# Effect of sowing time and seed rate on total alkaloid content of Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera Dunal)

Smita R. Chaudhari, V.G.Ingle And Rahul.S. Chaudhari

College of Agriculture, Akola Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

**Abstract:** The experiment was laid out in split plot design with three replications. The treatments consist of six sowing time (1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> august, 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> September) and four seed rate (2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10 kg/ha. 1<sup>st</sup> august sowing combination with 5kg/ha seed rate and 15<sup>th</sup> July sowing combination with 5kg/ha seed rate recorded the highest total alkaloid yield in ashwagandha.

Key words: sowing time, seed rate, alkaloid yield.

## I. Introduction

India, both indigenous and introduced, has been variously put at between 3000 to 3500 species of higher plants. Out of that ashwagandha is most important medicinal plant (sarin, 2003). It is coined the two words viz., aswini and gandha. Aswini means 'horse' and gandha means 'power' (Gupta, 1967). Aswagandha has recently acquired considerable significance on account of its large demand in foreign countries, especially in US market. There is good scope for medicinal and unani medicines. There is good demand for root and seed of ashwagandha which are used in medicines. The pharmacological activity of root is attributed to several alkaloids. The roots of this plant contain many alkaloids and withanoils, such as withanine, somniferine (dastur, 1970) the total alkaloids of the root has been reported to vary between 0.13 to 0.31(upto 4.3%) have been recorded elsewhere (anon., 1976).

Ashwagandha is important plant cultivated only in north- western region of Madhya Pradesh on about 4000 ha in India. Ashwagandha belongs to the genus *withania* and family Solanaceae. Only two species viz. *withania somnifera*, dunal and *withania coagulans* dunal are found in India. Ashwagandha is late season kharif corp. it is ready for harvest in 150-170 days after sowing. Improved varieties of ashwagandha are WS-20, WS—22, WS-27-7, WS-90-100, JS-29, poshita.

The present study carried out that, to study the effect of sowing time and seed rate on improve quality, root yield and alkaloid content of ashwagandha.

### II. Materials and methods

A field experiment was laid out in plot no. 8 during kharif season of 2004-2005 at main garden, department of horticulture, Dr. PDKV, Akola (M.S.) on ashwagandha of variety WS-20. The experiment was laid out in split plot design with three replications. The treatments consist of six sowing time and four seed rate.

Sowing time (main treatments)

Seed rate rate (sub treatments)

 $\begin{array}{cccc} D1-\ 1^{st}\ July & S1-2.5\ kg\ /ha \\ D2-\ 15^{th}\ July & S2-5.0\ kg\ /ha \\ D3-\ 1^{st}\ august & S3-7.5\ kg\ /ha \\ D4-\ 15^{th}\ august & S4-10\ kg\ /ha \\ \end{array}$ 

D5- 1<sup>st</sup> September D6- 15<sup>th</sup> September

There are 72 plots was laid out with 2.4 x 2.4m size and spacing will be matain of 30 cm (row to row). The experiment was laid out in split plot design with three replications and treatments are,

 $D_2S_2, D_2S_4, D_2S_1, D_2S_3, D_6S_5, \bar{D_6}S_1, \bar{D_6}S_4, D_6\bar{S}_2, D_1S_4, D_1S_3, \bar{D_2}S_2, D_1S_1, D_4S_2, D_4S_4, D_4S_3, D_3S_4, D_3S_1, D_3S_3, D_3S_2, D_5S_3, D_5S_1, D_5S_2, D_5S_1.$ 

The 1<sup>st</sup> irrigation was given after every sowing and then crop was irrigated only during dry spell throughout the growing season of crop. In order to keep the crop free from weed, weeding was undertaken 20 days after sowing. And another weeding was carried out as per the requirement. The harvesting was done as per maturity of crop starting from last sowing date of seed. The entire plant was uprooted for root which was separated from the aerial parts by cutting the stem 1cm above the collar. These were transversely cut into smaller pieces to facilitate drying. After that extract the total alkaloids from dry root powder in a laboratory (%).

#### Result and discussion III.

The maximum alkaloid content was found in treatment combination of 1st august sowing with 5kg/ha seed rate [d3s2 (0.498%)] followed by 1st august sowing with 7.5 kg/ha seed rate and 15th July sowing with 7.5 kg/ha seed rate [d3s3 and d2s3 (0.470%)] and minimum in the treatment 15<sup>th</sup> September sowing with combination of 7.5 kg/ha seed rate [d6s3 (0.159%)].

#### References

- [1]. [2]. Anonymous (1976); withania. The wealth of India. The dictionary of Indian raw material. Vol.x CSIT, New Delhi: 580-585.
- Dastur, T. F. (1970): Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan.
- [3]. Farooqui, A.A.(2004): Winter cherry, Amaltash.: 11-14.
- Gupta, R. (1967): Medicinal and Aromatic Plants. Handbook of agriculture (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.)ICAR, New Delhi.: 1192-1193.
- [5]. Kahar, L.S. Stomar, M.A. Pathan and K.B. Nigam (1991): Effect of sowing date and variety on root yield of aswagandha. *Indian J.* Agric. Sci. 61(7):495.
- Mahashwari, S.K.; S.yadav; S.K. Pareek and R.K.Gupta (1989): effect of sowing date and spacing on herb and alkaloid yield of black henbane. Indian J. Agron. 34 (1): 104-105.
- Mansour, B.M.; N.A.E. Boselah; A.K. Yossef and I.S. Amine (1991): effect of sowing date on growth and seed yield and alkaloid [7]. content of atropa belladonna. Bull. Faculty of Agric. 42(1): 71-86.
- Sarin, Y.K. (2003): Medicinal plant raw materials for Indian drug and pharmaceuticals industry. Indian Forester. 78(2):3-19.
- Taraporevala Sons and Co-operative Pvt. Ltd. Treasure house of books, Bombay: 117-118.
- [10]. Tiwari, G.P.; Shah and J.P. Tiwari (2002) effect of sowing method and seed rate on growth and yield of aswagandha. Agric. Sci. Digest. 22(3): 201-202.

Table Total alkaloid content of root as influenced by sowing time and seed rate (%)

Sowing time	Seed rate (kg/ha)				Mean
	S <sub>1</sub> (2.5kg)	S <sub>2</sub> (5kg)	S <sub>3</sub> (7.5kg)	S <sub>4</sub> (10kg)	
D <sub>1</sub> (1 <sup>st</sup> July)	0.293	0.309	0.301	0.324	0.306
	(3.10)	(3.19)	(3.15)	(3.26)	
D <sub>2</sub> (15 <sup>th</sup> July)	0.328	0.498	0.470	0.332	0.407
	(3.28)	(4.05)	(3.93)	(3.30)	
D <sub>3</sub> (1 <sup>st</sup> Aug)	0.308	0.498	0.470	0.309	0.396
	(3.18)	(4.05)	(3.93)	(3.19)	
D <sub>4</sub> (15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	0.293	0.354	0.344	0.298	0.322
	(3.10)	(3.41)	(3.36)	(3.13)	
D <sub>5</sub> (1 <sup>st</sup> Sept)	0.277	0.293	0.293	0.277	0.284
	(3.02)	(3.10)	(3.10)	(3.02)	
D <sub>6</sub> (15 <sup>th</sup> Sept)	0.207	0.244	0.159	0.209	0.204
	(2.61)	(2.83)	(2.29)	(2.62)	
Mean	0.284	0.366	0.339	0.291	
	Sowing time (D)		Seed rate (S)	Interaction (	DxS)
'F' test	Sig.		Sig.	Sig.	
SE (m)	0.007		0.006 0.015		
CD at 5%	0.023		0.018 0.044		

(Figures in parentheses indicate corresponding Arcsine value)