



Effect of Organic Manure and Biofertilizers on the Growth, Yield and Productivity of Guava under Meadow Orchardling

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Authors' contributions

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

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to investigate the effect of organic manure and biofertilizers on the growth, yield and productivity of guava under meadow orcharding at Horticulture Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj. In this experiment, various organic sources (Farm yard manure (30 kg/plant/y), vermicompost (30 kg/plant/y) and neem cake (3 kg/plant/y) along with various biofertilizer combinations (*Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum*, PSB) were tested on five-year-old guava cultivar 'Allahabad Safeda' to study its effect on growth, fruiting and yield. The results

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obtained showed higher fruit weight (218.00 g), fruit length (7.60 cm), fruit diameter (7.42 cm), maximum number of fruits produced per plant (26.64 fruits/plant), maximum yield per plant of 5.81 kg/plant and maximum yield per ha (23.12 t/ha) with the application of T₉. The highest total soluble solids (12°Brix) and total sugar content of fruit (8.26%) with the application of T₉. Application of nutrients through organic along with biofertilizers improve soil health in terms of mean microbial population in the rhizosphere of root zone soil as compared to control. From the present study, the application of biofertilizers with the combination of organic manures has a beneficial effect on the availability of major nutrients in the soil to help in maintaining of the soil fertility and plant growth of the fruits at a desired level. It can be concluded that, for better growth, yield and quality guava fruits, the guava trees should be fertilized with (FYM (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +Neem cake @3kg/tree) per year with treatment T₉.

Keywords: Guava; bio fertilizer; Azotobactor; PSB; Azospirillum; vermicompost; neem cake.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) is the apple of the tropics and is one of the popular fruits grown in tropical, sub-tropical and some parts of arid regions of India. Guava fruit belongs to the family Myrtaceae. Guava is the 5th most important fruit of India based on acreage and production after mango, banana, apple and citrus. Guava has become more popular in our country due to its prolific and precocious bearing habit, and wider adaptability under various agro-climatic conditions” [1].

“Guava is available at a cheap rate and is popularly known as the ‘apple of plains and poor man’s apple’. In north India agro-climate conditions guava flowers twice a year-first in April-May for the rainy season crop and then, in September-October for the winter season crop. Generally, fruit yield is more in rainy season crops compared to the winter season” [2,3-5].

“Guava is the fifth most important fruit crop from the production point of view after the banana, citrus, papaya. The total area of production and productivity of guava in India is about 0.244 million hectares, 33,18000 million tonnes, and 13.5 mt/ha, respectively. It is grown in several parts of India but according to productivity Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are on the top. The popular varieties are Allahabad Safeda, Allahabad Surkha, Shweta, Sardar (Lucknow-49), Pant Prabhat, Lalit. In Madhya Pradesh total area and production of guava is about 7 mt/ha. Madhya Pradesh ranks 1st in production of the guava it shares about 3.5 % area of production in India. Major guava-producing districts in Madhya Pradesh are Jabalpur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Rajah, and Mandsaur. Guava fruit becomes fully ripe between 3-5 days at room temperature” [6].

“Guava fruit of variety Locknow-49 is a selection from open pollination of Allahabad Safeda cultivar form Ganeshkhind, Pune (M.H) and is also called Sardar Guava. Trees are vigorous. The leaves are elliptical-ovate to oblong in shape. Fruits are roundish ovate in shape. Skin colour is primrose - yellow, the pulp is whitish, very sweet and tasty with a TSS of 9.5°B and vitamin C content 130mg/100g. It has been observed that pectin content is higher in winter season guava than the monsoon fruits” [1,7,8].

“The Meadow Orchard is a modern method of fruit cultivation using small or dwarf tree with modified canopy. Better light distribution within tree canopy increases the well number of well illuminated leaves. It also promotes rate of photosynthesis that leads to high yield per unit area. This system of guava planting is going to revolutionize the guava industry by enhancing productivity coupled with reduction in production costs. The meadow orchard system of guava accommodates 5000 plants / ha, planted at 2.0 x 1.0 m spacing and managed with regular topping and hedging, especially during initial stages. Topping and hedging in guava are helpful in controlling tree size and extending fruit availability. A comparison between meadow orchard system and the traditional system of fruit growing is necessary to evaluate the potentiality of this technique” [9,10-12].

“Meadow orchard system is a new concept of guava planting which has been developed for the first time in India at Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Lucknow. The planting is done at 2.0 m (row to row) x 1.0 m (plant to plant), which gives a density of 5000 plants ha⁻¹. Initially, the trees are pruned and trained to allow maximum production of quality fruits during the first year. A single trunk tree with no interfering branches up to 30 - 40 cm from the ground level

is desirable to make dwarf tree architecture. After a period of 1-2 months of planting, all the trees are topped at a uniform height of 30-40 cm from the ground level for initiation of new growth below the cut ends. No side shoot or branch should remain after topping. This is done to make a single trunk straight up to 40 cm height. After 15-20 days of topping, new shoots emerge. In general, 3 - 4 shoots are retained from below the cut point after topping. As shoots mature generally after a period of 3-4 months, they are reduced by 50 per cent of their total length so that new shoots emerge below the cut point. This is done to attain the desired tree canopy architecture and strong framework. The emerged shoots are allowed to grow for 3 – 4 months before they are again pruned by 50 per cent. After pruning, new shoots emerge on which flowering takes place. At present, guava is cultivated largely through a traditional cultural practices and systems under which it is difficult to achieve desired level of production, because large tree provides low production per unit area and needs higher labour inputs. Moreover, some times this plant does not flower and fruits for longer time, which could further increase the overall cost of production. An overriding need exists either to improve the traditional system of cultivation or to develop new and modern system

of cultivating guava to overcome the problems inherent with this tree” [13].

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Geographical location of the Experimental Site

The experimental site is located at a latitude of 25.41° North and longitude of 81.84 °East, with an altitude of 98 meters above the mean sea level (MSL).

2.2 Climatic Conditions of the Experimental Area

The area of Prayagraj comes under humid subtropical climate, which experiences warm humid monsoon, hot dry summer and cold dry winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.1°C while monthly mean temperatures are 18-29°C. The daily average maximum temperature is about 22°C and the minimum temperature is 9°C. The average annual rainfall received is 1042.2 mm. At this location, the temperature reaches upto 46°C-48°C and the minimum temperature recorded is 4°C-5°C. The relative humidity ranges in this location ranges between 20-94%.

2.3 Experimental Details

Table 1. Treatment Details

Treatment	Treatment content
T ₁	Control (Recommended dose of inorganic fertilizers)
T ₂	VC (30kg/plant) +Azotobacter @150g/tree +PSB @150g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₃	VC (30kg/plant) +Azotobacter @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₄	VC (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @150g/tree +PSB @150g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₅	VC (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @250 g/tree +PSB @250 g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₆	FYM (30kg/plant) +Azotobacter @150g/tree +PSB @150g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₇	FYM (30kg/plant) +Azotobacter @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₈	FYM (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @150g/tree +PSB @150g/tree +NC@3kg/tree
T ₉	FYM (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +NC@3kg/tree

Note: VC – Vermicompost
NC – Neem Cake

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The different levels of organic manure in combination with bio fertilizers showed positive response on physical (including qualitative and quantitative) and chemical quality attributes of guava fruits. The maximum values of physical quality characters of guava fruits like fruit weight (218) fruit length (7.6 cm), fruit diameter (7.42 cm), fruit volume (213.86 cm³), were recorded in T₉ (FYM (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +Neem cake @3kg/tree) while, minimum values of these characters maximum value of physical parameter were recorded in control treatment (T₀). The maximum values of chemical quality attributes like titrable acidity (0.48), in treatment T₀ and ascorbic acid content (198), T.S.S (12.0%), reducing sugar (4.24), Non reducing sugar (4.02), Total sugar (8.26). The minimum value of acidity (0.41%) was recorded in T₀. While, the minimum values for these parameters of physical quality characters.

The minimum values of chemical quality attributes like ascorbic acid content (160), TSS (9.61%), reducing sugar (3.67), non-reducing sugar (3.72), total sugar (7.39) and minimum value of acidity (0.47%) were recorded in T₁. and highest acidity (0.41) was recorded in control treatment T₉.

The maximum number of fruits per plant (26.64) was produced by the treatment

T₉. and. The minimum number of fruits per plant (17.26) was recorded in control T₀. The highest, yield per plant (5.81kg) was recorded in the treatment T₉. and the lowest yield per plant (2.96 kg) was recorded in control T₁. The highest yield/ ha, (23.23 ton.) was recorded in the treatment T₉ and While, the lowest yield (11.95 ton.) was recorded in control T₁.

Table 2. Effect of different fruit bagging treatments on different quantitative and qualitative parameters of guava plant

Treatment	Fruits length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit volume (cm ³)	Number of fruits per plant	Yield per plant (kg)	Yield (t/ha)
T ₁	6.20	4.98	173	64.66	17.26	2.99	11.95
T ₂	6.30	5.50	182	87.10	20.36	3.71	14.68
T ₃	7.00	6.19	195	124.16	22.29	4.35	17.36
T ₄	6.10	6.27	204	129.04	23.54	4.80	19.23
T ₅	6.20	6.36	206	134.68	24.09	4.96	19.79
T ₆	6.30	6.66	209	154.65	24.34	5.09	20.36
T ₇	6.70	7.26	211	200.32	25.28	5.33	21.31
T ₈	7.30	7.33	214	206.17	26.05	5.57	21.93
T ₉	7.60	7.42	218	213.86	26.64	5.81	23.12
F test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
SE	0.18	0.28	5.05	17.57	0.99	0.32	1.2
CD at 5 %	0.08	0.13	2.27	7.91	0.45	0.16	0.54
CV	8.26	12.97	7.6	36.09	12.97	18.12	19.15

Table 3. Effect of different bagging treatment on quality parameter of guava fruit

Treatment	TSS	Titration acidity (%)	Ascorbic acid	Reducing sugar	Non reducing sugar	Total sugar
T ₁	9.61	0.47	160	3.67	3.72	7.39
T ₂	9.8	0.46	161	3.62	3.64	7.26
T ₃	10	0.46	161	3.68	3.74	7.42
T ₄	10.1	0.46	167	4.2	3.9	8.1
T ₅	10.2	0.45	170	4.21	3.93	8.14
T ₆	10.5	0.45	171	4.22	3.94	8.16
T ₇	10.7	0.44	198	4.23	4.01	8.24
T ₈	10.8	0.44	198	4.24	4.01	8.25
T ₉	12	0.41	198	4.24	4.02	8.26
F test	S	S	S	S	S	S
SE	0.24	0.01	5.65	0.09	0.05	0.14
CD at 5 %	0.11	0	2.54	0.04	0.02	0.06
CV	7	3.93	9.79	7.04	3.68	5.35

Table 4. Economics of different bagging treatment of guava fruit

Treatment	Cost of cultivation (Rs.)	Gross return (Rs.)	Net returns (Rs.)	Benefits cost ratio
T ₁	84900	103600	18700	1.22
T ₂	92400	120500	28100	1.3
T ₃	94000	175200	81200	1.86
T ₄	97400	192400	95000	1.98
T ₅	97500	197900	100400	2.03
T ₆	97500	203600	106100	2.09

Treatment	Cost of cultivation (Rs.)	Gross return (Rs.)	Net returns (Rs.)	Benefits cost ratio
T ₇	102000	213000	111000	2.09
T ₈	102500	219800	117300	2.14
T ₉	102500	232400	129900	2.27

4. CONCLUSION

The application of bio fertilizers and organic manures has a beneficial effect on the availability of major nutrients in the soil and increase the soil fertility that helps in maintaining the plant growth for the fruits at a desired level. It can be concluded that, for better growth, yield and for better productivity, the guava trees should be fertilized with (FYM (30kg/plant) +Azospirillum @250g/tree +PSB @250g/tree +Neem cake @3kg/tree) per year with treatment T₉.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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