Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Yield Parameters of Banana cv. Rajapuri

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ABSTRACT

Banana (Musa spp.) is one of the important fruit crops of the tropics. The present investigation was carried out during 2016-17 in the experimental field at the College of Horticulture, Haveli, Bagalkot district, Karnataka, India. The cv. Rajapuri is the commercial variety used for the study. The objective of experiment includes to study the effect of INM on yield parameters of banana. Treatment T2 - RDF100% (200:100:300 g N: P2O5: K2O + 20kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20g)+ Azospirillum (20g) registered better yield parameters such as length of bunch, number of hands per bunch, weight of bunch, number of fingers per hand and bunch, weight of finger, length and girth of finger, yield per plant and total yield. Higher productivity in banana is possible through, proper nutritional management and other cultural practices.

Keywords
Banana, INM, Rajapuri, Biofertilizer, Azospirillum

Introduction

The nutrient requirement of banana is very high which is mainly exploited from a very limited soil depth due to shallow root system of the crop. There is good response from a plant which is given with combined form of nutrients than separately. Increase or decrease of one nutrients element may substantially increase or decrease the uptake of the other nutrients. Banana has a high demand for nitrogen and specifically potassium. Hence, better vegetative growth ensures better bunch development. Banana takes up more nutrients per unit area than any other crop. The high fertilization requirement of banana is mainly due to its rapid vigorous growth and high fruit yield. Combined application of inorganic fertilizers, organic manures and biofertilizers all together at a time in a sequence, during growth and developmental stages of plants, produced fruits with good quality, cost effective and eco-friendly i.e., without any adverse effects on soil health and environment. The banana cv. Rajapuri (Musa AAB) being an exhaustive crop, proper manuring and fertiliser application has to be restored for obtaining good yields. The study
was undertaken to find out the influence of INM on quality parameters of banana.

Materials and Methods

The experiment contains six treatments and four replications laid out in a randomized complete block design. The treatments consist of T<sub>1</sub> - RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O + 20 kg FYM per plant), T<sub>2</sub>-RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), T<sub>3</sub>-RDF 75% + 25% K<sub>2</sub>O, through organic source, T<sub>4</sub>-RDF 50% + 50% K<sub>2</sub>O, through organic source, T<sub>5</sub>-RDF 25% + 75% K<sub>2</sub>O, through organic source and T<sub>6</sub>-100% K<sub>2</sub>O, through organics source.

Note: PSB = Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria, FYM = Farm Yard Manure, RDF = Recommended Dose of Fertilizer, Organic sources: Vermicompost (3.0%:1.0 %:1.5%), FYM (0.75%:0.20%:0.50%) of N: P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: K<sub>2</sub>O (Jithndra Singh, 2014). Organic source: Vermicompost, based on K<sub>2</sub>O requirement vermicompost is applied to different treatments.

Bunch length was measured by using meter scale from the first hand at the top up to last hand and the mean length of bunches was recorded and expressed in centimetres.

The total number of hands per bunch was counted and expressed in number. The matured bunches were harvested and the peduncle was cut, leaving 22.50 cm above the first hand and 5 cm below the last hand. Mean weight of bunches was recorded and expressed in kg/plant. The fingers were counted from middle hand and taken average and expressed in number. Similarly, all the fingers in a bunch were counted and expressed in number. The weight of finger was recorded immediately after harvest of the bunches and expressed in gram.

The finger length was measured from base of fruit to the tip where it is attached to the stalk and expressed in centimetres. The finger girth was measured at the middle of the finger/fruit by using a thread and expressed in centimetres. The weight of bunch harvested per plant at each harvesting was recorded and from the same, the total yield per plant was worked out and expressed in kilogram. The total yield was calculated by multiplying the yield per plant with the total number of plants per hectare and expressed in tonnes per hectare.

Results and Discussion

The data on effect of INM on bunch characters viz., length of bunch, number of hands per bunch, internodal length of bunch and weight of bunch are presented in Table 1.

The effect of INM on length of bunch is presented in Table 1. There were significant difference on length of bunch was observed among the treatments. The maximum length of bunch (59.40 cm) was registered in treatment T<sub>2</sub>, where, plants were provided with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), which was followed by T<sub>3</sub> (53.00 cm) and T<sub>1</sub> (54.40 cm). However, the treatment T<sub>6</sub> (54.85 cm) and T<sub>4</sub> (52.95 cm) were on par with each other.

The effect of INM on number of hands per bunch is presented in Table 1. There was significant variation among the treatments with number of hands per bunch. The maximum number of hands (9.70) per bunch was recorded in treatment T<sub>2</sub>, with, plants were provided RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), which was followed by T<sub>3</sub> (8.45), T<sub>1</sub> (7.95) and T<sub>4</sub> (7.40). However, the
minimum number of hands (6.75) per bunch was recorded in treatment T5.

The data pertaining to the weight of bunch was furnished in Table 1. The weight of bunch was differed significantly among the different treatments. The maximum weight of bunch (10.89 kg) was recorded in (T2), where plants were supplied with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + \textit{Azospirillum} (20 g), followed by T3 (9.53 kg), T6 (8.93 kg), T4 (8.42 kg) and T1 (7.89 kg). The minimum weight of bunch (7.52 kg) was recorded in (T5).

The effect of INM on internodal length between hands is presented in Table 1. There was a significant difference among the treatments in internodal length between the hands. The longest internodal length between hands (5.04 cm) was registered in treatment T1, where, plants were provided with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant), which was followed by T4 (4.94 cm), T3 (4.89 cm), T2 (4.76 cm) and T6 (4.75 cm) and were on par with each other. The shortest internodal length between hands (4.65 cm) was recorded in the treatment (T3).

The finger characters such as, number of fingers per hand, finger length (cm), finger girth (cm) and weight of finger (g) are presented in Table 2.

The data pertaining to number of fingers per hand is furnished in Table 2. The number of fingers per hand differed significantly among the treatments. The plants of T2 received with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + \textit{Azospirillum} (20 g) registered the maximum number of fingers per hand (14.20). However, T1 (13.60), T6 (13.55) and T3 (13.30) were on par with each other. The minimum (12.35) number of fingers were recorded in treatment T5 and was on par with T4 (12.70).

Among the various treatments, the average weight of finger varied significantly. It could be observed from the Table 8 that, the treatment (T2) with the application of RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + \textit{Azospirillum} (20 g) exhibited significantly the higher finger weight (81.96 g), which was followed by T6 (72.62 g).

Whereas, treatments T3 (68.41), T4 (68.42) and T1 (69.2) were on par with each other. The minimum finger weight (51.03 g) was noticed in (T3) control.

The data on the effect of INM on mean finger length of banana cv. Rajapuri presented in the Table 2 the results indicated that there were significant differences in finger length between the treatments.

The longest finger length (13.21 cm) was obtained in T2, where, the application of RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + \textit{Azospirillum} (20 g), which was followed by T3 (12.81 cm) and T6 (12.56 cm). However, the treatments T4 (11.89 cm) and T5 (11.95 cm) were on par with each other. Whereas, the shortest finger length (11.82 cm) was obtained in (T1).

The data on mean girth of a finger was recorded after harvest. The maximum finger girth (12.13 cm) was observed in T2, where, the plants received RDF 100% (200:100:300 gm NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + \textit{Azospirillum} (20 g), which was followed by T3 (11.56 cm), T3 (11.47 cm) and T1 (11.11 cm). The minimum finger girth (9.28 cm) was recorded in (T2), which was on par with T6 (10.89 cm).

The effect of INM on total yield per plant of banana cv. Rajapuri showed significant differences among the different treatments and the data on yield was presented in Table 3.
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![Graph showing the length of bunch (cm) for different treatments: T1 to T6. T2 has the highest length at 59.4 cm, followed by T6 at 54.85 cm, and others at lower values.]
Fig. 1 Effect of INM on Length of bunch in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
Fig. 2 Effect of INM on number of hands per bunch and weight of bunch in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
Fig. 3 Effect of INM on internodal length of bunch in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
**Fig. 4** Effect of INM on Average weight of finger in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
Fig. 5 Effect of INM on number of finger per hand in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
Fig. 6 Effect of INM on length and girth of finger in banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
Fig. 7 Effect of INM on Total Yield of banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)
### Table 1: Effect of INM on bunch characters of banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)

| Treatment                          | Length of bunch (cm) | No. of hands per bunch | Weight of bunch (kg) | Internodal length of bunch (cm) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| T₁ RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant) | 54.40                | 7.95                   | 7.89                 | 5.04                            |
| T₂ RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g) | 59.40                | 9.70                   | 10.89                | 4.76                            |
| T₃ RDF 75% + 25% K₂O through organic source | 53.00               | 8.45                   | 9.53                 | 4.65                            |
| T₄ RDF 50% + 50% K₂O through organic source | 52.92               | 7.40                   | 8.42                 | 4.94                            |
| T₅ RDF 25% + 75% K₂O through organic source | 52.95               | 6.75                   | 7.52                 | 4.89                            |
| T₆ 100% K₂O through organic source | 54.85                | 7.35                   | 8.93                 | 4.75                            |
| **S. Em.±**                        | 0.31                 | 0.12                   | 0.06                 | 0.08                            |
| **C.D. at 5%**                     | 0.94                 | 0.42                   | 0.19                 | 0.25                            |

INM = Integrated Nutrient Management  
Azospirillum  
PSB = Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria  
RDF = Recommended Dose of Fertilizer  
For Tissue Culture Plant RDF (200:100:300 g N·P₂O₅·K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant)  
FYM = Farm Yard Manure

### Table 2: Effect of INM on finger characters of banana cv. Rajapuri (AAB)

| Treatment                          | No. of fingers per hands | Length of finger (cm) | Girth of fingers (cm) | Weight of finger (g) |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| T₁ RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant) | 13.60 | 11.82 | 11.11 | 69.2 |
| T₂ RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g) | 14.20 | 13.21 | 12.13 | 81.96 |
| T₃ RDF 75% + 25% K₂O through organic source | 13.30 | 12.81 | 11.47 | 68.41 |
| T₄ RDF 50% + 50% K₂O through organic source | 12.70 | 11.89 | 11.56 | 68.42 |
| T₅ RDF 25% + 75% K₂O through organic source | 12.35 | 11.95 | 10.61 | 51.03 |
| T₆ 100% K₂O through organic source | 13.55 | 12.56 | 10.89 | 72.62 |
| **S. Em.±**                        | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.38 |
| **C.D. at 5%**                     | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 1.15 |

INM = Integrated Nutrient Management  
Azospirillum  
PSB = Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria  
RDF = Recommended dose of Fertilizer  
For Tissue Culture Plant RDF (200:100:300 g N·P₂O₅·K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant)  
FYM = Farm Yard Manure
Table 3  Effect of INM on yield and yield parameters of banana cv Rajapuri (AAB)

| Treatment                                      | Yield (kg/plant) | Yield (t/ha) |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| T₁  RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant)                  | 7.12            | 17.81        |
| T₂  RDF 100% (200:100:300 g N:P₂O₅ :K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g) | 10.14           | 25.35        |
| T₃  RDF 75% + 25% K₂O through organic source                                            | 8.76            | 21.91        |
| T₄  RDF 50% + 50% K₂O through organic source                                            | 7.66            | 19.16        |
| T₅  RDF 25% + 75% K₂O through organic source                                            | 6.83            | 17.08        |
| T₆  100% K₂O through organic source                                                   | 8.16            | 20.40        |
| S. Em.±                                                             | 1.23            | 2.48         |
| C.D. at 5%                                                              | 3.70            | 7.49         |

INM = Integrated Nutrient Management
AzO = Azospirillum
PSB = Phosphate Solubilizing Bacteria
RDF = Recommended dose of Fertilizer
For Tissue Culture Plant RDF (200:100:300 g N: P₂O₅: K₂O + 20 kg FYM per plant)
FYM = Farm Yard Manure

The maximum yield (10.14 kg/ha) was obtained in treatment (T₂), where, the plants were supplied with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), which was followed by T₃ (8.76 kg/plant), T₆ (8.16 kg/plant), T₄ (7.66 kg/plant) and T₁ (7.12 kg/plant). While, the minimum yield (6.83 kg/plant) was obtained in (T₅).

The effect of INM on total yield per hectare of banana cv. Rajapuri indicated a significant difference among the different treatments and the data on yield are presented in Table 3. The maximum yield (25.35 t/ha) was obtained in treatment (T₂), where, the plants were provided with RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), which was followed by T₃ (21.91 t/ha), T₆ (20.40 t/ha) and T₄ (19.16 t/ha). While, the minimum yield (17.08 t/ha) was obtained in (T₃), which was on par with T₁ (17.81 t/ha).

The balanced nutrients might have contributed for higher number of fingers per hand, higher average weight of fingers and more number of hands and bunch resulted into economic yield (Fig. 1, 2, and 3). This result in conformity with the findings of Pathak et al., (1992), Natesh et al., (1993), Raju (1996) and Nalina (1999). Increase in yield attributes could be due to the increase in morphological traits such as plant height, girth, number of functional leaves, leaf area index, faster rate of leaf production and also higher nutrient uptake by the plants. Increase in number of leaves might have enhanced the photosynthetic activity resulting in higher accumulation of carbohydrates. Relatively higher carbohydrates could have promoted the growth rate and in turn increased bunch weight. This was in accordance with the results of Chezhien et al., (1999) in banana. The increase in finger weight (Fig. 4) might be due to the increase in production of promoting endogenous and enhancement of nutrient uptake in addition to the role of nitrogen on productivity of banana plants (Nijjar,1985). Hence, factor that stimulates higher finger production and favours better finger (Fig. 5 and 6) development leads to
better bunch weight. The maximum yield (25.35 t/ha) was obtained in treatment (T2) where, the plants were provided with, RDF 100% (200:100:300 g NPK + 20 kg FYM per plant) + PSB (20 g) + Azospirillum (20 g), which was followed by T3 (21.91 t/ha), T6 (20.40 t/ha) and T4 (19.16 t/ha). Whereas, the minimum yield (17.08 t/ha) was obtained in (T5), which was on par with T1 (17.81 t/ha) (Fig. 7). In general, the number of hands in a bunch normally ranges from 6 to 9 in banana cv. Rajapuri. There was a reduction in the number of hands, weight, length and girth of fingers under RDF 25% + 75%, N and P through organic sources with lower level of nutrients (25% RDF). Higher yield response owing to application of organics ascribed to improved physical, chemical and biological properties of soil resulting in better supply of plant nutrients, which in turn led to the good crop growth and yield. Humus substance present in organic product could have mobilized the reserve food material to the sink through increased activity of hydrolyzing and oxidizing enzymes. These products would help the better availability and utilization of nutrients. All these positive effect might have facilitated quick mobilization and availability of nutrients that would aid in increased plant height, number of leaves, leaf area, leaf area index and photosynthetic rate.

This in turn could have assisted for the increased yield of banana. This is in confirmation with the findings of Kuttimani et al., (2013) in banana. The applied N, P, K and biofertilizers were utilized efficiently by the plant, which resulted in producing maximum photosynthates in terms of high biomass and translocating the assimilated material to the developing sink resulting in heavier weight of bunch. Nitrogen is the chief constituent of chlorophyll. Protein and amino acids, the synthesis of which is accelerated through increased supply of Nitrogen (Patil and Shinde, 2013).

Hence, the integrated nutrient management practice of 100% recommended dose of fertilizer combined with organic manures and biofertilizers in banana crop has been found to be an ideal option to improve the yield besides being economically competitive and productive under the soil and climatic conditions of arid zone of Karnataka.

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