Original Research Article

Assess the Effect of Pruning and Plant Growth Regulators on Yield and Quality of Ber Fruit

Sneha Singh1*, Bhanu Pratap1, Sachi Gupta1, Dheeraj Yadav1, Abhinav Kumar1, Swosti Debapriya1, Behera1 and Madhusoodan Singh2

1Department of Horticulture, 2Department of Economics, N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology Kumarganj Faizabad-224229, India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted with objective to know the effect of different pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on yield and quality of Gola cultivar. The present was comprised four different pruning intensity of previous season growth viz., P0 – no pruning, P1 – 25 % pruning, P2 – 50 % pruning, P3 – 75 % pruning and plant growth regulators viz., C0 – control, C1 – GA3 @ 10 ppm and C2 – NAA @10 ppm. Significantly higher fruit weight (23.69 g) has been recorded with 75% pruning intensity + NAA 10ppm followed by 75% pruning intensity + GA3 10 ppm and least being in control. The highest fruit length, volume and width has been measured with 75% pruning intensity + NAA 10ppm and lowest were in control. The maximum fruit yield (110.54 kg/plant) has been achieved by employing 50% severity of pruning with NAA 10ppm which found significantly superior over 25% pruning intensity+ NAA 10ppm and control. The highest severity of pruning (75%) has been adjudged as supra-optimal level of pruning severity (negative effect) in increasing fruit yield. Significantly higher total soluble solid has been analyzed in fruits with 50% pruning intensity + NAA 10ppm followed by 50% pruning intensity + GA3 10 ppm and lowest noted in control, while pulp : stone ratio was significantly by various pruning intensities and plant growth regulators and recorded maximum in 75% pruning + 10 ppm NAA followed by 75% pruning + GA3. The maximum vitamin C content in fruits have been analyzed by 50% pruning intensity + NAA 10ppm followed by 50% pruning intensity + GA3 10 ppm with value was observed significant, while acidity of fruits were significant. The highest TSS : Acid ratio, reducing and non-reducing sugar and total sugar of fruits have been analyzed by 50% pruning intensity + NAA 10ppm and lowest one in control but variations were found significant in above all biochemical parameters.

Keywords
Ber, Pruning Intensity, Yield, Quality

Article Info
Accepted: 07 December 2018
Available Online: 10 January 2019

Introduction

Ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) is an ancient fruit tree of India and China. It belongs to family Rhamnaceae and is probably native to India. Ber is also known as Chinese date or Chinese fig or plum and commonly considered as “poor man’s fruit”. Ber is an important minor fruit of India which is reported to be grown in other countries like Iran, Syria, Australia, USA, France, certain parts of Italy, Spain and Africa. It is also reported that the
Indian ber is an important fruit crop grown in tropical, sub tropical and arid regions of the world. It can be grown even on marginal soils and under various kinds of waste land situations such as sodic soil, saline soil, ravines, arid and semi-arid regions including plateau area of Bundelkhand and Southern India. Although (*Zizyphus mauritiana* Lamk.) is now widely distributed and has become naturalized in tropical Africa, Burma, Jamaica, Iran, Sri Lanka and Syria, yet it is commercially important in India and China only. In Indiaber is widely cultivated in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. The per capita consumption of ber is lowest in India. In certain areas, it is substitute of mango and citrus cultivation with more profitable than growing of cereals.

It can grow at altitude of 100 meter above sea level. However, it requires less care, even in neglected condition, it produces sufficient fruits. In view of the gaining popularity, area under this fruit is being increased gradually day by day. In Uttar Pradesh, ber orchards are found around Varanasi, Aligarh, Faizabad, Agra and Raibarely districts.

The ber cultivation is expanding because of its hardy nature to withstand vagaries of nature and the commercial yield potential. India annually produces around 37,97,606 MT ber fruits from an area of 61,279 ha (*Bose et al.*, 2002). Fruits of ber commonly used in Indian house hold as fresh as well as dehydrated for later use.

At present, nearly 90% of its production is consumed as fresh fruit. The ber is a vigorous growing, small, spreading tree with almost vine like drooping branches. The species is evergreen and leaves are densely tomentose on their under surface. The fruits are round to oval and greenish yellow to reddish brown in color.

Materials and Methods

In the present study, 27 years old plants of ber cv. Gola having uniform vigour and productivity were selected as experimental material to find out effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulator on plant growth, fruit yield and quality of fruits. The present investigation was carried out at the main experimental station, Department of Horticulture, N.D.U.A.&T, Nandnagri (Kumarganj), Faizabad (U.P.) during the year 2015-2016. The experiment was laid out in Factorial Randomized Block Design with 12 treatments and 3 replications.

Experimental details

The details of experimental plan employed in present investigation were as follows:

- **Pruning intensity**
  - **P₀**: No pruning of previous season growth
  - **P₁**: 25% pruning of previous season growth
  - **P₂**: 50% pruning of previous season growth
  - **P₃**: 75% pruning of previous season growth

- **Plant Growth Regulator and Water**
  - **C₀**: Water spray (control)
  - **C₁**: GA3- 10 ppm
  - **C₂**: NAA- 10 ppm

- **Total No. of treatments**: 12
- **Experimental design**: Factorial R.B.D. (Randomized Block Design)
- **Replication**: 3
- **Plant unit**: 1
- **Total number of plants in experiment**: 36
- **Time of pruning**: 3rd week of May
The pruning was done on one year old shoots in the 3rd week of May with the help of secateurs.

**Method of preparation of solution of plant growth regulators**

The solutions were prepared as per concentrations of plant growth regulators (GA$_3$ and NAA). The required quantity of chemicals was weighed and dissolves in distilled water and absolute alcohol in measuring cylinder respectively. The dissolved solution was diluted and volume made up to 10 liters in plastic buckets as per required quantity of solutions.

**Results and Discussion**

Significantly higher fruit weight (23.69 gm) was recorded with application of 75% pruning intensity + 10 ppm NAA as compared to 75% pruning intensity + 10 ppm GA$_3$ and control, which may be due to higher nutrients availability to the fruits (Table 1). The similar results are reported by earlier workers Bajwa and Sarowa (1977), Gupta and Singh (1977), Singh and Bal (2008) and Singh et al., (2007). They advocated that maximum fruit weight was obtained with 8th bud retention when pruning employed in ber fruit crop with application of GA$_3$.

There was non-significantly higher fruit length (3.89 cm) has been measured with 75% pruning intensity + 10 ppm NAA as compared to 75% pruning intensity + 10 ppm GA$_3$ and unpruned shoot (control), whereas fruit width increased non-significantly with employing various pruning intensities and plant growth regulators (Table 2). The present findings is in conformity to Singh et al., (2004) who reported that maximum length and width achieved when ber plant pruned at 8th bud level and Kale et al., (2000) reported that foliar spray with GA$_3$ and NAA 10 ppm and 20 ppm increased fruit size in ber.

There was no significant variation observed in terms of fruit volume by applying various pruning intensities along with plant growth regulators. However, the maximum fruit volume (23.17 cm$^3$) was measured with 75% pruning intensity with 10 ppm NAA, followed by 75% pruning with 10 ppm GA$_3$ (Table 3).

Perusal of table 4 revealed that the maximum fruit yield per tree (110.54 kg) has been achieved by employing moderate pruning (50% pruning intensity) + 10 ppm GA$_3$ which found significantly superior over 50% pruning intensity+ 10 ppm NAA and control. Significantly higher fruit yield per tree might be due to increased percentage of both setting and retention of fruits, highest number of fruits per tree, fruit weight, fruit length and width with the help of 50% pruning intensity 10 ppm GA$_3$ i.e. all these yield attributing characters paved the way for significant improvement in fruit yield per tree of ber. Another scientific explanation for significantly increasing yield with moderate pruning (50% pruning intensity) may be because of more open tree canopy with wider leaf area resulted allowing more light penetration that led assimilation of more photosynthesis materials and also less competition for the growth of individual fruit as compared to unpruned tree under optimum time of pruning (3rd week of May) condition. The present finding is in close agreement with earlier scientists viz., Hiwale and Singh (2004); Awasthi and Mishra (1969) and Khan and Syamal (2004), who reported that medium pruning of 50% produced higher yield in ber fruit. As pruning intensity advanced i.e. at sever pruning (75% pruning intensity) yield was reduced. The reduction in yield with severe pruning (75%) might be due to admitted fact that reduction in number of bearing shoots.
**Table 1** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on fruit weight (g) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 17.90   | 20.06   | 20.73   | 21.69   | 20.10|
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 18.73   | 20.90   | 21.99   | 22.66   | 21.07|
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 19.61   | 21.43   | 22.57   | 23.69   | 21.83|
| **Mean**                |                   | 18.23   | 20.48   | 21.36   | 22.18   | 20.58|
| A                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| B                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| A x B                   |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| SEM±                    |                   | 0.074   | 0.064   | 0.128   |         |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | 0.214   | 0.185   | NS      |         |      |

**Table 2** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on fruit length of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 3.40    | 3.62    | 3.64    | 3.69    | 3.59|
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 3.55    | 3.66    | 3.79    | 3.87    | 3.72|
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 3.61    | 3.68    | 3.80    | 3.89    | 3.75|
| **Mean**                |                   | 3.48    | 3.64    | 3.72    | 3.78    | 3.65|
| A                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| B                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| A x B                   |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| SEM±                    |                   | NS      | NS      | NS      |         |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | NS      | NS      | NS      |         |      |

**Table 3** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on fruit volume (cm³) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 18.43   | 20.55   | 20.98   | 22.16   | 20.53|
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 19.82   | 21.45   | 22.25   | 22.90   | 21.61|
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 20.53   | 21.61   | 22.32   | 23.17   | 21.91|
| **Mean**                |                   | 19.13   | 21.00   | 21.62   | 22.53   | 21.07|
| A                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| B                       |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| A x B                   |                   |         |         |         |         |      |
| SEM±                    |                   | 0.140   | 0.121   | 0.243   |         |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | 0.406   | 0.351   | NS      |         |      |
### Table 4 Effect of pruning intensity and Plant growth regulators fruit yield (kg/plant) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
|                         | 0 % (P<sub>0</sub>) | 25 % (P<sub>1</sub>) | 50 % (P<sub>2</sub>) | 75 % (P<sub>3</sub>) |
| C<sub>0</sub> (Water)    | 64.87             | 87.35           | 105.30           | 104.45           | 90.49 |
| C<sub>1</sub> (GA<sub>3</sub> 10 ppm) | 66.75             | 88.91           | 110.54           | 109.33           | 93.88 |
| C<sub>2</sub> (NAA 10 ppm) | 65.28             | 88.23           | 109.87           | 106.19           | 92.39 |
| Mean                    | 65.81             | 88.13           | 107.92           | 106.89           | 92.19 |
| A                       | 0.088             | 0.077           | 0.153            |                  |      |
| B                       | 0.256             | 0.222           | 0.443            |                  |      |

### Table 5 Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on pulp: stone ratio of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
|                         | 0 % (P<sub>0</sub>) | 25 % (P<sub>1</sub>) | 50 % (P<sub>2</sub>) | 75 % (P<sub>3</sub>) |
| C<sub>0</sub> (Water)    | 10.07             | 11.07           | 11.21            | 11.31            | 10.91 |
| C<sub>1</sub> (GA<sub>3</sub> 10 ppm) | 10.50             | 11.24           | 11.36            | 11.40            | 11.13 |
| C<sub>2</sub> (NAA 10 ppm) | 10.92             | 11.28           | 11.39            | 11.50            | 11.27 |
| Mean                    | 10.29             | 11.16           | 11.28            | 11.35            | 11.02 |
| A                       | 0.034             | 0.030           | 0.059            |                  |      |
| B                       | 0.099             | 0.086           | 0.171            |                  |      |

### Table 6 Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on TSS (°Brix) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
|                         | 0 % (P<sub>0</sub>) | 25 % (P<sub>1</sub>) | 50 % (P<sub>2</sub>) | 75 % (P<sub>3</sub>) |
| C<sub>0</sub> (Water)    | 13.25             | 13.38           | 13.4             | 13.83            | 13.50 |
| C<sub>1</sub> (GA<sub>3</sub> 10 ppm) | 14.10             | 14.28           | 14.66            | 14.46            | 14.38 |
| C<sub>2</sub> (NAA 10 ppm) | 14.25             | 14.36           | 14.80            | 14.57            | 14.50 |
| Mean                    | 13.68             | 13.83           | 14.15            | 14.10            | 13.94 |
| A                       | 0.012             | 0.011           | 0.021            |                  |      |
| B                       | 0.035             | 0.031           | 0.061            |                  |      |

543
**Table 7** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on acidity of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 0.30     | 0.32      | 0.34      | 0.35      | 0.33 |
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 0.36     | 0.42      | 0.53      | 0.47      | 0.44 |
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 0.37     | 0.44      | 0.56      | 0.49      | 0.47 |
| Mean                    |                   | 0.33     | 0.37      | 0.44      | 0.41      | 0.39 |
| SEM ±                   |                   | 0.008    | 0.007     | 0.014     |           |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | 0.024    | 0.021     | 0.041     |           |      |

**Table 8** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on ascorbic acid (mg/100 g pulp) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 40.50    | 40.58     | 40.61     | 41.60     | 40.82|
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 41.63    | 42.86     | 44.58     | 42.94     | 43.00|
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 41.64    | 42.90     | 44.65     | 44.52     | 43.43|
| Mean                    |                   | 41.07    | 41.72     | 42.60     | 42.27     | 41.91|
| SEM ±                   |                   | 0.009    | 0.007     | 0.015     |           |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | 0.025    | 0.022     | 0.043     |           |      |

**Table 9** Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on reducing sugar of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P₀) | 25 % (P₁) | 50 % (P₂) | 75 % (P₃) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| C₀ (Water)              |                   | 4.34     | 4.36      | 4.37      | 4.40      | 4.37 |
| C₁ (GA₃ 10 ppm)         |                   | 4.42     | 4.49      | 4.57      | 4.53      | 4.50 |
| C₂ (NAA 10 ppm)         |                   | 4.47     | 4.51      | 4.62      | 4.55      | 4.54 |
| Mean                    |                   | 4.38     | 4.43      | 4.52      | 4.47      | 4.44 |
| SEM ±                   |                   | 0.007    | 0.006     | 0.011     |           |      |
| CD at 5%                |                   | 0.019    | 0.016     | 0.033     |           |      |
Table.10 Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on non-reducing sugar (%) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P_0) | 25 % (P_1) | 50 % (P_2) | 75 % (P_3) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| C_0 (Water)             |                   | 2.55      | 2.58      | 2.61      | 2.62      | 2.59 |
| C_1 (GA3 10 ppm)        |                   | 2.63      | 2.65      | 2.78      | 2.70      | 2.69 |
| C_2 (NAA 10 ppm)        |                   | 2.64      | 2.67      | 2.80      | 2.75      | 2.72 |
| Mean                    |                   | 2.61      | 2.61      | 2.70      | 2.66      | 2.64 |

A B A x B
SEm± 0.007 0.006 0.011
CD at 5% 0.019 0.016 0.033

Table.11 Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on total sugars (%) of ber fruit cv. Gola

| Plant Growth Regulators | Pruning intensity | 0 % (P_0) | 25 % (P_1) | 50 % (P_2) | 75 % (P_3) | Mean |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| C_0 (Water)             |                   | 6.89      | 6.93      | 6.98      | 7.02      | 6.96 |
| C_1 (GA3 10 ppm)        |                   | 7.05      | 7.14      | 7.35      | 7.23      | 7.19 |
| C_2 (NAA 10 ppm)        |                   | 7.11      | 7.17      | 7.42      | 7.30      | 7.25 |
| Mean                    |                   | 6.97      | 7.04      | 7.17      | 7.13      | 7.08 |

A B A x B
SEm± 0.010 0.008 0.016
CD at 5% 0.028 0.024 0.048

The result is in accordance with Gupta and Singh (1977); Bajwa et al., (1986); and Gill and Bal (2006) who observed yield was decreased by severe pruning.

Effect of pruning intensity and plant growth regulators on fruit quality parameters

Various quality parameters viz., TSS, Vitamin C, Reducing and non-reducing sugar etc. have been greatly influenced by employing various pruning intensities and plant growth regulators in ber fruit crop.

The highest pulp:stone ratio (11.50) was measured with 75% pruning intensity+10 ppm NAA as compared to other treatments having significant variation (Table 5). Similar finding was also observed by Singh et al.,(1978) and Kundu et al., (1995).

Significantly higher TSS (14.80%) has been analysed in the fruits that produced with 50% pruning intensity + 10ppm NAA as compared to other treatments (Table 6). The higher TSS achieved due to 50% pruning intensity might be owing to more photosynthetic material (CHO-rich) and nutrients stored in the pruned shoot (50% pruning intensity) than unpruned shoot. The present findings is in close agreement with earlier workers Gupta and Singh (1977), Singh et al., (1978), Hiwale and Raturi (1983), Bajwa et al., (1986), Yadav and
Godara (1987). Employing various pruning intensities that influenced analysis of fruits it terms of acidity (%) is in significant manner, While Vitamin C (44.65 mg/100 gm pulp) was analyzed in fruit that produced through 50% pruning intensity + 10 ppm NAA. Acidity was not influenced by present findings was also in agreement of Awasthi and Mishra (1969). Higher Vitamin C analyzed due to moderate pruning (50%) + 10 ppm NAA in present findings that are in conformity to earlier workers Singh et al., (1978), Syamal and Rajput (1989) and Yadav (1998). The maximum TSS: Acidity ratio was analyzed with 50% pruning intensity +10ppm NAA as compared to 50% pruning intensity +10ppm GA₃ and control which having significant variation. Moreover, pruning intensity at 50% and 75% both were found at part in affecting TSS: Acidity ratio (Table 7–11).

The highest reducing sugar and non-reducing sugar and total sugar have been analyzed in the fruits that produced with moderate pruning (50% pruning intensity) + 10ppm NAA as compared to 50% pruning intensity +10ppm GA₃ and unpruned tree (control) but differences were found non-significant. Higher reducing sugar and non-reducing sugar and total sugar achieved with help of 50% pruning intensity + 10ppm NAA. Beneficial effect of pruning and plant growth regulators on these biochemical characters of fruits were also obtained by Bajwa et al., (1988), Shymal and Rajput (1989), Sandhu et al., (1992) and Yadav et al., (2005) in ber fruit crop and Singh (2005) in Aonla fruit crops and Singh et al., (1989) in ber fruit and Dahiwal and Sandhu (1982) in ber fruit cv. Umran.

References

Awasthi, A.M. and Mishra, R. (1969). Effect of pruning on subsequent vegetation growth, fruit set, fruit drop and quality in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) cultivars. *Punjab Hort. J.*, 9 (1-2): 54-60.

Bajawa, G.S.; Shandhu, H.S. and Bal, J.S. (1986). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.)-A Review. *Indian J. Hort. Sci.*, 43 (3 & 4): 203-206.

Bajawa, M.S. and Sarowa, P.S. (1977). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.)-A Review. *Punjab Hort. J.* 17: 52-53.

Dhaliwal, H.S. and Sandhu, I.P.S. (1982). Effect of pruning on vegetative growth, flowering and fruit set in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) cv. Umran. *Haryana J. Hort. Sci.* 11 (3-4): 208-212.

Gill, K.S. and Bal, J.S. (2006). Influence of pruning severity and time on yield and fruit quality of ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) cv. Umran. *Indian J. Hort.* 63(2): 162-165.

Gupta, M.R. and Singh, S. (1977). Effect of pruning on growth, yield and fruit quality in ber. *Punjab Hort. J.*, 17 (1-2): 54-57.

Gupta, M.R. and Singh, S. (1977). Effect of pruning on growth, yield and fruit quality in ber. *Punjab Hort. J.*, 17(1-2): 54-57.

Hiwale, S.S. and Raturi, G.B. (1993). Effect of pruning severity on growth, yield and quality of ber. *prog. Hort.* 25 (3/4): 161-163.

Kale, V.S.; V.H. Dod, R.M. Adapawar and S.G. Bharad (2000). Effect of plant growth regulators on fruit characteres and quality of ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.). *Crop Research Hissar* 20 (2): 327-333.

Khan, M. and Syamal, M.M. (2004). Effect of pruning intensity on flowering and fruiting of Kagzi lime (Citrus aurantifolia Swingle) *Indian J. Hort.* 61 (2): 171-172.

Kundu, S.S. (1994). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.)-A Review. *Annu. Arid Zone* 3 (1): 49-52.
Sandhu, A.S. (1992). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.)-A Review. Haryana J. Hort. Sci., 21: 1-5.
Singh, A.K.; Shukla, P.K. and Singh, K. (1989). Effect of boron, zinc and NAA on the chemical composition and metabolism of ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) fruit. Haryana J. Hort. Sci., 18 (1-2): 23-28.
Singh, H. (2004). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.)-A Review. Indian J. Hort. 61 (3): 259-260.
Singh, R. and Bal, J.S. (2008). Pruning in ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.) Agric. Rew., 29 (1): 61-67.
Singh, S.K. (2005) “Studies on pruning behaviour in Aonla (Emblica officinalis Garten.) cv. NA-7” NDUAT thesis
Kumarganj, Faizabad, (U.P).
Syamal, M.M. and Rajput, C.B.S. (1989). Effect of pruning on growth, flowering and fruit quality of ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.). cv. Banarasi karaka. Indian J. Hort., 46 (3): 364-367.
Yadav, P.K. (1998). Note on yield and quality parameters of guava as influenced by foliar application of nutrients and plant growth regulators. Current Agri., 22 (1-2): 117-119.
Yadava, L.S. and Godra, N.R. (1987). Effect of planting distance and severity of pruning on physico-chemical characteristics of ber (Zizyphus mauritiana Lamk.). cv. Umran. Haryana J. Hort. Sci. 16 (1-2): 45-51.

How to cite this article:
Sneha Singh, Bhanu Pratap, Sachi Gupta, Dheeraj Yadav, Abhinav Kumar, Swosti Debapriya, Behera and Madhusoodan Singh. 2019. Assess the Effect of Pruning and Plant Growth Regulators on Yield and Quality of Ber Fruit. Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci. 8(01): 539-547. doi: https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.801.060