Effect of Shoot Pruning on Growth and Yield of Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) cv. L-49 under Foothills of Arunachal Pradesh

Hau Ngaih Lian*, Barun Singh, Bidyarani Devi Senjam and Md. Ramjan

*Central Agricultural University, College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, India*

*Corresponding author*

**Abstract**

The effects of pruning months (mid-April, mid-May and mid-June) and pruning severity (pruning of 25%, 50% and 75% of shoot length from tip) on growth and yield of guava cv. L-49 planted at a spacing of 6 m x 6 m at Fruit Research Farm, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh during April 2017 to December 2017, with an aim to optimize the time of pruning and intensity of pruning for harvesting of winter guava crop. Among different months of shoot pruning, pruning in mid-April (M1) was found to be the best for promoting plant growth parameters like plant height, collar girth, E-W and N-S canopy spread, length of shoot, fruit set and number of fruits/plant, whereas the maximum fruit yield (kg/tree) was recorded highest in mid-May pruning. The intensity of pruning in respect of length of shoot pruning also had different responses. On the basis of overall performance the study clearly revealed that pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-April (P1M1) was found to be the best treatment among all plant growth parameters, whereas pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid-May recorded best for obtaining maximum fruit yield in guava cv. L-49 for winter crop in subtropical climatic conditions under the foothills of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Keywords**

Winter guava, Pruning intensity, Pruning time, Growth

**Article Info**

Accepted: 15 February 2019
Available Online: 10 March 2019

*Introduction*

Guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) the “apple of the tropics” or “poor man’s apple” is one of the most popular fruit crop of tropical and sub-tropical climate belonging to Myrtaceae family. Radha and Mathew, (2007). It is the third richest source of Vitamin C (299 mg/100g) after Barbados cherry (1000-4000 mg/100 g pulp) and aonla (600 mg/100g of pulp) Gupta (2014), contains 2 to 5 times more vitamin C than oranges and 10 times more than tomato. Guava bears fruit on current season’s shoot and flowers appear in solitary or in cymes of two or three in the axil of leaves. Pruning of guava is one of the most important practices that influence the vigour, productivity and quality of the fruits. Pruning at an early stage is done to develop a strong framework and capable for bearing a heavy crop load.

The main advantages of pruning on bearing trees include the formation of new shoots, avoid overcrowding of branches, removal of criss-cross branches, diseased branches as
well as water sprouts and root suckers. In a humid and high rainfall area like Arunachal Pradesh, crop regulation of guava by using chemicals and growth regulators such as Urea, NAA, etc. are not much effective because the plant do not go into dormancy due to abundant rainfall received in this area which starts from the month of March. Therefore, pruning could prove to be the most effective method for eliminating rainy season crop and production of winter season guava. If the guava tree is left unpruned, they tend to prolong the vegetative growth, reduce the bearing area, thus leading to decrease in fruit size, yield and quality. Hence, to get a good balance between the vegetative and reproductive growth, pruning becomes essential. Therefore, the present investigation aims to optimize the extent to which guava trees should be pruned and to standardize the most appropriate time for pruning of guava for winter production under the foothills of Arunachal Pradesh.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out in the experimental field of Fruit Research Farm, Department of Fruit Science, College of Horticulture, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh, Central Agricultural University, during 1st April 2017 to December 2017. Seven years old guava orchard of cv. L- 49 (Sardar) planted at a spacing of 6 m x 6 m were selected for the research work. The treatment consists of three different time of pruning (mid-April, mid-May and mid-June) and three different levels of pruning intensities (pruning of 25%, 50% and 75% of shoot length from the tip). The experiment comprising 9 treatment combinations was laid out in 2-factor Factorial Randomized Block Design (f-RBD) having three replications. For each treatment combination two uniform plants were selected. The treatment details are as follows:

**Factor -1 (pruning time)**
- M₁ = mid – April pruning
- M₂ = mid – May pruning
- M₃ = mid – June pruning

**Factor – 2 (pruning severity)**
- P₁ = Pruning of 25% of the shoot length from tip
- P₂ = Pruning of 50% of the shoot length from tip
- P₃ = Pruning of 75% of the shoot length from tip

**Treatment combinations**
- T₁ = P₁ M₁ – Pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid- April
- T₂ = P₂ M₁ – Pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid- April
- T₃ = P₃ M₁ – Pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid- April
- T₄ = P₁ M₂ – Pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid- May
- T₅ = P₂ M₂ – Pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid- May
- T₆ = P₃ M₂ – Pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid- May
- T₇ = P₁ M₃ – Pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid- June
- T₈ = P₂ M₃ – Pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid- June
- T₉ = P₃ M₃ – Pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid- June

The guava trees were pruned according to the treatment details. Pruning was done with the help of secateurs and pruning saw and all the leaves were completely defoliated at the time of pruning. The cut ends were smeared with a paste of Copper oxychloride in vegetable oil (crude palm oil). A common dose of fertilizers (N-500 g + P₂O₅ - 200 g + K₂O-500 g) and 40 Kg FYM per plant per year was applied. A full dose of FYM and P₂O₅ was
applied at the time of imposition of treatment. Nitrogen and K₂O were applied in 2 split doses. The first dose of N and K₂O was applied along with FYM + P₂O₅ and the second was applied during the second week of September. The plant protection and other cultural operations were uniformly given as and when required. The observations were recorded for its change in vegetative growth parameters like increase in plant height, collar girth, canopy spread (both E-W and N-S directions), first vegetative bud burst, number of fruit per plant and fruit yield (kg/plant). The means of all the treatments of the observations were analysed statistically by ANOVA using OPSTAT software and the significance of the results are verified.

**Results and Discussion**

**Plant height (cm)**

The effect of different level of pruning time had a significant influence on the increase in plant height. The maximum plant height (50.22 cm) was recorded in M₁ (mid-April pruning) while the minimum (45.72 cm) was recorded in M₃ (mid June pruning). With respect to the intensity of pruning, the maximum increase in height (56.56 cm) of the plant was recorded in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) and minimum (40.11 cm) in P₃ (pruning of 75% of the shoot length). As regards to interactions, the maximum increase in height of the plant (59.00 cm) was recorded in the treatment P₁M₂ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-May) which was at par (57.00 cm) with P₁M₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-April) and the minimum (39.00 cm) was in P₂M₃ (pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid-May).

In the present investigation, it was observed that early pruning result in more plant growth vice versa late pruning decrease the shoot growth. Similar findings were reported by Basu *et al.*, (2007) and Singh *et al.*, (2001). Singh *et al.*, (2001) further concluded that pruning might shift the allocation of metabolites from rainy season crop in favour of increased vegetative growth due to flower and fruit removal as a result of pruning. Thus, the vegetative growth of guava seems to respond to variation in month of pruning operation. With an increase in severity of pruning the increase in plant height was less. Kumar and Rattanpal (2010) stated that this may be due to the fact that pruned trees were unable to make up the loss of growth caused by severe pruning in this short period. Similar views were reported by Mahesh *et al.*, (2016) and Kohli *et al.*, (2017) in guava.

**Collar girth (cm)**

The data presented in table 1 indicate that the collar girth was influenced by the effect of time of pruning. The maximum increase in collar girth (2.60 cm) was recorded in M₁ (mid-April pruning) which was significantly higher than M₃ (mid June pruning) and at par with M₂. As regards to different levels of pruning intensity of pruning, there was statistically no significant difference in increase in collar girth.

From the data it is clear that early pruning increases the stem girth than late pruning. The results are parallel with the findings of Meena *et al.*, (2016) where they reported that the maximum increase in basal circumference of the stem was recorded when plants were pruned in the month of April.

This may be due to the shift of metabolites from flowering sites to new vegetative growth sites influencing the increase in the stem circumference of the tree. Similar kind of observation was also reported by Lotter (1990) in relation to pruning experiment on Fan Retief Guava cultivar.
Canopy spread

East-West direction

The maximum increase (109.22 cm) in canopy spread (E-W direction) under the influence of different time of pruning was recorded in M₁ (mid-April pruning) which was at par with M₂ (mid May pruning) and lowest (99.67 cm) in M₃ (mid-June pruning). With respect to different pruning intensity, the maximum increase (114.78 cm) was recorded in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) and lowest (92.44 cm) in P₃ (pruning of 75% of the shoot length). The interaction between time of pruning and intensity of pruning did not have significant influence on the canopy spread in E-W direction. However, the maximum increase (119.33 cm) was recorded in M₁P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-April).

The results of the present investigation depict that early and lower level of pruning enhanced the canopy spread in E-W direction. However, the interaction effect between time and intensity of pruning showed non-significant effect on the canopy spread in E-W direction. Increase in the canopy spread may be due to the increase in shoot length leading to increase in canopy spreading in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-April). The data on differences in pruning time revealed, earliest emergence (5.44 days) vegetative bud burst in P₁ (mid-April pruning) and maximum (6.79 days) in M₃ (mid-June pruning). With respect to the intensity of pruning, the minimum time (5.43 days) taken for vegetative bud burst was in P₃ (pruning 75% of the shoot length) and maximum (6.55 days) in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length). As regards to the interactions, the minimum days (4.90 days) for bud burst were in P₃M₁ (pruning 75% of the shoot length in mid-April) and maximum (7.50 days) in P₁M₃ (pruning 25% of the shoot length in mid-June).

New shoots emerged early by early pruning. This may be due to removal of apical dominance. Similar finding were reported by Basu et al., (2007) who stated that the increase in severity of pruning encouraged early vegetative bud emergences. The result

North-South direction

Canopy spread (N-S direction) recorded a significant increase under the influence of different time of pruning and pruning intensity. The maximum increase (109.33 cm) in canopy spread was recorded with the treatment M₁ (mid-April pruning) and lowest (95.28 cm) in M₃ (mid-June pruning). With respect to different pruning intensity, the maximum increase in the canopy spread (117.11 cm) was recorded in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) and lowest (93.44 cm) in P₃ (pruning of 75% of the shoot length). The interaction effect between time and intensity of pruning depicted a significant influence on the canopy spread in N-S direction. The maximum increase (123.33 cm) was recorded in P₁M₂ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-May). The results of the present findings are in line with the findings of Mahesh et al., (2016) who stated that mild pruning (25% of the length shoot) initiated towards the end of summer with plants getting sufficient period of rest followed by pruning and irrigation resulted in profuse growth. These findings corroborate with views of Sundarajan and Muthuswamy (1966) who opined that mild pruning by tipping had increased numbers of functionary laterals in guava. Similar results were also reported by Ansari et al., (2011) in citrus species and Lal et al., (2000) in mango.

Time of first vegetative bud burst (days from imposition of treatment)

The data on differences in pruning time revealed, earliest emergence (5.44 days) vegetative bud burst in P₁ (mid-April pruning) and maximum (6.79 days) in M₃ (mid-June pruning). With respect to the intensity of pruning, the minimum time (5.43 days) taken for vegetative bud burst was in P₃ (pruning 75% of the shoot length) and maximum (6.55 days) in P₁ (pruning of 25% of the shoot length). As regards to the interactions, the minimum days (4.90 days) for bud burst were in P₃M₁ (pruning 75% of the shoot length in mid-April) and maximum (7.50 days) in P₁M₃ (pruning 25% of the shoot length in mid-June).

New shoots emerged early by early pruning. This may be due to removal of apical dominance. Similar finding were reported by Basu et al., (2007) who stated that the increase in severity of pruning encouraged early vegetative bud emergences. The result
of the present finding is similar to the findings of Bhagawati et al., (2015) where they stated that in severe pruning, more nutrients available to vegetative bud and also may be due to more light interception that induces early sprouting of vegetative buds.

**Length of shoots (cm)**

In the present investigation, it was observed that the difference in time of pruning had a significant influence on shoot length. The maximum length of shoot (23.67 cm) was recorded in M2 (mid-May pruning) which was at par (23.11 cm) with M1 (mid-April pruning) and lowest (20.89 cm) in M3 (mid-June pruning). With regard to the intensity of pruning the maximum length of shoots (24.62 cm) was recorded in P3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length) which was at par with P2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length) whereas the minimum (20.98 cm) was recorded in P1 (pruning of 25% of the shoot length). The interaction between time and level of pruning showed non-significant result. However, the maximum mean shoot length (25.67 cm) was recorded in P3M2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid-May).

The results revealed that the shoot length increased up to May pruning and later decrease with delay in pruning time. However, with the increase in severity of pruning the shoot length increased. This may be attributed due to relatively less number of shoots and availability of more nutrients per shoots Bhagawati et al., (2015).

**Fruit set (%)**

The fruit set was not influenced due to difference in time of pruning. However, the highest percentage of fruit set (79.22 %) was obtained in treatment M2 (mid-May pruning) and lowest (75.28%) was observed in M3 (mid-June pruning). Under the influence of pruning intensity maximum fruit set (79.63%) was recorded in P1 (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) which was at par with P2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length) and least in P3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length). The interaction of pruning time and pruning intensity showed significant influenced on fruit set. The maximum fruit set (83.33%) was recorded in P2M2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid-May) and 83.00% in P1M2 (pruning of 25% of the shoot length in mid-May) and lowest (68.67 %) in P3M3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid-June).

The fruit set percentage decreased with increase in intensity of pruning. This may be due to the fact that light pruning increased the reproductive growth as compared to severe pruning and severely pruned trees gave rise to more vegetative growth. Similar findings were reported by Sah et al., (2017) and Mahesh et al., (2016).

**Number of fruit per plant**

The highest number of fruit per plant (172.78) was recorded in M1 (mid-April Pruning) which was at par (163.11) with M2 (mid-May pruning) due to the effect of time of pruning. Under the influence of pruning intensity, the maximum number of fruit per plant (154.56) was recorded in P2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length) which was at par (151.00) with P1 (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) and least (130.78 fruits) in P3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length).

The interaction between the two factors also showed significant influence over the number of fruit. The maximum number of fruit (192.00) was obtained in P2M1 (pruning of 50% of the shoot pruning in mid-April) and least (90.00) in P3M3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length in mid-June).
### Table 1: Effect of pruning time and pruning severity on growth and yield of winter guava under foothills of Arunachal Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Increase in plant height (cm)</th>
<th>Increase in collar girth (cm)</th>
<th>Increase in canopy spread (cm)</th>
<th>Time taken for first vegetative bud burst (days)</th>
<th>Length of shoots (cm)</th>
<th>Fruit set (%)</th>
<th>Number of fruit/plant</th>
<th>Fruit yield (kg/plant)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month of pruning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>50.22</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>109.33</td>
<td>109.33</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>76.59</td>
<td>172.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>48.61</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>106.33</td>
<td>105.17</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>23.67</td>
<td>79.22</td>
<td>163.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>45.72</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>99.67</td>
<td>95.28</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>20.89</td>
<td>75.28</td>
<td>100.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE(m)±</td>
<td>0.813</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>1.339</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD(0.05)</td>
<td>2.457</td>
<td>0.367</td>
<td>7.741</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>0.608</td>
<td>2.264</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>11.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity of pruning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>56.55</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>114.78</td>
<td>117.11</td>
<td>6.55</td>
<td>20.98</td>
<td>79.63</td>
<td>151.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>47.88</td>
<td>2.27</td>
<td>108.00</td>
<td>99.22</td>
<td>6.06</td>
<td>22.07</td>
<td>78.79</td>
<td>154.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>40.11</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>92.44</td>
<td>93.44</td>
<td>5.43</td>
<td>24.62</td>
<td>72.49</td>
<td>130.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE(m)±</td>
<td>0.813</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>0.201</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>1.339</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD(0.05)</td>
<td>2.457</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>7.741</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td>0.608</td>
<td>1.297</td>
<td>4.048</td>
<td>11.066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction (P x M)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>119.33</td>
<td>123.00</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>21.93</td>
<td>75.73</td>
<td>180.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>49.67</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>118.67</td>
<td>109.67</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>21.87</td>
<td>76.57</td>
<td>192.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>89.67</td>
<td>95.33</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>25.53</td>
<td>77.47</td>
<td>145.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>114.67</td>
<td>123.33</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>21.67</td>
<td>83.00</td>
<td>160.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>49.50</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>105.33</td>
<td>100.67</td>
<td>5.63</td>
<td>23.67</td>
<td>83.33</td>
<td>172.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>37.33</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>99.00</td>
<td>92.50</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>25.67</td>
<td>71.33</td>
<td>156.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>53.67</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>110.33</td>
<td>106.00</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>19.33</td>
<td>80.17</td>
<td>112.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>44.50</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>87.33</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>20.67</td>
<td>77.00</td>
<td>99.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;M&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>39.00</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>88.67</td>
<td>92.50</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>22.67</td>
<td>68.67</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE(m)±</td>
<td>1.408</td>
<td>0.182</td>
<td>4.434</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>0.348</td>
<td>1.297</td>
<td>2.319</td>
<td>6.338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD(0.05)</td>
<td>4.256</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>9.89</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>7.011</td>
<td>19.166</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M<sub>1</sub> = mid-April pruning, M<sub>2</sub> = mid-May pruning, M<sub>3</sub> = mid-June pruning; P<sub>1</sub> = pruning of 25% of shoot length, P<sub>2</sub> = pruning of 50% of shoot length and P<sub>3</sub> = pruning of 75% of shoot length; NS = Non-significant at 5 % level of significance.
The number of fruit was more in early pruning as compared to late pruning. This may be due to higher number of fruit set in early pruning. Parallel results were stated by Basu et al., (2007). With increasing the pruning severity decrease in fruit yield is observed. The decrease in number of fruit per plant is the consequence of pruning which reduced the fruiting area and on the other hand promoted the vegetative growth at the expense of reproductive growth (Kumar and Rattanpal, 2010).

**Fruit yield (kg/tree)**

The effect of time of pruning on fruit yield per tree was found to be significant. The maximum fruit yield (23.86 kg/tree) was recorded in M2 (mid-May pruning) which was at par with M1 (mid-April pruning) and yield was least (14.39 kg/tree) in M3 (mid-June pruning). With different level of pruning intensity the maximum fruit yield (22.68 kg/tree) was recorded in P2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length) and the yield due to P1 (pruning of 25% of the shoot length) and P3 (pruning of 75% of the shoot length) was found to be at par. The interaction between the two factors also showed significant influence with respect to fruit yield/tree with the maximum fruit yield (27.15 kg/tree) recorded in P2M1 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid-April) which was par with P2M2 (pruning of 50% of the shoot length in mid-May).

The increase in yield during winter season was due to elimination of rainy season crop by shoot pruning. The present finding finds support from the report of Boora et al., (2016) who reported that to regulate guava crop it is essential to reduce the fruit set during the rainy season and subsequently increase the fruit set during the winter season by use of different crop regulation practices such as pruning of shoots, defoliation or deblossoming. The results of the present findings are in line with the recommendation of Meena et al., (2016) who opined that 45 cm shoot pruning in May would be the best for good off season production of guava.

From the present investigation, it is concluded that shoot pruning in mid-April will be the best treatment for eliminating rainy season crop and enhancing the plant growth parameters (plant height, collar girth, E-W and N-S canopy spread, early vegetative bud burst and length of shoots) whereas pruning of 50% of shoot length in mid April will be the best treatment for eliminating the rainy season crop for better yield of guava in winter season in the foothills of Arunachal Pradesh.

**References**


Kohli, K., Kumar, R., Kumar, A. and Dubey, M.C. Effect of pruning height and planting distance on growth and yield of guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) cv.


---

**How to cite this article:**
