

Original Research Article

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Optimization of NPK Fertilizers for Higher Yield and Quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria x Ananassa* Duch.) Fruits

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

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A pot experiment on strawberry cv. 'Chandler' conducted in a horticulture garden at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh during winter season of 2014-15. The treatments consisted 8 levels of NPK fertilizers viz., F₀- control, F₁ – N₅₀P₃₀K₃₀, F₂ – N₁₀₀P₆₀K₆₀, F₃ – N₁₅₀P₈₀K₈₀, F₄ – N₂₀₀P₁₀₀K₁₀₀, F₅ – N₂₅₀P₁₂₀K₁₂₀, F₆ – N₃₀₀P₁₄₀K₁₄₀ and F₇ – N₃₅₀P₁₆₀K₁₆₀ kg/ha. Cutting produced through runners were transplanted on 21.11.2014 in pots which continued till end of March, 2015. The results revealed that NPK dose of 250 Kg N + 120 Kg P₂O₅ + 120 Kg K₂O/ha was proved to be the optimum with highest values of flower/plant (18.66), fruits/plant (13.93), fruit length (4.02cm), fruit diameter (2.92 cm), fruit weight (15.00 gm), fruit yield per plant (208.88 gm) and quality parameter viz., TSS (10.41 %), total sugar (5.93 %) and vitamin 'C' (54.20 mg/g) against their lowest values of 7.13 fruits/plant, 2.71 cm fruit length, 2.05 cm fruit diameter, 10g fruit weight, 71.25 g/plant fruit yield, 7.03 % TSS, 4.86 % total sugar and 49.75 mg/g vitamin 'C' recorded in the control treatment of no NPK fertilizers. Fruit acidity was estimated lowest of 0.70 % with N₂₅₀P₁₂₀K₁₂₀ kg/ha against highest of 0.85 % without NPK application. Thus, N₂₅₀P₁₂₀K₁₂₀ kg/ha NPK level was proved optimum for higher yield and quality of strawberry fruits in central Uttar Pradesh condition.

Introduction

The cultivated strawberry (*Fragaria x Ananassa* Duch.) cultivation in India gained momentum in the late sixties in Himanchal Pradesh and now in Uttarakhand. It is also used to be grown in Srinagar (J. & K.), hills of Darjeeling and in the tropical areas of Gurgaon (Haryana), Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur (U.P.), Jalandhar and Gurdaspur (Punjab), Pune and Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) and Bangalore (Karnataka). It is grown for its fruits which at ripe are bright red in colour with a soft melting flesh of sweetish flavor.

It is used as fresh fruit being rich in vitamin 'C' and minerals, has relatively low content of soluble carbohydrates. Besides, it has a special demand by the food processing units for preparation of jam, ice-cream, syrup and for canning. Propagation of strawberry is done conventionally by runner and, in general distributed as either base rooted plants or plugs. For better plant growth and higher fruit yield, proper nutrition of plants is very important. It responds well to applied fertilizer nutrients. Considering the importance of this fruit, an experiment to

optimize the dose of NPK fertilizers for higher yield of better quality fruits, was conducted at Kanpur condition of central Uttar Pradesh.

Materials and Methods

A pot experiment on strawberry was conducted in Horticulture Garden of C.S. Azad University of Agric. & Tech., Kanpur during the winter season of 2014-15. The experiment consisted 8 treatments viz., F₀ – control (no fertilizer), F₁ – 50kg N + 30 kg P₂O₅ + 30Kg K₂O, F₂ – 100kg N + 60 kg P₂O₅ + 60Kg K₂O, F₃ – 150kg N + 80 kg P₂O₅ + 80Kg K₂O, F₄ – 200kg N + 100 kg P₂O₅ + 100Kg K₂O, F₅ – 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O, F₆ – 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O and F₇ – 350kg N + 160 kg P₂O₅ + 160Kg K₂O/ha, which were tested in Randomized Block Design replicated thrice. There were 24 treatment plots in all where each plot had five pots. Thus, 120 earthen pots of 30cm diameter uniform size were used. All pots were washed, cleaned and properly numbered for treatment symbols, replications and plants. The soil used for filling the pots was sandy loam of average fertility. Pots were filled with well dried, cleaned and sieved soil and FYM in equal proportion. The dose of fertilizers per pot of different treatments was calculated on the basis of 30 x 30 cm distance planting which accounts to 1, 11, 111 plants/ha. For supply of N, P and K, the fertilizers urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash, respectively were used. After filling the pots, total required dose of urea, SSP and MOP as per treatment pot were applied in different pots and well mixed with soil and FYM mixture. Then the filled material in each pot was pressed properly to make it firm and leveled. After that cutting of strawberry cv. ‘Chandler’ plants produced through runners and obtained from Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry Solan (H.P.) was

transplanted keeping single plant per pot on 21st November, 2014. Soon after transplanting, each pot was watered uniformly with the help of cane having a fine nozzle. Regular morning and evening irrigation was given for a week and after that subsequent irrigations were given at 3-4 days interval till January end at 2-3 days interval beyond January. Two days after transplanting, each pot surface was mulched with 6 cm thick layer of dry grass. Weeding and hoeing in each pot were done as per requirement. The observations on growth, yield attributes and yield were recorded on all 5 plants per treatment and replication. The quality parameters of fruit were estimated as per standard methods recommended for other plant fruits.

Results and Discussion

Effect on plant growth

Plant growth in forms of plant height, number of leaves/plant and number of runners/plant (Table 1) increased with increasing levels of fertilizers upto highest level of 350kg N + 160 kg P₂O₅ + 160Kg K₂O/ha. At this level of fertilizer, plant height was recorded significantly highest of 16.06cm followed by 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O/ha level, number of leaves were counted maximum of 16.32/plant which were found significantly at par with 15.47 leaves counted under 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O/ha, and recorded maximum of 3.20 runners/plant which also remained significantly at par with 2.80 runners counted under 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O/ha. The highest figures of 16.06 cm plant height, 16.32 leaves/plant and 3.20 runners/plant under highest fertilizers level were found 101.3, 83.4 and 109.2 % higher over control (no fertilizer) and 15.0, 5.5 and 14.3 % higher over next best fertility level of 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O/ha,

respectively. Increase in plant growth with increasing fertilizer levels might be attributed to better nutrition of plants where N, P and K nutrient played their roles in improvement of plant growth. These results are in accordance with the findings of Gotal *et al.*, (2005).

Effect on flowering

Flower initiation delayed with increasing fertilizer levels significantly up to 300kg N + 140 kg P₂O₅ + 140Kg K₂O/ha level which showed 13.13 days delay in flower initiation than control and 4.06 days delay than 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha level. Similarly flowering duration delayed significantly with up to 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha by the margin of 19.83 days over control. Delay in flowering with increasing fertilizer levels might be due to increase in vegetative growth which took more time to complete vegetative phase because of more utilization of nitrogen at higher rates of application.

Number of flowers/plant was recorded maximum of 18.66 under F₅ fertility of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha which was found significantly at par with 17.06, 16.93 and 16.20 flowers/plant under F₃, F₆ and F₄ fertility, respectively but significantly higher than all other treatments. Thus F₅ level of fertility produced 28.7% more flowers than F₀ control and 9.4 % more than next best fertility of F₃.

Effect on yield attributes and yield

The yield attributes viz., number of fruits/plant, fruit length, fruit diameter and weight per fruit (Table 1) increased with increasing levels of fertilizers upto F₅ of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha beyond which significantly reduction was observed at F₇ level of fertilizers in all cases. The fertilizers level F₅ of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha recorded highest

values of 13.93 fruits per plant, 4.02 cm fruit length, 2.92 cm fruit diameter and 15 g fruit weight. These values were found 95.4, 48.3, 42.4 and 50.0% higher over control (F₀) and 7.2, 1.0, 9.0 and 11.4 % higher over next best treatment F₆, respectively. These results show that fertilizers had maximum positive effect on number of fruits/plant followed by on fruit weight. Higher number of fruits/plant might be attributed to more number of flowers/plant and their successful pollination and fertilization while fruit weight seems to be attributed to fruit length and diameter because of proper plant nutrition under optimum application of balanced N, P and K nutrients in F₅ treatment of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha. These results are in agreement with the findings of Rauf *et al.*, (1998) and Ristow *et al.*, (2008).

The yield of fruits per plant was produced highest of 208.88 gm under treatment F₅ of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha (Table 1). It was found at par with 177.78 gm fruit yield/plant under treatment F₆ but significantly higher than all other treatments. However, each increasing level of fertilizers improved fruit yield with upto F₅ level beyond which reduction in yield started and became significant at highest level of F₇ fertilizer i.e. 350kg N + 160 kg P₂O₅ + 160Kg K₂O/ha. It shows that higher dose of fertilizers beyond optimum dose, proved detrimental for crop. The increasing fertilizers level of F₁, F₂, F₃, F₄ and F₅ increased fruit yield/plant over F₀ control by the margins of 27.04, 32.52, 69.64, 71.27 and 137.63 gm/plant or 28.0, 45.6, 97.7, 100.0 and 193.2%, respectively. The fertilizer levels F₆ and F₇ reduced yield by 31.10 and 73.39 gm/plant or by 14.9 and 35.1 %, respectively as compared to the highest yield recorded with F₅ fertilizers level. Fruit yield under different treatments might be attributes in general and to number of fruits/plant and fruit weight in particular. These results corroborate with the findings of Ristow *et al.*, (2008).

Table.1 Effect of increasing levels of NPK fertilizers on growth, flowering, yield attributes, fruit yield and quality of strawberry

Treatments	Plant growth			Flowering (days)			Yield attributes				Yield	Quality of fruits			
	Plant height (cm)	No. of leaves per plant	No. of runners per plant	Flower initiation	Flowering duration	No. of flowers per plant	No. of fruits per plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit yield (g/plant)	TSS (%)	Acidity (%)	Total sugar content (%)	Vitamin 'C' (mg/g)
F ₀ - Control (No fertilizer)	7.98	8.90	1.53	42.73	30.73	14.50	7.13	2.71	2.05	10.00	71.25	7.03	0.85	4.86	49.75
F ₁ -50kgN+30Kg P+30Kg K	8.35	11.46	1.46	43.33	33.60	13.80	8.73	3.05	2.40	11.40	98.29	7.37	0.83	4.93	50.18
F ₂ -100kgN+60Kg P+60Kg K	9.12	11.36	1.80	45.20	33.60	15.93	8.46	3.27	2.28	12.20	103.77	7.68	0.80	5.12	51.17
F ₃ -150kgN+80Kg P+80Kg K	10.54	12.51	2.13	47.60	40.40	17.06	10.60	3.39	2.65	13.35	140.89	8.25	0.78	5.14	51.80
F ₄ - 200kgN+100Kg P+100Kg K	11.73	12.32	2.13	49.06	41.93	16.20	10.80	3.72	2.43	13.86	142.52	9.23	0.76	5.56	52.67
F ₅ - 250kgN+120Kg P+120Kg K	12.23	13.95	2.53	51.80	50.56	18.66	13.93	4.02	2.92	15.00	208.88	10.41	0.70	5.93	54.20
F ₆ - 300kgN+140Kg P+140Kg K	13.96	15.47	2.80	55.86	50.60	16.93	13.00	3.98	2.68	13.46	177.78	10.16	0.74	5.74	53.49
F ₇ - 350kgN+160Kg P+160Kg K	16.06	16.32	3.20	57.86	45.50	14.33	10.40	3.78	2.35	13.00	135.49	9.64	0.76	5.63	52.68
S.Ed. ±	0.87	0.79	0.24	1.71	1.54	1.22	1.51	0.14	0.15	0.65	18.19	0.23	0.02	0.18	0.38
C.D. (P = 0.05)	1.86	1.69	0.50	3.68	3.29	2.66	3.24	0.30	0.32	1.39	39.02	0.49	0.04	0.39	0.81

Effect on fruit quality

The quality parameters of fruit viz., TSS, total sugar content and vitamin 'C' content increased with increasing fertilizer levels significantly up to F₅ level of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120Kg K₂O/ha and beyond it fruit quality declined at higher fertility levels (Table 1). As regards the acidity content in fruits, least acidic fruits of 0.70% acidity were noted under treatment F₅ against most acidic fruits of 0.85% acidity in control treatment F₀. TSS content in strawberry fruits improved due to rapid mobilization of sugar and formation of more photosynthates and their translocation to the fruits which ultimately improved the source-sink relationship reflecting in higher TSS and total sugar content.

The acids under the influence of increasing NPK doses up to optimum might have converted into sugar due to which fruit acidity reduced with increasing NPK application. These results are in accordance with the findings of Gutal *et al.*, (2005).

The results of present investigation have a clear indication that the application of 250kg N + 120 kg P₂O₅ + 120 Kg K₂O/ha proved to be the optimum dose of NPK fertilizers for higher yield and quality of strawberry fruits under central Uttar Pradesh condition.

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