

## Original Research Article

### **EFFECT OF NANOCHITOSAN AND BIOCAPSULES ON GROWTH, FLOWERING AND FLOWERYIELD OF GLADIOLUS(*Gladiolus grandifloras* L.) var. Priscilla.**

#### **Abstract**

An experiment on *Gladiolus* was conducted during November 2021 to March 2022, in Horticulture Research Field, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, and Technology & Sciences, Prayagraj (U.P) India. The results of the investigation, regarding the performance of the 10 Treatments of *Gladiolus* i.e. T0 Control NPK (RDF)- 100:50:50Kg/ha, T1 Biocapsule 200ppm, T2 Biocapsule 400ppm, T3 Biocapsule 600ppm, T4 Nanochitosan 50ppm, T5 Nanochitosan 100ppm, T6 Nanochitosan 150ppm, T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm, T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm, T9 Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm to find out the best performance in terms of growth, flowering and flower yield. The experiment was conducted in Randomized Block design, where each treatment replicated thrice the results from the present investigation concluded that in terms of growth and yield treatment the treatment T7(Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm) was recorded with maximum number of flower spike (4.71lakhspike/ha) & corms yield (4.81laks/ha)The treatment T7 was also recorded with highest net profit (3023506) with maximum cot beneit ratio (3.85). whereas in terms of shelf life the treatment T8Nanochitosan 100ppm&Biocapsule 400ppm recorded with maximum shelf life.

**Keywords:** *Nanochitosan, Biocapsule, Priscilla.*

#### **Introduction**

*Gladiolus* (*Gladiolus grandiflorus* L.) is an ornamental bulbous plant native to South Africa, known as Sward lily belongs to monocot family Iridaceae, having approximately one hundred and fifty known species. It has its natural habitat in the Mediterranean regions

*Gladiolus* is one of the most important bulbous cut flowers in the flower industry. It occupies the fifth position in the international floriculture trade. It has great economic value as a cut flower and for decoration and known as queen amongst the bulbous flower. It is called queen of bulbous flowers for its excellent aesthetic value and display life (Bhattacharjee and De, 2005). It is among the leading cut flowers and occupies eighth position in international cut flower trade (Ahmad *et al.*, 2008).

Nanochitosan has broad antimicrobial activity against fungal pathogens however, the bulk size limits its solubility which affects the antimicrobial property. Chitosan nanoparticles have great potential over the bulk counter parts as size can alter several properties compare to bulk material. The exclusive properties of these materials, such as a large surface area and greater reactivity, have also raised concerns about adverse effects on environmental health.

Biocapsules are important because it involves encapsulation of the desired microorganisms in a gelatin capsule for its delivery to the crops for the enhanced soil nutrient solubilization, enhanced growth and yield. One-gram capsules are very efficient as it contains the microbial

**Comment [H1]:** Check your RDF. Its different

**Comment [H2]:** Calculate the profit and C:B ratio

**Comment [H3]:** Add some references

**Comment [H4]:** Rephrase this sentence

**Comment [H5]:** Are you serious? Why is there no reference for it? A brief intro of nanochitosan is required

population equivalent to what is present in a one-kg pack of powder-based biofertilizer or a one-litre bottle. Also, as these microbial strains are retained in the dormant stage, there is no issue of their viable loss in room temperatures as is the case with many liquid-based bio formulations. It consists of a carrier medium rich in living microorganisms. When applied to seed, soil or living plants, it increases soil nutrients or makes them biologically available. Biocapsules contain different types of fungi, root bacteria or other microorganism. They form a mutually beneficial or symbiotic relationship with host plants as they grow in the soil. Increase the nitrogen and phosphorus available to plants more naturally than other fertilizers. They do not pollute the soil or the environment, whereas chemical fertilizers often result in too much phosphate and nitrogen in the soil.

Biocapsule, a bio-fertilizer technology developed by the IISR (Indian institute of spices Research). It uses a select combination of beneficial microorganisms such as Trichoderma, Pseudomonas and Bacillus. They form a mutually beneficial microorganism in a gletin capsule for its delivery to the crops for the enhanced soil nutrient solubilization, enhanced growth, and yield. One-gram capsules are very efficient as it contains the microbial population equivalent to what is present in a one-kg pack of powder-based biofertilizer or a one- litre bottle.

**Comment [H6]:** Institute and Spices initials should be capital.

**Comment [H7]:** Take it to the starting of para and make it introduction to biocapsule. Make sure to add some references to it.

**Comment [H8]:** Duplicate sentence

## Materials and Methods

An Experiment on Gladiolus was conducted throughout Nov 2021 to March 2022, in horticulture research field, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, and Technology & Sciences Prayagraj (U.P) India.

The results of the investigation, concerning the performance of Nanochitosan and Biocapsule in the 10 treatments i.e. To Control (NPK): 120:150:150 Kg/ha, T<sub>1</sub> Biocapsule 200ppm, T<sub>2</sub> Biocapsule 400ppm, T<sub>3</sub> Biocapsule 600ppm, T<sub>4</sub> Nanochitosan 50ppm, T<sub>5</sub> Nanochitosan 50ppm, T<sub>6</sub> Nanochitosan 100ppm, T<sub>7</sub> Nanochitosan 150ppm, T<sub>8</sub> Nanochitosan 50ppm + Biocapsule 200ppm, T<sub>9</sub> Nanochitosan 100ppm + Biocapsule 400ppm, T<sub>8</sub> Nanochitosan 150ppm + Biocapsule 600ppm. To find out the best performance in terms of growth, yield and quality. The experiment was conducted in Randomized

**Comment [H9]:** These are treatments not results. Make sure to remove the word result and ad simply write, " the treatments consist of 1,2,3 and so on.

**Comment [H10]:** Rephrase the sentence

**Comment [H11]:** Replace were with "with"

Block design, where each treatment replicated thrice. The mean (maximum and minimum) temperature was 37.98°C and 24.21°C respectively, mean (maximum and minimum) relative humidity was 82.16 percent and 45.26 percent during the crop growing season. The experimental soil was sandy loam in texture, nearly neutral in soil reaction (pH 7.1), low inorganic carbon (0.318%), medium in available N (100 Kg/ha), medium available P (50 Kg/ha) and medium available K (50 Kg/ha). Fertilizers were applied in the form of urea, single super phosphate and murate of potash, respectively. The field beds were prepared and the seeds have been directly sown with respective spacing and covered by soil. The observation regarding yield were recorded after harvesting of crop.

**Comment [H12]:** Seeds or corms?

## Results and Discussions

### Growth parameters

Data pertaining to growth parameters which are Day to first flowering, Plant height, Number of leaves (at last harvesting), Number of shoots per corm were recorded and tabulated in Table.

**Comment [H13]:** Table number not mentioned

**Table-1: Performance of Nanochitosan and Biocapsules on plant height, no of leaves, No of shoots of gladiolus.**

Notation	Treatments	Plant height 30(DAS)	Plant height 60(DAS)	Plant height 90(DAS)	Number of leaves	Number of shoots
T0	CONTROL-NPK (RDF) – 100:50:50 Kg/ha	19.47	51.20	89.15	6.56	1.60
T1	Biocapsule 200ppm	22.45	59.96	95.23	7.84	1.93
T2	Biocapsule 400ppm	28.25	57.73	90.63	7.27	1.87
T3	Biocapsule 600ppm	30.05	49.90	97.46	6.95	2.00
T4	Nanochitosan 50ppm	30.12	68.83	95.44	7.36	1.53
T5	Nanochitosan 100ppm	29.19	73.51	85.65	7.58	1.80
T6	Nanochitosan 150ppm	28.27	63.44	103.70	6.68	1.47
T7	Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm	29.17	69.72	107.35	7.93	2.47
T8	Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm	31.59	89.84	113.17	8.52	2.20
T9	Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm	29.19	89.86	102.02	8.23	1.74
	F test	S	S	S	S	s
	S.Ed(±)	0.52	0.72	0.91	0.26	0.15
	C.V.	2.29	1.32	1.13	4.22	9.60
	C.Dat5%	1.09	1.09	1.99	0.54	0.31

**Comment [H14]:** Initials of quantitative characters are capital and somewhere they are small. Make sure to follow one pattern.

#### Number of shoots

The maximum number of shoots (2.47) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm, followed by the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm and minimum number of shoots was recorded in the treatment T6 Nanochitosan 150ppm (1.47).

**Comment [H15]:** Spelling mistake

Combined treatment of biofertilizer with organic manure was found to improve shoot growth with least number of days taken to emergence of shoots (Vikashkumar et al, 2017). It is due to increase in nutrient uptake, photosynthetic activities so increase vegetative growth of plant.

**Comment [H16]:** Why not in italics?

**Comment [H17]:** Scientific evidence???

#### Plant Height (30DAS)

The maximum height of plant after 30DAS (31.59cm) in the treatment T8

Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm followed by the treatment T3 Biocapsule 600ppm (30.05cm) and minimum height of plant was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha (19.47cm).

**Comment [H18]:** What sort of control is it? Moreover somewhere it is 100:50:50 here it is written 120:150:150

Increase in plant height and vegetative characters might be due to the fact that nitrogen is a constituent of protein which is essential for the formation of protoplasm thus affecting the cell division and cell enlargement and ultimately resulting in better vegetative growth. The improvement in plant height might be due to enhanced photosynthetic and other metabolic activities for cell division and elongation.

**Comment [H19]:** No scientific evidence or reference missing. Add proper references

#### Plant Height (60DAS)

The maximum height of plant after 60DAS (89.86cm) in the treatment T9 Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm followed by the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm (89.84cm) and minimum height of plant was recorded in the treatment T3 Biocapsule 600ppm (49.90cm). Nano Chitosan (CHT) has been proven to stimulate plant growth and plant height in various horticultural commodities. (Massimo Malerba et al 2016). It is due to increase Gibberellic acid (GAs), as GA is mainly responsible for shoot elongation.

**Comment [H20]:** spelling

**Comment [H21]:** spelling

**Comment [H22]:** reference?

#### Plant height (90DAS)

The maximum height of plant after 90DAS (113.17cm) in the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm and minimum height of plant was recorded in the treatment T5 Nanochitosan 100ppm (85.65cm). Dhawale et al., 2011 concluded that the plant height may also be due to balance C:N ratio, abundant supply of available nutrients from soil with comparatively lesser retention in roots and more translocation to aerial parts for protoplasmic proteins and synthesis of other compounds.

#### Number of leaves (at last harvesting)

The maximum number of leaves (8.52) in the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm followed by the treatment T9 Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm (8.23), T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200 ppm (7.93).

T1 Biocapsule 200ppm (7.84), T5 Nanochitosan 100ppm (7.58), T4 Nanochitosan 50ppm (7.36).

Leaf number is not affected by the application of nanochitosan. It is regulated by a complex interaction of various genes whose expression is modulated by growth hormones. Ethylene controls the leaf number by regulating leaf abscission and inhibition of ethylene action reduces the event of abscission (Seilet al. 2011).

**Comment [H23]:** There is no reference for it. Kindly mention interaction of genes that affects the growth.

#### Yield parameters

Data pertaining to yield parameters which are Days to first flowering, Weight of spike (g), Flower diameter (cm), Flower length (cm), Number of flower spikes per plant, Number of corms per plant, Spike yield per ha (lakhs), Number of corms yield per ha (lakhs) were recorded and tabulated in Table

**Comment [H24]:** Quote table number

**Table-2a: Performance of Nanochitosan and Biocapsules on Days to first flowering, Weight of spike(g), Flower diameter (cm), Flower length (cm) ,Number of flower spikes per plant, of gladiolus.**

Comment [H25]: Initials of qualitative traits

Notation	Treatments	Days to first flowering	Weight of spike(g)	Flower diameter(cm)	Flower length(cm)	No of flower spikes per plant.
T0	CONTROL-NPK (RDF) – 100:50:50 Kg/ha	117.09	65.70	7.51	7.55	
T1	Biocapsule 200ppm	110.06	68.26	7.50	6.05	1.93
T2	Biocapsule 400ppm	105.03	69.96	9.06	7.50	1.87
T3	Biocapsule 600ppm	108.04	67.43	6.71	6.68	2.00
T4	Nanochitosan 50ppm	99.00	69.15	7.48	7.25	1.53
T5	Nanochitosan 100ppm	88.00	71.66	8.60	7.83	1.80
T6	Nanochitosan 150ppm	115.07	75.75	8.17	7.39	1.47
T7	Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm	84.08	79.21	9.47	9.44	2.47
T8	Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm	95.06	76.23	10.20	9.83	2.20
T9	Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm	93.05	71.83	8.83	10.46	1.74
	F test	S	S	S	S	s
	S.Ed(±)	0.84	0.69	0.26	0.26	0.15
	C.V.	1.01	1.18	3.79	3.96	9.60
	C.Dat5%	1.76	1.45	0.54	0.54	0.31

### Days to first flowering

The minimum days to first flowering (84.08) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50 ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm and maximum days to first flowering was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha(117.09). Gonzalez et al., 2010 concluded that Nanochitosan treatment decreases days to first flower emergence. Application of Nanochitosan along with the recommended doses of fertilizers included early initiation of flower bud. It might be due to formation of Indole acetic acid and enhanced nitrogenase activity and early flowering.

Comment [H26]: Et al not italic

Comment [H27]: Where is the reference

### Weight of spike(g)

The maximum weight of spike(79.21gm) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm&Biocapsule 200ppm and minimum weight of spike was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha(65.70gm).

Biofertilizer strain of *Bacillus subtilis* A13 increased weight of flower in dahlia and carnation and another strain WW27 in celosia and carnation **Broadbent et al.(1997)**.

**Comment [H28]:** Is this your control then what is 100:50:50

### Flower diameter(cm)

The maximum flower diameter (10.20cm) in the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm&Biocapsule 400ppm and minimum flower diameters was recorded in the treatment T3 Biocapsule 300ppm(6.71cm).

The most efficient use of photo assimilates (C/N:1.22) and highest flower ,flower diameter and weight,soil and plant nitrogen content with 60kg N,with *Azospirillum* treated during third month after planting and 1000ppm **Ravichandran et al(1991)**. This finding was concluded by **Mondal et al., 2012**. The nanochitosan treatment increases might be due to enhanced photosynthesis accumulation of carbohydrates and favourable effect on vegetative growth which increased the flower diameter.

### Flower length(cm)

The maximum flower length(10.46cm) in the treatment T9Nanochitosan 150ppm&Biocapsule 600ppm and minimum flower length was recorded in the treatment T1 Biocapsule 200ppm(6.05cm)

It might be due to the growth promoted by nitrogen and better mobilization, solubilization of phosphate and better uptake of N and P as well as micronutrients like Zn, which is precursor of auxin which improved vegetative growth. Increase in supply of nitrogen which in turn increased synthesis of amino-acid and chlorophyll formation and better carbohydrates transformation resulted into better growth. Nitrogen helped in increasing amount of assimilates that are needed for improvement in length of spike; thus, increased the flower bearing portion with number of florets on the spike. **Mishra (1997)** reported increased number of florets per spike in *Gladiolus* with the application of *Azotobacter*.

**Comment [H29]:** Why is there no reference?

### No of flower spikes per plant.

The maximum spike length(84.89cm) in the treatment T7Nanochitosan 50ppm&Biocapsule 200ppm and minimum spike length was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha(64.77). Inoculated biofertilizers can beneficial in crops and ornamental plants like roe,jasmine,chrysanthemum,carnation,marigold ,aster,tuberose,gladiolus due to better root development,floral stalk production **Bhattacharya et al.,(1994)**. Increase in supply of nitrogen which in turn increased synthesis of amino-acid and chlorophyll formation and better carbohydrates transformation resulted into better growth.

**Comment [H30]:** Which is this crop?

**Comment [H31]:** Rephrase and give reference

**Comment [H32]:** Why different brackets are used?

**Comment [H33]:** Rephrase and give proper reference

**Table-2 b: Performance of Nanochitosan and Biocapsules on Number of corms per plant, Spike yield per ha (lakhs), Number of corms yield per ha (lakhs) of gladiolus.**

Notation	Treatments	Number of corms per plant	Spike yield per ha (lakhs)	Number of corms yield per ha (lakhs)
T0	CONTROL-NPK (RDF) – 100:50:50 Kg/ha	1.23	1.91	2.04
T1	Biocapsule 200ppm	1.47	1.83	2.44
T2	Biocapsule 400ppm	1.33	1.99	2.21
T3	Biocapsule 600ppm	1.51	2.33	2.51
T4	Nanochitosan 50ppm	1.45	2.21	2.41
T5	Nanochitosan 100ppm	1.81	2.41	3.01
T6	Nanochitosan 150ppm	1.91	3.48	3.18
T7	Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm	2.89	4.71	4.81
T8	Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm	2.51	2.44	4.18
T9	Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm	2.05	2.54	3.41
	<b>F test</b>	S	S	S
	<b>S.Ed(±)</b>	0.15	0	0.15
	<b>C.V.</b>	10.42	2.96	5.98
	<b>C.Dat5%</b>	0.32	0.42	0.31

Comment [H34]: Make them uniform

#### Number of corms per plant

The maximum number of corms per plant (2.89) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm and minimum number of corms per plant (1.23) was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150 Kg/ha (1.23).

The combined inoculation of gladiolus corms with azotobacter and phosphorous solubilising bacteria corm and cormel weight and increased propagation coefficient (Dubey *et al* (2005)). This may be due to ability of biofertilizers to produce growth promoting substances such as IAA and gibberellins like substances viz., vitamins and riboflavin's etc. which might have helped in increasing size and weight of corms and cormels.

#### Spike yield per ha (lakhs)

The maximum number of flower spikes yield per hectare (4.71) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm and minimum number of flower spikes yield per hectare (1.83) was recorded in the treatment T1 Biocapsule 200ppm.

Comment [H35]: This reference defines which line?

Hebaet *al.* 2017, Treatment of wheat plants grown on sandy soil with nano chitosan-NPK fertilizer induced significant increases in harvest index, crop index and mobilization index of the determined wheat yield variables, as compared with control yield variables of wheat plants treated with normal non-fertilized wheat plants with the ratio of 23.5% (130 days compared with 170 days for yield production from date of sowing).

Comment [H36]: Variable or variety?

### Number of corms yield per ha(lakhs)

The maximum number of corms yield per hectare(4.81) in the treatment T7Nanochitosan 50ppm&Biocapsule 200ppm followed by the treatment T8 Nanochitoan 100ppm &Biocapsule 400ppm minimum number of corms was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha(2.04). Evaluated the potential of using chitosan on cereal crops in the face of climate change and demonstrates that chitosan is highly effective against the most dangerous diseases and pathogens for cereals. Furthermore, it also contributes to improving yield and chlorophyll content, as well as some plant growth parameters. Joanna kociiecka *et al*(2021).

Comment [H37]: Make clear of your control

Comment [H38]: Why name is in italic?

### Quality parameters

Data pertaining to quality parameters which are Spike length and floret number, Floret size, Shelf life were recorded and tabulated in Table-3.

Notation	Treatments	Spike length	floret number	Floret size	Shelf life
<b>T0</b>	CONTROL-NPK (RDF) – 100:50:50 Kg/ha	64.77	9.57	9.09	8.33
<b>T1</b>	Biocapsule 200ppm	67.26	11.42	8.28	9.89
<b>T2</b>	Biocapsule 400ppm	70.77	10.06	8.36	8.89
<b>T3</b>	Biocapsule 600ppm	75.07	9.96	9.43	8.11
<b>T4</b>	Nanochitosan 50ppm	73.75	10.57	8.31	6.95
<b>T5</b>	Nanochitosan 100ppm	69.26	10.54	8.27	8.22
<b>T6</b>	Nanochitosan 150ppm	80.89	11.47	8.95	7.11
<b>T7</b>	Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm	84.89	11.48	9.09	10.06
<b>T8</b>	Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm	76.50	11.47	9.13	10.22
<b>T9</b>	Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm	71.88	11.43	9.66	9.89
	F test	S	S	S	S
	S.Ed(±)	0.69	0.15	0.26	0.26
	C.V.	1.15	1.69	3.57	3.61

	C.Dat5%	1.45	0.31	0.54	0.54
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### Spike length

The maximum spike length (84.89cm) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm and minimum spike length was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha (64.77). Nitrogen helped in increasing amount of assimilates that are needed for improvement in length of spike; thus, increased the flower bearing portion with number of florets on the spike. **Mishra (1997)** reported increased number of florets per spike in Gladiolus with the application of Azotobacter.

### floret number

The maximum number of floret (11.48) in the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm followed by the treatment T8 Nanochitoan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm (11.47), T9 Nanochitoan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm (11.43), T6 Nanochitoan 150ppm (11.47), T1 Biocapsule 200ppm (11.42) and minimum number of floret per plant was recorded in the treatment T0 control NPK (RDF)-120:150:150Kg/ha (9.57). Results obtained in the present experiment suggest that, use of biofertilizer with reduced dose of nitrogen significantly influenced the growth, flowering and yield of gladiolus. The growth parameters like number of leaves, plant height, number of florets per spike, flower yield, corms yield **P.D. Dalveet et al., (2009)**.

### Floret size

The maximum floret size (9.66) in the treatment T9 Nanochitosan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm followed by the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm (9.13) and minimum floret size was recorded in the treatment T5 Nanochitosan 100ppm (8.27).

A combined application of phosphorous solubilising bacteria, Azotobacter and azospirillum in marigold, produced with maximum plant height, number of branches, flower size and yield when compared with single application of these biofertilizers and uninoculated plants. **Mathew et al., (2003)**.

### Shelf life

The maximum shelf life (10.22) in the treatment T8 Nanochitosan 100ppm & Biocapsule 400ppm followed by the treatment T7 Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm (10.06), T9 Nanochitoan 150ppm & Biocapsule 600ppm (9.89), T1 Biocapsule 200ppm (9.89), minimum number of shelf life was recorded in the treatment T4 Nanochitoan 50ppm (6.95).

Longer vase life with more number of florets, longer vase life might be attributed to the better overall food and nutrient status under these treatments. Phosphorus participating in the skeleton of plasma membrane, nucleic acid and co-enzymes regulates metabolic activity of cut spikes by lowering the respiration activity and dehydration thereby increasing post harvest character (**Lodhiet. al. 1991**).

### Summary and Conclusion

The results from the present investigation it is concluded that in terms of growth and flowering and flower yield of gladiolus. The results from the present investigation concluded that the treatment T7 (Nanochitosan 50ppm & Biocapsule 200ppm) was recorded with maximum number of flower spike (4.71 lakh spike/ha) & corms yield (4.81 lakh/ha). The

treatment T7 was also recorded with highest net profit (3023506) with maximum cost benfitratio (3.85).

**Comment [H39]:** Where have you calculated the net profit?

**Comment [H40]:** Where is cost benefit ratio calculated?

UNDER PEER REVIEW

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