

## Effect of Trichocapsules and different organic manures on yield and quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.) cv. Winter dawn

---

### ABSTRACT

The garden strawberry is a widely grown hybrid species of the genus *Fragaria*, collectively known as the strawberries, which are cultivated worldwide for their fruit. The fruit is widely appreciated for its characteristic aroma, bright red colour, juicy texture, and sweetness. It is consumed in large quantities, either fresh or in such prepared foods as jam, juice, pies, ice cream, milkshakes, and chocolates. The present investigation was done to understand the plant growth, fruit yield and quality of strawberry using different combinations of treatment using organic, inorganics and bio-fertilizers. The investigation was carried out at Horticultural Research Farm (HRF), Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), Prayagraj during the *Winter* season of 2022 with a view to identify the effects of different combinations of organics, inorganics and biofertilizers nutrition and its role in growth, yield and quality of fruit of strawberry Cultivar Winter drawn. The experiment was laid in Randomized block design with 10 treatments and 3 replications with different combination in Trichocapsules (Biofertilizers) and application of organic nutrition. The study showed positive responses of strawberry Cv. Winter Dawn to application of Trichocapsules in enhancing the vegetative growth, yield, quality of fruits and showed a better resistance to disease incidence. Based on growth, yield, quality parameters Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) was found best in this research experiment.

**Keywords:** Farmyard Manure, Vermicompost, Trichocapsules, Strawberry.

---

### INTRODUCTION

Strawberry botanically known as *Fragaria × ananassa* (Duch) is a widely grown hybrid species of the genus *Fragaria* (Manganaris *et al.*, 2014), collectively known as the strawberries, which are cultivated worldwide for their fruit. The fruit is widely appreciated for its characteristic aroma, bright red colour, juicy texture, and sweetness. It is consumed in large quantities, either fresh or in such prepared foods as jam, juice, pies, ice cream, milkshakes, and chocolates. Artificial strawberry flavourings and aromas are also widely used in products such as candy, soap, lip gloss, perfume, and many others. The garden strawberry was first bred in Brittany, France, in the 1750s via a cross of *Fragaria virginiana* from eastern North America and *Fragaria chiloensis*, which was brought from Chile (Anonymous, 2010). Cultivars of *Fragaria × ananassa* have replaced, in commercial production, the woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), which was the first strawberry species cultivated in the early 17th century (Martin, 2008). Greenhouses produce a small number of strawberries during the off season. The strawberry, regardless of its appearance, is classified as a dry, not a fleshy fruit. Botanically, it is not a berry; it is an aggregate-accessory fruit, the latter term meaning the fleshy part is derived not from the plant's ovaries but from the receptacle that holds the ovaries (Esau, 1977). Numerous dry achenes are attached to the outside of the fruit-flesh; they appear to be seeds but each is an ovary of a flower, with a seed inside Strawberry is an octoploid self-pollinated plant species with chromosome number  $2n=8x=56$  (Folta and Barbey, 2019). It is grown in temperate countries and biennial plant. The strawberry and its juice are freely

consumed for its great taste, nutritional benefit, and flavor content. At present its productivity is 8.9 t/ha fruit per year in world (Anonymous, 2021). As per National Institute of Nutrition (NIN, 2008), nutritional composition of beetroot constituted Moisture (91 %), Protein (1.7 g), Crude fibre (2.9 g), Carbohydrates (7.68 g), Calories (33 Kcal), Calcium (16 mg/100g), Phosphorus (24 mg/100g) and Iron (0.41 mg), Vitamin B<sub>3</sub> (0.386 mg/100g), Vitamin C (58.8 mg/100g) and Magnesium (13 mg/100g). Strawberries contain a modest amount of essential unsaturated fatty acids in the achene (seed) oil. Pelargonidin-3-glucoside is the major anthocyanin in strawberries and cyanidin-3-glucoside is found in smaller proportions. Although glucose seems to be the most common substituting sugar in strawberry anthocyanins, rutinose, arabinose, and rhamnose conjugates have been found in some strawberry cultivars (Giampieri *et al.*, 2012). The area under production of strawberry in India is estimated to be around 1.68 thousand hectares and production is 13.53 million metric tons. Haryana ranks first in strawberry production followed Maharashtra and Jammu Kashmir. (Source: NHB, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2020-21). Rahman *et al.* (2020) investigated the effects of different types of organic manure on the growth and yield of strawberry plants. They found that the application of cow manure, vermicompost, and poultry manure led to increased plant height, leaf area, and yield compared to control treatments. Similarly, another study by Islam *et al.* (2019) found that the application of vermicompost led to increased plant height, leaf area, and yield of strawberry plants. Strawberries are a heart-healthy fruit that can reduce inflammation, improve digestive health, and lower blood pressure. Unfortunately, their availability in local markets is limited due to low production. Organic agriculture can help mitigate global warming by sequestering carbon in soil. Trichocapsules, an encapsulated form of *Trichoderma harzianum* MTCC 5179, is a preferable alternative to chemical fertilizers as it contains organic materials that do not harm soil fertility or release harmful gases into the atmosphere. Trichocapsules can improve growth, root production, and nutrient mobilization while protecting crops against soil-borne pathogens. Additionally, Trichocapsules are easy to handle, transport, and store, making them an ecologically safe and sustainable choice. Gharibi *et al.* (2019) investigated the effects of different levels of *Trichoderma* fungus on the growth and yield of strawberry plants. They found that the application of *Trichoderma* led to increased plant height, leaf area, and yield compared to control treatments.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The present investigation was done to understand the effect of Trichocapsules and different organic manures on yield and quality of strawberry variety Winter dawn. The experiment was carried out at Horticultural Research Farm (HRF), Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute SHUATS, Prayagraj, U.P., during the *Rabi* season of 2022. The different combination doses of organic manures and Trichocapsules mentioned in table 1 and replicated thrice. Observations were recorded at different stages of growth periods. The data were statistically analysed by the method suggested by Fisher and Yates, 1963.

**Table 1 Details of different doses of Trichocapsules and organic manure.**

<b>Notation</b>	<b>Treatment Details</b>
T <sub>1</sub>	Control
T <sub>2</sub>	RDF
T <sub>3</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@400ppm
T <sub>4</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@200ppm
T <sub>5</sub>	Vermicompost (2.8t/ha)
T <sub>6</sub>	Vermicompost + Trichocapsules@400ppm
T <sub>7</sub>	Vermicompost + Trichocapsules@200ppm
T <sub>8</sub>	FYM (15t/ha)
T <sub>9</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@400ppm
T <sub>10</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@200ppm

**Table 2 Performance of different treatment combinations of Trichocapsules and organic manure on number of leaves and plant height of strawberry.**

Treatment symbol	Treatment Details	No of leaves (30DAP)	No of leaves (60DAP)	No of leaves (90 DAP)	No of leaves (120DAP)	Plant height (30DAP) (cm)	Plant height (60DAP) (cm)	Plant height (90DAP) (cm)	Plant height (120DAP) (cm)
T <sub>1</sub>	Control	2.83	4.5	8.92	10.08	4.58	5.38	5.5	6.93
T <sub>2</sub>	RDF	6.17	10	11.42	18	5.07	7.93	11.54	14.25
T <sub>3</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@400ppm	5.75	9.58	13.42	19.17	5.44	8.05	12.28	13.6
T <sub>4</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@200ppm	6.58	10.25	14.42	23.33	6.58	8.48	12	15
T <sub>5</sub>	Vermicompost (2.8t/ha)	6.33	11	12.67	20.67	5.67	7.48	11.27	13.67
T <sub>6</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@400ppm	8.92	16.17	19.5	26.33	8.53	11.3	13.93	18.13
T <sub>7</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@200ppm	7.67	14.92	16.5	24.92	7.68	10.72	12.95	17.23
T <sub>8</sub>	FYM (15t/ha)	6.33	11.83	15.25	20.42	7.08	8.79	12.18	15.55
T <sub>9</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@400ppm	7.5	12.58	13.33	23.58	6.32	9.88	11.45	16.82
T <sub>10</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@200ppm	5.83	10.58	15.17	20	6.79	9.44	12.14	16.08
<b>F-Test</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>S.E.(m) (±)</b>		<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>C.D. (5%)</b>		<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>C.V.</b>		<b>8.73</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>6.94</b>

Abbreviations used: **RDF**: Recommended doses of Fertilizers, **FYM**: Farmyard Manure

**Table 3 Performance of different treatment combinations of Trichocapsules and organic manure on plant spread of strawberry.**

Treatment symbol	Treatment Combination	Plant spread (30 DAP) (cm)		Plant spread (60 DAP) (cm)		Plant spread (90 DAP) (cm)		Plant spread (120 DAP) (cm)	
		E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S
T <sub>1</sub>	Control	6.42	6.28	9.05	8.98	14.1	14.02	18.45	18.39
T <sub>2</sub>	RDF	7.63	7.48	9.78	10.38	15.38	15.7	19.68	19.76
T <sub>3</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@400ppm	8.24	7.93	10.62	11.55	16.88	16.7	20.43	20.47
T <sub>4</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@200ppm	10.53	10.67	12.68	12.38	18	17.78	21.83	21.6
T <sub>5</sub>	Vermicompost (2.8t/ha)	8.85	7.99	10.82	10.34	16.74	16.58	18.88	18.65
T <sub>6</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@400ppm	12.73	13.83	17.17	17.39	22.53	22.19	26.23	26.28
T <sub>7</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@200ppm	12.55	13.07	16.75	16.53	20.96	21.33	23.3	25.18
T <sub>8</sub>	FYM (15t/ha)	11.42	10.74	15.69	16.27	19.25	18.21	23.69	20.87
T <sub>9</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@400ppm	11.68	10.62	15.58	15.52	19.02	18.85	21.85	21.74
T <sub>10</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@200ppm	12	11.95	15.26	15.6	16.67	17.93	19.46	19.07
<b>F-Test</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>S.E.(m) (±)</b>		<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>C.D. (5%)</b>		<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>C.V.</b>		<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Abbreviations used: **RDF**: Recommended doses of Fertilizers, **FYM**: Farmyard Manure

**Table 4 Performance of different treatment combinations of Trichocapsules and organic manure on yield parameters of strawberry.**

Treatment symbol	Treatment Details	Days to first flower initiation	Days to first fruiting	Days to first harvest duration	No of flowers/plant	No of fruits/plant	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit weight (g)	Total fruit production/plant (g/plant)	TSS [°Brix]	Acidity (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	Control	62.17	83.67	35.5	12.58	12.08	3.34	2.68	11.75	141.94	8.2	0.96
T <sub>2</sub>	RDF	60.58	81.08	34	15.58	15.08	3.68	3.23	18.25	275.21	8.47	0.94
T <sub>3</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@400ppm	60.17	80.75	32.58	17.08	16.67	3.76	3.5	22.29	371.57	8.67	0.91
T <sub>4</sub>	RDF + Trichocapsules@200ppm	54.67	76	31.17	19.67	19.17	4.23	3.61	26.11	500.53	9.97	0.71
T <sub>5</sub>	Vermicompost (2.8t/ha)	59	77.83	33.75	17.17	16.75	3.55	3.62	23.28	389.94	9.4	0.82
T <sub>6</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@400ppm	48	68.08	29.25	24.08	22.67	5.76	3.96	27.67	627.28	12	0.58
T <sub>7</sub>	Vermicompost+Trichocapsules@200ppm	49.33	69.75	29.67	21.67	20	5.4	3.77	25.97	519.4	11.2	0.61
T <sub>8</sub>	FYM (15t/ha)	53.83	74.5	30.58	19.58	18.08	4.71	3.61	27.12	490.33	10.4	0.63
T <sub>9</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@400ppm	56.67	77.75	29.83	20	17.5	5.03	3.5	29.08	508.9	9.47	0.82
T <sub>10</sub>	FYM + Trichocapsules@200ppm	53.33	75.5	29.67	17.08	16.5	4.54	3.44	30.23	498.8	8.7	0.73
<b>F-Test</b>		<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>S</b>
<b>S.E.(m) (±)</b>		<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>9.49</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>C.D. (5%)</b>		<b>0.64</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>28.19</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.02</b>
<b>C.V.</b>		<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>1.53</b>

Abbreviations used: **RDF**: Recommended doses of Fertilizers, **FYM**: Farmyard Manure

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A) Growth Parameters

Data from the table 2 and 3 depicts the growth parameters observed for strawberry.

#### 1. Total Number of leaves per plant

Maximum No of Leaves [8.92 (30DAP), 16.17 (60 DAP), 19.50 (90 DAP), 26.33 (120 DAP)] was recorded in treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [2.83 (30 DAP), 4.50 (60 DAP), 8.92 (90 DAP), 10.08 (120 DAP)].

#### 2. Plant height

Maximum plant Height [8.53 (30 DAP), 11.30 (60 DAP), 13.93 (90 DAP), 18.13 (120 DAP)] was recorded in treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [4.58 (30 DAP), 5.38 (60 DAP), 5.50(90 DAP), 6.93 (120 DAP)].

#### 3. Plant spread (cm)

Maximum Plant Spread [E-W= 26.23 cm] [N-S=26.28 cm] (120 DAP)] was recorded in treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [E-W= 18.45 cm] [N-S= 18.39 cm] (120 DAP)]. Effect of treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) recorded the maximum plant spread [E-W= 12.73] [N-S=13.38] (30DAP), [E-W= 17.17 cm] [N-S=17.39 cm] (60 DAP) [E-W= 25.53 cm] [N-S=22.19 cm] (90 DAP), [E-W= 26.23 cm] [N-S=26.28 cm] (120 DAP)] over all other treatments where-as Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [E-W= 6.42] [N-S= 6.28](30 DAP), [E-W= 9.05 cm] [N-S= 8.98 cm] (60 DAP), [E-W= 14.10 cm] [N-S= 14.02 cm](90 DAP), E-W= 18.55 cm] [N-S= 18.39 cm] (120 DAP)] was found having significantly minimum plant spread. Organic manures provide a slow, steady release of nutrients to plants, improving soil structure, increasing water-holding capacity, nutrient retention, and aeration. This enhances the development of roots, leading to more leaves in the strawberry plant. Organic manures also contain beneficial microorganisms that break down organic matter in the soil, releasing nutrients that can be easily absorbed by plants, improving soil health, plant immunity, and promoting more vigorous growth. Similar results have also been reported by Singh *et al.*, (2008); Uddin *et al.*, (2014); Pokhrel *et al.*, (2018); Soni *et al.*, (2018); Sahana *et al.*, (2020); Singh and Sadawarti (2021); Yashasvi *et al.*, (2021) and Singh *et al.*, (2022) in Strawberry.

### B) Phenological characters

Data from the table 4 depicts the phenological characters observed for strawberry.

#### 1. Days to flower bud initiation and Days to first flowering

Minimum number of days for flower bud initiation to flowering [16.50 days] was recorded in treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Maximum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [22.17 days]. Minimum number of days for first flower appearance [48.0 days] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and longest days was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [62.17 days].

## **2. Days to first fruiting and Days from Flowering to harvest duration**

Minimum number of days for first fruit appearance [68.08 days] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and longest days was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [83.67 days]. Minimum number of days for first flowering to harvest duration [29.25 days] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and longest days was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [35.50 days].

## **3. Number of flowers per plant and number of fruits per plant**

Maximum No of flowers/plant [24.08] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [12.58]. Maximum No of fruits / plant [22.67] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [12.08].

Earliness is essential requirement for crop maturity. Organic manures and bio capsules can promote early flowering in plants by providing essential nutrients, natural plant growth hormones, beneficial microorganisms, and stress mitigation. Nutrient availability of essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium stimulate early flowering. Hormones like auxins and cytokinin in organic manures and bio capsules promote the production of flower buds. Beneficial microorganisms enhance nutrient uptake and hormone synthesis in plants, leading to early flowering. Finally, stress mitigation helps to cope with unfavourable environmental conditions, promoting early flowering. Similar findings were reported by Singh *et al.*, (2008); Uddin *et al.*, (2014); Beer *et al.*, (2017); Pradeep and Sarvanan (2018); Soni *et al.*, (2018); Sahana *et al.*, (2020); Singh and Sadawarti (2021); Yashasvi *et al.*, (2021) and Singh *et al.*, (2022) in Strawberry.

### **C) Yield parameter**

Data from the table 4 depicts the yield characters observed for strawberry.

#### **1. Fruit length, Fruit diameter and Fruit weight**

Maximum Fruit Length [5.76 cm] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [3.34 cm]. Maximum Fruit Diameter [3.96 cm] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [2.68 cm]. Maximum Fruit Weight [27.67g] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost+ Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [11.75 g].

#### **2. Total production per plant**

Maximum No of Production/plant [361.48g] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [185.18g].

Organic manures and bio capsules promote an increased number of fruits due to several reasons. Firstly, they provide a steady release of essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium that are essential for fruit development and maturation. Secondly, they contain natural plant growth hormones such as auxins and cytokinin, which can stimulate the production of fruit buds and increase the number of fruits per plant. Thirdly, they can improve the health and activity of pollinators like bees and butterflies, which can increase the rate of fruit set. Finally, they help plants to cope with environmental stresses like drought or disease, which can lead to more consistent fruit production and higher yields. Results were in accordance with the findings of Iqbal *et al.*, (2009); Anil *et al.*, (2015); Beer *et al.*, (2017); Pradeep and Sarvanan (2018); Kumar *et al.*, (2020); Laugale *et al.*, (2020); Sahana *et al.*, (2020); Singh and Sadawarti (2021); Yashasvi *et al.*, (2021) and Singh *et al.*, (2022) in Strawberry.

#### **D) Quality parameter**

##### **1. TSS and Acidity**

Maximum TSS [12.00 °Brix] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Minimum was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [8.20 °Brix]. Lowest Acidity % [0.58] was recorded in Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) and Highest was recorded in Treatment T<sub>1</sub> (Control) [0.96]. Results were in accordance with the findings of Iqbal *et al.*, (2009); Anil *et al.*, (2015); Beer *et al.*, (2017); Pradeep and Sarvanan (2018); Kumar *et al.*, (2020); Laugale *et al.*, (2020); Sahana *et al.*, (2020); Negi *et al.*, (2021); Singh and Sadawarti (2021); Yashasvi *et al.*, (2021) and Singh *et al.*, (2022) in Strawberry. Data from the table 4 depicts the quality characters observed for strawberry.

##### **Summary and Conclusion**

The present study on effect of Trichocapsules and different organic manures on yield and quality of strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.) Winter Dawn, suggested that cultivation of strawberry with application of Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm was found more effective to increase growth, yield and quality. The study showed positive responses of strawberry Cv. Winter Dawn to application of Trichocapsules in enhancing the vegetative growth, yield, quality of fruits and showed a better resistance to disease incidence. Based on growth, yield, quality parameters Treatment T<sub>6</sub> (Vermicompost + Trichocapsules @ 400ppm) was found best in this research experiment.

## References

- Anonymous (2010).** "Strawberry, The Maiden With Runners". Botgard.ucla.edu. Archived from the original on 6 July 2010.
- Anonymous (2021).** Ridler, Keith: "US companies announce plans for gene-edited strawberries". *Associated Press*. Retrieved 29 October 2021.
- Anil, K. S., Karma, B., and Akhilesh, K. P. (2015).** Effect of vermicompost and biofertilizers on strawberry i: growth, flowering and yield. *Annals of Plant and Soil Research*. **17**(2): 196-199.
- Beer, K., Santosh, K., Alok, K. G., and Syamal, M. M. (2017).** Effect of Organic, Inorganic and Bio-Fertilizer on Growth, Flowering, Yield and Quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria × Ananassa* Duch.) cv. Chandler. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*. **6**(5): 2932-2939.
- Fisher, R. A. and Yates, F. (1963).** Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research. *Oliver and Boyd, London*: 143 p.
- Fisher R. A., (1918).** The correlation between relatives on the supposition of mendelian inheritance. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*. **53**: 399–433.
- Folta, K. M. and Barbey, C. R. (2019).** The strawberry genome: a complicated past and promising future. *Horticulture Research*. **97**(6): 16-22.
- Giampieri F, Tulipani S, Alvarez-Suarez JM, Quiles JL, Mezzetti B, Battino M (2012).** "The strawberry: composition, nutritional quality, and impact on human health". *Nutrition*. **28** (1): 9–19.
- Gharibi, S., Hatami, M., & Farhangi-Abriz, S. (2019).** Effect of different levels of Trichoderma fungus on yield and yield components of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* cv. Paros). *Biological Journal of Microorganism*. **8**(30), 51-60.
- Iqbal, U., Vinod, K. W., Ravi, K. and Mahital, J. (2009).** Effect of Fym, Urea and Azotobacter on Growth, Yield and Quality of Strawberry Cv. Chandler. *Notulae Botanicae Horti Agrobotanici Cluj-Napoca*. **37**(1): 139-143.
- Islam, M. M., Karim, M. A., Alam, M. S., Amin, M. R., & Uddin, M. M. (2019).** Effect of vermicompost on growth, yield and fruit quality of strawberry. *Journal of Soil Science and Environmental Management*. **10**(5), 46-52.
- Kumar, N., Singh, H. and Mishra, P. (2015).** Effect of Organic Manures and Biofertilizers on Growth, Yield and Quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.) Cv. Chandler. *Trends in Biosciences*. **4**(5): 22-29.
- Laugale, V., Dane, S., Strautiņa, S. and Kalniņa, I. (2020).** Influence of vermicompost on strawberry plant growth and dehydrogenase activity in soil. *Agronomy Research*. **18**(S4), 2742–2751.

- Manganaris GA, Goulas V, Vicente AR, Terry LA (2014).** "Berry antioxidants: small fruits providing large benefits". *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*. **94**(5): 825–33.
- Negi, Y. K., Paramjeet, S., Shweta, U. and Mishra A. C. (2021).** Enhancement in yield and nutritive qualities of strawberry fruits by the application of organic manures and biofertilizers. *Scientia Horticulturae*. **283**(1): 101-105.
- Pokhrel, B., Kristian, H. L. and Karen, K. P. (2018).** Yield, Quality, and Nutrient Concentrations of Strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch. cv. 'Sonata') Grown with Different Organic Fertilizer Strategies. *Journal of Agricultural Food Chemistry*. **63**(23):5578-8.
- Pradeep, B. and Sarvanana, S. (2018).** Effect of different biofertilizers and organic manures on yield and quality of strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.) cv. chandler. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. **7**(6): 151-155.
- Rahman, M. M., Rahman, M. S., Rahim, M. A., Hasanuzzaman, M., & Alam, M. F. (2020).** Effect of different types of organic manure on growth, yield and quality of strawberry cv. Chandler. *Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research*. **14**(3), 1-11.
- Sahana, B. J., Madaiah, D., Shivakumar, B. S., Sridhara, S. and Pradeep, S. (2020).** Influence of organic manures on growth, yield and quality of strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.) under naturally ventilated polyhouse. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. **9**(5): 3284-3287.
- Singh, R., Sharma, R. R., Satyendra, K., Gupta, R. K. and Patil, R. T. (2008).** Vermicompost substitution influences growth, physiological disorders, fruit yield and quality of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.). *Bioresour Technology*. **99**(17):8507-11.
- Singh, L. and Sadawarti, R. K. (2021).** Effect of INM (Integrated nutrient management) on plant growth, yield and quality of strawberry. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. **10**(5): 244-247.
- Singh, A. K., Abu, N., Anupam, S., Devashish, R., Aditya, P. S. and Ankur, R. (2022).** Effect of FYM and vermicompost on growth and yield on strawberry (*Fragaria×ananassa* Duch.) cv. Camarosa. *The Pharma Innovation Journal*. **SP-11**(6): 1803-1806.
- Soni, S., Amit, K., Rajkumar, C., Praval, S. C., Rahul, K. and Saurabh, D. (2018).** Effect of Organic Manure and Biofertilizers on Growth, Yield and Quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch) CV. Sweet Charlie. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. **SP2**: 128-132.
- Uddin, M. R., Hossain, M. F., Zaman, S. M., Islam, M. and Ara, N (2014).** Effect of organic manure on growth and yield of strawberry. *Wudpecker Journal of Agricultural Research*. **3**(1): 35-38.
- Yashasvi, G. N., Tripathi, V. K., Vineet, A. and Anushi (2021).** Impact of PSB and Vermicompost on Growth, Yield and Quality of Strawberry. *Biological Forum – An International Journal*. **13**(3a): 314-318.