RDF+ S 60 kgha-1 | 3204 | 3172 | 3188 | 3210 | 3185 | 3198 |
| Mean | 3143 | 3109 |  | 3137 | 3091 |  |
|  | **SEd** | **CD** |  | **SEd** | **CD** |  |
| V | 33.67 | 144.86 |  | 25.50 | 109.72 |  |
| T | 54.97 | 113.45 |  | 57.40 | 118.46 |  |
| V at T | 79.45 | 195.92 |  | 79.36 | 182.14 |  |
| T at V | 77.73 | 160.43 |  | 81.17 | 167.54 |  |

**Fig. 1: Effect of graded levels of sulphur application on oil content**

**Fig. 2: Effect of graded levels of sulphur application on biological yield**

## CONCLUSION

Based on the experiment conducted at two different soil sulphur status with two different sesamum varieties it is concluded that TMV 7 proves to be better responding variety than that of SVPR 1 by applying sulphur @ 30 and 50 kg ha-1 at sulphur sufficient and deficient soils. The results indicated that supplementation of sulphur nutrition to sesamum in sulphur deficient soil proven to be a boon for the increased growth and yield t of sesamum crop.

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