

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.907.389>

Plant Bio regulators and Chemicals Exogenous Application Impact on Flowering and Yield Attributes of Mango (*Mangifera indica* L) cv. Banganpalli

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Banganpalli,
Pacllobutrazol,
Salicylic acid,
CPPU, Boron,
Percent flowering

Article Info

Accepted:
22 June 2020
Available Online:
10 July 2020

Field experiment was conducted during 2015-16 at Fruit research station, Sangareddy to study the exogenous application effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on flowering and yield of mango cv. Banganpalli. Trees applied with pacllobutrazol and other plant bio regulators (NAA and SA) were significantly increased the percent flowering compares to control trees. Pacllobutrazol alone and in combination with spermidine treatment has recorded significantly maximum number of fruits per tree and yield (13.97 % and 41.54 % over control) due to increase in fruit set and fruit retention. Among fruit set improving chemicals, CPPU has recorded maximum yield (11.85 % over control) due to increased fruit set. Among interactions, the combination of NAA and spermidine has increased yield up to 48.04 % over control due to prolonged flowering by NAA and increased fruit set by spermidine. Maximum benefit cost ratio of 8.69 was recorded with NAA along with spermidine.

Introduction

Mango occupied an area of 2.26 million hectares with a production of 19.68 million tonnes in India (NHB, 2017). Telangana state is the fourth largest mango producing state of India and it occupies an area of 0.18 million hectares with a production of 1.68 million

tonnes (NHB, 2017). In Telangana state the commercial cultivar is Banganpalli which occupies about 70 per cent of total mango cultivated area. There are several reasons for poor productivity in mango cv. Banganpalli in Telangana. Among them, poor and erratic flowering coupled with poor or nil fruit set in mango cv. Banganpalli is one of the major

reasons for poor productivity. The flowering and fruit set in mango is majorly influenced by the temperature during flowering (Davenport, 2007). A night temperature of less than 15⁰C for 3-4 weeks is necessary for mango to flower, a night temperature above 14⁰C is needed for proper fruit set (Davenport, 2003). The climatic changes especially temperature during flowering and fruit set period has been attributed to erratic flowering and poor fruit set in mango cv. Banganpalli (Bhagwan *et al.*, 2011).

The mango productivity is largely controlled by climate, which invariably cannot be controlled and hence efforts have to be directed to modulate the mango phenology to suit unfavorable climatic conditions (Rajan *et al.*, 2011). Under such circumstances modulation of vegetative growth, flowering, and fruit set by spraying of plant bio regulators and chemicals is the best alternative to mitigate or reduce the adverse climate effect on mango.

Materials and Methods

The Present investigation was carried out during 2015-16 at Fruit research station, Sangareddy, Telangana. Fifteen years old, well grown, uniform statured trees of mango cv. Banganpalli were selected for the experiment. Trees were spaced with 8 m and planted in square system. Paclobutrazol concentration was calculated based on the diameter of the tree, and applied @ 3 ml.m⁻¹ of canopy diameter. The required paclobutrazol was dissolved in 10 litre of water, applied as soil drench 120 days before bud break (Bhagwan *et al.*, 2011). 80 mg of NAA was dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol and diluted it in 1 litres of water to get 80 ppm of NAA. 100 mg of SA was dissolved in 50 ml of ethanol and diluted it in 1 litre of water to get 100 ppm of SA. Ten litres of NAA 80 ppm solution was sprayed per tree 30 days

before flowering (Davenport, 2007). Ten litres of SA 100 ppm solution was sprayed per tree 30 days before flowering (Ashok kumar and Reddy 2007).

1.45 mg of spermidine was dissolved in 1 litre of water to get 0.01 mM of spermidine. 1.5 gm of boron (20%) was dissolved in 1 litre of water to get 1.5 g.l-1 of boron. 10mg of CPPU was dissolved in 1 litres of water to get 10ppm of CPPU. Fruit set improving chemicals (spermidine, spermine and boron) were sprayed at full bloom stage. The above chemicals and plant growth regulators were sprayed to observe the flowering; fruit set and yield of the trees by using of BBCH scale. The statistical design adopted was Factorial Randomised block design with 16 treatments which were replicated thrice. Data on percent flowering (flowering phenophases) and fruit set (fruit phenophases) was recorded by using mango BBCH scale (Rajan *et al.*, 2011). The data was subjected to statistical analysis as per the procedure out lined by Panse and Sukhatme (1985).

Results and Discussion

Flowering

The results on percent flowering after application of different plant bio regulators and chemicals are presented in the table 1. The data revealed that there was significant difference among flower enhancing plant bio regulators application with respect to per cent flowering. Maximum flowering per cent was recorded in application of paclobutrazol (B₁) (69.16), which was on par with application of salicylic acid (B₃) (66.24) and NAA (B₂) (64.58). Minimum flowering per cent was recorded in untreated control (B₀) (50.83). Fruit set improving chemicals have sprayed during full bloom phase and hence, it might not have influenced on per cent flowering which were recorded before full bloom.

However, any significant differences in flowering might have resulted from the factors other than fruit set improving chemical which were sprayed after the data recorded on per cent flowering. Paclobutrazol and other flower enhancing plant bio regulators were significantly increased the per cent flowering compared to control (Table 1). Gibberellins, a group of plant growth hormones were reported to be inhibitory to flowering (Kachru *et al.*, 1971), in mango and the available evidence suggests the flower promoting effect of paclobutrazol in mango due to its anti-gibberellin activity (Quinlan and Richardson, 1984). Hence, in the present investigation the increase in the per cent (%) flowering of mango by paclobutrazol was due to its anti-gibberellin activity. Similar increase in per cent flowering by Paclobutrazol application was earlier reported by Bhagwan *et al.*, (2014) in mango cv. Banganpalli, Srilatha and Reddy (2015) in mango cv. Raspuri and Babul Sarkar *et al.*, (2016) in mango.

In the present investigation NAA was found to be significantly increased the per cent flowering in mango cv. Banganpalli when compared to control. Similarly increase in flowering with NAA spray was reported in mango cv. Succary Abiad (Wahdan *et al.*, 2011), Vijay krishna *et al.*, (2012) in mango cv. Banganpalli. NAA which is considered as flowering hormone in some crops (Moti Singh *et al.*, 1987) might have increased the latent flowering factors in the mango and resulted in overall increase in flowering in mango cv. Banganpalli when compared to control in the present investigation. SA spray has also significantly increased the per cent flowering in mango cv. Banganpalli in the present investigation when compared with the control (Table 1). Similar increase in per cent flowering by SA was earlier reported by Faisal Ahmed *et al.*, (2014) in Keitte mango and Mandal *et al.*, (2015) in mango cv.

Amrapali. The stimulatory effect of salicylic acid on growth, flowering and yield has been reported in annual crops under both short and long day periods (Kumar *et al.*, 1999). Srilatha and Reddy (2015) concluded that the total phenolics and phenolic acids *viz.*, salicylic acids, coumaric acids and 4-hydroxy benzoic acids were drastically increased during flowering phase of mango cv. Raspuri. Endogenous concentration levels of salicylic acid and other phenolic acids might be a reason for flower regulation in mango plants.

Fruit set and yield parameters

The results on fruit set per panicle (at 701 and 703 phenophases) after application of different flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals are presented in the Table 2.

At 701 phenophase

The data presented in the table 2, revealed that there was significant difference among flower enhancing plant bio regulators with respect to fruit set per panicle at 701 phenophase of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of salicylic acid (B₃) (9.15), which was on par with application of NAA (B₂) (8.96). Minimum fruit set per panicle observed in application of paclobutrazol (B₁) (8.34), which was at par with untreated control (B₀) (8.51).

Fruit set improving chemical treatments had significant influence on fruit set per panicle of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of spermidine (F₁) (9.38), which was on par with application of CPPU (F₃) (8.99). Minimum fruit set per panicle was recorded in untreated control (F₀) (8.23), which was on par with application of boron (F₂) (8.36).

Significant difference was observed in interaction effect between flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals with respect to fruit set per panicle of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of salicylic acid along with CPPU application (B_3F_3) (9.83), which was on par with application of spermidine alone (B_0F_1) (9.76), paclobutrazol along with spermidine application (B_1F_1) (9.66), salicylic acid alone application (B_3F_0) (9.32), salicylic acid along with spermidine application (B_3F_1) (9.26), CPPU alone application (B_0F_3) (9.21), NAA alone application (B_2F_0) (9.05), NAA along with CPPU application (B_2F_3) (9.00), NAA along with boron application (B_2F_2) (8.95) and NAA along with spermidine application (B_2F_1) (8.84). Minimum fruit set per panicle was recorded in untreated control (B_0F_0) (7.13).

At 703 phenophase

The data presented in the table 2 revealed that there was significant difference among flower enhancing plant bio regulators with respect to fruit set per panicle at 703 phenophase of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of salicylic acid (B_3) (3.74), which was on par with untreated control (B_0) (3.59) and application of NAA (B_2) (3.41). Minimum fruit set per panicle observed in application of paclobutrazol (B_1) (3.21).

Fruit set improving chemical treatments had significant influence on fruit set per panicle of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of CPPU (F_3) (3.91), which was on par with application of spermidine (F_1) (3.81). Whereas minimum fruit set per panicle was recorded in boron (F_2) (3.18) which was on par with untreated control (F_0) (3.49). Significant difference was observed in interaction effect between flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set

improving chemicals with respect to fruit set per panicle of mango. Maximum fruit set per panicle was recorded in application of salicylic acid along with CPPU application (B_3F_3) (4.66), which was on par with application of spermidine alone (B_0F_1) (4.40) and with application of CPPU alone (B_0F_3) (4.33). Minimum fruit set per panicle was recorded in control (B_0F_0) (2.46).

SA and NAA treatments significantly increased the number of fruits per panicle at 703 phenophase compare to other treatment. The increase in panicle length with subsequent increase in total number of flowers per panicle compared to other treatments might have resulted in the increased fruit set per panicle in the trees treated with SA in the present investigation. Similar increase in fruit set per panicle with SA was earlier reported by Abdel razek *et al.*, (2013) in mango cv. Hindi. The increase in the number of fruits per panicle with NAA treatment in the present investigation might be due to increase in time taken for 100 per cent flowering (Table 1) resulting in prolonged blooming period ultimately resulting in better pollination and fruit set (Vijay krishna *et al.*, 2012). Similar results were earlier reported by Merwad *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Aphonso and Shurhozenuo Naleo *et al.*, (2018) in mango cv. Amrapali.

Among fruit set improving chemicals spermidine and CPPU significantly increased fruit set per panicle compare to other treatments. Polyamines like spermine and spermidine might have increased the number of fruits per panicle by improving the embryo development (Ponce *et al.*, 2002), increase the viability of the ovule and prolonged pollination period (Crisosto *et al.*, 1988) and increase in the pollen germination and pollen tube growth (Wolukau *et al.*, 2004) in the present investigation. The increase in fruit set per panicle by application of spermidine was

earlier reported by Vijay krishna *et al.*, (2012) in mango cv. Banganpalli and Ravi venkanna babu *et al.*, (2016) in Kesar mango. CPPU significantly increased number of fruits per panicle compare to other treatments. CPPU *i.e* Forchlorofenuronis a member of the synthetic cytokinin group with phenyl urea structure, is a strong inhibitor of cytokinin oxidation (Mok and Mok, 2001). CPPU is an effective and well-known PGR for stimulating cell division (Kim *et al.*, 2006), which might be a reason for better fruit set under present investigation. Similar increase in fruit set per panicle was earlier reported by Pujari *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Alphonso and Kulakarni *et al.*, (2017) in Kesar mango.

Among interactions SA in combination with CPPU (B₃F₃) significantly increased the number of fruits per panicle compare to control and other treatments.

Increased panicle length which might have increased the total number of flowers per panicle (Abdel razek *et al.*, 2013) compared to other treatments was responsible for increase in fruit set per panicle in trees treated with SA in the present investigation. CPPU is an effective and well-known PGR for stimulating cell division (Kim *et al.*, 2006), which might be a reason for better fruit set with CPPU application compares to control (Pujari *et al.*, 2016).

SA along with CPPU application, because of their fruit set improving properties might have caused increase in number of fruits per panicle synergistically compare to their individual application, control and other treatments. Similar synergistic effect in increasing the number of fruits per panicle was earlier reported by Fasil Ahmed *et al.*, (2014), combination of SA along with turmeric extract increases number of fruits per panicle to their individual application in Keitte mango.

The results on total number of fruits per tree after the application of different flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals are presented in the table 3. The data revealed that there is significant difference among flower enhancing plant bio regulators with respect to number of fruits per tree in mango. Maximum number of fruits was recorded in application of paclobutrazol (B₁) (182.16), followed by application of NAA (B₂) (169.57). Minimum number of fruits per tree was recorded with application of salicylic acid (B₃) (137.66), which was at par with untreated control (B₀) (143.33). Paclobutrazol have significantly increases number of fruits per tree compares to control and other treatments. Similar increase in number of fruit per tree with Paclobutrazol was earlier reported by Vijay krishna *et al.*, (2012) in Banganpalli mango and Babul Sarkar *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Amrapali. NAA also significantly increased number of fruits per tree. Similar increase in number of fruit per tree was earlier reported by Kulakarni *et al.*, (2017) in Kesar mango, Abd el-rhman *et al.*, (2017) in mango cv. Hindi and Shurhozenuo Naleo *et al.*, (2018) in Amrapali mango.

The increase in number of fruits per tree with paclobutrazol application (Table 3) in the present investigation might be due to significant increase in flowering percentage (Table 1). Similar correlation between intensity of flowering, perfect flowers and better fruit set and subsequent increase in total number of fruits per tree and yield was earlier reported by Vijay krishna *et al.*, (2012) in Banganpalli mango and Shurhozenuo Naleo *et al.*, (2018) in Amrapli mango.

Fruit set improving chemical treatments had significant influence on number of fruits per tree of mango. Maximum number of fruits was recorded in application of spermidine (F₁) (171.33). Minimum number of fruits was

recorded in untreated control (F₀) (148.16), which was on par with application of CPPU (F₃) (156.24) and boron (F₂) (156.99). Spermidine significantly increased number of fruits per tree compared to control and other treatments. Similar increase in number of fruits per tree with Spermidine was earlier reported by Vijay krishna *et al.*, (2012) in mango cv. Banganpalli, Ravi venkanna babu *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Kesar and Dutta *et al.*, (2018) in Himsagar mango.

The increase in number of fruits per tree by application of polyamines like spermidine and spermine may be due to improvement in embryo development (Ponce *et al.*, 2002) and subsequent increase in viability of ovules and a prolonged pollination period (Crisosto *et al.*, 1988). There is substantial evidence to support that ethylene is the main trigger in abscission process (Brown, 1997) and polyamines are considered as anti-ethylene substances (Apelbaum *et al.*, 1981), being the likely competitors of precursors of ethylene (S-adenosyl methionine). Hence, exogenous application of polyamines has been reported to improve fruit retention in mango (Singh and Singh, 1995) by increase in number of fruit per panicle.

The interaction effect between flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on number of fruits per tree was significant. Maximum number of fruits per tree was recorded in NAA along with spermidine application (B₂F₁) (202.66), which was on par with application of paclobutrazol along with spermidine (B₁F₁) (200.00) and paclobutrazol along with boron application (B₁F₂) (198.66). Minimum number of fruits per tree was recorded in salicylic acid along with boron application (B₃F₂) (131.00). NAA in combination with spermidine could able to increase the number of fruits per tree compare to control and other treatments (Table 3). NAA was found to

increase the number of reproductive shoots per tree (Muhammad *et al.*, 2010) and perfect flowers per panicle (Raj Kumar *et al.*, 2007). Spermidine (polyamines) as earlier discussed cause for better fruit set by increasing the embryo development (Ponce *et al.*, 2002), by increase the viability of ovules and prolonged pollination period (Crisosto *et al.*, 1988) and increased the harvested fruits per tree by increasing the fruit retention, possibly by inhibiting endogenous ethylene biosynthesis, which is the known trigger in abscission (Brown, 1997). The flower enhancing ability of NAA and fruit set improving property of spermidine has synergistically increased in overall number of fruits harvested per tree when compared to their individual effect in the present investigation. Similar synergistic increase in number of fruits harvested per tree was earlier reported by Raj Kumar *et al.*, (2006) with the application of paclobutrazol along with Ca (NO₃)₂ in mango cv. Baneshan. Baiea *et al.*, (2015) with foliar spray of boric acid in combination with potash in Keitt Mango.

The changes in fruit weight (gm) of mango cv. Banganpalli sprayed with different flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals are presented in the table 4. There was significant differences among flower enhancing plant bio regulators application with respect to fruit weight (gm) and maximum fruit weight was recorded with the application of salicylic acid (B₃) (347.74). Minimum fruit weight was recorded with application of NAA (B₂) (326.96), which was at par with application of paclobutrazol (B₁) (327.07) and in untreated control (B₀) (329.16). SA could able to increase fruit weight compared to control and other treatments. It was earlier reported that SA application promotes cell division, cell enlargement and application of leaf area of treated plants (Hayat and Ahmad, 2007). According to the study of John *et al.*, (2004)

the positive effects of SA on growth and yield could be due to its interaction on other plant hormones. The increase in fruit weight with SA treatment in the present investigation (Table 4) might be due to alteration in the auxin, cytokinin and ABA balances. Similar increase in fruit growth and fruit weight was reported by Faissal Ahmed *et al.*, 2014 in mango cv. Keitte and Mandal *et al.*, 2015 in Amrapali mango.

There is significant difference in fruit weight among different fruit set improving chemical application. Maximum fruit weight was recorded in application of CPPU (F₃) (343.08), which was on par with spray of boron (F₂) (335.37). Minimum fruit weight was recorded in untreated control (F₀) (322.89), which was on par with application of spermidine (F₁) (329.60). Both CPPU and Boron significantly increased fruit weight compares to control. N- (2-Chloro-4-pyridyl)-N-Phenylurea (CPPU) is a synthetic cytokinin that can stimulate cell division and cell elongation in pear (Flaishman *et al.*, 2001). Any increase in length, width and thickness of fruit brought a corresponding increase in weight of fruit (Kulakarni *et al.*, 2017). The possible explanation for increase in fruit size and weight was also due to faster movement of simple sugars of fruit and involvement in cell expansion (Bramhachari *et al.*, 1996). CPPU increases cell size and is also responsible for the production and transport of plant sugars that increases the weight of fruit (Singh *et al.*, 1994). These reasons might be responsible for increase in fruit weight with CPPU application. Similar increase in fruit weight with CPPU was earlier reported by Kulakarni *et al.*, (2017) in Kesar mango and Gattass *et al.*, (2018) in Keitt mango trees. Boron could able to increase fruit weight by increase in cell division; cell enlargement and fruit volume resulted in increased fruit weight in mango cv. Alphonso (Sankar *et al.*, 2013). The similar results were

earlier reported by Sanna *et al.*, (2005) in mango and Moawad *et al.*, (2015) in mango cv. Succary.

The interaction effect on fruit weight between the application of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals was significant. Maximum fruit weight was recorded in application of salicylic acid along with boron (B₃F₂) (366.00), which was on par with application of paclobutrazol along with CPPU (B₁F₃) (362.41), salicylic acid along with spermidine (B₃F₁) (355.16), boron alone application alone application (B₀F₂) (350.33) and NAA along with CPPU application (B₂F₃) (347.83). Minimum fruit weight was recorded with application of Paclobutrazol along with boron (B₁F₂) (300.08). SA in combination with Boron could able to increase the fruit weight significantly compared to control and their individual application. SA and boron in the present investigation might have synergistically improved the fruit weight compared to their individual effects. Similar synergistic effect in increasing the fruit weight was earlier reported by and Faisal Ahmed *et al.*, (2014) SA along with Turmeric extract in mango cv. Keitte, and Moawad *et al.*, (2015) Boric acid in combination with Potassium silicate in Succary mango.

The results on yield per tree after the application of different flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals are presented in the table 5. The data revealed that there is a significant difference in yield (kg per tree) among different flower enhancing plant bio regulators. Maximum yield was recorded in application of paclobutrazol (B₁) (59.25), which was on par with application of NAA (B₂) (55.45). Minimum yield was recorded in untreated control (B₀) (46.84), which was at par with application of salicylic acid (B₃) (47.73). Paclobutrazol and NAA significantly

increase the yield per tree compared to control and other treatments. Both Paclobutrazol and NAA effectively increased per cent flowering (Table 1), Fruit set per panicle (Table 2) and number of fruits per tree (Table 3) which might have ultimately increases the yield under present investigation. The similar

increase in yield with Paclobutrazol was earlier reported by Raj Kumar *et al.*, (2007) in mango cv. Baneshan, Vijay krihna *et al.*, (2012) in mango cv. Banganpalli, Srilatha and Reddy (2015) in Raspuri mango and Babul Sarker *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Amrapali.

Table.1 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on per cent flowering of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Per cent flowering				
	B ₁ - PBZ	B ₂ -NAA	B ₃ - SA	B ₀ - Control	Mean
F ₁ - Spermidine	66.66	53.33	73.33	55.00	62.08
F ₂ - Boron	80.00	61.66	66.66	41.66	62.49
F ₃ - CPPU	58.33	73.33	58.33	50.00	59.99
F ₀ - Control	71.66	70.00	66.66	56.66	66.24
Mean	69.16a	64.58a	66.24a	50.83b	
	F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)	
Factor B	*		3.250	9.534	
Factor F	*		3.250	NS	
B×F	*		6.501	NS	

Figures with same alphabets did not differ significantly.

** Significant at (p= 0.01 LOS), *Significant at (p= 0.05 LOS), NS- Non Significant.

Values were compared with respective C.D values

Table.2 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on number of fruits per panicle of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Number of fruits per panicle									
	701 phenophase					703 phenophase				
Days	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₀	Mean	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	B ₀	Mean
F ₁	9.66a	8.84a	9.26a	9.76a	9.38a	3.80b	3.20b	3.86b	4.40a	3.81a
F ₂	8.33b	8.95a	8.22b	7.95b	8.36b	2.93c	3.06c	3.53b	3.20b	3.18b
F ₃	7.94b	9.00a	9.83a	9.21a	8.99a	3.13c	3.53b	4.66a	4.33a	3.91a
F ₀	7.45b	9.05a	9.32a	7.13c	8.23b	3.00c	3.86b	2.93c	2.46c	3.49b
Mean	8.34b	8.96a	9.15a	8.51b		3.21b	3.41a	3.74a	3.59a	
	F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)		F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)	
Factor B	*		0.185	0.542		*		0.118	0.345	
Factor F	*		0.185	0.542		*		0.118	0.345	
B×F	*		0.370	1.085		*		0.236	0.691	

B₁ - Paclobutrazol, B₂ - NAA and B₃ - Salicylic acid

F₁ - Spermidine, F₂ - Boron and F₃ - CPPU.

Figures with same alphabets did not differ significantly.

** Significant at (p= 0.01 LOS), *Significant at (p= 0.05 LOS), NS- Non Significant.

Values were compared with respective C.D values

Table.3 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on number of fruits per tree of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Number of fruits per tree				Mean
	B ₁ - PBZ	B ₂ -NAA	B ₃ - SA	B ₀ - Control	
F ₁ – Spermidine	200.00a	202.66a	136.00c	146.66c	171.33a
F ₂ – Boron	198.66a	165.33b	131.00c	133.00c	156.99b
F ₃ – CPPU	172.00b	160.66b	147.00c	145.33c	156.24b
F ₀ – Control	158.00b	149.66b	136.66c	148.33b	148.16b
Mean	182.16a	169.57b	137.66c	143.33c	
	F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)	
Factor B	*		4.155	12.188	
Factor F	*		4.155	12.188	
B×F	*		8.311	24.376	

Figures with same alphabets did not differ significantly.

** Significant at (p= 0.01 LOS), *Significant at (p= 0.05 LOS), NS- Non Significant.

Values were compared with respective C.D values

Table.4 Effect of flower enhancing plant growth regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on time taken for 50% flowering from panicle initiation of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Fruit weight (gm)				Mean
	B ₁ - PBZ	B ₂ -NAA	B ₃ - SA	B ₀ - Control	
F ₁ - Spermidine	319.91c	331.25b	355.16a	312.08c	329.60b
F ₂ - Boron	300.08d	325.08c	366.00a	350.33a	335.37a
F ₃ - CPPU	362.41a	347.83a	317.08c	345.00b	343.08a
F ₀ - Control	325.91c	303.68d	352.75a	309.25c	322.89b
Mean	327.07b	326.96b	347.74a	329.16b	
	F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)	
Factor B	*		3.170	9.299	
Factor F	*		3.170	9.299	
B×F	*		6.341	18.599	

Figures with same alphabets did not differ significantly.

** Significant at (p= 0.01 LOS), *Significant at (p= 0.05 LOS), NS- Non Significant.

Values were compared with respective C.D values

Table.5 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on yield (kg/tree) of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Yield (kg/tree)				Mean
	B ₁ - PBZ	B ₂ -NAA	B ₃ - SA	B ₀ - Control	
F ₁ - Spermidine	63.81a	66.74a	48.03c	45.64c	56.05a
F ₂ - Boron	59.45a	54.04b	47.95c	46.54c	51.99b
F ₃ - CPPU	62.38a	55.61b	46.62c	50.11b	53.68a
F ₀ - Control	51.38b	45.44c	48.34b	45.08c	47.56c
Mean	59.25a	55.45a	47.73b	46.84b	
	F -Test		S.Em±	CD at (5%)	
Factor B	*		1.325	3.886	
Factor F	*		1.325	3.886	
B×F	*		2.650	7.773	

Figures with same alphabets did not differ significantly.

** Significant at (p= 0.01 LOS), *Significant at (p= 0.05 LOS), NS- Non Significant.

Values were compared with respective C.D values

Table.6 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on benefit cost ratio of mango cv. Banganpalli

Treatment	Benefit : Cost				
	B ₁ - PBZ	B ₂ -NAA	B ₃ - SA	B ₀ - Control	Mean
F₁ - Spermidine	6.44	8.69	5.98	5.66	6.69
F₂ - Boron	6.17	7.19	6.27	6.09	6.43
F₃ - CPPU	3.19	3.18	2.50	2.77	2.91
F₀ - Control	5.30	6.06	6.52	6.04	5.98
Mean	5.27	6.28	5.31	5.14	

Market price of fruits = Rs 60 per kg

Basic cost of Chemicals:

Chemical	Rs.
B ₁ - Paclobutrazol	4,460/lit
B ₂ - NAA	2,500/Kg
B ₃ - SA	1498/Kg
F ₁ - Spermidine	1850/gm
F ₂ - Boron	650/Kg
F ₃ - CPPU	4120/gm

Table.7 Effect of flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals on per cent increase in yield and benefit cost ratio of mango cv. Banganpalli

S.No	Treatment	Yield (kg.tree-1)	% of yield increase over the control	B: C ratio
1	Paclobutrazol + Spermidine	63.81a	41.54	6.44
2	Paclobutrazol + Boron	59.45a	31.87	6.17
3	Paclobutrazol + CPPU	62.38a	38.37	3.19
4	Paclobutrazol alone	51.38b	13.97	5.30
5	NAA + Spermidine	66.74a	48.04	8.69
6	NAA + Boron	54.04c	19.87	7.19
7	NAA + CPPU	55.61b	23.35	3.18
8	NAA alone	45.44c	0.79	6.06
9	SA+ Spermidine	48.03c	6.54	5.98
10	SA+ Boron	47.95c	6.36	6.27
11	SA+ CPPU	46.22c	2.52	2.50
12	SA alone	48.34b	7.23	6.52
13	Spermidine alone	45.64c	1.24	5.66
14	Boron alone	46.54c	3.23	6.09
15	CPPU alone	50.11b	11.15	2.77
16	Absolute control	45.08c	0	6.04
	F test	*		
	SEM	2.650		
	CD	7.773		

Fruit set improving chemical treatments had significant influence on yield per tree. Maximum yield was recorded in application of spermidine (F₁) (56.05), which was at par with application of CPPU (F₃) (53.68) followed by application of boron (F₂) (51.99). Minimum yield was recorded in untreated control (F₀) (47.56). Spermidine significantly increased the yield per tree compare to control and other treatments. Spermidine effectively increased fruit set per panicle (Table 2) and number of fruits per tree (Table 3) compared to control which might have ultimately increased the yield under present investigation. Similar increase in yield with spermidine was earlier reported by Ravi venkanna babu *et al.*, (2016) in mango cv. Kesar and Dutta *et al.*, (2018) in Himsagar mango.

There is significant difference in yield (kg.tree⁻¹) among the interaction between flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals. Maximum yield was recorded in application of NAA along with spermidine (B₂F₁) (66.74), which was on par with application of paclobutrazol along with spermidine (B₁F₁) (63.81), paclobutrazol along with CPPU (B₁F₃) (62.38) and paclobutrazol along with boron (B₁F₂) (59.45). Minimum yield was recorded in untreated control (B₀F₀) (45.08). NAA along with spermidine synergistically increase the yield per tree compared to their individual treatments and other treatments. As earlier discussed NAA was found to be responsible for increase in per cent flowering (Table 1) and both NAA and Spermidine are responsible for increase in fruit set per panicle (Table 2) and number of fruits per tree (Table 3). Hence, because of their both yield improving properties might be responsible for increase in yield per tree synergistically compare to their individual application. Similar synergistic increase in yield was earlier reported by Sanna *et al.*, (2005)

Sucrose along with potassium citrate applied mango trees and Vijay Krishna *et al.*, (2012) Paclobutrazol along with spermidine in mango cv. Banganpalli.

The benefit cost ratio of mango cv. Banganpalli sprayed with different flower enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set improving chemicals are presented in the table 6. Among the flower enhancing plant bio regulator treatments the highest benefit cost ratio was recorded with application of NAA (B₂) (6.28), lowest benefit cost ratio was recorded in untreated control (B₀) (5.14). This cost benefit analysis results were due to the low chemical cost per kg (or) lit, further less dosage of NAA compare to Paclobutrazol and higher yield per tree compare to SA (Table 6).

Among the fruit set improving chemical treatments the highest benefit cost ratio was recorded with application of spermidine (F₁) (6.69), lowest benefit cost ratio was recorded with application of CPPU (F₃) (2.91). This may be due to low chemical cost per unit of spermidine compares to CPPU. Among the interactions highest benefit cost ratio was recorded with application of NAA along with spermidine (B₂F₁) (8.69), followed by spraying of NAA along with boron (B₂F₂) (7.19) and Paclobutrazol along with spermidine application (B₁F₁) (6.44). Lowest benefit cost ratio was recorded in application of salicylic acid along with CPPU (B₃F₃) (2.50). NAA along with spermidine interaction treatment resulted in maximum benefit cost ratio compare to control and other treatments. This may be due to chemical cost per kg (or) lit was lesser compare to other chemicals which were used in interactions.

Per cent increase in yield

The effect of combination of flowering enhancing plant bio regulators and fruit set

improving chemical on per cent increase in yield over control along with benefit cost ratio was depicted in table 7. Among the plant bio regulators, Paclobutrazol application alone has increased in the yield up to 13.97 % over control. However, NAA spray alone was least effective in improving the yield of mango over control. Among the fruit set improving chemicals highest per cent increase in yield over control was recorded in spraying of CPPU alone (11.15 %). Spermidine alone was least effective in increasing the yield over control. Among the combination, maximum increase in yield over control was recorded in NAA + spermidine (48.04 %), paclobutrazol + spermidine (41.54 %), paclobutrazol + CPPU (38.37 %).

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How to cite this article:

Vijay Krishna, G., A. Bhagwan, A. Kiran Kumar, A. Girwani, M. Sreedhar, S. Narendar Reddy and Hanuman Nayak, M. 2020. Plant Bio regulators and Chemicals Exogenous Application Impact on Flowering and Yield Attributes of Mango (*Mangifera indica* L) cv. Banganpalli. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 9(07): 3325-3338. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.907.389>