

Cluster demonstration on INM in Dragon Fruit at farmer field of Aizawl District Mizoram

Abstract

The cluster demonstration of dragon fruit at Muthi & Durtlang Village of Aizawl District has demonstrated under PKVY Programme in the year 2019. A total of 30 farmers were demonstrated for that KVK has provided altogether 1000 nos. of cutting from 2-3 years old strong and dark green healthy (damage free & pest free) and 300 nos. RCC pole 100 mm concrete post with the height of 2 m of selected beneficiaries. Each plant was fed 15-20 kg with organic inputs well decomposed FYM or poultry manure, coir compost and vermicompost along with bio-fertilizers and recommended dose of fertilizer: (500: 300:250 NPK and 100 each of Azotobacter, Phosphate Solubilizing and Potash Solubilizing Bacteria were applied to each plant g/plant/year.) Applied in three doses just before flowering (in April), fruit developing stage (July -August) and after harvesting time (in December). The results revealed that there were significant differences in term of vine length (196.26cm), vine thickness (19.03cm), number of vines per plant (5.98) over the farmers practices which was vine length (182.23cm), vine thickness (17.95cm), number of vines per plant (5.14) The results revealed that there were significant differences over farmer practices as influenced by technology demonstration treatment in both the demonstration year. The demonstrated technologies recorded average yield of 80.43 q/ha which was 18.50 percent higher than the obtained with farmer's practices of 67.87 q/ha. The demonstrated field gave higher mean gross return (₹12,64,500 /ha) and mean net returns (₹10,31,250 /ha) with average benefit cost ratio of 1.14 compared to benefit cost ratio of 1.04 over farmer practices. The results highlighted the fact that yield and economics of dragon fruit can be enhanced by the adoption of recommended technology

Key word: Cluster demonstration, dragon fruit, manure, fertilizer, biofertilizer, integrated, economic

Introduction:

The legend of the dragon fruit says that the fruit was created by fire-breathing dragons. By eating the dragon fruit, it was believed that one became empowered with the same strength and ferocity of a dragon. Other stories say that the dragon fruit looks like a dragon's egg". The dragon fruit (*Hylocereus* sp.), an exotic and super fruit crop recently introduced from Thailand and became very popular in Mizoram. Fruit has very attractive colour and mellow mouth melting pulp with black colour edible seed embedded in the pulp along with tremendous nutritive property which attracts the growers. It is a climbing vine, long day plant with beautiful night blooming flower that is nicknamed as "**Noble Woman**" or "**Queen of the Night**". The fruit is also known as **Pitaya** because of the bracts or scales on the fruit skin which meaning "the scaly fruit. Regarding different uses of Dragon fruit, young stems are edible as well as fresh flower buds that are eaten as vegetables, while dried ones are used for homemade medicine. besides this it is also taken in the form of juice, jam,

jelly, ice cream or preserves as well as fresh table fruit. Mizoram is gaining popularity as a commercial crop because of its remunerative cash crops, highly nutritional and medicinal properties believed that its consumption to help in fighting free radicals preventing cell damage & cancer due to rich in phytonutrients which provides sufficient antioxidants. Dragon fruit are rich in antioxidants It is rich with beta carotene, lycopene, vitamin E vitamin C, phosphorus and calcium helps to develop strong bones, teeth and skin [6] and contain essential fatty acids, i.e., 48% linoleic acid and 1.5% linolenic acid in black seeds [15]. It is a potential source of betalins for the food industries [16]. It is being grown commercially in Israel, Vietnam, Taiwan, Nicaragua, Australia and the United State. The biggest advantage of this crop is that once planted, it will grow for 20 years and one hectare could accommodate 1000 (CHT) to 2000 dragon fruit plants. It produces fruit in the second year after planting and attain in full production within five years. It is considered as fruit of future (S.P. Chakma 2014) Owing of the wonderful quality of fruit coupled with excellence climatic condition as well as minimal horticultural practices required dragon fruit cultivation in Aizawl District Mizoram is gaining popularity among farming community and Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare recognized dragon fruit of Aizawl and Kolasib District of Mizoram as 'One district one product'. There are commonly four type dragon fruit grown among of them most imporatat are *Hylocereus undatus* and *Hylocereus polyrhizus*. (The most common four type's dragon fruit based on their colour are; 1. ***Hylocereus undatus***: White flesh with pink skin and many small black seeds. 2. ***Hylocereus polyrhizus***: Red flesh with pink skin and many small black seeds. 3. ***Hylocereus costaricensis***: Violet red flesh with pink skin and many small black seeds. 4. ***Hylocereus (Selenicereus) megalanthus***: White flesh with pink skin and many small black seeds).

Farmers of Mizoram are gaining the much more knowledge about the cultivation of dragon fruit and the area under the dragon fruit will go too increased in future days because of its low requirement of water and minimal tillage practices. But, the information on the use of integrated nutrient management in dragon fruit is scanty. Therefore, the present frontline demonstration was taken up by Krishi Vigyan Kendra Aizawl at farmers filed of tough terrain of Aizawl District Mizoram India to conducted field demonstration of organic practices on growth, yield and economics of dragon fruit in 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Methods and materials

The cluster demonstration of dragon fruit at Muthi & Durtlang Village of Aizawl District has demonstrated under PKVY Programme in the year 2019. A total of 30 farmers were demonstrated for that KVK has provided altogether 1000 nos. of cutting from 2-3 years old strong and dark green healthy (damage free & pest free) and 300 nos. RCC pole 100 mm concrete post with the height of 2 m of selected beneficiaries. To prevent diseases especially the rots, cutting was treated with fungicides and cured in a cool, dry area for 5-7 days before planting. The treated cut piece with slanted end of 30-40 cm long and with good eyes, which were covered by strong thorns. Piled up these cutting two days before the planting 4 cutting were planted in pit with size 60 x 60 x 60 cm at spacing on 2 m x 2 m these pit media consisted of the top soil (1:1:2) enriched with organic inputs like farmyard manure, poultry manure, coir compost and vermi-compost along with bio-fertilizers. Plant was supported 100 mm concrete post, with the height of 2 m and buried 40 cm for each supporting pole and made sure to cover with soil straw. These cutting was tied properly for vertical growth. Each

plant was fed 15-20 kg with organic inputs well decomposed FYM or poultry manure, coir compost and vermicompost along with bio-fertilizers and recommended dose of fertilizer: (500: 300:250 NPK and 100 each of Azotobacter, Phosphate Solubilizing and Potash Solubilizing Bacteria were applied to each plant g/plant/year.) Applied in three doses just before flowering (in April), fruit developing stage (July -August) and after harvesting time (in December). The Dragon fruit plants are fast growing vines and produce thicker dense of branches during the initial stage. The lateral buds and branches was pruned to grow towards stands. Once the vines reached up to the top of the stands the branches was then allowed to grow. The removal of tip of main stem was done to allow growth of new shoots to grow laterally and climb at the ring to form an umbrella like structure of vines where flowers was emanated and develop into fruits which would induce lateral branching. Management of orchard and awareness about other good horticultural practices for providing technical guidance from time to time given by KVK scientist to the farmers. The farmers were highly fascinated by the new fruit crop and showed lots of enthusiasm for learning the technical know-how of this fruit crop. The fruit is ready for first harvested within 15-18 months after planting. Generally flowering start in May-June and bear fruit from August to December months. Fruit become ready to harvest after one month flowering. Plant growth and development parameters viz. vine length (cm), vine thickness (cm), number of vines per plant by measuring scale and counting were used for recording the observations; of fruit, Single fruit weight and yield were measured by weighing method, yield was measured by the whole plant. Number of fruits was counted. The single fruit weight was investigated by randomly selecting 10% of the fruits collected in the experimental plot.

Result and discussion

Growth Attributes

The effects of technology demonstration treatment on the growth attributes parameters are shown in (Table 1) The results revealed that there were significant differences in term of vine length (196.26cm), vine thickness (19.03cm), number of vines per plant (5.98) over the farmers practices which was vine length (182.23cm), vine thickness (17.95cm), number of vines per plant (5.14) The results revealed that there were significant differences over farmer practices as influenced by technology demonstration treatment in both the demonstration year.

Kumar et al. (2015) reported that the complete dose of fertilizers integrated of inorganic, organic and biofertilizer might have triggered the maximum potential of photosynthesis in the plants and ultimately producing the higher values in terms of yield related attributes.

S.P. chakma et.al. (2019) and R.C. Laldusangi and Debashis Mandal (2021) in dragon fruit.

Yield and yield attributes parameter:

The yield characters play an essential role in identifying the treatments that are potential to satisfy the farmer's needs. The technology demonstration results revealed that the yield and yield attributing parameters were significantly influenced in compare to farmers practices (Table 2 &3).

The results revealed that FLD recorded higher yield as compared to farmer's practices over the two years of study. The demonstrated technologies recorded average yield of 80.43 q/ha which was 18.50 percent higher than the obtained with farmer's practices of 67.87 q/ha. In

spite of increase in production yield attributed parameter also influenced significantly over the farmers practices. P. Roshani et.al. (2019) Reported that the exogenous application of chemical fertilizers directly shows response on yield attributing factors by increasing the immediate nutrient uptake by plants and showing the response in terms of improved cell division, elongation, vegetative growth and in turn the economic growth. The biofertilizers help to mobilise the nutrients and make them easily available to plants. The integrated application of biofertilizers and inorganic fertilizer might have increased the availability of NPK and also improved the fertility status of soil, that in turn helped the plant in improving the water uptake, proper aeration and productivity due to which yield and its attributing characters might have increased. The experimental findings are in accordance with Vithwel and Kanaujia (2013) in carrot, Natalidini et al. (2017) in arrow root, S.P. chakma et.al. (2019) and R.C. Laldusangi and Debashis Mandal (2021) in dragon fruit.

Economic

The inputs and output prices of commodities prevailed during each year of demonstrations were taken for calculating cost of cultivation, gross return, net return and benefit cost ratio (Table 3). The initial establishment cost is little high in the dragon fruit especially for the construction of trellis but once the plants are established, the fruits can be harvested continuously upto 20 years. After establishment of the crop, only minimum expenses are required for maintenance of the dragon fruit plantation (<https://icar.org.in/node/4462>). The investment on production by adopting improved technologies with a mean value of ₹ 10,50,000/ha against farmers practices where the cost of cultivation with an average of ₹ 10,50,000/ha. The cultivation of dragon fruit under demonstration technologies gave higher net return of ₹. 1,56,450/ha as compared to ₹.3050 over farmers practices in the corresponding years. The average benefit cost ratio of demonstration technology was 1.14 while farmers practices calculated 1.01.. This may be due to higher yield obtained under improved technologies compared to local check (farmers practices). This finding is in corroboration with the finding of Mokidue et al. (2011), Tomar (2010), Balai et al. (2013).

Table 1: Effect of Technology Demonstration on the average growth parameters of dragon fruits.

Year	2018-19 (a)			2019-20 (b)		
Treatment	Vine length (cm)	No. of vine	Vine diameter (cm)	Vine length (cm)	No. of vine	Vine diameter (cm)
Technology Demonstration	95.26	3.01	11.03	196.26	5.98	19.03
Farmers Practices	74.23	2.80	8.83	182.23	5.14	17.95

Table 2: Effect of Technology Demonstration on the yield attributing characters of dragon fruits.

Year	2018-19 (a)			2019-20 (b)		
Treatment	No. of	Fruit	Fruit size (cm)	No. of	Fruit	Fruit size (cm)

	fruit /pillar	weight (g)	Length	Breadth	fruit /pillar	weight (g)	Length	Breadth
Technology Demonstration	27	254	9.1	7.2	41.6	274	9.19	7.4
Farmers Practices	20	242	8.2	7.0	31	249	8.4	7.1S

Table 3: Effect of Technology Demonstration on average yield and economic of demonstration on dragon fruit.

	Yield (qt/ha)	% Increase over farmer practices	Gross cost ₹/ha	Gross income ₹/ha	Net Return ₹/ha	B:C
Technology Demonstration	80.43	18.50	10,50,000	12,64,500	1,56,450	1.14
Farmers Practices	67.87		10,00,000	10,31,250	3050	1.03

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