

Original Research Article

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Improvement in Physico-Chemical Properties of Kinnow (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) after the Foliar Application with Micronutrients and Growth Regulators

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ABSTRACT

It was focused on effect of pruning, foliar application of micronutrients (zinc sulphate, boron) and growth regulators (GA₃, NAA, Kinetin) on physico-chemical properties of Kinnow fruit during the present investigation. Thirteen treatments replicated thrice were arranged and applied with Randomised Block Design both in pruned and un-pruned conditions onto plants. The result reveals that the combine application of pruning, zinc sulphate (250 ppm) and kinetin (50 ppm) showed better performance significantly increases in the vesicle juice and total juice. And un-pruning, zinc sulphate (250 ppm) and GA₃ (50 ppm) has been significantly possible in the increasing of length, breadth and decreasing in peel percent.

Keywords

Kinnow, ZnSO₄,
RBD.

Article Info

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Introduction

Citrus is believed to have originated in south China and the Cathay Sian ancient continent along with Kangdian, Sichuan, Indo-China peninsula and south of Yangtze River then spreaded into Australia, Africa and India according to theories of continental drift, the geological and ecological vicissitude. This fruit crops are cultivated in India which divided in four different zones i.e. central India (Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat), southern India (Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka), north-western India (Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and western UP) and north-eastern India (Meghalaya, Assam and

Sikkim). Pruning is that practices which performed in associate acceptable manner to provide the plant such a form and size along these lines on yield the specified crops. The recent reviews have shown that pruning in citrus (from solstice to early autumn) is as vital as in deciduous fruit plants so as to get higher yield and sensible quality fruits additionally as lower incidence of greening illness. The nutrition constitutes an important component of successful and healthy citrus cultivation. An inadequate nutrition leads to the improper growth and reduced productivity of the citrus trees. The

micronutrients on the other hand though are required in small amount but play a great role in plant metabolism. Pre-harvest fruit drop is significant reason of low yield in Punjab, this drop of fruit at different phases of fruit growth is during the lacking of nutrition, more irrigation, and excessive insect pest attack on the plants. Tree drops its fruit once the concentration of auxins decreases and therefore the concentration of abscissic acid will increase because the endogenous hormones and their balance play a modulating role within the mobilization of nutrients to the creation of new organs.

Materials and Methods

The present study entitled ‘‘Effect of pruning, micronutrients and PGRs on Kinnow mandarin fruits in Punjab condition’ was conducted at Horticulture farm, Department of Horticulture, School of Agriculture in Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, District Jalandhar, Punjab during the year 2016-17.

Physical and chemical parameters determination

Three plant from each treatment were selected at random and tagged for recording the observations on the following Fruit length, Fruit breadth, Specific gravity, Peel (%), Total segment/fruit (No.), Rag (%), Single vesicle weight (gm), Vesicles weight/fruit (gm), Single vesicle juice (ml), Total juice/fruit (ml) & Juice pH quality characteristics of Kinnow fruit. The data were averaged and expressed per plant.

Statistical data

Data analysis is done through Randomized Block Design as advocated by Gomez and Gomez (1986). Overall significance of

differences in the treatments is tested by using critical differences (C.D) at 5% level of significance. The data obtained from the experiment is statistically analyzed for Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

Results and Discussion

The maximum length of fruit (7.31cm) was noted in the T₇ followed by the T₁₀ and T₆ (6.94cm, 6.85cm) and the minimum fruit length (4.8cm) noted in T₁ (Table 1). Hesami *et al.*, (2012) found that treatment of zinc outcomes about the most astounding fruit size of date. Use of various development controllers [GA and NAA alone and in combination] on "Pera" orange had no impact on the parameters of fruit advancement like fruit length, breadth and mass (Almeida *et al.*, 2004). The maximum fruit breadth (8.81cm) was observed in the T₇ followed by the T₁₀ and T₃ (8.65cm, 8.57cm) and minimum fruit breadth (6.53cm) noted in T₁. Ahmad *et al.*, (1995) detailed that boron and zinc foliar application on orange upgraded fruit yield, fruit weight and breadth, total soluble solid and total sugars (Table 2). The use of GA₃ has been accounted for to enhance the fruit development in Nagpur mandarin by Huchche (2005). The maximum specific gravity (1.02) was recorded in the T₁₁ followed by T₁₃ (1.01) and minimum (0.93) noted in T₇. These outcomes are also correlated with the findings by Basker (1966). The maximum peel (29.59%) was obtained in T₉ followed by T₁₁ and T₁₃ (28.89%, 28.84%) and minimum peel (22.36%) noted in T₇. This is in agreement with Sharma and Randhawa (1966) who reported that GA₃ at 50 ppm decreased rind percentage of sweet lime. The maximum total segment (11.77) was obtained in the T₄ followed by the T₁₁ and T₃ (11.11, 10.99) and minimum segment (9.66) in the T₁₀. Bhatnagar *et al.*, (2005) which is almost similar to the present findings (Table 3).

Table.1 Effect of pruning, micronutrients and plant growth regulators on the physico-chemical properties of Kinnow

Treatments	Fruit length(cm.)	Fruit breadth(cm.)	Specific gravity	Peel (%)
T ₁ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₁)	4.80	6.53	0.97	22.51
T ₂ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₂)	6.46	8.15	0.95	23.43
T ₃ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₃)	6.73	8.57	0.97	23.87
T ₄ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₁)	6.39	8.01	0.99	26.45
T ₅ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₂)	6.22	7.59	0.98	25.25
T ₆ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₃)	6.85	8.30	0.95	25.76
T ₇ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₁)	7.31	8.81	0.93	22.36
T ₈ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₂)	6.47	8.31	0.96	27.90
T ₉ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₃)	6.53	8.04	0.93	29.59
T ₁₀ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₁)	6.94	8.65	0.98	27.34
T ₁₁ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₂)	6.82	8.55	1.02	28.90
T ₁₂ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₃)	6.55	8.16	0.93	23.09
T ₁₃ (Control)	6.43	7.49	1.01	28.84
C.D.	0.70	0.64	NS	NS
SE(m)	0.24	0.22	0.04	1.86
SE(d)	0.33	0.31	0.06	2.62
C.V.	6.35	4.67	6.96	12.46

Table.2 Effect of pruning, micronutrients and plant growth regulators on the physico-chemical properties of Kinnow

Treatments	Total segment/fruit(No.)	Rag (%)	Single vesicle weight	Vesicles weight/fruit
T ₁ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₁)	10.88	1.41	19.24	156.63
T ₂ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₂)	10.55	1.14	19.42	169.58
T ₃ (P ₁ +M ₁ +G ₃)	10.99	0.95	20.58	196.33
T ₄ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₁)	11.77	1.43	14.24	142.44
T ₅ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₂)	10.89	1.33	14.61	133.89
T ₆ (P ₁ +M ₂ +G ₃)	10.44	1.33	20.29	173.71
T ₇ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₁)	10.44	1.80	19.39	187.13
T ₈ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₂)	10.66	1.54	20.34	153.34
T ₉ (P ₂ +M ₁ +G ₃)	9.89	1.43	17.24	144.09
T ₁₀ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₁)	9.66	1.59	20.51	177.11
T ₁₁ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₂)	11.11	1.34	17.67	168.95
T ₁₂ (P ₂ +M ₂ +G ₃)	9.88	1.87	22.07	172.92
T ₁₃ (Control)	9.77	1.50	13.48	121.20
C.D.	NS	NS	NS	NS
SE(m)	0.47	0.27	2.36	16.09
SE(d)	0.67	0.38	3.34	22.76
C.V.	7.75	32.66	22.23	17.28

Table.3 Effect of pruning, micronutrients and plant growth regulators on the physico-chemical properties of Kinnow

Treatments	Single vesicle juice (ml)	Total juice/fruit (ml)	Juice pH
T₁(P₁+M₁+G₁)	10.94	119.70	3.92
T₂(P₁+M₁+G₂)	13.53	131.94	3.81
T₃(P₁+M₁+G₃)	14.43	159.51	4.02
T₄(P₁+M₂+G₁)	7.51	111.01	3.88
T₅(P₁+M₂+G₂)	10.80	100.99	3.67
T₆(P₁+M₂+G₃)	14.04	147.33	3.97
T₇(P₂+M₁+G₁)	10.89	144.11	4.03
T₈(P₂+M₁+G₂)	12.10	118.18	4.03
T₉(P₂+M₁+G₃)	9.60	112.36	3.97
T₁₀(P₂+M₂+G₁)	14.04	142.29	4.19
T₁₁(P₂+M₂+G₂)	12.47	130.07	3.89
T₁₂(P₂+M₂+G₃)	13.02	127.71	4.19
T₁₃(Control)	6.58	73.92	4.14
C.D.	4.92	38.86	0.17
SE(m)	1.68	13.23	0.06
SE(d)	2.37	18.72	0.08
C.V.	25.17	18.40	2.53

Experimental Details

Variety – Kinnow Local
Rootstock- JattiKhatti
Scion – Mandarin
Age – 9 years
Spacing – 6m X 6 m
Number of treatments – 13
Number of replications – 3
Total number of samples-- 13 x 3= 39
Design – Randomized Block Design (RBD)

Treatment Details

T₁ – P₁ + M₁ + G₁ (pruning + zinc + gibberelic acid)
T₂ – P₁ + M₁ + G₂ (pruning + zinc + naphthalene acetic acid)
T₃ – P₁ + M₁ + G₃ (pruning + zinc + kinetin)
T₄ – P₁ + M₂ + G₁ (pruning + boron + gibberelic acid)
T₅ – P₁ + M₂ + G₂ (pruning + boron+ naphthalene acetic acid)
T₆ – P₁ + M₂ + G₃ (pruning + boron + kinetin)
T₇ – P₂ + M₁ + G₁ (un-pruning + zinc + gibberilic acid)
T₈ – P₂ + M₁ + G₂ (un-pruning + zinc +naphthalene acetic acid)
T₉ – P₂ + M₁ + G₃ (un-pruning + zinc + kinetin)
T₁₀ – P₂ + M₂ + G₁ (un-pruning + boron + gibberelic acid)
T₁₁ – P₂ + M₂ + G₂ (un-pruning + boron + naphthalene acetic acid)
T₁₂ – P₂ + M₂ + G₃ (un-pruning + boron + kinetin)
T₁₃—Control

The maximum rag percentage (1.87) observed in T₁₂ followed by T₇ and T₁₀ (1.8, 1.59). And minimum rag percentage (0.95) gated in T₃. GA₃ and kinetin significantly diminished the rag mass (%) as compared with control. This may be during the increased vascularization in the pedicel (Guardiola *et al.*, 1993). The maximum single vesicle weight (22.07gm) founded in T₁₂ followed by the T₃ and T₁₀ (20.58gm, 20.51gm) and minimum (13.48gm) observed in the T₁₃. This is in agreement with Brent *et al.*, (1990). The maximum vesicles weight (196.33gm) noted in T₃ followed by T₇ and T₁₀ (187.13gm, 177.11gm) and minimum vesicles weight (121.97gm) observed in T₁₃. Bhatnagar *et al.*, (2005) which is almost similar to the present findings. The maximum single vesicle juice (14.43ml) obtained in T₃ followed by the T₆ and T₁₀ (14.04ml, 14.04ml) and minimum vesicle juice (6.58ml) recorded in T₁₃. This is in agreement with Bhatnagar *et al.*, (2005).

And the maximum juice (159.51ml) per fruit founded in T₃ followed by T₆ and T₇ (147.33ml, 144.11ml). And minimum (73.92ml) observed in T₁₃. Jain *et al.*, (2014) reported that by the spray of GA₃ on Nagpur mandarin gated maximum juice recovery through the fruits. Rama and Bose (2000) reported that the higher juice content in *Citrus reticulata* observed by the spray of micronutrients. The maximum juice pH (4.19) was founded in T₁₀ followed by T₁₂ and T₁₃ (4.18, 4.14). And minimum juices pH (3.67) was founded in the T₅. Moslehi *et al.*, (2011) recorded that the utilization of micronutrients especially zinc significantly decreased pH as compared to control.

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