

Studies on effect of different cutting and varieties on growth parameter of spinach beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis* L.)

Abstract

During the Rabi season, the Department of Horticulture at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow (U.P.) conducted research on the effect of different cuttings and varieties on the Horticulture Research Farm. The experiment was conducted in a RBD design with 16 treatments and two factor varieties (V₁ Chandrika, V₂ Pusa Jyoti, V₃ All Green, and V₄ Palak Katadar) and cutting (C₀ no cutting, C₁ cutting 1, C₂ cutting 2, and C₃ cutting 3). We found that the effect of cutting on vegetative growth parameters, viz., plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, leaf petiole length, and germination percentage, was significant. We found that cutting C₀ had a significant influence on the growth parameters (plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, and petiole length), with the minimum observed at C₃, the maximum germination observed at C₁ as compared to C₂ treatment, and the least germination recorded at C₀ treatment. While plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, petiole length, and germination percentage have a greater influence on Pusa jyoti (V₂) than on All Green (V₃), minimums are reported for Chandrika (V₁).

Keywords: Cutting, Varieties, spinach beet, Experiment, RBD.

Introduction

Spinach beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis* L.) is one of the most important leafy vegetables in the winter. Indian spinach belongs to the "Chenopodiaceae" family and originated in the Indo-Chinese region. The leafy vegetables have the highest nutritional value of other leafy vegetable (Fageria et al. 2022). They are rich in minerals and hence can be called "mines of minerals." It is one of the most nutritious leafy vegetable crops in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Spinach is a rich source of Vitamin A (9770 IU) and Vitamin C (70 mg/100 g). Spinach is high in nutrients, with It has 3.4 g of protein, 0.8 g of fat, 380mg of calcium, 30 mg of potassium, and 16.2 mg of iron (Singh 2019). The oxalic acid content of spinach beet is low (...). Palak is closely related to beet root, Swiss chard (*Beta vulgaris* var. *eiela*), and sugar beet. The popular spinach beet growing states include Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. However, spinach beet is not very popular in south India. It is primarily used as a pot herb. Spinach leaves are valued for their medicinal properties and. The leaves are used to treat inflammation, paralysis, headaches, and earaches, as well as spleen and liver diseases.

The popular spinach beet growing states include Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. However, it is not very popular in south India and is primarily used as a pot herb. Leaves of this crop might have been first used in Bengal, leaves of this crop might have been first used and hence it is known as *B. vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*. Indian spinach is one of the leafy vegetables that should be considered for future development. It is fairly tolerant and can be grown successfully on saline soil (Mishra et al. 1973).

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~~Spinach beet~~ is cultivated for fresh, green leaves, which become ready to harvest ~~(cut)~~ in about 30 to 35 days from sowing. ~~Because~~ most leafy vegetables can be cut multiple times ~~and~~, they require a lot of fertilizer to keep up with their fast growth (...). To increase yield per unit area and per unit time, a farmer discovered maximum leaves by increasing cutting in a specific variety. The goal of our research is to find the best combination of varieties that produce the most cutting in order to maximize yield.

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Materials and methods

Study site

The experiment ~~was~~ conducted on Horticultural Research Farm-1 (26° 50' N, 80° 52' E, and 123° MSL), Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 226 025 (U.P.), during the Rabi season of 2019-2020. ~~The experimental site is located at 26° 50' N latitude, 80° 52' E longitude, and 123° MSL.~~ Weather data ~~were~~ reported by the IISR. ~~In general,~~ The maximum temperature in the summer is (43⁰C) and the minimum temperature in the winter is (2⁰C). The soil at the experiment field is sandy loam ~~and that~~ is slightly alkaline.

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Sampling

~~Used~~ Four varieties : (~~V~~₁-Chandrika (~~V~~₁), ~~V~~₂-Pusa Jyoti (~~V~~₂), ~~V~~₃-All Green (~~V~~₃), and ~~V~~₄ Palak Katadar (~~V~~₄) and three cuttings : (~~C~~₀-no cutting (~~C~~₀), ~~C~~₁-cutting 1 (~~C~~₁), ~~C~~₂-cutting 2 (~~C~~₂), and ~~C~~₃-cutting 3 (~~C~~₃) in a factorial RBD design ~~were used for the experiment.~~ With, 16 treatments and 3 replications.

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Treatment and biometric measure

~~We used that~~ Treatment combination: zero cutting + Chandrika, zero cutting + Pusa Jyoti, zero cutting + All Green, zero cutting + Palak Katadar, one cutting + Chandrika, one cutting + Pusa Jyoti, one cutting + All Green, one cutting + Palak Katadar, two cutting + Chandrika, two cutting + Pusa Jyoti, two cutting + All Green, two cutting + Palak Katadar, three cutting + Chandrika, three cutting + Pusa Jyoti

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Crops are sown on 10 November 2019 during the Rabi season. ~~Dendrometric data~~ ~~was~~ recorded in growth attributes : ~~such as~~ plant height (cm), number of leaves, leaf length (cm), leaf width (cm), leaf petiole length (cm), and germination percentage (%).

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Statistical analysis

A statistical analysis of data obtained in different sets of experiments was calculated following the standard procedure of Panse and Sukhatme (1985).

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Results and discussion

~~Effect of cutting on varieties considering in following group.~~

Effect of cutting on

On growth parameter

Data recorded for growth attributes at regular intervals of 30, 50, and 70 DAS ~~are shown in~~ (Table-1). Growth attributes ~~influenced that~~ significantly ~~influence~~ cutting at 70 DAS, viz., plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole. ~~Maximums of parameters were recorded in the control with~~ (plant height (49.11 cm), number of leaves (24.33), leaf length (12.49 cm), width of leaves (7.09 cm), and length of petiole) ~~in the control (no cutting) C₀ respectively (49.11 cm), (24.33), (12.49 cm), (7.09 cm), (7.09 cm).~~ ~~and~~ ~~Minimums data were~~ reported at growth attributes (plant height, number of

leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole) C₃ (three cutting) respectively (18.29 cm), (14.17 cm), (8.78 cm), (4.99 cm), and (4.99 cm) its result is due to maximum C₀ allowed to thought out the life period undisturbed without cutting but C₃ treatment plot has to faced three cutting conformed to **Singh et al. (2015) Dadiga et al. (2015), Naik et al. (2010)**. While in case of germination (%) maximum germination was observed for C₁ (78.87 %) treatment followed by the C₂ (78.04 %) treatment and minimum germination was reported for C₀ (74.96%) treatment similar result are reported by **Bhore et al (2000)**.

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Effect of varieties on growth parameter

Data recorded for growth attributes at regular intervals of 30, 50, and 70 DAS (~~are shown in~~ Table -1). ~~varieties~~ Varieties also influenced significantly ~~influence~~ growth attributes viz., plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole, showed that V₂ (32.17 cm) recorded maximum height and minimum height was recorded in variety V₁ (29.13 cm) at 70 DAS. ~~The maximum, where in~~ number of leaves per plant was observed for ~~maximum~~ V₂ (19.58) and followed by V₃ (18.33). ~~The and~~ minimum ~~are was~~ reported in V₁ (16.83) at 70 DAS. ~~The, in case of~~ length of leaves V₂ (-Pusa joyti) (~~11.31 cm~~) was maximum ~~as compare to V₂ (10.71 cm)~~ and the minimum was recorded for V₁ (9.75 cm) at 70DAS. ~~The highest, while~~ width of leaves was highest recorded in variety V₂ and (~~6.51 cm~~) followed by V₃. (~~6.05 cm~~) and ~~The~~ minimum was reported in V₁ (~~5.49 cm~~) at 70 DAS. ~~The maximum, while in case of~~ length of petioles was recorded in V₂ (Pusa Jyoti) ~~are recorded in maximum length of petiole 6.51 cm~~ and the minimum recorded in V₁ (Chandrika). ~~These 5.49 cm~~ results corroborate the finding of **Thakral et al. (1991) Waseem et al. (2000)**. While in germination, (%) Pusa Jyoti V₂ (78.49%) having recorded the highest germination percentage and Chandrika V₁ (75.86%) the lowest. ~~These results are in concordance with these least germination percentage was recorded closely result~~ reported by **Singh et al. (2013) and Waseem et al. (2000)**.

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Interactions between parameters

Plant height effects of combination maximum plant height (52.14 cm) at 70 DAS with C₀V₂ minimum plant height C₂V₁ (17.70 cm). Combination C₀V₂ had the highest number of leaves per plant (27.67), while combinations C₂V₁ and C₃V₁ had the lowest number of leaves (14.00 leaves per plant) at 70 DAS. The maximum length of leaves (14.68 cm) with C₀V₂ and minimum length of leaves (8.58cm) of the combination C₃V₁ were reported in length of leaves 70DAS. C₀V₂ (8.03 cm) is the maximum width of leaves, followed by C₀V₃ (7.22 cm), and the minimum width of leaves is recorded in conjunction with C₃V₁ (4.80 cm). In 70 DAS, combination C₀V₂ had the longest petiole at 8.03 cm, and combination C₃V₁ had the shortest at 4.80 cm. The C₁V₂ (80.04 cm) combination recorded the maximum germination percentage, while the minimum germination percentage was recorded in the C₀V₁ (72.71 cm) combination Similar result were also reported by **Bradely et al. (1971) and Singh et al. (2015)**.

Table-1Effect of different cutting and varieties on growth parameters.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of leaves			Length of leaves (cm)		
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS
V ₁	17.28	22.32	29.13	10.50	14.17	16.83	7.66	10.59	9.57
V ₂	20.78	25.29	32.17	12.17	17.25	19.58	8.42	11.99	11.31
V ₃	19.85	23.86	31.44	11.58	16.00	18.33	8.09	11.54	10.71
V ₄	19.14	23.42	30.46	11.00	15.67	17.83	7.99	11.13	10.49
SEm±	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.19
CD at 5%	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.55	0.56
Cutting									
C ₀	18.25	35.30	49.11	10.67	18.92	24.33	7.39	12.13	12.49
C ₁	19.84	19.95	37.41	11.83	14.33	19.83	8.68	10.83	11.16
C ₂	19.45	20.05	18.38	11.67	15.00	14.25	8.43	11.38	9.82
C ₃	19.48	19.60	18.29	11.08	14.83	14.17	7.65	10.83	8.78
SEm±	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.19
CD at 5%	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.55	0.56

Table-2Effect of different cutting and varieties on growth parameter.

Treatments	Width of leaves (cm)			leaf petiole length (cm)			Germination (%)
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	
V ₁	5.16	5.50	5.49	5.30	6.24	5.49	75.86
V ₂	5.82	6.57	6.51	6.38	7.30	6.51	78.49
V ₃	5.47	6.32	6.05	6.03	6.83	6.05	77.41
V ₄	5.35	6.16	5.85	5.72	6.54	5.85	76.73
SEm±	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.36	0.17
CD at 5%	0.40	0.54	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.50
Cutting							
C ₀	4.70	6.61	7.09	4.67	7.40	7.09	74.96
C ₁	5.81	5.76	6.21	6.84	6.16	6.21	78.87
C ₂	5.73	6.53	5.59	6.12	7.20	5.59	78.04
C ₃	5.57	5.64	4.99	5.80	6.15	4.99	76.62
SEm±	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.36	0.17
CD at 5%	0.40	0.54	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.50

Table-3 Interaction effect different cutting and varieties on growth of palak.

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of leaves			Length of leaves (cm)		
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS
C ₀ V ₁	14.04	32.29	44.09	8.67	14.33	19.33	6.83	10.86	9.89
C ₀ V ₂	21.39	37.77	52.14	11.67	22.67	27.67	7.75	13.01	14.68
C ₀ V ₃	19.60	36.02	51.71	11.33	19.67	25.33	7.53	12.35	13.06
C ₀ V ₄	17.98	35.12	48.51	11.00	19.00	25.00	7.46	12.30	12.34
C ₁ V ₁	17.97	19.03	36.84	11.67	14.00	20.00	8.26	10.06	10.83
C ₁ V ₂	21.28	21.01	38.25	12.33	14.67	20.33	9.23	11.69	11.58

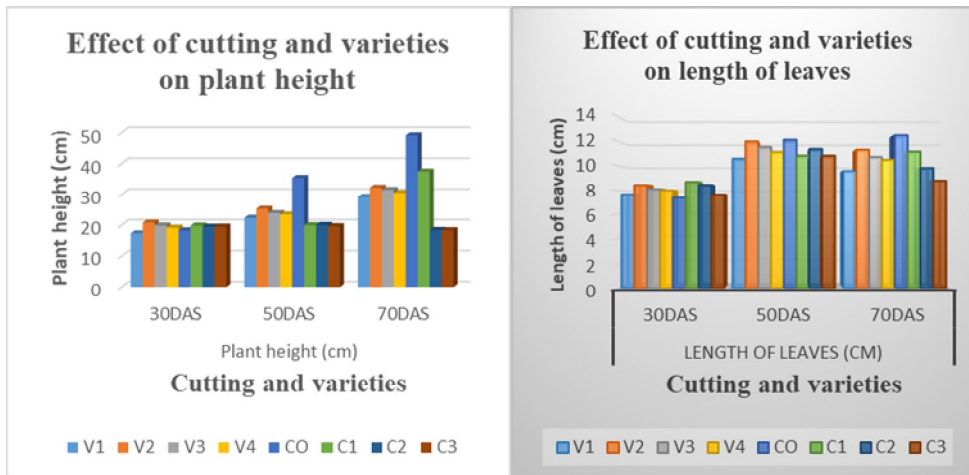


Figure-1. Showed effect of cutting and varieties on plant height and length of leaves.

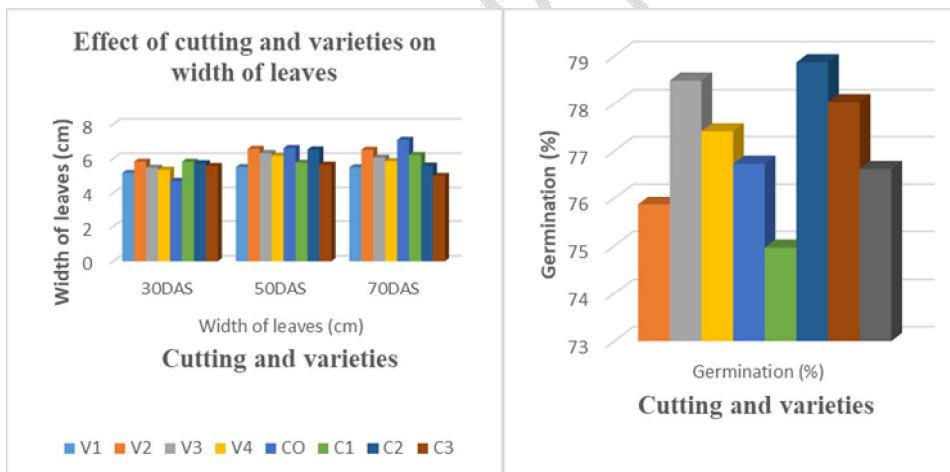


Figure-2. Showed effect of cutting and varieties on width of leaves and germination (%).

Conclusion:

~~In conclusion, For the result of experiment it can be concluded that~~ for getting maximum green yield of Palak var. Pusa Jyoti at three leaf cutting is better means V_2C_3 combination is best for production per unit area and per unit time.

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