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Study on Coriander (*Coriandarum sativum* L.) Based Intercropping System for Enhancing System Productivity

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Coriander, Intercropping, Net returns, LER, Yield

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A field experiment comprising ten treatments of intercropping systems replicated four times was conducted in Randomized Block Design with during rabi season, 2016-17. Results indicated that sole coriander exhibited the higher plant height and number of branches per plant 60 DAS, 90 DAS and at harvest as compared to different intercropping system. Further, results showed that sole coriander exhibited significantly highest values of yield attributes viz., number of umbels per plant, number of umbellate per umbel, seeds per umbellate, 1000 - seed weight, seed yield per plant and seed yield per hectare as compared to different intercropping system. Sole French radish, sole Knolkhol and sole fenugreek resulted higher plant population, plant height at harvest, number of leaves per plant, diameter of curd and fresh marketable yield as compared to different intercropping systems. Intercropping of coriander with French radish in 1:1 row ratio resulted significantly higher land equivalent ratio (1.83), coriander equivalent yield (4272 kg/ha), gross return (Rs.341728/- ha), net return (Rs.283228/- ha) and BCR (4.84) followed by intercropping of coriander with French radish in 2:2 paired row ratio. Intercropping of coriander with fenugreek in 1:1 and 2:2 recorded significantly higher N, P, and K availability in soil after harvest of crop. Thus, it is inferred that intercropping of intercropping of coriander with French radish in 1:1 row ratio is better for realizing higher system productivity and economic returns.

Introduction

India is the world's largest producers, consumers and exporter of seed spices. Coriander (*Coriander sativum*) generally called as "Dhania" belongs to the Apiaceae family. It is mainly grown in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh. Coriander is an important seed

spice crop of Rajasthan which is mostly grown in Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and Baran. Area, production and productivity of coriander in Rajasthan are 2.48 lakh hectares, 1.98 lakh M tonnes and productivity of 680 kg/ha, respectively (Anon - 2015). Ahlawat and Gangaiah (2010) reported higher system productivity in chickpea intercropped with linseed over sole chickpea. Mustard and

chickpea intercropping have exhibited higher land equivalent ratio (1.41) over in sole crops (Thomas *et al.*, 2010). Shortages of vegetables in the country have focused the attention on intercropping systems which have capacity to improve the physical, biological and chemical properties of soil (Mehta *et al.* 2010). Thus, productivity of system can be enhanced with change in crop configuration for inclusion of other crops in the existing cropping system. Hence the study on effect of coriander based inter-cropping system with vegetable crops was undertaken with an objective to find most efficient inter cropping system for realizing higher system productivity.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was laid out at Research farm of ICAR-National Research Center on Seed Spices, Ajmer, Rajasthan, during 'Rabi' season of 2016-17. The soil of research farm is sandy loam, poor in fertility and water holding capacity, having pH 8.3, and organic carbon 0.23 %, available N 68.49 kg/ha, P₂O₅ 7.05 kg/ha, K₂O 230.16 kg/ha. The experiment comprising of 10 treatments viz., sole coriander, sole French radish, sole knolkhol, sole fenugreek, coriander intercropping with French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek in 1:1 and 2:2 row rati was laid in randomized block design with four replications. As per technical programme one row of radish, knolkhol and fenugreek was added between two rows of coriander in 1:1 intercropping ratio and two rows of vegetable crops were added in a pair of two rows of coriander (paired row having 25/35 cm). A uniform recommended doses of 60 Kg N and 40 kg P_2O^5 ha⁻¹ and 30 kg K_2O for sole coriander, 120 kg N,60kg P₂O₅ and 40 kg K₂O for sole knolkhol, 100 kg N, 50 kg P2P O5 and 40 kg K2O for french radish and 20 kg N, 40 kg P2O5 and 30 kg K2 O for fenugreek was applied. In intercropping of coriander and vegetables 100 % NPK of sole coriander and 50 % NPK of respective

vegetables were applied. 1/3 N and full dose of phosphorus and potash were applied at the time of sowing and remaining 2/3 N was with low pressure drip irrigation through urea at an interval of 8 days. standard agronomic practices were applied for raising healthy coriander crop as well as French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek. Immediately after sowing irrigation was provided with low pressure drip irrigation having normal operating pressure of 0.1 kg sq cm-1. Each plot has 5 lateral lines of drip, the drippers were fitted on lateral lines at the distance of 30 cm. Each dripper had discharge rate of 1.25 litter /hour. First irrigation was given just after sowing and subsequent irrigations were provided at four days interval based on 80 CPE. Total 25 irrigations, each four days interval were given to crop starting from sowing to 15 days before harvesting. Yield of component crop was calculated based on proportionate area occupied by them. The yield of coriander, French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek was converted into coriander equivalent yield as per prevailing rates in market and treatment evaluation was done accordingly. Economic analysis of different treatment was done for drawing conclusion.

Results and Discussion

Growth, yield parameters and yield of coriander

Significantly higher plant heights, number of branches /plant at maturity of coriander were recorded in sole coriander over all intercropping systems (Table 1). In respect to intercropping systems, significantly higher growth parameters of coriander were recorded with 1:1 intercropping ratio of coriander and component crops viz. French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek. The higher plant height in sole coriander in 1:1 intercropping ratio was on account of less competition for sunlight,

space, nutrient and water as compared to other ratio. Tiwari *et al.* (2002) reported depressing effect on growth and performance of fennel when intercropped with vegetable crop. Similarly Nandekar *et al.*(1995) reported decrease in growth parameters of potato with intercropping.

The higher yield attributes and yield of coriander with French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek intercrops was recorded in 1:1 ratio. Intercropping of coriander with French radish resulted in significantly higher yield and yield attributes of coriander over khnolkhol and fenugreek inter- cropping (Table 2). The higher yield attributes and yield of coriander in 1:1 ratio with all intercrops might be due to less competition for space, sunlight, water and nutrients between coriander and component crops which gave higher growth parameters resulting higher translocation in photosynthates from source to sink resulting in higher yield and yield attributes of coriander. Tiwari et al. (2002) reported depressing effect on growth and performance of fennel when intercropped with vegetable crop. Similarly

Nandekar *et al.* (1995) reported decrease in yield of potato with intercropping.

Yields attributes and yield of intercrops

Yield attributes and yield of intercrops recorded was higher in respective sole crops as compared to intercropping with coriander. Further, perusal of data in Table 2 and3 revealed that among different inter cropping ratios, the higher yield and yield attributes of intercrops was exhibited in 1:1 ratio. Intercropping of coriander + French radish in all the ratios resulted higher economic yield of French radish as compared to knolkhol and fenugreek. The higher yield of all the intercrops crops in 1:1 ratio was on account of higher plant population due to accommodation of more number of rows in between interspaces as compared to 2:2 ratio. Mehta et.al.(2012 and 2015) also reported higher yield attributes of intercrops and inter crop in 1:1 intercropping ratio over 2:2and 1:2 intercropping ratio.

Table.1 Effect of intercropping system on growth and yield attributes of coriander at harvest

Treatment	Plant Height (cm)	Branches/ plant	Umbels/ plant	Umbellate/ umbel	Seeds/ umbellate	1,000 seed weight (g)	Seed yield/ plant(g)
Sole Coriander	107.66	16.70	24.15	15.35	18.25	10.38	8.39
Sole French redish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sole knolkhol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sole fenugreek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coriander + French radish 1:1	104.34	15.80	23.70	15.20	17.95	10.25	7.54
Coriander + French radish 2:2	102.19	15.45	23.50	15.00	17.85	10.18	6.94
Coriander + knolkhol 1:1	103.96	15.75	23.60	14.20	17.95	10.23	7.48
Coriander + knolkhol 2:2	102.1	15.40	23.45	14.00	17.75	10.16	6.88
Coriander + fenugreek 1:1	103.5	15.65	23.55	14.10	17.95	10.21	7.30
Coriander + fenugreek 2:2	102.0	15.15	22.85	13.95	17.85	10.13	6.71
SEm +_	2.74	0.40	0.65	0.44	0.47	0.65	0.24
CD (P=0.05)	NS	1.20	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.72

Table.2 Effect of different intercropping on growth and yield attributes of component crops

Treatment	Plant population	Plant hieght Nu (cm) Lea	mber of Days t wes/plant mate		taken to rvest
Sole Coriander					
Sole French redish	2.24	46.70	13.80	50.05	52.75
Sole knolkhol	2.24	33.81	23.50	64.10	-
Sole fenugreek	2.24	28.44	25.20	-	54.10
Coriander + French radish 1:1	2.15	42.80	13.05	47.75	50.70
Coriander + French radish 2:2	1.75	42.25	12.95	47.20	50.00
Coriander + knolkhol 1:1	2.10	32.08	22.65	63.35	-
Coriander + knolkhol 2:2	1.80	31.56	21.45	62.85	-
Coriander + fenugreek 1:1	2.15	28.38	24.75	-	53.30
Coriander + fenugreek 2:2	1.80	28.22	23.25	-	53.20
SEm+_	-	-	-	-	-
CD (P=0.05)	-	-		-	

Table.3 Effect of intercropping systems on yield of coriander and component crops and system productivity (coriander equivalent yield)

Treatment yield	Seed yield of	Seed yield of	Coriander equivalen (q/ha)	
	Coriander (q/ha)	intercrops (q/ha)		
Sole Coriander	18.90	-	18.90	
Sole French redish	-	273.62	27.36	
Sole knolkhol	-	137.22	17.15	
Sole fenugreek	-	276.64	27.67	
Coriander + French radish 1:1	16.98	257.36	42.72	
Coriander + French radish 2:2	15.60	253.72	40.98	
Coriander + knolkhol 1:1	16.83	117.75	31.56	
Coriander + knolkhol 2:2	15.42	113.75	29.65	
Coriander + fenugreek 1:1	16.49	246.57	41.15	
Coriander + fenugreek 2:2	15.10	238.28	38.94	
SEm +_	0.59	7.98	1.15	
CD (P=0.05)	1.76	23.3	3.35	

Table.4 Effect of intercropping systems on economics and land

Treatment	Cost of	Gross	Net returns	B:C ratio	LER
	cultivation	returns	(Rs/ha)		
	(Rs/ha)	(RS/ha)			
Sole Coriander	55300	151200	95900	1.73	1.00
Sole French radish	61750	218896	157146	2.54	1.00
Sole knolkhol	64500	137220	72720	1.12	1.00
Sole fenugreek	6 6250	221312	155062	2.34	1.00
Coriander + French radish 1:1	58500	341728	283228	4.84	1.83
Coriander + French radish 2:2	58500	327776	269276	4.60	1.74
Coriander + knolkhol 1:1	59700	252390	192690	3.22	1.74
Coriander + knolkhol 2:2	59700	237110	267876	2.97	1.63
Coriander + fenugreek 1:1	61300	329176	250124	4.36	1.76
Coriander + fenugreek 2:2	61300	311424	280376	4.08	1.65
SEm +-	-	-	-	-	0.05
CD (P = 0.05)	-	-	-	-	0.15

System productivity

Significantly higher coriander equivalent yield (CEY) and land equivalent ratio (LER) of the system was re- corded in intercropping as compared to sole cropping (Table 4). Coriander + French radish in all ratios resulted higher CEY and LER as compared to intercropping with knolkhol fenugreek. Further analysis showed that 1:1 ratio with all intercrops proved superior resulting in higher CEY and LER over 2:2 ratio. Coriander + French radish in 1:1 ratio exhibited 126 and 83 % higher CEY and LER, respectively over sole coriander. The higher CEY and LER in intercropping system was on account of additional yield of intercrops without much reduction in yield of base crop. The highest CEY and LER in 1:1 ratio with French radish, knolkhol and fenugreek was due to proportionately less

reduction in coriander yield as compared with 2:2 ratio resulting in better yield of intercrop. Bhati (1992) reported higher fennel equivalent yield in intercropping as compared to sole crops. Similarly, Ahlawat and Gangaiah (2010) also reported higher system productivity in chickpea intercropped with linseed over sole chickpea. Thomas *et al.* (2010) reported thehighest LER of 1.41 in mustard and chickpea intercropping over sole crops. Mehta et.al.(2015) also reported higher fennel equivalent yield and LER in intercropping system over sole cropping.

Economics

Intercropping of coriander + French radish in 1:1 ratio exhibited significantly higher net return (Rs 283228/ha) and B: C ratio (4.84) which was 126 and 83% higher, respectively over coriander + French radish (2:2).

Coriander+French radish/knolkhol/fenugreek in 1:1 ratio proved superior which resulted in higher net return and B: C ratio over 2:2 ratio. Similar benefits of inter- cropping on economics in fenugreek + mustard was reported by Yadav *et al*, (2003). Khurana and Bhatia (1995) in intercropping of onion and potato with fennel and Ahlawat and Gangaiah (2010) in chickpea + linseed reported similar results. It is concluded that intercropping of coriander and French radish in 1:1 ratio is promising for higher productivity and profitability.

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