



Effects of the Selected Combination of Boron and Zinc in Presence of Different Doses of NPK Fertilizers on Yield and Quality of Okra Seed

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Abstract: The experiment was carried out at the Horticulture Research Centre of the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur, during April to September 2013 to investigate the effects of boron, zinc, and NPK on the yield and quality of okra seed subjected to improve the micronutrient management practices on quality seed production. There were four levels of boron and zinc (0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha, 1.5 kg B + 2.0 kg Zn/ha, 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/h and 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha) and three levels of NPK fertilizers (50% less than the recommended dose of NPK, recommended dose of NPK and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK). Different selected levels of boron and zinc application separately and in combination with NPK fertilizers influenced the yield and quality of okra seed. Application of 2 kg B/ha and 4 kg Zn/ha in combination with the recommended dose of NPK fertilizers demonstrated the highest seed yield (2.69 t/ha), seed germination (97.00%), seedling vigour index (2845.01) and seed protein content (19.89%) whereas the lowest seed yield (1.93 t/ha.), seed germination (78.50%), seedling vigour index (1953.86) and seed protein content (16.30%) were found from 0 kg B/ha and 0 kg Zn/ha with 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK application. Maximum yield and good quality of okra seed can be obtained from the application of 2 kg B and 4 kg Zn/ha, in combination with the recommended dose of NPK fertilizers.

Keywords: Boron, Zinc, NPK, Yield Attributes, Quality Seed

1. Introduction

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) is a popular nutritious vegetable in Bangladesh which belongs to the Malvaceae family and locally known as “Dherosh” or “Bhindi. It is grown in the summer season when vegetables are scanty in the market [1]. The green tender fruits of okra contain 1.76g protein, 8.73g carbohydrate, 1.1g fibre, 88 IU Vitamin A, 9.8 mg Vitamin C and 116 mg Ca in every 100g of okra [2]. Moreover, the seed of okra is a good source of protein [3].

Successful crop production depends on quality seed. Most of the farmer uses their own seeds which are in most cases of inferior quality and use of poor quality seeds is responsible for low yield in Bangladesh [4]. By using quality seed, production can be increased up to 25-50% [5, 6]. So good quality okra seed is very necessary for the farmers of Bangladesh. There are several major factors viz., maintenance of genetic purity, prevailing agro-ecological

conditions, fertilizer management especially micronutrients, pest and disease infestation, adequate cultural management affect good quality seed production. Among the micronutrients, the deficiency of boron and zinc in the soils of Bangladesh was most prevalent and the deficiency of Mo, Cu and Mn had occasionally been reported [7-9]. Boron and zinc play a significant role directly and indirectly in improving the yield and quality of okra seed production [10]. Male sterility and pistil sterility occurs due to boron deficiency [11, 12]. Pollen tube growth, fruit set and development are affected by boron [13, 14]. Boron acts for carbohydrate metabolism, cell division, protein formation, increase the brightness of leaf, flower and fruit, keeps pollen healthy and viable, helps seed production and prevents sterility of seed. Zinc mainly act as the metal component of a series of enzymes. Zinc deficiency is thought to restrict RNA synthesis, which in turn inhibits protein synthesis [15]. Zinc is also involved in aux in production and flower and fruit setting [16]. It also plays important role in chlorophyll formation, cell division, meristematic activity of tissue expansion and formation of the cell wall. It increases photosynthesis and translocation of food materials. The function of micronutrients in the reproductive process as well as seed production of okra is very important. Zinc application also helps in increasing the uptake of nitrogen and potassium. Nitrogen (N) plays significant role on leaf growth and formation of proteins and chlorophyll. Phosphorus (P) contributes to root, flower and fruit development. Potassium (K) contributes to stem and root growth and the synthesis of proteins [17, 18]. Potassium imparts vigour and disease

resistance to the plant and plays an important role in crop productivity [19]. Information about the combined effects of boron, zinc and NPK application on yield and quality of okra is inadequate in Bangladesh. Considering the above facts, the present study was carried out to evaluate the integrated performance of boron, zinc and NPK for yield and quality of okra seed and therefore determine the optimum doses of B, Zn and NPK association on yield and quality of okra seed.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Experimental Site and Soil

The experiment was conducted during April to September 2013 at the Vegetable Research Field, Horticulture Research Centre, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. The experimental site located at Gazipur (24°0'13" N latitude; 90°25'0" E longitude) at an elevation of 8.4 m above sea level which is characterized by a moist monsoon subtropical climate. Terrace soils of the location belonging to the Chhiata Series (soil taxonomy: UdicRhodustalf). The experimental site has a typical tropical and sub-tropical continental monsoon climatic condition. It is characterized by comparatively high monsoon rainfall, high humidity and high temperature [20]. The mean air temperature is 29.91°C. The mean precipitation is 162.36 mm, with humidity approximately 87.01% occurring from April to September. Before starting the experiment, the initial soil sample (0-15 cm) of the experiment was analyzed and the chemical properties are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Result of the chemical analysis of soil sample of the experiment field at Horticulture Research Centre.

Factor	pH	OM (%)	Total N (%)	K (meq/100g)	P	S	Zn	B
					µg·g ⁻¹			
Gazipur	6.3	1.39	0.086	0.10	14	14	0.72	0.24
Critical level	5.5-6.5	- ^a	0.12	0.12	7	10	0.60	0.20
Interpretation ^b	Slightly acidic	Low	Very low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

^a -=not known

^b Fertilizer Recommendation Guide [21].

2.2. Land Preparation, Treatments, Design and Layout

The experimental land was opened by using tractor operated disc plough. After that, the land was prepared thoroughly by tractor operated rotavator followed by laddering and levelling. The experiment was carried with 12 treatment combinations comprising four levels of boron and zinc (0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha, 1.5 kg B + 2.0 kg Zn/ha, 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/h and 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha) and three levels of NPK fertilizer (50% less than the recommended dose, Recommended dose and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK). The experiment was laid out in Randomized Complete Block Design with two factorial concepts having 3 replications. The unit plot size was 4 m × 2.4 m, where 40 plants were accommodated in each plot at a spacing of 60 cm × 40 cm. Two adjacent unit plots were separated by 70 cm space and there was 100 cm space

between the blocks.

2.3. Application of Fertilizer

As per Fertilizer Recommendation Guide of BARC, the recommended doses of NPK fertilizers for okra are 10 tons of cow dung, 200 kg urea, 250 kg TSP, 150 kg MoP, 100 kg Gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, and 7 kg boric acid/ha (FRG, BARC. 2005) [21]. The sources of N, P, K, S, B and Zn were urea, TSP, MoP, gypsum, boric acid and zinc sulphate, respectively. For each fertilizer treatment combination, the boron, zinc and NPK dose was calculated and applied timely.

2.4. Seed Sowing and Agronomic Practice

BARI Dharosh-1 variety was used in this research work. Three seeds were shown per pit maintaining plant to plant distance 40 cm. At 5-6 leaves stage only one healthy seedling

was kept in one pit and rest two seedlings were removed. Weeding was done regularly; fungicide Secure 600 wg @ 0.2% was sprayed at an interval of 10 days start at flowering stage. At fruit bearing stage pod borer and aphid was controlled by spraying Karate @ 0.2% at 10 days interval. Irrigation and other management practices were done as per requirement. Seeds were collected from matured fruits.

2.5. Data Collection Procedure

2.5.1. Growth and Yield Data

Randomly ten plants were selected from a treatment plot for taking data of plant height, number of fruits per plant, length of fruit, girth of fruit, number of seeds per fruit, 1000-seed weight and seed yield per hectare. Seeds were collected manually and dried in sun until it reached about 8% moisture content. (Measured by Digital moisture meter, model-750).

2.5.2. Germination and Seedling Vigour Index

Germination test was carried out through sand culture. Four hundred pure seeds were randomly selected from each sample. The selected seeds were sown in a plastic pot filled with moist sand. The sand was sterilized through sunburn before using in germination test. The seeds were soaked for 12 hours in water before sowing for quick germination. First, second and last counting of germination were made after 4, 8 and 12 days of germination period respectively. Only the normal seedlings were included in the computation of germination percentage. Percentage of germination was determined by using the following formula as suggested by Agrawal [22]:

$$\% \text{ Germination} = \frac{\text{Number of normal seedlings}}{\text{Number of seeds sown}} \times 100$$

After 14 days of setting germination, 10 seedlings were randomly selected for seedling vigour index test. Altogether 40 seedlings were selected from each sub-sample. Shoot length (cm) and root length (cm) of the seedlings were recorded and mean values of the two parameters were computed. Vigour index was computed following the formula as suggested by Abdul-Baki and Anderson [23], where,

$$\text{Seedling vigour index} = [\text{Mean shoot length (cm)} + \text{Mean root length (cm)}] \times \text{Germination (\%)}$$

2.5.3. Seed Protein Content

Seed protein content was analyzed following the method described by Lowery *et al.* [24]. One gram of each seed sample was crushed after soaking in distilled water for 4 hours then 100 ml of distilled water was added to it and was defatted by adding diethyl ether. 0.4ml of the supernatant was pipetted in a test tube containing freshly prepared Folin-Ciocalteu Phenol reagent. Then the mixture of these three solutions was shaken and allowed to stand for 30 minutes. Spectrophotometer at 750 nm was used to measure optical

density. Bovine Serum albumin was used to plot a standard curve for the estimation of protein content in the solution. Seed protein content was determined quarterly with three replication.

2.5.4. Seed Boron Content

Boron content was determined by Curcumin method [25]. A 0.25 ml seed filtrate was taken in a plastic bottle; 2.0 ml of Curcumin in HOAC was added and thoroughly mixed. 0.5 ml of conc. H₂SO₄ was added and thoroughly mixed and was allowed to stand at least 35 minutes for cooling. Then 15 ml of methanol solution (3: 2) was added and mixed thoroughly. After 15 minutes, the spectrophotometer reading was recorded at 555 nm. The boron value (ppm) was determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Boron (ppm)} = Y \times \text{Abs (X)} \times f$$

$$\text{Where } Y = \frac{df}{100} = \frac{100}{0.25 \times (1) \times \text{ml}} \times \frac{1}{0.5} = 800$$

$$\text{Where } 100 = \text{Sample volume up to } 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$F = 6.25 \text{ (From standard curve)}$$

$$0.25 \text{ ml} = \text{filtrate taken, } 0.5 \text{ g} = \text{seed sample}$$

2.5.5. Seed Zinc Content

The seed sample was oven-dried and analyzed for Zn by using an Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) according to Rahayu *et al.* [26].

2.6. Statistical Analysis

The collected data were compiled and tabulated, which were subjected to statistical analyses following standard methodology and the mean differences were adjudged by Duncan's Multiple Range Test [27].

3. Results

3.1. Plant Height

The height of plant varied with soil application of boron and zinc levels. It ranged from 159.59 cm to 181.74 cm (Table 2). Similarly, plant height was also influenced by different levels of NPK. It was as high as 179.33 cm in 50% more than the recommended doses of NPK and was as low as 167.53 cm in 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK (Table 3). Significant variation was found among the treatment combinations in case of plant height. The tallest plants (188.56 cm) were produced with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK application, which was statistically similar with treatment 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (186.40 cm) on the other hand, the lowest plant height (153.81 cm) was recorded from 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK, 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (160.51 cm) both were statistically similar (Table 4).

Table 2. Main effect of boron and zinc on yield contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	No. of fruits/Plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit girth (cm)	No. of seeds/fruit	1000- seed wt. (g.)	Seed yield (t/ha.)
B ₀ Zn ₀	159.59b	17.80c	17.10b	1.67b	51.85c	58.23c	1.98c
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0}	175.63 a	18.40b	18.26 a	1.70b	54.20 b	59.31 b	2.18 b
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0}	181.74 a	19.22 a	19.07 a	1.88 a	58.91a	61.04 a	2.52 a
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0}	181.25 a	19.10 a	18.97 a	1.85 a	58.12 a	60.87 a	2.50 a
Level of significance	**	*	**	*	**	*	**
CV (%)	4.14	2.25	3.62	2.28	2.23	0.65	4.38

Note: B₀=0 kg boron/ha, B_{1.5}=1.5 kg boron/ha, B_{2.0}=2 kg boron/ha, B_{2.5}=2.5 kg boron/ha, Zn₀=0 kg zinc/ha, Zn_{2.0}=2 kg zinc/ha, Zn_{4.0}=4 kg zinc/ha, Zn_{6.0}=6 kg zinc/ha.

Table 3. Main effect of NPK on yield contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	No. of fruits/Plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit girth (cm)	No. of seeds/Fruit	1000 -seed wt. (g.)	Seed yield (t/ha.)
NPK 50%<RD	167.53b	18.37b	17.73b	1.69b	55.10 b	59.42 b	2.23 b
NPK RD	176.80 a	19.05 a	18.88 a	1.83 a	56.85 a	60.33a	2.40a
NPK 50%>RD	179.33 a	18.46 a	18.45 ab	1.79 a	55.36 b	59.84 ab	2.26 b
Level of significance	**	**	**	*	**	**	**
CV (%)	4.14	2.25	3.62	2.28	2.23	0.65	4.38

Note: NPK RD=Recommended dose of NPK fertilizers (Urea=200 kg, TSP=250 kg, MP=150 kg). In a column, the figures having similar letter (s) do not differ significantly at 0.05 level of probability, **=Significant at 0.01 level, *=Significant at 0.05 level

3.2. Number of Fruits Per Plant

The variation was found wide regarding the number of fruits per plant as to the different levels of boron and zinc applied to soil. The highest number of fruits per plant (19.22) was observed with 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha (19.10) those were statistically equal and the lowest (17.80) was found from no boron and zinc application (Table 2). This parameter was also significantly influenced due to the NPK levels. It ranged from 18.37 to 19.05 (Table 3). Fruits per plant was significantly influenced by the combined effect of boron and zinc with NPK. The highest number of fruits per plant (20.00) was obtained from 2.0 kg B & 4.0 kg Zn/ha with the recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically similar with 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (19.50) and 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (19.00), while the lowest (17.50) was recorded with 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (17.70) both were statistical similar (Table 4).

3.3. Fruit Length and Fruit Girth

Fruit length was found significantly different due to different levels of boron and zinc used as soil application. The highest fruit length (19.07 cm) was recorded from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha followed by 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha (18.97 cm), while it was the lowest (17.10 cm) in without boron and zinc application (Table 2). Besides the main effect, NPK significantly influenced the length of fruit. The highest fruit length (18.88 cm) was found with the recommended dose of

NPK and the lowest fruit length was observed in 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK (17.73 cm) (Table 3). Distinct variation was observed among the combinations of boron, zinc and NPK as to the length of fruit. Maximum fruit length (19.55 cm) was recorded with the application of 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically similar with 2 kg B + 4 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (19.27 cm), whereas minimum (16.50 cm) was found from no boron & zinc and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK and 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (17.00 cm) application and those were statistically equal (Table 4). Distinct variation was noted among the soil application of boron and zinc levels as to fruit girth (Table 2). It was ranged from 1.67 cm in 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha to 1.88 cm in with 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha application. A similar trend was also observed regarding this parameter due to the effect of NPK as was evident in fruit length (Table 3). The highest fruit girth (1.83 cm) was recorded from the application of recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically same as treatment 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (1.79 cm) and the lowest (1.69 cm) was found from 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK application. There was significant variation among the combined application of boron, zinc and NPK in fruit girth (Table 4). Fruit girth was the highest (1.96 cm) in a combination of 2.0kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK statistically as same as 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (1.94 cm) and the lowest (1.60 cm) was in no boron and zinc and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK application (Table 4).

Table 4. Combined effect of boron, zinc and NPK on yield contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	No. of fruits/plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit girth (cm)	No. of seeds/fruit	1000-seed wt. (g.)	Seed yield (t/ha.)
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK 50%<RD	153.81 g	17.50 d	16.50 c	1.60 d	51.45 e	58.00 d	1.93 g
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK RD	160.51 fg	18.20 bcd	17.80 abc	1.70 bcd	52.50 de	58.50 cd	2.06f
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK 50%>RD	164.45 efg	17.70 cd	17.00bc	1.70 bcd	51.60 e	58.20d	1.95 g
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK 50%<RD	168.50 def	18.34 bcd	17.70 abc	1.67cd	53.15 de	58.60 cd	2.11 ef
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK RD	178.21abcd	18.50 bcd	18.75 ab	1.72 bcd	55.25 cd	60.01abc	2.26 d
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK 50%>RD	180.17abcd	18.35 bcd	18.34 abc	1.70 bcd	54.20 de	59.31bcd	2.17 de
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK 50%<RD	174.70bcde	18.83abcd	18.40 abc	1.80 abc	57.80 bc	60.56 ab	2.43 c
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK RD	186.40 ab	20.00 a	19.55 a	1.96 a	60.93 a	61.70 a	2.69a
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK 50%>RD	184.12 abc	18.82 abcd	19.27 a	1.87 ab	58.00 abc	60.87 ab	2.44 c
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK 50%<RD	173.10 cde	18.82 abcd	18.30 abc	1.70 bcd	58.00 bc	60.50 ab	2.44 c
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK RD	182.08 abc	19.50 ab	19.41 a	1.94 a	58.70 ab	61.11 a	2.58 b
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK 50%>RD	188.56 a	19.00 abc	19.20 a	1.90 a	57.67 bc	61.00 ab	2.48 bc
Level of significance	**	**	**	*	**	**	**
CV (%)	4.14	2.25	3.62	2.28	2.23	0.65	4.38

Note: B₀=0 kg boron/ha, B 1.5=1.5 kg boron/ha, B 2.0=2 kg boron/ha, B 2.5=2.5 kg boron/ha, Zn 0=0 kg zinc/ha, Zn 2.0=2 kg zinc/ha, Zn 4.0=4 kg zinc/ha, Zn 6.0=6 kg zinc/ha, NPK RD=Recommended dose of NPK fertilizers (Urea=200 kg, TSP=250 kg, MP=150 kg). In a column, the figures having a similar letter (s) do not differ significantly at 0.05 level of probability, **=Significant at 0.01 level, *=Significant at 0.05 level

3.4. Number of Seeds Per Fruit

Different levels of boron and zinc application to soil showed wide variation in case of the number of filled seeds per fruit. The highest seeds per fruit (58.91) was found from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha, which was statistically similar with 2.0 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha (58.12) and the lowest seeds per fruit (51.85) was found from treatment 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha (Table 2). Significant variation among the NPK levels was also observed in this aspect. It was as high as 56.85 in the recommended dose of NPK application and as low as 55.10 in 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK (Table 3). On the other hand, treatment combinations of boron, zinc and NPK significantly influenced the number of filled seeds per fruit. The maximum number of filled seeds per fruit (60.93) was noted from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically similar with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (58.70), whereas it was the lowest (51.45) with no boron, zinc and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK and 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (51.60) both were statistically similar (Table 4).

3.5. 1000-seed Weight

1000-seed weight was influenced by different levels of boron and zinc application in the soil (Table 2). The highest 1000-seed weight (61.04 g) was found from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha, which was statistically at par with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha (60.87 g) and the lowest (58.23 g) was found from no boron and zinc application. 1000-seed weight was also influenced by the main effect of NPK application. Maximum 1000-seed weight (60.33 g) was recorded from recommended dose of NPK and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (59.84 g), while the lowest (59.42 g) was recorded from 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK application (Table 3). The combined treatment also influenced the 1000-seed weight. The highest 1000-seed

weight (61.70 g) was noted from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically equal with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (61.11 g) and the lowest (58.00 g) was recorded from 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK, 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% than the recommended dose of NPK (58.20 g) those were statistically at par (Table 4).

3.6. Seed Yield Per Hectare

Boron and zinc application influenced significantly on seed yield per hectare. The highest yield of seed per hectare (2.52 t/ha) was obtained from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha treatment, which was statistically similar with treatment 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha (2.50 t/ha) (Table 2). NPK levels also significantly influenced the seed yield per hectare. The highest seed yield per hectare (2.40 t/ha) was recorded from recommended dose of NPK, whereas it was the lowest (2.23 t/ha) when 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK was applied (Table 3). There was significant variation among the treatment combinations in yield of seed per hectare. The highest seed yield per hectare (2.69 t/ha) was obtained from the combination of 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, whereas it was the lowest (1.93 t/ha) with 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (1.95 t/ha) application both were statistically equal (Table 4).

3.7. Germination and Seedling Vigour Index

Seed germination was significantly influenced by different levels of boron and zinc application. The highest germination percentage (95.40%) was observed with 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha treatment, which was statistically at par with 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha (94.60%) while it was the lowest (80.21%) with no boron and zinc application (Table 5). The effect of NPK application on seed germination was also significant. It was

ranged from 87.03% with 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK to 90.93% with the recommended dose of NPK application (Table 6). Seed germination was significantly influenced by the combined effect of boron, Zinc and NPK. The highest germination percentage (97.00%) was obtained with 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically similar with 2 kg B + 4 kg Zn/ha and

50% more than recommended dose of NPK (96.00%), 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (95.49%), while the lowest (78.50%) was recorded with 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (80.11%) application those were statistically equal (Table 7).

Table 5. Main effect of boron, zinc on quality contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatment	Germination (%)	Seedling vigour	Seed protein content (%)	Seed boron content (ppm)	Seed Zn content (ppm)
B ₀ Zn ₀	80.21c	2039.04c	17.33c	32.03d	35.60d
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0}	86.83 b	2363.37 b	18.95b	33.10c	42.97c
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0}	95.40 a	2736.15 a	19.53 a	38.24 b	45.33 b
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0}	94.60 a	2713.53 a	19.21 ab	40.10 a	47.96 a
Level of significance	**	**	**	**	**
CV (%)	2.65	3.44	2.09	1.64	1.66

Note: B₀=0 kg boron/ha, B 1.5=1.5 kg boron/ha, B 2.0=2 kg boron/ha, B 2.5=2.5 kg boron/ha, Zn 0=0 kg zinc/ha, Zn 2.0=2 kg zinc/ha, Zn 4.0=4 kg zinc/ha, Zn 6.0=6 kg zinc/ha.

Table 6. Main effect of NPK on quality contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatment	Germination (%)	Seedling vigour	Seed protein content (%)	Seed boron content (ppm)	Seed Zn content (ppm)
NPK50%<RD	87.03 b	2332.97b	18.41 b	34.09c	41.17b
NPK RD	90.93 a	2562.93 a	19.29a	36.09b	43.49 a
NPK50%>RD	89.81 ab	2493.17 ab	18.57 b	37.44 a	44.24 a
Level of significance	**	**	*	**	**
CV (%)	2.65	3.44	2.09	1.64	1.66

Note: NPK RD=Recommended dose of NPK fertilizers (Urea=200 kg, TSP=250 kg, MP=150 kg) In a column, the figures having similar letter (s) do not differ significantly at 0.05 level of probability, **=Significant at 0.01 level, *=Significant at 0.05 level

Seedling vigour index was significantly influenced due to different levels of boron and zinc application. (Table 5). The highest vigour index (2736.15) was obtained from the treatment 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha followed by 2.5 kg B + 6 Zn/ha (2713.53) both were statistically similar. Different levels of NPK application had also significant effect on seedling vigour index. It was ranged from 2332.97 with 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK to 2562.93 with recommended dose of NPK (Table 6). A significant difference in seedling vigour index among the combination of boron, zinc and NPK

was observed. The highest vigour index (2845.01) was recorded with the combined application of 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK which was statistically similar with 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn and 50% more than recommended dose of NPK (2772.48) and the lowest reading (1953.86) was found with 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 0 kg B + 0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (2013.67) application both were statistical similar (Table 7).

Table 7. Combined effect of boron, zinc and NPK on quality contributing characters of okra seed.

Treatment	Germination (%)	Seedling vigour	Seed protein content (%)	Seed boron content (ppm)	Seed Zn content (ppm)
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK50%<RD	78.50 d	1953.86 c	16.30c	30.97 h	34.86 e
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK RD	82.03cd	2149.60 bc	18.70b	32.00 gh	35.97 e
B ₀ Zn ₀ NPK50%>RD	80.11 d	2013.67 c	17.00c	33.13 g	35.98 e
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK50%<RD	82.13d	2143.59 bc	18.75b	31.11 h	40.91 d
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK RD	89.20bc	2486.00 ab	19.11 ab	33.00 g	43.99 c
B _{1.5} Zn _{2.0} NPK50%>RD	89.15bc	2460.54ab	19.00 ab	35.20 f	44.00 c
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK50%<RD	93.20ab	2590.96 a	19.30 ab	36.56e	44.00 c
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK RD	97.00 a	2845.01 a	19.89 a	38.60 cd	44.98c
B _{2.0} Zn _{4.0} NPK50%>RD	96.00ab	2772.48 a	19.40 ab	39.57 bc	47.01 b
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK50%<RD	94.31ab	2643.50 a	19.30 ab	37.71 de	44.92c
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK RD	95.49ab	2771.11 a	19.45 ab	40.75 ab	49.00 a
B _{2.5} Zn _{6.0} NPK50%>RD	94.00ab	2726.00 a	18.90 ab	41.85a	49.96 a
Level of significance	**	**	**	**	**
CV (%)	2.65	3.44	2.09	1.64	1.66

Note: B₀=0 kg boron/ha, B 1.5=1.5 kg boron/ha, B 2.0=2 kg boron/ha, B 2.5=2.5 kg boron/ha, Zn 0=0 kg zinc/ha, Zn 2.0=2 kg zinc/ha, Zn 4.0=4 kg zinc/ha, Zn 6.0=6 kg zinc/ha. NPK RD=Recommended dose of NPK fertilizers (Urea=200 kg, TSP=250 kg, MP=150 kg) In a column, the figures having similar letter (s) do not differ significantly at 0.05 level of probability, **=Significant at 0.01 level, *=Significant at 0.05 level

3.8. Seed Protein Content

Distinct variation was noticed in respect of protein content of seed due to the influence of boron and zinc application. The highest (19.53%) seed protein content was found in 2 kg B + 4 Zn/ha followed by 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha (19.21%) both were statistically equal and the lowest (17.33%) protein content was observed in control (Table 5). NPK application also had a significant effect on the protein content of seed (Table 6). The highest protein content of seed (19.29%) was recorded with the recommended dose of NPK and the lowest (18.41%) was in 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK statistically as same as treatment 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (18.57%). Significant differences in protein content were found among the combined application of boron, zinc and NPK. The seed produced with 2.0 kg B+ 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK, had maximum protein content (19.89%), which was statistically similar with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn and the recommended dose of NPK (19.45%) and it was minimum (16.30%) in seeds produced with 0 kg B +0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 0 kg B +0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK (17.00%) those were statistically equal (Table 7).

3.9. Seed Boron Content

Variation was observed in boron content of seed due to different levels of boron and zinc application. The highest seed boron content (40.10 ppm) was recorded with the highest level of boron and zinc application (2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha), whereas it was the lowest (32.03 ppm) with no boron and zinc application (Table 5). Boron content of seed was also varied due to different levels of NPK application. It ranged from 34.09 ppm to 37.44 ppm (Table 6). The treatment combination also influenced the boron content of the seed. Maximum boron content (41.85 ppm) was observed in the treatment combination of 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK which was statistically at par with 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (40.75 ppm) and minimum boron content (30.97 ppm) was found from 0 kg B +0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK followed by 1.5 kg B + 2 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK (31.11 ppm) application which was statistically similar (Table 7).

3.10. Seed Zinc Content

Significant difference was found in zinc content of seed due to the varied levels of boron and zinc application. The highest zinc content (47.96 ppm) was found in the treatment 2.5 kg B + 6 kg Zn/ha and the lowest (35.60 ppm) was in without boron and zinc application (Table 5). NPK application also influenced the zinc content of the seed. It ranged from 41.17 ppm to 44.24 ppm (Table 6). Significant variation was found among the treatment combinations in

this respect. Maximum zinc content (49.96 ppm) was observed in seeds which were produced with 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha. and 50% more than the recommended dose of NPK, which was statistically as same as 2.5 kg B + 6.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK (49.00 ppm), whereas it was minimum (34.86 ppm) in seeds produced with 0 kg B +0 kg Zn/ha and 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK (Table 7).

4. Discussion

Application of boron and zinc influenced the plant height. It was increased with the higher level of boron and zinc fertilizer application. Boron and zinc might have played role in balanced absorption of nutrients, increased rate of photosynthesis and reduced transpiration. Davis *et al.* [28] reported that uptake of N, K, Mg and Ca was increased with boron application. Dube *et al.* [29] found that plant highest was improved with the treatment combination of soil application of 10 kg zinc sulphate and 20 kg borax/ha in combination with foliar spray of 0.5% zinc sulphate and 0.3% borax. The highest plant height was observed with recommended doses of NPK. It might be due to the higher fertilizer levels helped to uptake higher amount of nutrients in the plants which enhanced chlorophyll content and carbohydrate synthesis was increased. So that the cell size was enlarged, rapid cell division was occurred and plant height was higher. The result is in agreement with Lenka *et al.* [30]. Boron and zinc application also influenced the number of fruit per plant significantly. It might probably boron and zinc improved pollen germination and pollen tube growth. Dugger and Humphreys [31] reported that boron was needed for the metabolism of sugar and that sugar borate complexes altered respiration and the biosynthesis of the pollen tube. This result is in agreement with Mashesh *et al.* [32]. Zinc also improved auxin production, flower and fruit setting and as a result number of fruit is increased. Higher doses of NPK influenced the number of fruit per plant. The higher dose of NPK was resulting in the greater synthesis of carbohydrate in the plant, which accelerates the fruit formation. Ahmed *et al.* [33] found a higher number of fruits per plant (24.59) in okra when applied at the rate of 120 kg N, 90 kg P and 60 kg K/ha. Combined application of boron and zinc had significant effect on fruit length of okra. Fruit length was increased with increasing level of boron and zinc application [34]. There was a significant difference among the levels of boron and zinc application in the number of seeds per fruit. The higher number of filled seeds per fruit was recorded from 2 kg B/ha and 4 kg Zn/ha. This result is also in conformity with the work of Shruti and Chauhan [35]. Distinct variation among the NPK levels was also significant in this aspect, where lower number of seeds was found in 50% less than the recommended dose of NPK and higher was in the recommended dose of NPK. On the other hand, treatment combinations of boron, zinc and NPK significantly influenced the number of filled seeds per fruit. Prasad *et al.* [36] reported that application of 80 kg/ha P₂O₅ along with 120 kg/ha N provided the highest number of seeds

(57) per fruit in okra cv. Parbhanikranti. The present results partially corroborate with their findings.

In the present experiment, the highest 1000 seed weight was found through the application of boron, zinc and NPK singly as well as their combination. Boron plays a significant role in development and growth of new cells in the plant meristem, pollination, fruit set and seeds formation, movement of nitrogen, phosphorus, starches, etc in different crops [37]. Zinc increases photosynthesis and translocation of food materials. Seed weight was higher might be due to better mineral utilization of plants accompanied by enhancement of photosynthesis, other metabolic activity and greater diversion of food material to seed [38]. This result is in agreement with Shruti and Chauhan [35]. Seed yield was increased may be due to the increase number of fruit, number of seed per fruit and seed weight per fruit. NPK dose play more role in vegetative growth than the reproductive phase and better pollen germination resulting in increased fruit set. Boron and zinc increased the photosynthetic rate and translocation of food material to seed resulting increased number of seeds per fruit and seed weight per fruit. This result is in accordance with the findings of Patil *et al.* [39], Bhat and Dhar [40], Sultana [41] and Dixit [42].

Seed germination percentage was significantly improved with the increasing levels of boron and zinc up to 2.5 kg B/ha + 6 kg Zn/ha along with the recommended dose of NPK. It may be boron acts for carbohydrate metabolism, cell division, protein formation, keeps pollen healthy and viable, helps seed production and prevents sterility of seed. Zinc increases protein synthesis which increased seed germination.

A similar result was found by Manivasagaperumal *et al.* [43]. Seedling vigor index was significantly influenced due to boron and zinc application. The highest vigor index (2736.15) was obtained from 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha as well as the combined application of 2.0 kg B + 4.0 kg Zn/ha and recommended dose of NPK.

A similar observation was reported by Kiran [44]. It has been reported that application of boron and zinc either in soil or foliar can effect on protein, boron and zinc content of okra seed [45, 46]. However, in this studies single or combined doses were investigated on the yield and quality of okra seed. Overall fruit characters, yield and quality of seed were positively influenced by combined application of boron, zinc and NPK. The combination of 2 kg B and 4 kg Zn/ha, along with the recommended dose of NPK can help to achieve the maximum productivity and quality of okra seed.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the investigation it may be concluded that selected combination of boron and zinc alone with recommended dose of NPK fertilizers demonstrated better results in respect of yield and quality of okra seed. High yield and good quality of okra seed can be obtained with the application of 2 kg boron/ha and 4 kg Zinc/ha in combination with recommended dose of NPK fertilizers.

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