

Original Research Article

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Effect of Plant Growth Regulators and Chemical on Vegetative and Reproductive Parameters during Hasta Bahar in Acid Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle)

Obadiya Rai^{1*}, S.N. Patil², D.R. Patil¹, Venkatshalu³,
Mallikarjun Awati⁴ and K.C. Kiran⁵

¹Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture, Bagalkot, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot - 587104, Karnataka, India

²Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture, Arabhavi, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot - 587104, Karnataka, India

³Department of Entomology, College of Horticulture, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot - 587104, Karnataka, India

⁴Department of Crop Improvement and Biotechnology, College of Horticulture, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot - 587104, Karnataka, India

⁵Department of Plant Pathology, College of Horticulture, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot - 587104, Karnataka, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Keywords

Acid lime, Flowering, Hasta bahar, Plant growth regulators, Chemicals

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A field experiment was conducted to study the effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on growth, flowering and yield of hasta bahar acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle). The experiment was laid out in split plot design with two main plot treatments and nine sub-plot treatments and three replications. The study revealed that, the application of GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October showed superior performance in regard to number of flowers per shoot (8.18), number of fruits per tree (382.50), initial fruit set (54.74) and fruit retention (39.73), yield (4.13) and percentage increase in yield over control (52.43). GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June recorded highest increase in plant height, canopy spreads, canopy volume, shoot length and also resulted in highest days taken to flowering. However, KNO₃ @ 2 % in October induced earliest flowering in acid lime.

Introduction

Acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle) is third most important fruit crop next to mandarin and sweet orange. It belongs to the genus *Citrus*, family Rutaceae and has chromosome number (2n=18). India is the

largest producer of acid lime in the world with production of 2.84 million tonnes with productivity of 9.90 MT/ha (Anon, 2017). It is largely cultivated in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu,

Tripura and Mizoram. It contains 6.3-6.6 % citric acid. It acts as an appetizer, stomachic, antiscorbutic, antihelmintic and checks biliousness besides a good source of nutrients, vitamins and other antioxidant compounds (Chadha, 2002).

Acid lime is considered to be continuous bloomer due to its peculiar cyclic flushing behaviour but the main blooming period starts from February to March with lean period from July to August. The flowering percentage of ambe, mrig and hasta bahar occurs 47%, 36% and 17 % respectively (Pawar *et al.*, 2016). The fruits of hasta bahar are ready to harvest in the months of April – May when there is heavy demand and are sold at premium prices. It is reported that acid lime market prices and arrivals have exactly inverse relationship in Vijaypur district market *i.e.* when arrivals were more in market, the prices started to decreased and vice versa (Thejeswini and Teggi, 2015). The scope of producing acid lime during summer months is significant and results in high returns to the growers. However, the major constraint is the plants bear not as much of flowering and fruiting in the uncontrolled condition because of the south west monsoon rains preceding the flower initiation during hasta bahar in South Indian conditions. Subsequently, there are several cultural methods to impose stress to the plant which will lead to flowering but found to have uncertain results under different conditions. Thus, the exogenous plant growth regulators and chemical was expected to have a deliberate influence on promoting vigorous vegetative growth postponing the reproductive phase and encourage better bud burst, increased flower production and ultimately yield of acid lime.

The present study therefore, was undertaken to investigate the effect of plant growth regulators and chemicals viz. gibberellic acid, cycocel, and potassium nitrate on vegetative

and reproductive parameters of acid lime. Gibberellic acid was used for vegetative growth, cycocel as growth retardants to counter act gibberellins activities followed by potassium nitrate as a dormancy breaking agent for better bud bursting.

Materials and Methods

The present investigation was conducted at Horticulture Research Station, Tidagundi in Vijayapur district during 2017-2018. The station is geographically situated at an altitude of 629 m from mean sea level and latitude 16.97° N and longitude 75.75° E. It comes under Northern dry zone of Karnataka. The experiment was laid out in split plot design with two main factors and nine sub factors and three replications. The plants were five years old and spaced in 6×6 metres. Table 6 shows the experimental detail of the carried out investigation.

The plant growth regulators and chemical, as per treatments were applied as a foliar spray with the aid of knapsack sprayer. Spray was carefully taken to avoid drifting effect of spray of one solution over the other treatment. The spraying was carried out during calm and sunny day in the morning time. The sprayer was washed thoroughly with running water after the application of every plant growth regulator solution spray. For general maintenance of orchard, the recommended doses of fertilizers were applied and irrigation was schedule once in 7-10 days interval.

Sanitation and plant protection measures/practices have been followed commonly in all the treatment. Observation was recorded at monthly intervals after the imposition of treatment for each replication and treatments. The data collected were subjected to Fisher 'F' test. The degree of probability employed in deciding the critical difference was 5 percent ($P= 0.05$).

Results and Discussions

The experimental results obtained from the present investigation are discussed and presented below in the following sub headings as:

Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on vegetative growth parameters

Plant height (m)

The data obtained regarding plant height indicated that the plant height was significantly influenced by different treatment combination as shown in Table 1. The maximum plant height was recorded in M₂ (3.59 m), which was followed by M₁ (3.33 m) and was on par with each other.

Regarding the sub plot, the maximum plant height was obtained in S₁ (3.66 m) with GA₃ @ 50 ppm during June which was on par with S₄, S₃, and S₈ (3.58, 3.54 and 3.53 m respectively) and significantly superior over rest of the treatments. Concerning to the interactions, the maximum plant height was recorded in M₂S₄ (3.93 m) and the minimum was recorded in M₂S₅ (3.13 m). However, the growth rate and increase in plant height were found maximum in treatment consisting of GA₃ @ 50 ppm during June (*i.e.* S₆, S₁, S₇ and S₈) when compared to the other treatments. This might be due to the fact that gibberellins (GA₃) act as a growth promoter which stimulates rapid cell elongation due in part to the activation of intercalary meristematic region of the growing shoots and also increases the internodal length of the branches. In contrast, cycocel is a growth retardant which inhibits the plant growth by inhibiting the cyclization of geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate to copyallyl pyrophosphate in the gibberellins biosynthesis pathway. This inhibition results in the decrease cell division and elongation arresting the vegetative growth

of the plant. Similar finding with respect to increase in vegetative shoot and plant height by the application of gibberellins (GA₃) and arrested vegetative growth with cycocel were obtained by other several authors *viz.* Babu and Lavania (1985), Jadhav (2000), Tahir *et al.*, (2002), Shinde *et al.*, (2008) and Debaje *et al.*, (2010) respectively.

Canopy spread (m) - North-south

The different application of plant growth regulators and chemical at different concentrations had found to be profound influence on canopy spread of the acid lime as shown in Table 1. The data showed maximum north to south spread in M₂ *i.e.* Sai Sharbati (4.27 m) followed by M₁ *i.e.* Phule Sharbati (4.14 m). Maximum canopy spread was recorded in S₄ (4.42 m) *i.e.* cycocel @ 1500 ppm in September and the minimum plant spread was recorded in S₇ (4.00 m). However, it is noteworthy that the maximum increase in north to south spread was noticed in S₆, S₇, S₈ and S₁ which was treated with GA₃ (50 ppm) during June. As regard to interactions, the maximum north to south spread was recorded in M₂S₂ (4.56 m).

The role of GA₃ in enhancing the mean north to south spread by promoting cell division and their elongation might have resulted in increased length of the branches. These findings were similar with Babu and Lavania (1985) in lemon, Nath and Baruah (1997) in Assam lemon, Jadhav (2000) in Jambhiri and Rangapur lime.

Canopy spread (m) - East-west

There was no significant difference found between main plot treatments as showed in Table 1. With respect to subplot, the maximum canopy spread was recorded in S₁ (4.72 m) with GA₃ @ 50 ppm during June which was on par with S₈ (4.71 m) and S₆

(4.58 m). As concerned to the interactions, M₂S₁ (4.93 m) recorded the maximum east-west canopy spread. This huge increase in east-west spread may be attributed to the promoting effect of GA₃ in vegetative growth of the acid lime thus increasing the mean east to west spread. These findings were in conformity with Babu and Lavania (1985) in lemon, Nath and Baruah (1997) in Assam lemon, Jadhav (2000) in Jambhiri and Rangapur lime.

Canopy volume (m³)

There were significant differences found with application of plant growth regulators and chemical at their different concentrations in main plot, sub plot and interactions as presented in Table 2. Treatment M₂ (Sai Sharbati) was recorded with maximum canopy volume (28.53 m³) as compared to M₁ (24.19 m³) *i.e.* Phule Sharbati.

In subplots, S₁ (GA₃ @ 50 ppm during June) recorded the maximum canopy volume (31.59 m³) and the minimum was in S₇ (21.31 m³). However, there is noticeable increase in the plant canopy volume in case of S₆, S₁, S₈ and S₇ than the other treatments. In interaction, the maximum canopy volume was recorded in M₂S₁ (34.85 m³). These increases in canopy volume might be due to the effect of gibberellins in internodal length, leaf expansion and length of branches which resulted increase in plant height and spread thus ultimately increasing the canopy volume. The findings are in similarity with Shah and Samiullah (2006), Debaje *et al.*, (2010), Jagtap *et al.*, (2013), Deshmukh *et al.*, (2015) and Pawar *et al.*, (2016) respectively.

Length of shoot at flowering (cm)

The data recorded on length of shoot at flowering (Table 2) indicated statistically significant differences among the main plot

where M₂ (13.00 cm) showed the maximum shoot length and the minimum was recorded in M₁ (12.67 cm). The maximum shoot length (17.89 cm) was recorded in S₁ (GA₃ @ 50 ppm during June) while the minimum shoot length was recorded in S₈ (10.12 cm).

As regard to interactions, the maximum length of shoot at flowering was recorded in M₂S₁ (19.36 cm) and the minimum was observed in M₂S₈ (10.05 m) and found significantly different.

This maximum shoot length in S₁ may be due to the fact that the GA₃ increased the osmotic uptake of nutrients from the soil, causing cells to elongate resulting in increased shoot length. It may be also due to the stimulatory effect of GA₃ on extension and elongation of shoot, reducing generative shoots and increasing vegetative shoots in the plant (Guha and Chaturvedi, 1972).

Similar results have been found by Singh *et al.*, 2017, Debaje *et al.*, 2010 in acid lime and Shinde *et al.*, 2008.

Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on reproductive parameters

Number of flowers per shoot

The application of different concentration of growth regulators and chemicals had significantly influenced the number of flowers per shoot. There was non-significant difference found within the main plot.

The application of GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in Sept + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October (S₆) resulted in maximum number of flowers per shoot (8.18) and found significantly superior over the control (5.15). As regard to interactions, the maximum number of flowers was recorded in M₂S₆ (8.26) and M₁S₆ (8.10) respectively.

Table.1 Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on plant height and canopy spreads of acid lime

Treatments	Plant height (m)			Canopy spread N-S (m)			Canopy spread E-W (m)		
	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean
S ₁	3.48 (2.91)	3.85 (2.70)	3.66	4.46 (3.85)	4.36 (3.95)	4.41	4.51 (3.83)	4.93 (4.30)	4.72
S ₂	3.33 (3.30)	3.63 (3.63)	3.48	3.76 (3.76)	4.56 (4.56)	4.17	3.96 (3.96)	4.53 (4.53)	4.25
S ₃	3.35 (3.28)	3.73 (3.73)	3.54	3.73 (3.73)	4.36 (4.36)	4.05	4.10 (4.10)	4.33 (4.33)	4.21
S ₄	3.23 (3.23)	3.93 (3.93)	3.58	4.36 (4.36)	4.46 (4.46)	4.42	4.40 (4.40)	4.66 (4.66)	4.53
S ₅	3.38 (3.38)	3.13 (3.13)	3.25	4.30 (4.30)	3.90 (3.90)	4.10	4.43 (4.43)	3.76 (3.76)	4.10
S ₆	3.36 (2.46)	3.53 (2.70)	3.45	4.33 (3.40)	4.36 (3.40)	4.35	4.43 (3.08)	4.73 (3.58)	4.58
S ₇	3.20 (2.56)	3.36 (2.58)	3.28	4.10 (3.20)	3.90 (3.23)	4.00	4.13 (3.20)	3.96 (3.33)	4.05
S ₈	3.26 (2.60)	3.80 (3.03)	3.53	4.03 (3.30)	4.30 (3.53)	4.17	4.90 (3.50)	4.53 (3.86)	4.71
S ₉	3.41 (3.28)	3.33 (3.25)	3.37	4.20 (4.13)	4.23 (4.13)	4.22	4.23 (4.23)	4.23 (4.13)	4.23
Mean	3.33	3.59		4.14	4.27		4.34	4.41	
	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %
M	0.09		0.42	0.07		0.11	1.36		0.23
S	0.11		0.34	0.11		0.45	2.23		0.47
M×S	0.17		0.48	0.17		0.64	3.27		0.67

Table.2 Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on canopy volume and length of shoots of acid lime

Treatments	Canopy volume (m ³)			Length of shoot at flowering (cm)		
	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean
S ₁	28.33 (16.08)	34.85 (16.s96)	31.59	16.43	19.36	17.89
S ₂	20.12 (20.12)	31.50 (31.50)	25.81	16.33	16.79	16.56
S ₃	20.79 (20.79)	29.76 (29.62)	25.27	12.21	12.41	12.31
S ₄	24.91 (24.91)	34.64 (34.64)	29.77	12.15	12.03	12.09
S ₅	25.77 (25.77)	18.38 (18.38)	22.07	11.98	11.90	11.94
S ₆	26.03 (9.39)	29.86 (12.59)	27.95	10.58	10.30	10.44
S ₇	21.62 (9.66)	21.00 (10.25)	21.31	10.41	10.25	10.33
S ₈	25.76 (10.90)	30.66 (16.09)	28.21	10.20	10.05	10.12
S ₉	24.35 (22.77)	26.15 (21.90)	25.25	13.74	13.95	13.84
Mean	24.19	28.53	-	12.67	13.00	-
	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %
M	1.28		7.76	0.28		1.76
S	2.52		7.25	0.42		1.22
M×S	3.60		10.26	0.64		1.73

*Values in parenthesis shows reading before treatment

Table.3 Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on no. of flowers per shoot, days taken to flowering and no. of fruits per tree of acid lime

Treatments	Number flowers per shoot			Number of days taken to flowering			Number of fruits per tree		
	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean
S ₁	4.74	4.31	4.53	153.00	153.33	153.16	216.67	213.33	215.00
S ₂	5.51	5.61	5.56	32.00	32.66	32.33	273.33	213.33	243.33
S ₃	5.70	6.16	5.93	58.33	58.00	58.16	206.66	220.00	213.33
S ₄	6.26	6.31	6.29	55.33	54.66	55.00	218.19	280.00	249.09
S ₅	6.03	5.96	6.00	53.66	54.00	53.83	266.66	233.33	250.00
S ₆	8.10	8.26	8.18	150.00	150.66	150.33	385.00	380.00	382.50
S ₇	7.88	7.83	7.85	148.66	149.33	149.00	333.33	326.67	330.00
S ₈	7.44	7.80	7.62	146.66	147.33	147.00	278.33	290.00	284.16
S ₉	5.13	5.16	5.15	142.33	141.33	141.83	186.66	210.00	198.33
Mean	6.31	6.38	-	104.44	104.59	-	262.72	262.96	-
	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %
M	0.04		NS	0.22		NS	5.58		NS
S	0.12		0.34	0.94		2.71	30.92		89.07
M×S	0.16		0.48	1.36		NS	41.60		NS

Table.4 Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on initial fruit set, fruit retention and average fruit weight of acid lime

Treatments	Initial fruit set (%)			Fruit retention at harvest (%)			Average fruit weight (g)		
	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean
S ₁	40.41	41.24	40.82	30.91	31.05	30.98	34.33	40.33	37.33
S ₂	42.47	44.77	43.62	28.70	29.50	29.10	32.16	39.00	35.58
S ₃	46.55	47.06	46.81	35.07	35.37	35.22	36.50	36.33	36.41
S ₄	46.02	46.09	46.05	33.05	33.18	33.11	36.83	31.50	34.16
S ₅	45.53	43.04	44.29	32.37	32.26	32.32	37.50	41.00	39.25
S ₆	54.26	55.22	54.74	39.41	40.05	39.73	40.00	37.16	38.58
S ₇	53.39	51.40	52.39	37.04	37.85	37.45	39.16	38.83	39.00
S ₈	51.66	51.30	51.48	36.62	33.66	35.14	38.83	40.10	39.46
S ₉	41.52	43.76	42.64	26.91	27.64	27.28	37.83	34.16	36.00
Mean	46.87	47.10	-	33.34	33.40	-	37.01	37.60	-
	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %
M	0.34		NS	0.15		NS	0.40		2.40
S	2.20		6.35	0.92		2.67	1.22		3.54
M×S	2.96		NS	1.25		NS	1.68		4.99

Table.5 Effect of plant growth regulators and chemical on yield parameters of acid lime

Treatments	Yield (t/ha)			Per cent increase in yield over control		
	M ₁	M ₂	Mean	M ₁	M ₂	Mean
S ₁	2.05	2.61	2.33	4.88	24.14	14.51
S ₂	2.44	2.27	2.36	20.08	12.78	16.43
S ₃	2.10	2.23	2.16	7.14	11.21	9.18
S ₄	2.23	2.50	2.36	12.56	20.80	16.68
S ₅	2.75	2.65	2.70	29.09	25.28	27.19
S ₆	4.26	4.01	4.13	54.23	50.62	52.43
S ₇	3.59	3.51	3.55	45.68	43.59	44.64
S ₈	3.00	3.23	3.11	35.00	38.70	36.85
S ₉	1.95	1.98	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mean	2.75	2.77	-	23.18	25.24	-
	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %	S.Em±		C.D. @ 5 %
M	0.06		0.37	5.03		NS
S	0.34		0.98	9.76		28.24
M×S	0.45		1.38	13.95		NS

Sub plot treatments:

- S₁ - GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June
- S₂ - KNO₃ @ 2 % in October
- S₃ - Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September
- S₄ - Cycocel @ 1500 ppm in September
- S₅ - Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in September
- S₆ - GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in Sept + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October
- S₇ - GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1500 ppm in Sept + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October
- S₈ - GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in Sept + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October
- S₉ - Control

Main plot treatments:

- M₁- Phule Sharbati
- M₂- Sai Sharbati

Table.6 Experimental details

Main plot treatments:
M ₁ - Phule Sharbati
M ₂ - Sai Sharbati
Sub-plot treatments:
S ₁ - GA ₃ @ 50 ppm in June
S ₂ - KNO ₃ @ 2 % in October
S ₃ - Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September
S ₄ - Cycocel @ 1500 ppm in September
S ₅ - Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in September
S ₆ - GA ₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in Sept + KNO ₃ @ 2 % in October
S ₇ - GA ₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1500 ppm in Sept + KNO ₃ @ 2 % in October
S ₈ - GA ₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in Sept + KNO ₃ @ 2 % in October
S ₉ - Control (No spray)

This may be due to the action of growth retardant (cycocel) which was sprayed during September month, might have acted as anti-gibberellins by blocking the gibberellins synthesis and arrested the vegetative growth, nucleic acid synthesis and protein metabolism which ultimately induced reproductive bud formation. Similar results have been reported by Thirugnanavel *et al.*, (2007), Deshmukh *et al.*, (2014), Mohsen Kazemi (2014), Debbarma and Hazarika (2016), Pawar *et al.*, (2016).

Number of days taken to flowering

The application of different concentration of growth regulators and chemical had influenced significant difference on number of days taken to flowering in sub plot. However, there was no significant difference found with regard to main plot and interactions. With respect to sub plot, the minimum days to flowering was observed in S₂ (32.33) *i.e.* KNO₃ @ 2 % and the maximum in S₁ (153.16) *i.e.* (GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June) which was on par with S₆ (150.33). The lateness in flowering with the GA₃ treatment might be due to its effect on the promotion and diversion of metabolites and flower inducing substances which changes the

fate of reproductive buds to vegetative buds and inhibition of flower development. Guardiola *et al.*, (1977) concluded that the main effect of GA₃ lies in the inhibition of bud development. Similar findings in regard to days to flowering was reported by Ghora *et al.*, (2000), Azam *et al.*, (2007), Deshmukh *et al.*, (2014), Debbarma and Hazarika (2016) respectively.

Average fruit weight (g)

There were no significant differences between the main plot treatments. The maximum average fruit weight (39.46) was observed in S₈ *i.e.* GA₃ @ 50ppm in June + Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in Sept + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October and was on par with S₅ (39.25), S₇ (39.00) and S₆ (38.58), S₁ (37.33) and S₃ (36.41) respectively. As concerned to interactions, the maximum average fruit weight (41.00) was seen in M₂S₅ *i.e.* Cycocel @ 2000 ppm in September and was on par with M₂S₁ (40.33), M₂S₈ (40.10) and M₁S₆ (40.00) respectively. This increase in fruit weight might be due to the transient increase in cell number and cell division or combination of both in cells of ovary caused by gibberellins. As gibberellins have synergistic effect on auxin production resulted in cell enlargement resulting in

increased vesicle size and potassium might have regulated more assimilates diversion into the developing fruits.

The results were in conformity with Mukunda *et al.*, (2014), Pawar *et al.*, (2016), Pawar *et al.*, (2016a). Similar results regarding increase in average fruit weight by gibberellins were reported by Chandra *et al.*, (2015), Rokaya *et al.*, (2016), Meena *et al.*, (2017). Similar results regarding fruit weight by cycocel and potassium nitrate were reported by Mahalle *et al.*, (2010) and Somavanshi *et al.*, (2012) respectively.

Yield (t/ha)

The data presented regarding yield per tree and in the previous chapter showed the non-significant differences in main plot and interactions.

The maximum yield per hectare (4.31) was recorded in S₆ (GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October) and was on par with S₇ (4.01).

The minimum yield per hectare was recorded in control *i.e.* S₉ (1.97). This increased yield may be attributed to the more photosynthetic area with more vegetative growth attained due to the application of gibberellins in June, and cycocel applied during September might have enacted in converting the carbohydrate assimilates into flower bud initiation and fruit development process.

Later, the application of potassium nitrate during October might help in more bud bursting and more fruit setting. The results were in conformity with the findings of Thiruganavel *et al.*, (2007), Mukunda *et al.*, (2014) and Ranganna *et al.*, (2017) *i.e.* GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October.

Per cent increase in yield over control

The data presented in the previous chapter clearly shows that the application of different concentration of growth regulators and chemicals had significantly influenced percent increase in yield over control. There were statistically non-significant differences found in main plot treatments and interaction.

The maximum percent increase in yield over control (52.43) was seen in S₆ (GA₃ @ 50 ppm in June + Cycocel @ 1000 ppm in September + KNO₃ @ 2 % in October) and was on par with S₇ (44.64), S₈ (36.85) and S₅ (27.19). The similar kinds of results were reported by Yeshitela (2004) in mango cv. Tommy Atkins and Nahar *et al.*, (2010) in mango cv. Amrapali.

Gibberelic acid was found to be best option to extend flowering period in acid lime during hasta bahar and also to promote more vegetative growth. Similarly, cycocel acted to inhibit the growth attained by gibberellins and encourage flower bud formation assisted by the action of potassium nitrate as bud dormancy breaking agent.

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