

**Impact of Various Organic Manure and age of Seedling on Yield and Quality of Hybrid Cabbage
(*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*)**

ABSTRACT

An investigation entitled “**Impact of Various Organic Manure and age of Seedling on Yield and Quality of Hybrid Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*)**” under field conditions was conducted in winter season of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 at Department of Horticulture (Fruit Science), Faculty of Agriculture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, (U.P.), India. The investigation was laid out in Factorial RBD with eighteenth treatments replicated three times with spacing 45×45 cm. The eighteenth treatments combinations were T₁:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₂:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₃:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₄:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₅:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₆:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₇:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₈:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₉:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₁₀:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₁:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₂:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₃:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₄:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₅:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₆:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₇:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₂ 35th and T₁₈:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₂ 35th DAT. Among various treatments T₁ (RDF) proved to be significantly superior over rest of the treatments as it registered maximum growth parameters. Maximum Net head weight (g), Polar diameter (cm), Equatorial diameter (cm), Whole plant fresh weight in (kg), Gross head yield (t ha⁻¹) and Net head yield (t ha⁻¹), Moisture in leaf, Ascorbic acid (mg/100g) and TSS (°Brix) was obtained in T₁₈: [FYM 15 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₂ 35th], which further improved the yield and quality of cabbage and also gave maximum returns as compared to other combinations.

Keywords: Cabbage, B:C ratio, vermicompost, FYM, age of seedling, yield and quality

Introduction

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea var. capitata* L.) is one of the esteemed leafy vegetable, which is widely cultivated throughout the globe. It belongs to the family Cruciferae and genus *Brassica* which is consumed fresh as well as in processed form in different countries of the world (Haque et al., 2015, Best, 2000). The Food and Agriculture organization has identified cabbage among one of the top twenty vegetables (Olaniyi and Akanbi, 2008). In India the area under cabbage cultivation is around 4 lac hectare with 9039,000 MT production during 2013-2014 (Anonymous, 2014). Cabbage is an important vegetable crop that grows well in climatic conditions of Punjab with good yield and productivity. Punjab produces 87.19 thousand tonnes from an area of 4.95 thousand ha with an average yield of 17.61 thousand MT/ha (Anonymous, 2014). India is the second largest producer of cabbage in the world, next to China, accounting for 17.55 per cent of the world area and 13.79 per cent of the world production (NHB, 2019).

Nutrient management plays a vital role for the improvement of cabbage yield and production. A remarkable effect on the physiological attributes after the incorporation of organic nutrients especially in the form of vermicompost, farmyard manure, age of Seedling has been noticed in various vegetables.

Apparently, inorganic fertilizers impair the crop health due to of residual effect ,however, such kinds of issues are not evident in case of organic fertilizer (Tindal 2000). The farmers supplement chemical fertilizer as a readily available source for nutrients but they do not apply it in balanced proportion (BARC, 2005). Despite of the balanced use of sole chemical fertilizer, high yield level could not be attained over years due to deterioration in soil physical, chemical and biological properties (Khan et al., 2008). However, some studies have suggested that excessive use of those agrochemicals may actually aggravate pest problem in the long run (Altieri and Nocholls, 2003).

Materials and Methods

The field experiment was conducted at the experimental farm, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Science, Prayagraj during winter season of 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. Prayagraj has subtropical climate, which prevails in the South East part of U.P., with the both extremes of temperature i.e. the winters and the summers. In fairly cold winters (during Oct-Feb), the temperature falls to 3-4⁰C, sometimes below -1⁰C. During summer (March-June), the temperature rises upto 45⁰C, sometimes 47-48⁰C with low relative humidity (20%) and dust laden winds. During monsoon (June-Sept) 85% of average rainfall of 1100mm with fall in temperature 40-45⁰C on rainy days. in order to work influence of various source of organic manures for obtaining higher head yield of cabbage. The soil of an experimental plot was sandy loam in texture with pH 7.40, organic carbon (0.40-0.75%), medium in available N (0.28%), available P (16 kg/ha) and available K (175 kg/ha). The experiment was laid in a randomized block design with three replications having 11 treatments comprising different combinations of organic sources viz T₁:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₂:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₃:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₄:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₅:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₆:FYM 10 t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₇:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₈:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₉:FYM 15t/ha + VC15 t/ha D₁ 25th, T₁₀:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₁:FYM 0 t/ha + VC10 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₂:FYM 0 t/ha + VC 15t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₃:FYM 10t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₄:FYM 10 t/ha + VC10 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₅:FYM10 t/ha + VC15 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₆:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 0 t/ha D₂ 35th, T₁₇:FYM 15 t/ha + VC 10 t/ha D₂ 35th and T₁₈:FYM 15t/ha + VC 15 t/ha D₂ 35thDAT. Cabbage Pusa hybrid-1 was transplanted at 45 × 60 cm spacing done of October and harvested at fully matured stage. Selected and tagged plants were left in the field for head production during winter. All other cultural practices were followed as per standard recommendations. The economics of different cultural practices, input and returns for cabbage variety Pusa hybrid-1 under each treatment combination was worked out to find the most effective and economical treatment. The benefit :cost ratio was calculated with the help of following formula: B: C ratio=Gross return÷ Total cost of cultivation The data were analyzed as per the standard procedure for Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

The difference in the treatment mean was tested by using critical difference (CD) at 5% level of probability.

Result and Discussion

Yield and yield attributes

An examination of data displayed in above Table one due to combine use of F_xVC_xD proved to be significantly effective in Net head weight (g), Polar diameter (cm), Equatorial diameter (cm), Whole plant fresh weight in (kg) and Gross head yield ($t\ ha^{-1}$) Net head yield ($t\ ha^{-1}$), Moisture in leaf, Ascorbic acid (mg/100g) and TSS ($^{\circ}$ Brix). Further it was highlighted that maximum values i.e. (1458.32, 14.78, 15.17, 2.05, 66.58, 48.61, 90.52, 46.97 and 6.33) was found in treatment $T_{18}\ F_2VC_2D_2$: FYM 15 t/ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+35 DAT and $T_6\ F_1VC_2D_1$: FYM 10 t/ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+25DAT. Where as the minimum number of leaves per plant (846.67, 11.92, 12.30, 1.50, 48.56, 28.22, 28.72 and 4.12) was obtained in treatment $T_1:F_0VC_0D_1$: FYM 0 t/ha + Vermicompost 0 t/ha+25 DAT. Application of organic manures increased the physical and chemical properties of the soil thereby helping the crop to produce good vegetative growth. result revealed that integrated application of nutrients by adding organic manures helps in increasing the growth of the crop as well as contributing to soil health properties. The results are similar with the findings of Gupta and Samnotra (2004), Yadav *et al.* (2012) and Singh and Singh (2005) in cabbage where 25 per cent inorganic fertilizers can be saved without affecting the yield of the crop while at the same time reduced the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers on soil health. Reason may be young seedlings resumed their growth faster after transplanting than advanced seedlings, as the impact of the transplant shock on them is less compared to seedlings grown at the age of 25 days, and that the speed of cell division and root renewal for these seedlings is faster compared to advanced seedlings **McKee, J. M. T.(1981)**. While the old seedlings remained for a long time inside the seedling tray before being transferred to the open field, which led to the stop of root growth and the seedlings became more woody and lost their ability to start growing quickly when transplanted in the field] **Thompson,H.C. and Kelly,W.C.(1983)**, which negatively affected the vegetative growth. In this connection, **Obaid,F.I.(2004)** Compared to cabbage seedlings planted at age 25, those planted at 35 days showed a considerable improvement in vegetative development characteristics (number of leaves, leaf area dry, weight of the vegetative growth, fresh weight of the plant, and dry weight of the plant).

The data from Table one indicated that significant variation was observed in Net head weight (g) of cabbage due to application of different treatments comprising of organic manures. Maximum Net head weight (g) of 1458.32g was recorded in $T_{18}\ (F_2VC_2D_2)$: FYM 15 t/ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+35 DAT) which was statistically at par with $T_{17}\ (F_2VC_1D_2)$: FYM 15 t/ha + Vermicompost 10 t/ha+35 DAT). However, the lowest head length was recorded in control treatment (T_1) with 846.67g. Similar results were also concluded by Moyin-jesu (2015) in their study regarding use of different organic fertilizers in cabbage. Higher Net head weight (g) in T_{18} i.e. $F_2VC_2D_2$: FYM 15 t/ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+35

DAT can be attributed to the rapid availability of nutrients by inorganic sources which promoted rapid growth, increased leaf size and quality. The results summarized above in respect to Net head weight (g) are closely in consonance with findings reported earlier by Parmar et al., (2009) and Jha et al., (2017). Table one describe that the highest value for Equatorial diameter (cm) of cabbage i.e. 15.17 cm was obtained in T18 (F₂VC₂D₂: FYM 15 t /ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+35 DAT) which remained statistically similar to with T17 (F₂VC₁D₂: FYM 15 t /ha + Vermicompost 10 t/ha+35 DAT). Whereas, the lowest head diameter 12.30 cm was observed in T1 i.e. (F₀VC₀D₁: FYM 0 t /ha + Vermicompost 0 t/ha+25DAT). The results in respect of Equatorial diameter (cm) are in complete agreement with the findings of Devi et al (2017) in cabbage finding market that quality characters of cabbage head was significantly increased with application of FYM and vermicompost. The increase in ascorbic acid content in cabbage might be due to increase in microbial activity of soil which might have added growth regulators, vitamins and hormones to the plants. Similar findings have also been observed by **Gupta et al. (1999)** in onion. The beneficial effects of organic matter on protein content are also reported due to increased N content in seeds by **Kumar et al. (2012)**. The increase in protein may also be due to the increased activity of nitrate reductase enzymes which might helped in synthesis of amino acids and protein (**Yadav and Vijaya kumari 2004 and Choudhary et al. 2012**). The increase in Vitamin-C content in cabbage might be due to increase in microbial activity of soil which might have added growth regulators, vitamins and hormones to the plants. Similar findings have also been observed by **Sharma et al. (2009)**, **Tanwar et al. (2003)** and **Mohapatra et al. (2013)**.

On the other hand, in case of organic manures and age of Seedling combinations, the treatment T6 (F₂VC₂D₂: FYM 15 t /ha + Vermicompost 15 t/ha+35 DAT) was found to be more economical as it solved the purpose both ways one being changing the trend of using more organic manures and second being getting higher returns (510,549).

Table 1: Interaction effect between FYM, vermicompost and age of seedling on growth and yield of cabbage (*brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*)

Treatments	Net head weight (g)	Polar diameter (cm)	Equatorial diameter (cm)	Whole plant fresh weight in (kg)	Gross head yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Net head yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Moisture in leaf	Ascorbic acid (mg/100g)	TSS (^o Brix)
T ₁	846.67	11.92	12.30	1.50	48.56	28.22	81.40	28.72	4.12
T ₂	978.41	12.27	12.64	1.61	52.23	32.61	82.54	31.37	4.48
T ₃	1043.33	12.34	12.74	1.67	54.19	34.78	82.60	32.39	4.59
T ₄	1156.02	12.36	12.76	1.78	57.81	38.53	83.97	33.45	4.70
T ₅	1388.04	13.89	14.27	2.00	65.32	46.27	83.97	40.75	5.56
T ₆	1384.95	13.98	14.36	2.00	65.15	46.16	83.54	42.02	5.85
T ₇	1094.71	12.62	13.00	1.71	55.43	36.49	82.71	34.07	4.75
T ₈	1155.24	12.83	13.25	1.76	57.36	38.51	87.99	35.13	4.92
T ₉	1289.56	13.45	13.85	1.90	61.80	42.98	89.50	37.25	5.18
T ₁₀	1307.24	13.56	13.94	1.91	62.33	43.57	86.64	38.13	5.36
T ₁₁	1404.04	14.12	14.52	2.01	65.52	46.80	86.19	42.96	5.89
T ₁₂	1417.38	14.21	14.60	2.03	65.93	47.25	85.29	44.11	5.63
T ₁₃	1211.92	12.91	13.31	1.81	59.01	40.40	85.86	35.99	5.06
T ₁₄	1283.84	13.30	13.68	1.88	61.22	42.79	86.59	36.77	5.14
T ₁₅	1336.35	13.62	14.00	1.93	62.93	44.54	86.68	38.98	5.41
T ₁₆	1396.06	13.75	14.14	1.99	64.81	46.53	85.90	39.78	5.53
T ₁₇	1445.34	14.53	14.91	2.04	66.41	48.18	88.93	45.14	6.31
T ₁₈	1458.32	14.78	15.17	2.05	66.58	48.61	90.52	46.97	6.33
F - test	S	S	S	-	S	S	S	S	-
S. Ed. (±)	2.529	0.215	0.063	-	0.488	0.383	0.588	0.587	-
CD=(P=0.05)	5.139	0.438	0.128	-	0.993	0.778	1.195	1.192	-

Table 2 Pooled data in different treatments of Benefit Cost ratio under FYM, vermicompost and age of seedling of cabbage (*brassica oleracea var. capitata*).

Treatments	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Pooled yield (t/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return Rs./ha)	Benefit cost ratio
T ₁	75,775.4	48.56	437040	361,265	1:4.77
T ₂	84,719.4	52.23	470070	385,351	1:4.55
T ₃	88,879.4	54.19	487710	398,831	1:4.49
T ₄	80,351.4	57.81	520290	439,939	1:5.48
T ₅	86,175.4	65.32	587880	501,705	1:5.82
T ₆	90,335.4	65.15	586350	496,015	1:5.49
T ₇	81,391.4	55.43	498870	417,479	1:5.13
T ₈	87,215.4	57.36	516240	429,025	1:4.92
T ₉	91,375.4	61.8	556200	464,825	1:5.09
T ₁₀	78,271.4	62.33	560970	482,699	1:6.17
T ₁₁	84,719.4	65.52	589680	504,961	1:5.96
T ₁₂	88,879.4	65.93	593370	504,491	1:5.68
T ₁₃	80,351.4	59.01	531090	450,739	1:5.61
T ₁₄	86,175.4	61.22	550980	464,805	1:5.39
T ₁₅	90,335.4	62.93	566370	476,035	1:5.27
T ₁₆	81,391.4	64.81	583290	501,899	1:6.17
T ₁₇	87,215.4	66.41	597690	510,475	1:5.85
T ₁₈	88,671.4	66.58	599220	510,549	1:5.76

Conclusion

The variety Pusa Hybrid-1 sown in the Rabi seasons of the year, 2021 and 2022 of Prayagraj agro-climatic conditions was determined to be the best, as well as the interaction effect of FYM, Vermicompost, and Age of seedling T18 (Farm yard manure 15 (t/ha) + Vermicompost 15 (t/ha) + 35 Days age of seedling). As a consequence, Pusa Hybrid-1 and these fertilizer-dosed cultivars can be suggested for commercial cultivation in the agro-climatic conditions of Prayagraj.

References

- Altieri, M. A., Nicholls, C. I., 2003 Soil fertility management and insect pests: harmonizing soil and plant health in agro ecosystems. *Soil Till Res* 72:203-211.
- Anonymous (2014). Indian Horticulture Database, National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 85, Institutional Area, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, India, 141.

- BARC., 2005 Fertilizer Recommendation Guide. Bangladesh Agri Res council Farmgate, Tejgoan, Dhaka, Bangladesh p:196.
- Best, K., 2000 Adaptation of Cabbage Varieties, ARP Training Reports. AVRDC-AFRICA Reg Prog, Arusha, Tanzania p:10.
- Devi S, Choudhary M, Jat PK, Singh SP, Rolaniya MK. Influence of organic and biofertilizers on yield and quality of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.). *Int J of Che Studies* 2017; 5(4):818-820.
- Gupta AK, Samnotra RK. 2004. Effect of biofertilizers and nitrogen on growth, quality and yield of cabbage. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry (Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*) cv. Golden Acre. *Environment and Ecology*.; 22(3):551-553.
- Haque A, Bhowal SK, Ali M, Robbani M. Yield and yield attributes of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.) as influenced by soil organic amendments. *Basic Res J of Agr Sci.* 2015; 4(12):339-344.
- Jha MK, Urraiya P, Jha B, Sahu MR. Effect of organic, inorganic and biofertilizers on growth attributes of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.) under C.G plain zone. *J of Pharma and Phytochm.* 2017; 6(6):2290- 2300.
- Khan MS, Shil NC, Noor S. Integrated nutrient management for sustainable yield of major vegetable crops in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J of Agri Env.* 2008; 4:81-94.
- Moyin-jesu EI. Use of different organic fertilizers on soil fertility improvement, growth and head yield parameters of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.). *Int J Recyc Waste Agr.* 2015; 4:291-298.
- Obaid,F.I.(2004). Effect of planting dates and age of seedlings and their adaptation on growth and yield of cabbage(*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*) planted in southern Iraq. Master's thesis. College of Agriculture, University of Basra
- Olaniyi, J. O., and Akanbi, W. B., 2008 Effect of cultural practice on mineral compositions of cassava peel compost and its effect on the performance of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L.). *J of applied Biosci* 8(1): 272 - 279.
- Parmar HC, Aliwal GL, Kaswala RR, Patel ML. Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield attributes and yield of cabbage. *J of Hort.* 2009; 56:256- 258
- Singh JS, Singh T. 2005. Response of bio-fertilizers and inorganic fertilizers on growth and yield of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* L. var. *botrytis*). *Journal of Ecofriendly Agriculture*.; 4:22-24.
- Thompson,H.C. and Kelly,W.C.(1983). Solanaceous fruits.Vegetable crops,tata McGraw-hill publishing co.Ltd.New Delhi,pp.477-478.
- Tindal, M., 2000 Mineral and organic fertilizing in cabbage. Residual effect for commercial cultivation on yield and quality performance with organic farming. *Hort Bras* 6:15-20.
- Yadav, L.P., Kavita, A. and Maurya, I.B. 2012. Effect of nitrogen and biofertilizers on growth of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.) var. *Pride of India*. *Progressive Horticulture*, 44(2): 318-320.