

Original Research Article

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Performance of Banana cv. Grand Naine (AAA) for Direct Bunch Feeding of Major and Micronutrients on Bunch Yield

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Banana, Bunch feeding, Major and micronutrients, Grand Naine and Yield.

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Performance of banana for the direct feeding of major and micronutrients directly to the cut end stalk of bunch was studied at College of Horticulture, Mysore in tissue culture plants of 'Grand Naine (AAA)' banana having uniform sized bunches. The experiment was conducted in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The results of the investigation revealed that the Treatment T7 (5g Urea + 5g SOP + 5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200mL Water) was found superior compared to other treatments with respect to finger weight and bunch weight (180.30g and 30.91 kg respectively) and it is on par with treatment T8 (10g Urea + 10g SOP + 7.5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) (169.29g and 30.13 kg respectively). The increase in finger weight is 38.35g (T7) in comparison with the treatment control similarly the increase in bunch weight is 6.23kg (T7) in comparison with control.

Introduction

Nutrients play a significant role in production of high yield of good quality fruits. Providing appropriate quantities of nutrients in the right proportion when needed most is the essence of management of nutrients in successful banana cultivation. Banana (*Musa sps*) is one of the major commercial fruit crops of many tropical and subtropical regions of India. It is cultivated in an area of 841.0 thousand ha with production of 29135.0 thousand MT and productivity of 35.6 MTha⁻¹ (Annon, 2015). Banana is a nutrient loving crop especially potassium and micronutrients and high potassium availability is important at fruiting stage. Any limitation in the supply of

nutrients at the shooting stage affects bunch size and quality in banana. Among the several factors affecting fruit quality, adequate nutrients specially nitrogen and potassium application is considered to be of utmost importance in banana cultivation. Potassium is known to influence fruit yield in general and fruit quality in particular (Tandon and Sekhon, 1988). Translocation of nutrients in the infructescence of banana cvs. Poovan, Monthan and Nendran has been reported by various scientists (Buragohain and Shanmugavelu, 1985; Sobhana and Aravindakshan, 1989). The beneficial effects of late application of fertilizer are evident

from these experiments. In the present study, the potential impact of placement of Urea, SOP and Micronutrients consortium “Banana special” developed by Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore at the cut stalk end on yield and yield attributes in banana cv. Grand Naine, the most important and the commercial cultivar of India was investigated. The objective of the study was to standardise the optimum dose of urea, SOP and Micronutrients consortium “Banana special” so as to get maximum output with minimum inputs.

Materials and Methods

The investigation on “Performance of Banana cv. Grand Naine for direct bunch feeding of major and micronutrients on bunch yield” was carried out during 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 at College of Horticulture, Mysore, University of Horticultural Sciences, Baglkot, Karnataka. The experiment was laid out on Randomized block design with eleven treatments and three replications. The spacing adopted was 1.8x1.8 m. The methodology involves de-navelling the stalk of the distal / lower end of the banana bunch after the bunch formation when 7 – 8 petals of the flower are shed, by cutting the stalk at 60° angle with a sharp knife keeping about 15 cm long stalk to receive the treatment. Preparing cow dung slurry in a used milk plastic bag or 200 gauge 15 cm x 25 cm plastic bags by blending 500g fresh cow dung in 200ml of water with nutrients. Tie the plastic bag containing the slurry of cow dung suitably enriched to the de-navelled distal end of the stalk of the banana bunch with a strong thread in such a way that about 8-10cm of the de-navelled end is immersed in the slurry. The treatments involves T₁ -5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₂- 7.5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₃-10g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₄ -5g Urea + 5g SOP + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₅- 10g Urea + 10g SOP + 500g Cow dung +

200ml Water, T₆ -15g Urea + 15g SOP + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₇-5g Urea + 5g SOP + 5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₈- 10g Urea + 10g SOP + 7.5 g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₉-15 g Urea + 15 g SOP + 10g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water, T₁₀-500g Cow dung + 200ml Water and T₁₁-Control. Observations on bunch characters especially the finger weight and bunch weight were recorded. The data was subjected to statistical analysis following standard procedures (Panse and Sukhatme, 1989).

Results and Discussion

Due to the application of different types of nutrients combined with fresh cowdung as bunch feeding, a marked effect on fruit and bunch weight was observed in the present investigation.

Finger weight

The data in Table 1 (Fig. 1) showed that the finger weight varied significantly in different treatments, The pooled data shows that the treatment T₇ (5g Urea + 5g SOP + 5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) found to be having highest finger weight of 180.39 g followed by the treatment T₂ (7.5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) and T₈- 10g Urea + 10g SOP + 7.5 g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) which had a finger weight of 170.87g. The banana finger with lowest finger weight (141.09g) was found in the treatment T₁₀ (500g Cow dung + 200ml Water). The treatments above 10g showed blackening and burning of the terminal fingers and hand which were more proximal to the treatment. The results are in conformity with Shira *et al.*, (2012) and Rhman *et al.*, (2014) who found that the bunch feeding with nutrients and cowdung has significant effect on finger as well as bunch weight.

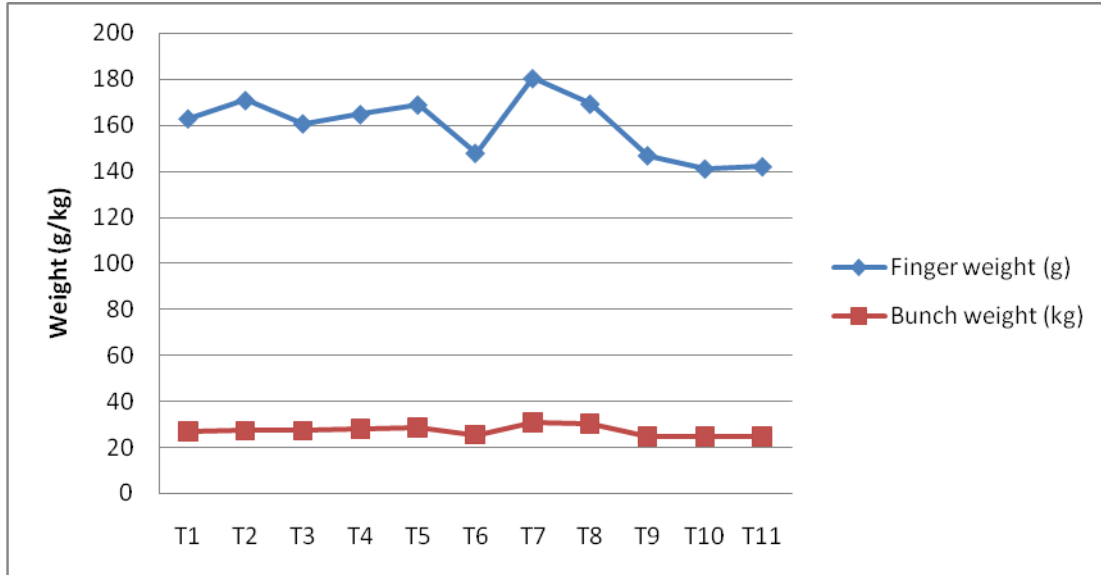
Table.1 Effect of direct feeding of nutrient to banana bunch on finger weight

Treatments	Finger Weight (g)		
	2015-16	2016-17	Pooled
T1	145.96	216.15	162.92
T2	149.79	236.15	170.87
T3	162.54	199.68	160.74
T4	166.45	197.90	164.78
T5	140.54	229.55	168.92
T6	145.00	198.81	147.93
T7	159.54	234.98	180.39
T8	164.46	213.41	169.29
T9	134.66	205.95	146.87
T10	134.39	188.90	141.09
T11	143.85	192.28	142.04
CV	11.97	8.16	6.92
CD@5%	24.32	29.23	18.82

Table.2 Effect of direct feeding of nutrient to banana bunch on bunch weight

Treatments	Bunch Weight (kg)		
	2015-16	2016-17	Pooled
T1	27.66	31.60	26.87
T2	27.50	32.32	27.28
T3	29.60	31.90	27.31
T4	29.16	31.77	28.20
T5	26.26	35.18	28.73
T6	23.33	33.20	25.52
T7	30.80	36.90	30.91
T8	32.23	33.70	30.13
T9	23.60	31.83	24.90
T10	23.50	30.25	24.95
T11	23.03	30.75	24.68
CV	4.11	7.04	6.01
CD@5%	1.88	2.92	2.78

Fig.1 Graphical representation of variations in the weight of finger and bunch



Bunch weight

The data in relation to the bunch weight is presented in Table 2 (Fig. 1). The results shows that the treatment T₇ (5g Urea + 5g SOP + 5g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) recorded the highest bunch weight of 30.91kg followed by the treatment T₈ (10g Urea + 10g SOP + 7.5 g Banana Special + 500g Cow dung + 200ml Water) which had a bunch weight of 30.13kg. The minimum bunch weight of 24.68kg was found in the treatment T₁₁ (Control). The results clearly indicate that there is a significant difference in the weight of fingers as well as bunches which were treated with the major as well as micronutrients along with the fresh cowdung when compared to the untreated bunches. Similar findings were reported by Dutta and Banik (2007), Deependra *et al.*, (2014) and Kotur and Murthy (2010).

In spite of feeding the banana plants with recommended quantities of major and micronutrients either through soil or by foliar application, the uptake and utilization of nutrients by banana plants is inadequate resulting in poor growth of bunch and fingers

of the banana in the bunch. Particularly the fingers at the distal end of the bunch remain poorly developed owing to an adverse competition of the top hands with those located at the lower end of the bunch. This reduces both the total weight as well as its overall appearance leading to a lower profitability. This has been a major constraint faced by the banana growers irrespective of the variety of banana grown. Hence, the present investigation shows the banana bunch weight can be enhanced by the direct feeding of nutrients to the bunch.

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