



Impact of Foliar Application of Nano Urea on Yield, Nutrient Uptake and Fruit Quality of Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) in the Western Undulating Zone of Odisha, India

Sai Ashish Panda ^a, Bishwajit Sinha ^a,
Bibhuti Bhusan Sahoo ^b, Amit Phonglosa ^{c*},
Bhabani Sankar Nayak ^b, Rabindra Kumar Nayak ^a,
Ashish Kumar Dash ^a and Bibhuti Bhusan Dalei ^d

^a Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, (OUAT),
Bhubaneswar-75003, Odisha, India.

^b Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station (OUAT), Bhawanipatna-766001, Kalahandi,
Odisha, India.

^c Directorate of Extension Education, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology,
Bhubaneswar-751003, Odisha, India.

^d Seed Research Farm, Gambharipali-768102, Odisha, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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*Corresponding author: E-mail: soilamit12@rediffmail.com, aphonglosa@ouat.ac.in;

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of using nano urea along with conventional urea on brinjal farming in the Western Undulating Agro-climatic Zone of Odisha. The research was conducted at the Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station (OUAT) in Bhawanipatna, Kalahandi, Odisha, India during October, 2022-23 (*rabi* season). Results showed that application of 50% STD of nitrogen + nano-urea spray at 3-4 weeks after transplanting at the rate of 8 ml L⁻¹ of water recorded highest leaf area index, SPAD, nutrient uptake and yield of brinjal followed by 75% STD of nitrogen + nano-urea spray at 3-4 weeks after transplanting at the rate of 6 ml L⁻¹. Result clearly showed that in T₉ where foliar application of nano urea with the reduced supplementation of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer @ 50% has been applied increased the fruit yield of brinjal to the tune of 27% over the soil test dose of NPK (STD) and achieved maximum B:C ratio of 1.55. Results also showed that there is no significant impact was observed in fruit quality parameters of brinjal and post-harvest soil properties due to nano urea application.

Keywords: Nano urea; brinjal; growth; yield; economics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Brinjal or Eggplant scientifically known as *Solanum melongena* L. is a member of the family *Solanaceae*. *Solanaceae* family comprises 95 genera and around 2450 species which are cultivated across the globe. Furthermore, *Solanum* is one of the major genera subdivided into 13 clades contributing around 1500 species of this family [1]. Eggplant is basically originated from South Asia (Pakistan and India) in the 3rd century and during the 4th century in China, then in 9th century in Africa [2], (Sekara et al., 2007). It is adapted to a variety of climatic conditions in India, ranging from north to south and east to west. In India, there are 743.68 thousand hectares of brinjal crops being grown, with a total yield of 12767.52 thousand tons. Odisha produces 2127.48 thousand tons of brinjal from an area of 126.27 thousand hectares, ranking second among all the states that produce brinjal in the country (NHB Data Base 2021-22). Furthermore, within the state districts like Kendujhar and Kalahandi are major brinjal-producing districts of brinjal. Eggplants are nutrient-rich, packed with vitamins, fiber, antioxidants, and phytochemicals like anthocyanins, offering various health benefits such as managing diabetes, supporting cardiovascular health, and reducing cancer risk. They also possess anti-inflammatory properties, aid digestion, lower cholesterol, and provide essential minerals for bone strength [3]. The World population is estimated to increase 9.7 billion by 2050 [4]. Nanotechnology in vegetable production has vast exploration including improved germination of seeds, seedling growth, abiotic and biotic stresses detection and management, yield and quality enhancement and

till now proved to be an effective and promising tool in modern agriculture. Nano-particles accelerate seed germination, elevate agricultural yields, and enhance chlorophyll content. These tiny particles are readily absorbed through the plant's surface pores, promoting plant growth. Among the most impactful applications of nanotechnology is the development of nano-fertilizers, which enhance nutrient absorption in plants. Nano-fertilizers like Zn, Cu, and Fe effectively address soil fixation issues and maximize photosynthetic efficiency. According to studies, the use of nano-fertilizers promoted the nutrient utilization efficiency, reduced soil toxicity, minimized the negative effects of overdosing and lowered the frequency of treatment [5]. Nano-fertilizers have many other names like nano-carriers, nano-enabled fertilizers, bio-nanofertilizers, controlled released nano-fertilizers, NPs-based nutrient and nano-based delivery systems of micronutrients, which delivers nutrients at the right time and in the right place [6]. There is a lack of information on the location specific performance of nano-nitrogen fertilizer; hereby it is proposed to evaluate the foliar application of nano nitrogen in combination with conventional urea and to compare its effect with that of conventionally applied urea under Western Undulating zone of Odisha, so that farmers in this region can have an economically viable option for maintaining sustainable crop production with improved nitrogen use efficiency. With this background the present investigation has been undertaken to study the effect of foliar application of nano urea in brinjal crop in Western Undulating Zone of Odisha to evaluate the efficacy of nano urea on growth, yield and economics of brinjal.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Experimental Site

Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station, Bhawanipatna, Western Undulating Zone of Odisha is located at the campus of College of Agriculture, OUAT, Bhawanipatna with the geo codes (decimal degrees) of 19.9186° latitude and 83.1585° longitude.

2.2 Monthly Meteorological Data

Bhawanipatna has a hot and humid sub-humid climate and is located in the western undulating agroclimatic zone of Odisha. The region's average yearly temperature is 29.47°C. The monthly weather parameters for the cropping season (*rabi* 2022) were recorded at the RRTTS, Bhawanipatna, OUAT meteorological observatory and are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 1. These parameters include maximum and lowest temperatures, relative humidity (RH), rainfall, brilliant sunlight hours, and rainy days.

The field experiment was conducted to study the effect of nano urea on growth and yield of brinjal in Western Undulating Agro-Climatic Zone of Odisha” at Regional Research and Technology Transfer Station, Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhawanipatna during *rabi* season of the year 2022-23 in collaboration with IFFCO.

The agricultural experiment involved meticulous field preparation, including tilling and nursery bed establishment. Thirty plots, organized into three replicates in randomized block design. Pusa Uttam brinjal was sown on September 8, 2022, and transplanted on October 20, 2022. Nano nitrogen foliar treatment was applied, and leaf

samples were collected. Basal manuring included 20 t ha⁻¹ FYM, and NPK in a 125:80:60kg/ha. An irrigation system was implemented, providing weekly watering once seedlings were established. The brinjal crop, harvested from 1st January to 31st March, 2023, underwent biochemical analysis, and fruit yield was recorded.

The research encompassed a thorough examination of soil and plant biochemical parameters. Initial soil assessments encompassed key attributes such as pH, electrical conductivity (EC), organic carbon (OC), and available nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Additional measurements included the determination of SPAD values and leaf area. Plant analyses were conducted, focusing on the quantification of total nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). Furthermore, a diverse range of biochemical analyses were performed on fruits, covering parameters such as total soluble solids (TSS), total sugar content, ascorbic acid levels, and crude protein composition.

The soil parameters, both pre and post-harvest, underwent a thorough analysis, encompassing soil texture, pH, electrical conductivity (EC), organic carbon (OC), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K). The determination of soil texture employed the Bouyoucos Hydrometer method, as outlined by Piper in [7]. Soil pH was measured utilizing a pH meter, specifically the “SYSTRONICS” (model M.K VI) following Jackson's guidelines. EC was measured at room temperature (25°C) using the “SYSTRONICS” conductivity meter (model 306), based on Jackson's method from 1973. Organic carbon (OC) was analyzed through the wet digestion method proposed by Walkley and Black in [8].

Table 1. Monthly mean weather data during the cropping period recorded at RRTTS, Bhawanipatna

Monthly weather data								
Year	Month	Temp. (C)		RH (%)		Rainfall (mm)	BSH (hrs)	Rainy Days
		Max	Min	Max	Min			
2022	September	32.5	23.7	78.6	77	117.4	4.5	5
	October	30.2	20.6	81.7	76.5	111.8	5.5	7
	November	29	14.9	74.9	63.3	0	5.9	0
	December	29.4	14.5	72.4	58.3	0	4	0
2023	January	30.4	13.7	69.3	47.6	0	4.7	0
	February	33.4	14.1	54.4	36.4	0	8.2	0
	March	34.8	19.8	59.5	46.6	52.8	5.3	6
	April	37.9	22.7	56.8	42	78.6	6.4	6

The available nitrogen content in soil samples was assessed using the alkaline potassium permanganate (KMnO_4) technique, as described by Subbiah and Asija in [9], and measured by a nitrogen auto analyzer, Pelican-classic DX (Pelican make). Olsen's technique [10] and Olsen et al. (1954), as outlined by Page et al. [11], were employed to determine the available phosphorus content of soil samples, measured calorimetrically with a SYSTRONICS spectrophotometer (model 106). The available potassium content of the experimental soil samples was determined using a SYSTRONICS digital flame photometer (model 128), following the method detailed by Page et al. [11].

SPAD readings were taken using an SPAD meter (SPAD 502 plus Chlorophyll Meter), and leaf area was calculated employing a leaf area meter. Total soluble solids (TSS) were determined by a digital hand refractometer (Atago PAL-1), while the quantity of total soluble sugar was estimated using Anthrone reagent, as described by Hedge and Hofreiter in [12]. Total ascorbic acid content was quantified using the colorimetric method outlined by Omaye et al. [13]. Crude protein estimation involved multiplying the nitrogen content of a sample by the nitrogen-to-protein conversion factor of 6.25.

To estimate the total nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) content of plant samples, leaf and fruit samples were digested and distilled using the micro Kjeldahl technique described by Jackson in 1973, utilizing the auto-analyzer's digestion unit, Pelican-classic DX (Pelican make). Phosphorus concentration was determined using the Vando-Molybdo phosphoric acid yellow color method spectro-photometrically, as mentioned by Jackson in 1973, with a "SYSTRONICS" spectrophotometer (model 106), while potassium concentration was determined using a digital flame photometer "SYSTRONICS" (model 128).

Individual fruit weights were recorded by hand, and net plot yields were converted to quintals per hectare. Economic evaluation involved calculating gross income based on current market prices for inputs and produce. The benefit-cost ratio, indicating return per rupee invested, was computed by dividing gross income by cultivation costs. This analysis offers insights into the economic feasibility of the study's various treatments.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adoption of varied dose of basal fertilizers of NPK and nano urea as foliar spray significantly influenced SPAD value, Leaf Area Index (LAI), nutrient uptake of the crop. Results also showed that there is no significant impact was observed in fruit quality parameters of brinjal.

3.1 Initial Soil Characteristics of the Experimental Site

The initial soil sample results were presented in Table 2. It was found that the soils are sandy clayey loam in texture with a sand content of (47.4%), silt content of (19.3%), and clay content of (22.7%). It was slightly alkaline in reaction with a pH value of (7.85), non-hazardous salt content (electrical conductivity value of 0.03 dSm^{-1}), high organic carbon content (1.10%), medium in available N (420 kg ha^{-1}), high in available P (24.84 kg ha^{-1}) and high in available K (563.6 kg ha^{-1}).

3.2 Characterization of Nano-nitrogen Formulation

The nano-nitrogen liquid formulation provided by the Indian Farmers' Fertilizers Cooperative (IFFCO) underwent field assessment for brinjal cultivation. On January 18, 2021, the sample was analyzed at the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology, Central Instrumentation Facility in Bhubaneswar. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) was conducted using Perkin Elmer Spectrum Version 10.4.3. The resulting spectrum for the nano-nitrogen sample displayed a total of 7 peaks. Table 3 indicates five peaks with varying transmittance values. The highest peak value recorded was 3344.11 cm^{-1} , with a transmittance value of 49.4%, while the lowest peak value was 1033.3 cm^{-1} , with a transmittance value of 86.97%.

3.3 Effect of Foliar Nano-urea Spray on the Total Chlorophyll Content and Leaf Area Index of Brinjal at Flowering Stage

Fig. 1 presents the information on chlorophyll content and leaf area of brinjal leaves. The results indicate that the Leaf Area Index (LAI) and total chlorophyll content were highest (73.46) and (45.08), respectively in treatment T_9 , which involved the application of 50% N of STD + foliar application of nano urea at 8 ml L^{-1} . during the 3-

4 weeks after planting. In contrast, the lowest LAI and total chlorophyll values were observed in T₁₀, which received no nitrogen inputs, with recorded values of 51.39 and 35.48 respectively. This demonstrates the positive impact of nano urea on plant growth and chlorophyll production. A positive correlation between Leaf Area Index (LAI) and SPAD value is indicated by the R-squared value (R²) of 0.844. This R-squared value suggests that approximately 84.4% of the

variation in SPAD values can be explained by the variation in LAI. In other words, as LAI increases, there is a strong tendency for SPAD values to increase as well. Similar observation was also recorded by Sharma et al., 2022 who highlighted that nano urea spray leads to increased LAI due enhanced nutrient uptake and better utilization by the crop. The nano scale formulation ensures better nutrient penetration and absorption through leaves promotion and leaf expansion.

Table 2. Initial physico-chemical characteristics of the soil at the experimental site

Parameters	Method employed	Result	
Textural class	Hydrometer method	Sandy clayey loam	
		Sand (%)	47.42
		Silt (%)	19.35
		Clay (%)	22.71
Soil reaction (1:2.5)	pH meter	7.85	
Electrical conductivity (1:2.5)	EC meter	0.03 dSm ⁻¹	
Organic carbon (%)	Walkley and Black method	1.10	
Available nitrogen (kg ha ⁻¹)	Alkaline Permanganate Method	420	
Available phosphorus (kg ha ⁻¹)	Olsen Method	24.84	
Available potassium (kg ha ⁻¹)	Neutral Normal Ammonium	563.6	
	Acetate Extraction		

Table 3. Spectrum peak table of nano-nitrogen sample

Spectrum peak table of nano-nitrogen sample		
Peak No	X=Peak (cm ⁻¹)	Y=Transmittance Value (%)
1	3344.11	49.4
2	2125.44	96.03
3	1627.25	53.35
4	1463.91	77.52
5	1157.61	85.28
6	1054.24	87.62
7	1033.3	86.97

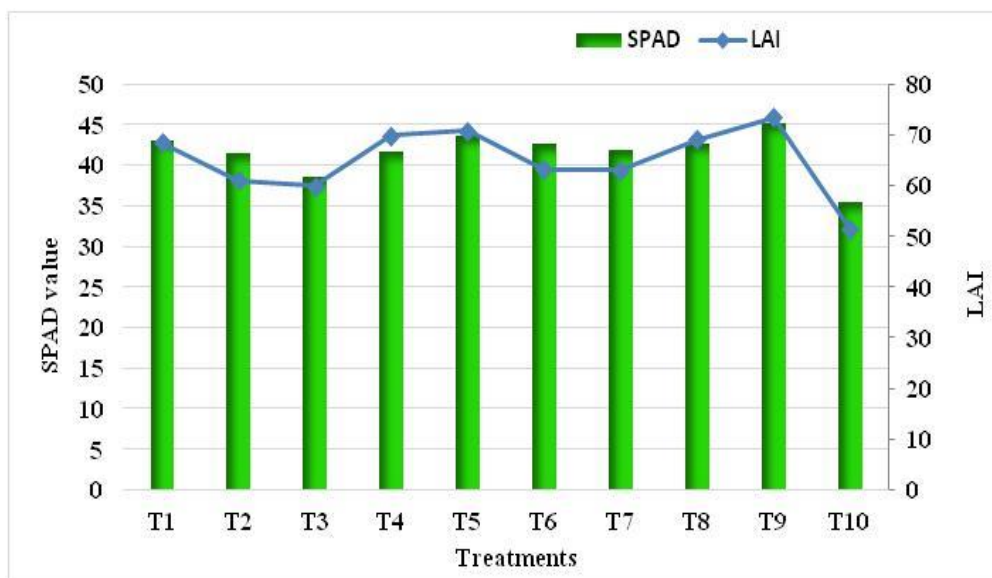


Fig. 1. Influence of nano urea on LAI and SPAD value of brinjal

3.4 Nutrient Uptake by Brinjal Crop

The findings for nitrogen (N), phosphorous (P), potassium (K), absorption through the fruit, leaves, and overall nutrient uptake in the brinjal crop are presented in Table 4. Treatment T₉ (50% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L⁻¹ of water at 3-4 weeks after planting) exhibited significantly higher nutrient uptake values, recording 166.7 kg ha⁻¹ for N, 18.24 kg ha⁻¹ for P, and 55.93 kg ha⁻¹ for K. These values were indicative of the positive impact of this treatment on nutrient uptake. Treatment T₅ which is 75% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L⁻¹ of water also demonstrated noteworthy results, with nutrient uptake levels at par with those of T₉. This suggests that the integrated approach of using nano urea and conventional fertilizers in T₅ was equally effective in enhancing nutrient uptake.

The findings indicate that the nutrient uptake of brinjal plants was notably increased when an integrated fertilization approach, combining foliar application of nano urea and conventional

fertilizers, was employed. This increase can be attributed to the unique properties of nano fertilizers, including their large surface area and particle size, which are smaller than the pore size of plant roots and leaves. These characteristics facilitate the penetration of nutrients into the plant from the applied surface, ultimately improving nutrient uptake. These results are consistent with the findings of Lahari et al. [14], emphasizing the importance of integrated fertilization strategies that incorporate nano fertilizers to enhance nutrient uptake in plant systems and Sahu et al.,2022, emphasizing the effect of nano urea application on growth and productivity of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) [15-17]. Notably, the integrated application of nano urea outperformed sole urea, and Figs. 2,3,4 depicts a strong positive correlation was observed between nitrogen uptake (R²=0.965), Phosphorous uptake (R² = 0.846) and potassium uptake (R²=0.905) underscoring the pivotal role of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium in enhancing crop productivity and highlighting the potential for optimizing nitrogen application.

Table 4. Nutrient uptake by brinjal crop

Treatments	N uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)			P uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)			K uptake (kg ha ⁻¹)		
	Leaf	Fruit	Total	Leaf	Fruit	Total	Leaf	Fruit	Total
T ₁ : Recommended dose of NPK	71.17	23.43	94.6	10.12	4	14.12	28.02	8.68	36.69
T ₂ : 75% N of STD	57.69	19.23	76.92	7.41	2.86	10.26	24.04	6.97	31.01
T ₃ :50% N of STD	53.31	18.03	71.34	5.95	3.09	9.04	20.58	5.95	26.52
T ₄ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	84.89	29.91	114.8	8.52	3.13	11.66	27.1	7.56	34.65
T ₅ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	112.99	37.32	150.31	13.07	3.81	16.88	37.23	11.4	48.63
T ₆ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	95.97	32.32	128.29	11.62	3.51	15.13	34.9	9.29	44.19
T ₇ : 50% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	81.98	26.96	108.94	8.99	3.1	12.08	30.97	7.14	38.12
T ₈ :50% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	78.84	29.1	107.94	9.35	3.36	12.71	29.66	7.72	37.38
T ₉ : 50% N of STD+ nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	123.65	43.06	166.7	13.83	4.41	18.24	42.1	13.83	55.93
T ₁₀ : No nitrogen	46.08	15.61	61.69	5.85	2.54	8.38	16.38	4.81	21.19
SEm (±)	3.63	1.88	5.28	0.54	0.13	0.76	1.47	0.39	2.15
CD (P=0.05)	10.5	5.44	15.28	1.56	0.38	2.19	4.24	1.13	6.21

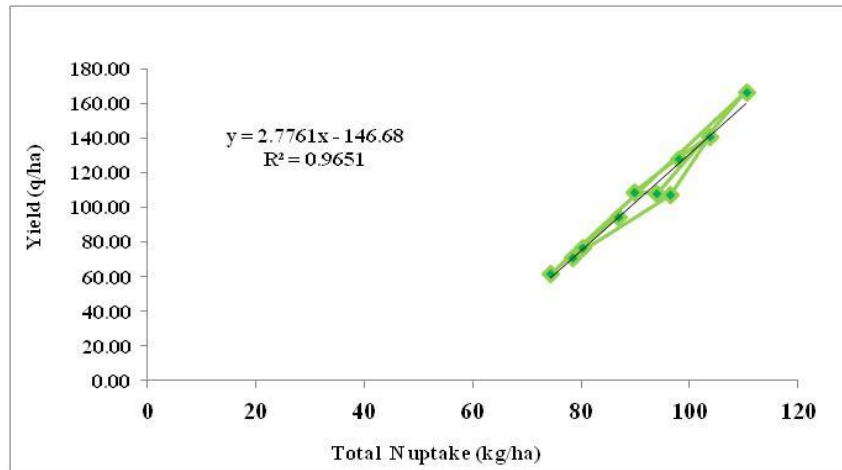


Fig. 2. Correlation between N uptake and yield

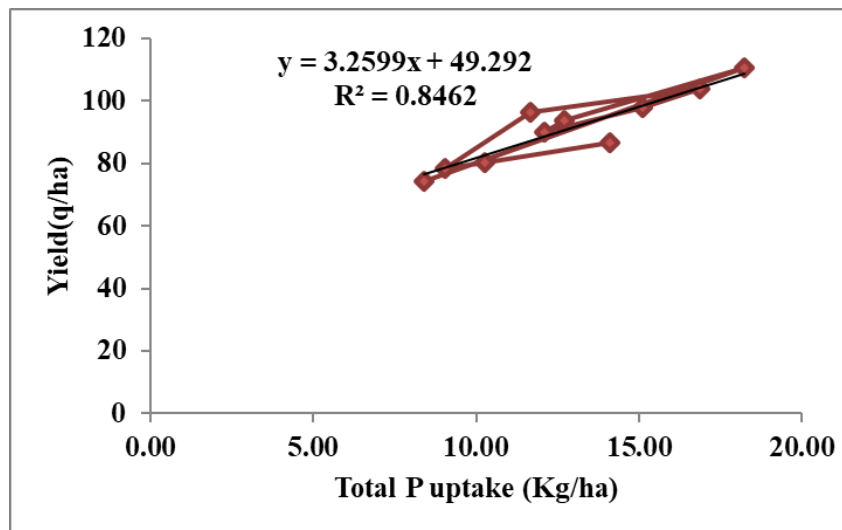


Fig. 3. Correlation between P uptake and yield

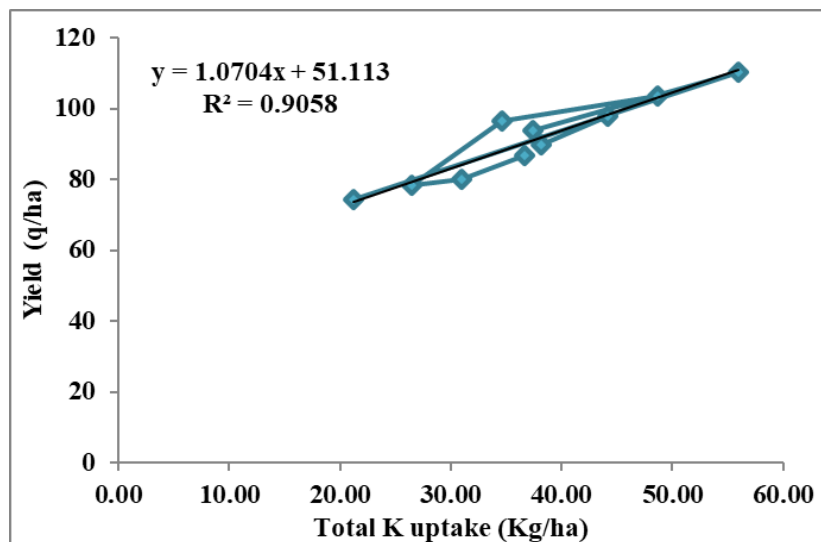


Fig. 4. Correlation between K uptake and yield

3.5 Influence of Nano Urea on Different Biochemical Properties of Fruit of Brinjal

Effect of nano urea on the various biochemical characteristics of brinjal fruit such as total soluble solids, total sugar, ascorbic acids, crude protein is presented in Table 5. After completing the study, it was observed that there was no clear pattern or trend in the findings related to TSS, total sugar, ascorbic acid values of the fruit samples from the various treatments. Similar finding also recorded by Yildirim et al., 2007 in broccoli, Borowski et al., 2010 in spinach [18-20].

The highest (2.44%) protein content was found with T₉ (50% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L⁻¹ of water at 3-4 week after planting) where as lowest (0.93%) observed under T₁₀ (no nitrogen). This result could be attributed to the fact that nitrogen plays a vital role in amino acid synthesis, which, in turn, serves as the fundamental framework for the formation of proteins in plants. Amino acids are pivotal building units employed by plants for protein synthesis due to their inherent nitrogen content. Similar findings also recorded by Borowski et al., 2010 in spinach.

3.6 Yield and Economics

The data presented in Table 6 showed the significant influence of nano urea on brinjal yield. This research has revealed a substantial impact

of nano urea on fruit production in brinjal. The application of varying levels of integrated inorganic nitrogen and nano urea had a pronounced effect on brinjal yield. Among the different treatments, the highest fruit yield, at 110.40 quintals per hectare (q ha⁻¹), was observed under T₉ (50% N of STD + foliar application of nano urea @ 8 ml L⁻¹ of water at 3-4 weeks after planting) followed by T₅ (75% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L⁻¹ of water at 3-4 weeks after planting) yielded 103.66 q/ha. In contrast, the lowest fruit yield 74.32 q ha⁻¹, was recorded under T₁₀ where no nitrogen was applied [21, 22].

Nano urea demonstrated its superiority in enhancing brinjal yield, as application of nano urea significantly increasing the fruit yield of brinjal over the control. The data for total cost of cultivation, gross return, net return and cost benefit ratio due to nano urea application is presented in Table 6 and Fig. 5. The results clearly showed that highest benefit cost ratio of 1.55 was observed in T₉ (50% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L⁻¹ of water at 3–4 weeks after planting) followed by T₅ (B:C ratio 1.46) where 75% of STD + nano urea spray @ 6 ml L⁻¹ of water was applied at 3-4 weeks after planting. The lowest B:C ratio (1.06) was recorded under T₁₀ (no nitrogen) where no nitrogen was applied. The increase in B:C ratio might be due to increase in yield and reduce in cost of cultivation because of less use of inorganic fertilizers.

Table 5. Influence of nano urea on different biochemical properties of brinjal fruit

Treatments	TSS (° Brix)	Total Sugar (%)	Ascorbic Acid (mg 100g ⁻¹)	Crude protein (%)
T ₁ : Recommended dose of NPK	11.60	3.65	14.42	1.69
T ₂ : 75% N of STD	11.68	3.72	14.77	1.5
T ₃ :50% N of STD	11.52	3.78	14.52	1.44
T ₄ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	11.53	3.62	14.43	1.94
T ₅ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	11.42	3.56	14.47	2.25
T ₆ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	11.58	3.68	14.63	2.06
T ₇ : 50% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	11.56	3.50	14.97	1.88
T ₈ :50% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	11.48	3.76	14.92	1.94
T ₉ : 50% N of STD+ nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	11.25	3.49	14.22	2.44
T ₁₀ : No nitrogen	11.38	3.62	14.48	1.31
SEm (±)	0.16	0.06	0.15	0.13
CD (P=0.05)	0.46	0.17	0.42	0.38

Table 6. Influence of nano urea on yield and economics of brinjal

Treatments	Yield kg plot ⁻¹	Yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs.)	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income (Rs.)	B:C Ratio
T ₁ : Recommended dose of NPK	13.89	86.79	141344	173580	32236.5	1.23
T ₂ : 75% N of STD	12.82	80.12	140940	160240	19299.9	1.14
T ₃ :50% N of STD	12.54	78.4	140532	156800	16267.6	1.12
T ₄ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	15.44	96.47	142860	192940	50079.9	1.35
T ₅ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	16.59	103.66	142380	207320	64939.9	1.46
T ₆ :75% N of STD + nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	15.67	97.93	142860	195860	52999.9	1.37
T ₇ : 50% N of STD + nano urea @ 4 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3 rd week and 6 th week after planting)	14.38	89.86	142452	179720	37267.6	1.26
T ₈ :50% N of STD + nano urea @ 6 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	15.02	93.86	141972	187720	45747.6	1.32
T ₉ : 50% N of STD+ nano urea @ 8 ml L ⁻¹ of water (at 3-4 week after planting)	17.66	110.4	142452	220800	78347.6	1.55
T ₁₀ : No nitrogen	11.89	74.32	140532	148640	8107.58	1.06
SEm (±)	0.78	3.88				
CD(P=0.05)	2.26	11.22				

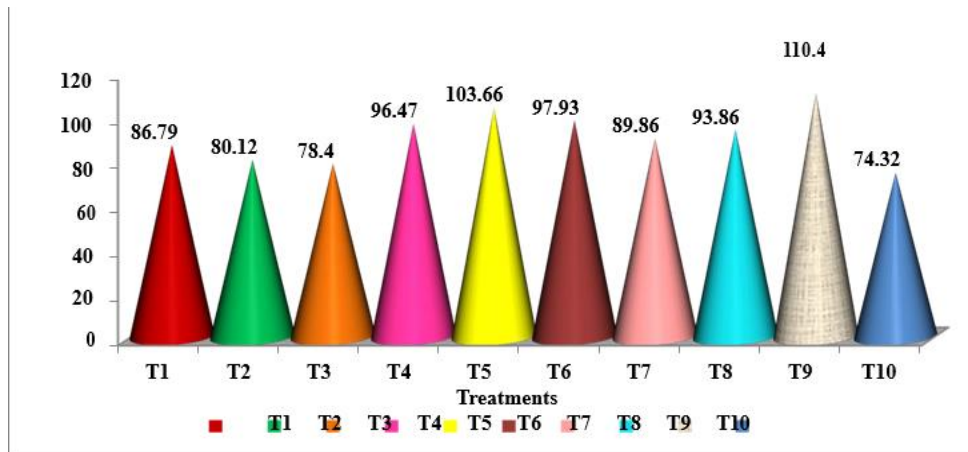


Fig. 5. Influence of nano urea on yield of brinjal crop

4. CONCLUSION

It may be concluded that a 50% reduction of commercial nitrogen fertilizers in the form of urea or substitution of 50% recommended dose of N through urea by foliar application of nano urea @ 8 ml/L in liquid form or 25% substitution of urea by nano urea @ 6 ml L⁻¹ of water have promising effect on growth, yield and yield attributes of brinjal crop. It has not only contributed 27% yield increase in the study area but also given an additional income of Rs. 46,111/- per ha to the

farmers. The application of nano urea may be considered as a sustainable nitrogen management practice as it helps in reducing the cost of cultivation apart from benefiting soil health.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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