Original Research Article

Standardization of organic production of Strawberry (*Fragaria* × *ananassa* Duch.) cv. Winter dawn

Abstract

The present investigation was carried out at Horticultural Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), Prayagraj during the Winter season of 2022. The experiment was laid in Randomized block design with 3 replications and 10 treatments *viz*. (Poultry manure (8t/ha)), (Vermicompost (10t/ha)), (FYM (25t/ha)), (Poultry manure (8 t/ha) + vermiwash (50 l/ha)), (Vermicompost (10 t/ha) + vermiwash (50 l/ha)), (FYM (25 t/ha) + vermiwash (50 l/ha)), (Poultry manure (8 t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit manure (5 kg/ha)), (Vermicompost (10 t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit manure (5 kg/ha)), (FYM(25 t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit manure (5 kg/ha)) and Control~~-~~. Results revealed that Treatment T5 (Vermicompost (10 t/h) + vermiwash (50 l/ha)) was found superior over all other treatments with respect to plant growth (Plant height, Plant spread and the number of leaves) and T7 (Poultry manure (8 t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit manure (5 kg/ha)) was found best in yield, quality parameters and B: C Ratio. Based on this experiment (Poultry manure (8 t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit manure (5 kg/ha)) can be suggested for increasing the yield and quality of organically grown ~~strawberry~~ strawberries.

Keywords: *Farmyard Manure, Vermicompost, Cow Pat Pit manure, Vermiwash, Strawberry.*

Introduction

Strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) is one of the most popular soft fruits, which belongs to the Rosaceae family having chromosome number 2n (8x) of 56. The strawberry we know today was first bred in Brittany, France, in the 1750s using a cross of *Fragaria virginiana* from eastern North America and *Fragaria chiloensis*, which was brought from Chile in 1714. The new~~ly~~ breed, *Fragaria ananassa* has replaced the woodland strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), which was the first strawberry species cultivated in the early 17th century. The fleshy fruit of strawberry is categorized as an aggregate fruit. It is an herbaceous annual plant and fruits are highly perishable and non-climacteric ~~in nature~~. Strawberries are a great source of vitamins, manganese, potassium, ~~fiber~~ fibre and carbohydrates. This fruit is widely appreciated for its characteristic aroma, bright red ~~color~~colour, juicy texture, and sweetness. It is consumed in

large quantities, either fresh or in prepared foods such as preserves, fruit juice, pies, ice creams, milkshakes, and other desserts (Trejo-Téllez, 2014).

'Winter Dawn' is a short-day strawberry cultivar The upper leaf surface is dark ~~grey~~ grey-green and the lower leaf surface is light ~~grey~~ grey-green. Flowers open below the canopy~~,~~ and have an average of 6 petals and 24 stamens. The preferred planting date for 'Winter Dawn' is September 20 to October 5 in the North Indian plain. It is moderately resistant to the two most serious disease problems on strawberry Botrytis fruit rot (caused by *Botrytis cinerea*) and anthracnose fruit rot (caused by *Colletotrichum acutatum* Simmonds).

Vermicompost is an organic manure ~~which~~ that has a porous structure, provides aeration to the soil, increases the water holding capacity, is rich in plant nutrients, has a low carbon level, and increases the microbial activity on the soil surface by providing a ~~slow~~ slow-release of nutrients to the plants, enabling them to be taken up more effectively by the plants. They contain plant growth regulators and other plant ~~growth~~ growth-influencing materials produced by microorganisms. It contains 0.5%-1.50% nitrogen, 0.1%-0.30% available phosphorus and 0.15%-0.56% potassium.

Farm–yard manure (FYM) refers to the decomposed mixture of dung and urine of farm animals along with litter and left-over material from roughages or fodder fed to the cattle. On ~~an~~ average ~~well~~ well-decomposed farm yard manure contains 0.5 per cent N, 0.2 per cent $P_2 0_5$ and 0.5 per cent K_2O. The art of collecting and using wastes from animal and vegetable sources for improving crop productivity is as old as agriculture. FYM with low nutrient, content per unit quantity ~~have~~ has a longer residual effect besides improving soil physical properties compared to fertilizer with high nutrient content.

Poultry manure is the faeces of chickens used as an organic fertiliser, particularly for nitrogen-deficient soil. It contains the most nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium of any animal manure. It is occasionally pelletized for use as a fertiliser, and this product may contain additional phosphorus or potassium. Optimal storage conditions for chicken manure include keeping it covered and retaining its liquid. Fresh poultry manure has a potassium content of 0.8 per cent, a phosphorus content of 0.4 per cent to 0.5 per cent, and a nitrogen content of 0.9 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Each chicken produces about 3-4 kg of manure per month.

Vermiwash is a liquid manure, extracted in the presence of earthworms that contains several enzymes, plant growth hormones, vitamins, and micro and macronutrients that increase crop

resistance to various diseases and improve crop growth and productivity. Vermiwash contains a variety of nutrients, including soluble K, Ca, and Mg, which make their way into vermiwash. Plant growth hormones (auxin and cytokinin) are also present, as are ~~nitrate~~ nitrate-fixing bacteria and ~~phosphorus~~ phosphorus-solubilizing bacteria. It contains 0.01 per cent nitrogen, 1.69 per cent available phosphorus, and 25 ppm potassium.

Cow Pat Pit Manure is a biodynamic manure ~~which~~ that is a strong soil conditioner as it enhances seed germination, promotes rooting in cutting and grafting, improvement in soil texture, and provide resistance power to plants against pest and diseases. It mainly contained plant growth hormones such as Indole Acetic Acid (28.6 mg/kg), Kinetin (7.6mg/kg) and Gibberellic acid (23.6mg/kg). Mainly prepared by cow manure mixed with crushed egg-shell and basalt dust, then put into a 12-inch-deep pit lined with bricks. The dung is fermented, together with the preps 502-507, for a period of 3 to 4 months. It is applied in the evenings during the cooler months. It also contains a wide range of beneficial fungi and bacteria, which can be very helpful in many areas of agriculture and horticulture. (Ram *et al*, 2019)

Material and Method

The field experiment was conducted during the Rabi season of 2022 at the Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj. The experimental site is situated at a latitude of 20^{o} and 15^{o} North and longitude of 60^{0} 3^{0} East and at an altitude of 98 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Minimum temperature ranged from 6^{0} - 8^{0}C (during Nov - Feb) and maximum temperature ranged from 45^{o} - 48^{o} C (during March - June). The soil was sandy loam in texture having a pH (7.3), EC (0.48), organic carbon (0.46%), available N (207.56 kg/ ha), P (15.36 kg/ ha) and K (219 kg/ ha). Winter Dawn cultivars with ~~uniform~~ uniform-sized strawberry runners were planted ~~during~~ in November 2022, maintaining a spacing of 30 X 30 cm. The recommended package of practices was followed for raising the successful crop, and data on plant growth fruit yield and quality of strawberry characters were recorded when the plants were fully grown. Irrigation was scheduled at 10 days intervals during vegetative growth & a total of 6-8 irrigations were applied at critical stages of the crop. However other normal cultural practices were followed timely.

The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD), with 10 treatments replicated threefold. Treatment was randomly arranged in each replication, with a plot size of 2m×1m. Nine treatments combinations, comprising: T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)), T_2

(Vermicompost (10t/ha)), T_3 (FYM (25t/ha), T_4 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)), T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)), T_6 (FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)), T_7 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)), T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)), T_9 (FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)), T_{10}Control.

Result and Discussion

1. GROWTH PARAMETERS

1.1 Effect of different organic manures on plant height of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) cv. Winter Dawn

The perusal of the data in Table 1 revealed the significant effect of different organic manure on the Plant height of Strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) cv. Winter Dawn at different days intervals (30, 60, 90, and 120 days after planting). Maximum plant height of 22.14 cm at 120 days was observed in T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) which was on par with T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) with 20.47 cm, and T_1 (Poultry Manure(8t/ha)) with 19.49 cm. ~~Minimum~~ A minimum plant height of 12.47 cm was recorded under T_{10} (Control) followed by T_6 (FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)) with 16.11 cm. Nutrition is one of the most important parts of crop production and accounts for around ~~one~~ one-third of the total cost of production among the different factors that affect strawberry development. Vermicompost boosted the number of roots which improved nutrient intake and plant growth and development. The altered physiochemical and microbiological features of the soil, as well as the enhanced availability of macro and micronutrient elements, ~~may be~~may be the cause of vermicompost's potential to improve plant growth (**Singh *et al.*, 2010)**. Here it is ~~clearly~~ visible that the effect of T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) increased the plant height compared to other treatments.

1.2 Effect of different organic manures on plant spread of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) cv. Winter Dawn

The perusal of the data in Table 2 revealed the significant effect of different organic manure on the Plant Spread of Strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) cv. Winter dawn at different days intervals (30, 60, 90, and 120 days after planting). Maximum plant spread of 26.20 cm in East--West and 26.50 cm in North--South direction at 120 days after planting was recorded in treatment T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) which was on par with T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) which recorded a Plant spread of 25.13 cm in East--West direction

and 25.23 cm in North–South direction. It was followed by T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) having 22.36 cm, and 23.06 cm in East-West and North- South respectively. Minimum plant spread was recorded in T_{10} (control) which was 18.26 cm in East-West and 18.30 cm in North- South. Vermiwash plays an important role in the plant growth and development; contribute to initiation of rooting, root growth, plant development, promotion of growth rate and improvement in crop production by increasing the soil organic matter and increasing the nutrient content which are readily available for the plants, resulting in good crop yield. Vermicompost with vermiwash increase the plant spread and the similar result was found in by **Esakkiammal *et al.* (2015)**

1.3 Effect of different organic manures on the number of leaves per plant of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) cv. Winter Dawn

The perusal of the data in Table 3 revealed the significant effect of different organic manure on the number of leaves of Strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) cv. Winter Dawn at different days intervals (30, 60, 90, and 120 days after planting). It is revealed that 40.22 Number of leaves at 120 days was recorded in treatment T_5(Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) and T_3 (FYM 25t/ha) which was on par with T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) having 34.95 leaves. ~~Minimum~~ The minimum ~~Number~~ number of leaves of 30.96 was recorded in T_{10} (control) which was followed by T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) which had 31.72 leaves. The excellent plant growth in vermicompost was possible due to some plant growth promoters in worm casts. The earthworm casts in vermicompost influence the development of the plants and promote leaf length, root length and number of leaves, which suggests the linkage between the biological effects of vermicompost and microbial metabolites that influence ~~the~~ plant growth and development. ~~Similar~~ A similar result was found in a study carried out by **Tomati *et al.* (1995)**

2. FRUIT PARAMETERS

2.1. Effect of different organic manures on fruit length of strawberry

Relevant data pertaining to the fruit length of different treatment combinations are presented in Table 4. From the data given in Table, it is ~~clearly~~ evident that maximum fruit length was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which had 5.66 cm and it was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) which had a fruit length (5.26 cm). ~~Minimum~~ The minimum fruit length was recorded with T_{10} (control) which was 3.46 cm.

2.2. Effect of different organic manure on fruit diameter of strawberry

Relevant data pertaining to the fruit diameter of different treatments are presented in Table 4. Data given in the table clearly revealed that maximum fruit diameter was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) (1.60 cm) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) (1.43 cm) and T_6 (FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) (1.38 cm). It was followed by T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) (1.30 cm), T_4 (P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)) (1.26 cm) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) (1.16 cm). ~~Minimum~~ A minimum fruit diameter of 0.50 cm was recorded under treatment T_{10} (control).

2.3. Effect of different organic manures on the weight of fruit of strawberry

Relevant data pertaining to the fruit weight of different treatments are presented in Table 4. From the data given in Table, maximum fruit weight (28g) was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) which had a fruit weight of 25.83 g. Minimum fruit weight was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control) with 10.46 g.

Perumal *et al.* (2006) found in a study that cow pat pit manure contains plant growth hormones such as indole acetic acid IAA (28.6 mg kg^{-1}), kinetin (7.6 ~~mgkg~~$^{-1}$mg kg-1) and gibberellic acid (23.6 mg kg^{-1}) which might have influenced the fruit parameters in strawberry.

3. YIELD PARAMETERS

3.1 Effect of different organic manure on the number of flowers per plant of strawberry

The corresponding data on the number of flowers per plant of different treatment combinations are presented in Table 5. It is evident from the statistical analysis that during the investigation, the number of flowers per plant was recorded more in treated plants than the untreated plants. It is evident from the data presented in Table, that plants treated with treatment T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) had a maximum number of ~~flower~~ flowers per plant (14.63) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with 14.13 flower per plant. It was followed by T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) (11.40) and T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) (12.30). The minimum number of flowers per plant was recorded in T_{10} (control) which had 6.96 flowers.

3.2 Effect of different organic manures on yield of fruits per plant of strawberry

The relevant data pertaining to the yield of fruit per plant are presented in Table 5. It is obvious from the data that the various nutritional treatments given to strawberry plants had a significant effect on the yield of fruits per plant. The maximum yield of 81.33 g was recorded in treatment T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) with a~~n~~ yield of 78.46 g and 78.20 g respectively. ~~Minimum~~ The minimum yield per plant was recorded in T_{10} (control) which was 42.63 g.

3.3 Effect of different organic manures on yield of fruits per plot of strawberry

Data pertaining to yield per plot of different treatments have been presented in Table 5. From the data given in the Table, the maximum yield per plot of 545 g was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) with 509.66 g and 493.33 g respectively. ~~Minimum~~ The minimum yield per plant was recorded in T_{10} (control) which had 278.33 g fruit yield per plot.

3.4 Effect of different organic manures on yield of fruits per hectare of strawberry

Data pertaining to yield per hectare of different treatment combinations have been presented in Table 5. Data ~~clearly~~ revealed that a maximum yield per hectare of 67.76 q was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with (65.60 q). ~~Minimum~~ The minimum yield per plant was recorded in T_{10} (control) which had a yield of 47.33 q/ha.

Perumal *et al.* (2006) found in a study that cow pat pit manure contains plant growth ~~hormone~~ hormones such as indole acetic acid IAA (28.6 mg kg^{-1}), kinetin (7.6 ~~mgkg^{-1}~~ mg kg-1) and gibberellic acid (23.6 mg kg^{-1}) which might have influenced the yield parameters in strawberry.

4. QUALITY PARAMETERS

4.1 Effect of different organic manures on total soluble solids (T.S.S.) of strawberry

The relevant data pertaining to TSS are presented in Table 6. Statistical analysis has revealed significant differences among the treatments. Data given in Table clearly revealed that maximum TSS was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) with 8.98^0B

which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with 8.48^0B and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/h)) with 8.33^0B. The minimum TSS 4.73^0B was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control)

4.2 Effect of different organic manures on the pH of strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 6. Statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The maximum pH (4.50) was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with a pH of 4.23 and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) with a pH of (4.10) Minimum pH of 3.66 was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

4.3 Effect of different organic manures on acidity of strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 6. Statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The minimum acidity of 0.43 % was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with an acidity of 0.44 % and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) with 0.47%. It was followed by T_4 (P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)) with 0.50% which was on par with T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)) and T_3 (FYM (25t/ha)) with an acidity of 0.51%, 0.59% respectively. ~~Maximum~~ The maximum acidity of 0.86% was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

4.4 Effect of different organic manures on ascorbic acid of strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 6. Statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The data given in Table ~~clearly~~ revealed that maximum ascorbic acid 59.30mg/100g was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) with 59.13mg/100g and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) which had 58.83mg/100g. The minimum ascorbic acid of 53.13 mg/100g was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

Perumal *et al.* (2006) reported that cow pat pit manure contains plant growth hormone such as indole acetic acid IAA (28.6 mg kg^{-1}), kinetin (7.6 mg kg^{-1}) and gibberellic acid (23.6 mg kg^{-1}) which led to the enhanced quality parameters in strawberry.

5. SENSORY EVALUATION

5.1 Effect of different organic manures on organoleptic for colour in strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 7. Statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The data given in table ~~clearly~~ revealed that maximum colour score (8.33) was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) which had a score of 8.06 and 7.83 respectively. It was followed by T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) (7.26). The minimum was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control) with a score of 6.20.

5.2 Effect of different organic manures on organoleptic for aroma in strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 7. Statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The data given in the table ~~clearly~~ revealed that a maximum aroma score of 8.96 was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) with an aroma score of 8.70 and 8.66. It was followed by T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) with 8.60. The minimum aroma score of 6.63 was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

5.3 Effect of different organic manures on organoleptic for taste in strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 7 find statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The data given in Table ~~clearly~~ revealed that the maximum taste score (8.96) was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) which had a score of 8.80 and 8.50. The minimum taste score of 6.50 was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

5.4 Effect of different organic manures on organoleptic for overall acceptability in strawberry

The relevant data are presented in Table 7 statistical analysis has shown significant differences among the treatments. The data given in the table ~~clearly~~ revealed that a maximum overall acceptability score of 8.83 was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) which was on par with T_8 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)) and T_1 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha)) which had score 8.63 and 8.60. It was followed by T_2 (Vermicompost (10t/ha)) with a score of 8.56. The minimum score of 6.93 was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

Perumal *et al.* (2006) found in a study that cow pat pit manure contains plant growth hormones such as indole acetic acid IAA (28.6 mg kg^{-1}), kinetin (7.6 ~~mgkg~~$^{-1}$mg kg-1) and gibberellic acid (23.6 mg kg^{-1}) which might have influenced the sensory parameters in strawberry.

5. ECONOMICAL PARAMETERS

B: C Ratio

The B: C ratio recorded under the different treatments was statistically analysed and is ~~being~~ presented in Table 8.

The maximum B: C ratio (3.19) was recorded in T_7 (P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) minimum B:C ratio (2.42) was recorded in treatment T_{10} (control).

Table: 1. Effect of different organic manures on plant height of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	Plant height (cm)			
		30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	120 Days
T1	Poultry Manure (8t/ha)	6.42	8.48	15.73	19.49
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	6.50	8.5	16.76	20.47
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	6.18	7.96	13.45	16.79
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	6.17	8.07	13.35	16.95
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	7.50	9.50	17.81	22.14
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	5.80	8.12	13.03	16.11
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	5.75	8.31	14.64	18.27
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	5.61	8.31	13.91	18.46
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	6.33	8.37	14.23	19.18

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T10	Control	5.07	6.14	9.83	12.47
F-test		S	S	S	S
CD (5%)		1.46	1.99	2.45	2.79
SE(d)		0.66	0.94	1.15	1.32
C.V.		13.36	14.21	9.94	8.96

Table 2. Effect of different organic manures on plant spread of strawberry

Plant spread (cm)					
Treatment	**Treatment Combination**	**30 Days**	**60 Days**	**90 Days**	**120 Days**

		E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S	E-W	N-S
T1	Poultry Manure (8t/ha)	15.06	14.06	15.83	16.00	19.60	19.23	22.36	23.06
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	15.56	14.33	16.86	16.40	20.40	20.83	25.13	25.23
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	13.33	12.56	14.90	15.73	18.86	19.70	22.20	22.93
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	14.93	14.23	16.06	16.16	19.50	19.70	21.76	20.73
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	15.90	15.00	17.46	17.26	21.90	22.56	26.20	26.50
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	14.20	13.73	15.50	15.73	17.63	17.93	22.66	22.66
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	12.73	11.96	14.36	14.16	17.30	17.40	22.16	22.56
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	13.66	13.66	15.53	15.20	16.56	16.66	20.86	21.06
T9	FYM + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	10.90	10.60	13.36	13.10	16.40	16.56	20.20	20.50
T10	Control	8.96	9.03	11.80	11.30	14.26	14.86	18.26	18.30
F-test		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
CD (5%)		2.29	1.33	1.90	1.36	1.38	1.38	2.27	2.05
SE(d)		1.08	0.62	0.90	0.64	0.65	0.65	1.07	0.97
C.V.		9.79	5.96	7.26	5.23	4.39	4.33	5.92	5.32

Table 3. Effect of different organic manures on number of leaves per plant of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	Number of leaves per plant			
		30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT	120 DAT
T1	Poultry Manure (8t/ha)	13.55	19.00	26.27	31.72
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	14.33	21.44	27.83	33.37
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	12.55	18.05	23.66	40.22
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)	13.05	18.77	24.44	33.37
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)	15.55	21.83	28.16	40.22
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)	12.11	17.05	25.88	33.27
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	13.17	18.97	25.38	34.95
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	11.55	16.05	23.44	32.05
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	13.55	18.44	25.33	33.5
T10	Control	11.14	16.18	22.78	30.96
F-test		S	S	S	S
CD (5%) SE(d)		3.79 1.8	4.46 2.12	5.63 2.68	5.55 2.62
C.V.		16.92	13.98	12.96	9.31

Table 4. Effect of different organic manures on fruit parameters of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Weight of fruit (g)
T1	Poultry Manure(8t/ha)	4.86	1.16	21.30
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	4.20	1.30	17.53
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	4.73	1.03	16.83
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	3.56	1.26	19.16
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	3.93	0.97	18.66
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	3.73	1.38	18.60
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	5.66	1.60	28.00
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	5.26	1.43	25.83
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	4.03	1.03	13.10
T10	Control	3.46	0.50	10.46
F-test		S	S	S
CD (5%)		1.08	0.49	3.89

SE(d)	0.51	0.23	1.83
C.V.	14.48	24.69	11.87

Table 5. Effect of different organic manure on yield parameters of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	Number of flowers per plant	Yield of fruits per plant (g)	Yield of fruits per plot (g)	Yield of fruits per hectare (q)
T1	Poultry Manure (8t/ha)	11.40	78.20	493.33	63.36
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	12.30	69.00	413.66	61.86
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	9.56	75.66	370.33	62.63
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)	9.50	58.20	398.33	61.90
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)	10.43	65.50	489.33	63.30
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	11.63	67.00	430.00	61.10
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	14.63	81.33	545.00	67.76
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	14.13	78.46	509.66	65.60
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	9.00	68.76	310.00	61.43
T10	Control	6.96	42.63	278.33	47.33

F-test	S	S	S	S
CD (5%)	2.25	4.98	78.47	2.66
SE(d)	1.06	2.35	37.82	1.25
C.V.	11.87	4.21	10.93	2.50

Table6. Effect of different organic manures on quality parameters of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	TSS (^{0}Brix)	pH	Acidity (%)	Ascorbic acid(mg/100g)
T1	Poultry Manure (8t/ha)	8.33	4.10	0.47	58.83
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	7.47	3.86	0.69	57.86
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	6.42	3.93	0.59	57.03
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	6.90	3.90	0.50	56.50
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	7.09	3.80	0.51	54.83
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	7.55	3.93	0.60	55.86
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	8.98	4.50	0.43	59.30
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	8.48	4.23	0.44	59.13
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	5.72	3.93	0.75	54.00
T10	Control	4.73	3.66	0.86	53.13
F-test		S	S	S	S
CD (5%)		0.92	0.47	0.17	0.88

SE(d)	0.43	0.22	0.08	0.41
C.V.	7.49	6.88	17.34	0.90

Table 7. Effect of different organic manures on sensory evaluation of strawberry

Treatment	Treatment Combination	~~Color~~ Colour	Aroma	Taste	Overall acceptability
T1	Poultry Manure(8t/ha)	7.83	8.66	8.50	8.60
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	7.26	8.60	8.13	8.56
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	6.96	7.26	7.20	7.36
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	6.83	7.30	7.23	7.46
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	6.93	7.46	7.36	7.53
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	6.96	7.63	7.50	7.83
T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	8.33	8.96	8.96	8.83
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	8.06	8.70	8.80	8.63

T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	6.76	6.86	6.76	6.76
T10	Control	6.20	6.63	6.50	6.93
F-test		S	S	S	S
CD (5%)		1.13	0.84	1.03	0.83
SE(d)		0.53	8.60	0.48	0.39
C.V.		9.10	7.26	7.75	6.13

Treatment	**Treatment Combination**	**B:C Ratio**
T1	Poultry Manure(8t/ha)	3.00
T2	Vermicompost (10t/ha)	2.52
T3	FYM (25t/ha)	2.84
T4	P.M (8t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	2.90
T5	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	2.55
T6	FYM (25t/ha) + Vermiwash(50l/ha)	2.74

T7	P.M (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)	3.19
T8	Vermicompost (10t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	2.66
T9	FYM (25t/ha) + C.P.P. (5 kg/ha)	2.77
T10	Control	2.42

Table 8. B:C Ratio of different treatments in organic production of strawberry

Conclusion

From the present experiment, it is concluded that treatment T_5 (Vermicompost (10t/ha) + Vermiwash (50l/ha)) performed best in terms of growth (plant height, plant spread and the number of leaves). However, in terms of yield, quality (TSS, pH, acidity, ascorbic acid) and organoleptic parameters treatment, T_7 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)) was superior compared to other treatments.

The highest B:C ratio of 3.19 was also found in treatment T_7 (Poultry Manure (8t/ha) + Cow Pat Pit Manure (5 kg/ha)). Therefore, based on the present study, organic production of ~~strawberry~~ strawberries with poultry manure and cow pat pit manure can enhance ~~the~~ production.

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