

Original Research Article

“Effect of PGR on growth and establishment of grapes (*Vitisvinifera*L.) cv. Thompson Seedless under Prayagraj agro climatic condition.”

Abstract

Grapes (*VitisVinifera*) is one of the important commercial subtropical crops which is a good source of vitamins and minerals. It is grown throughout the world except the places with extreme temperature and high altitude. So, to find out Effect of PGR on growth and establishment of grapes cv. Thompson Seedless under Prayagraj agro climatic condition; a field experiment was conducted at Horticulture Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agriculture Institute, Samhigginbottom university of agriculture, technology and science, Prayagraj, U.P-211007 during the year 2022. The experiment comprised of 10 different treatment of three different plant growth regulator comprising of GA₃, IAA and IBA with different concentration of 50 ppm, 100 ppm and 150 ppm; 100 ppm, 300 ppm and 500 ppm; 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm respectively. The main objective of the experiment was to evaluate the root and vegetative growth of grapes vine with their success and survival in the Prayagraj agro-climatic zone. From the present investigation, treatment T₉ (IBA @3000 ppm) was found best with least days to emerge from the bud from the grapes cutting (6.4 days) with maximum amount of sprouting percentage (77.7%). It also showed the best root growth parameters with maximum root length 25.1cm @120DAP and maximum number of roots per cutting 49.3 @120DAP. It also showed best vegetative growth parameters with maximum shoot length 13.4cm @120DAP, maximum stem diameter 28.1mm @120DAP, highest number of leaves with 12.5 @120 DAP, maximum leaf area 73.9cm², maximum plant height after transplanting 14.9cm and highest survival percentage 88.8% of grapes plant.

Keywords- Grape, cutting, IBA, GA₃, IAA, roots, shoots, leaves and survival of plants.

INTRODUCTION

Grapes (*Vitis Vinifera*) is one of the important commercial subtropical crops which is a good source of vitamins and minerals. It is grown throughout the world except the places with extreme temperature and high altitude. It is one of the most delicious, nourishing and refreshing fruits of the world and is classified as a protective fruit. Grapes are grown in the world for a very long time. There are a number of varieties that were grown in the world with about 72 million tons of grapes annually. At the time of civilization the grapes production was started. It was started as early as 6500 B.C. as per information of archaeologists. By 4000 B.C. grapes growing extended to Asia Minor and grapes production spread throughout Europe by the Romans.

The grapes is a subtropical fruit belonging to the family Vitaceae made up of about 60-80 species and 12 genera, native to different parts of the world including temperate zone and tropical regions. It is usually a woody vine, climbing by means of tendrils and grow up to length of 17 metres or more. The leaves are palmately lobed, alternate and always tooth-edged. Botanically, grapes is a berry, with the juicy pulp and seed inside it. It contains mineral such as calcium and phosphorus and is a good source of Vitamin-A. It also contains glucose and fructose depending upon variety.

Plant growth regulators or plant bio-regulators are the hormone based-chemicals that help to improve the performance of horticultural crops and fruits crops. There are lot of plant growth regulator mainly categorized in groups like auxins, gibberellins, cytokinins, abscisic acid, ethylene and growth retardants, etc. These help to influence flowering, fruit set, retention, plant growth and development, ripening, shelf life and fruit quality characters in different tropical and subtropical fruits at different concentrations of PGR's.

The auxin is a growth regulator for the plant as it helps the plant in cell division and cell expansion. The plant uses a number of cellular mechanisms to regulate auxin levels and response. IBA, NAA, etc. are the main examples of auxins. These help plants to grow to a fuller length as it helps in root initiation, stem bending and leaf epinasty. The cuttings are quickly dipped in the solution of auxin-IBA (Indole-3-Butyric Acid) at the time of planting. IAA (Indole-3-acetic acid) is the common plant hormone which regulates various aspects of plant growth and development. It helps in many different ways for cell development as it includes cell elongation and cell division. The cuttings were prolonged dipped in the IAA-solution before planting. Gibberellic acid (GA₃) is the plant growth hormone and helps in the development of the plant. It stimulates seed germination, trigger transitions from meristem to shoot growth, vegetative to

flowering,etc.This also regulates different mechanism in the plant development.The cuttings are prolong dipped in the GA3 solution.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at the Horticulture research farm, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, SHUATS Allahabad, (U.P.) India. The objective was to find out the best effect of plant growth regulators on rooting and vegetative growth of grape (*Vitisvinifera*) cv. Thompson seedless. The design applied for statistical analysis was carried out with randomized block design having three factors with three levels of GA3 @ 50 ppm, 100 ppm and 150 ppm ,IAA @ 100 ppm, 300 ppm and 500 ppm, IBA @ 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm and 3000 ppm and three levels of ppm respectively with growing media of soil, coco peat and FYM in the polythene bags.The cuttings were prolong dipped in IAA and GA₃.The quick dip was given to the cuttings in IBA at the time of planting.

Treatment Details -

<u>TREATMENT</u>	<u>NAME OF GROWTH REGULATOR</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>METHOD OF TREATMENT</u>
T0	Control	0 ppm	Prolong Dip
T1	GA3 (Gibberellic Acid)	50 ppm	Prolong Dip
T2	GA3	100 ppm	Prolong Dip
T3	GA3	150 ppm	Prolong Dip

Comment [P1]: The time of dipping the cutting .

Comment [P2]: Numbers of cutting for each treatments, planting date, and cutting preparation time. , parameters measurements.

T4	IAA (Indole Acetic Acid)	100 ppm	Prolong Dip
T5	IAA	300 ppm	Prolong Dip
T6	IAA	500 ppm	Prolong Dip
T7	IBA (Indole Butyric Acid)	1000 ppm	Quick Dip
T8	IBA	2000 ppm	Quick Dip
T9	IBA	3000 ppm	Quick Dip

Table no. 1- Different concentrations of PGRs in which cuttings were treated.

Result and discussion

The different observations were calculated from seedlings grown from the grapes cutting in the polybags with the effect of different concentrations of PGRs. The rooting parameters and vegetative growth parameters were calculated on the grapes cuttings. The rooting parameters have observation of emergence of buds, sprouting percentage, mortality percentage, root length and number of roots per cutting. The vegetative growth parameters have observation of shoot length, stem diameter, number of leaves per cutting and leaf area. The plant height and survival percentage of grapes were also noted after transplanting of cuttings into the field.

The experiment was carried out in a single factor Randomized Block Design. The cuttings were treated with growth regulators like GA₃, IAA and IBA. Each growth regulators had 3 different level of concentrations viz., 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 150 ppm in GA₃; 100 ppm, 300 ppm, 500 ppm in IAA and 1000 ppm, 2000 ppm, 3000 ppm in IBA. The cuttings were grown in the growth media consisting of soil, FYM and cocopeat. The cuttings treated with IBA were quick dipped in the solution whereas the cuttings were prolonged dipped in the GA₃ and IAA solution. The observations were calculated at different days intervals i.e. 30, 60 and 120 DAP.

The cuttings with IBA@3000 PPM showed the best results of different parameters on the grapes cutting. The early bud emergence with high sprouting percentage were observed in the cuttings with IBA@3000 ppm. The root length and number of roots per cutting were noted best with the effect of IBA on the grapes cutting. The shoot length and stem diameter were also observed best in the IBA treated cuttings. In terms of number of leaves per cutting, GA₃ treated cuttings had a little effect in the shoot proliferation but IBA showed best results with IBA@3000ppm followed by 2000 ppm and 1000 ppm of IBA.

The plant heights were observed in the grapes plant after transplanting them into the field and the IBA treated plants showed a good growth as compared to the others plant growth regulators. The growth and establishment of grapes plant were maximum in the IBA treated plants followed by IAA and GA₃. These findings are closely related with Patil *et al* (2001) in grape, Jadhav *et al* (2006) in rangpur lime, Burman *et al* (2016) in grapes, Narula *et al* (2016) in plum and Rolaniya *et al* (2018).

CONCLUSION

In this study, effect of PGRs i.e. GA₃, IAA and IBA on the growth and establishment of grapes cv. Thompson Seedless were observed at different days intervals. In the present investigation, most of the shoot and root characters of cuttings were significantly

Comment [P3]: This two paragraph must be in materials and methods .

influenced by the different treatments of growth regulator as compared to control. But the treatment of 3000 ppm@ IBA was found best for maximum rooting, growth and success of grapes cuttings followed by the treatment 2000 ppm @IBA under this study.

Table no.2-Effect of PGR on buds emergence on the grapes cutting.

<u>Treatment No.</u>	<u>Treatments Details</u>	Days of emergence of buds	Sprouting percentage(%)	Mortality percentage(%)
T ₀	Control	13.5	11.1	88.8
T ₁	GA3 (Gibberellic Acid)	11.3	22.2	77.7
T ₂	GA3	11.5	44.4	55.5
T ₃	GA3	12.0	44.4	55.5
T ₄	IAA (Indole Acetic Acid)	13.2	55.5	44.4
T ₅	IAA	12.7	44.4	55.5
T ₆	IAA	9.0	66.6	33.3
T ₇	IBA (Indole Butyric Acid)	7.1	66.6	33.3
T ₈	IBA	6.9	66.6	33.3
T ₉	IBA	6.4	77.7	22.2
F test		S	S	S
SEm.(±)		0.70	15.53	15.53

CD(5%)		1.47	32.63	32.63
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Table no.3-Effect of PGR on root and shoot growth on the grapes cutting at 120 DAP.

<u>Treatment No.</u>	<u>Treatments Details</u>	Root length (cm)	No. of roots per cuttings	Shoot length (cm)	Stem diameter (mm)
T ₀	Control	7.1	14.0	7.8	16.6
T ₁	GA3 (Gibberellic Acid)	11.8	17.3	7.8	17.7
T ₂	GA3	13.7	21.3	7.8	20.0
T ₃	GA3	15.2	24.0	7.9	20.3
T ₄	IAA (Indole Acetic Acid)	15.9	26.6	7.9	22.0
T ₅	IAA	16.8	34.3	8.0	22.7
T ₆	IAA	16.6	34.6	8.9	23.5
T ₇	IBA(Indole Butyric Acid)	20.6	39.6	10.7	24.7
T ₈	IBA	23.3	45.0	13.0	26.4
T ₉	IBA	25.1	49.3	13.4	28.1
F test		S	S	S	S
SEm.(±)		1.04	1.96	0.38	0.80
CD(5%)		2.18	4.11	0.80	1.68

Table no.4-Effect of PGR on leaves parameter on the grapes cutting at 120 DAP.

<u>Treatment No.</u>	<u>Treatments Details</u>	Number of leaves per cutting	Leaf area (cm²)
T ₀	Control	6.0	13.2
T ₁	GA3 (Gibberellic Acid)	6.1	17.7
T ₂	GA3	6.2	22.7
T ₃	GA3	7.0	32.8
T ₄	IAA (Indole Acetic Acid)	7.7	42.7
T ₅	IAA	8.3	53.6
T ₆	IAA	8.5	62.5
T ₇	IBA (Indole Butyric Acid)	9.2	64.9
T ₈	IBA	11.2	71.7
T ₉	IBA	12.5	73.9
F test		S	S
SEm.(±)		0.42	2.16

CD(5%)		0.87	4.54
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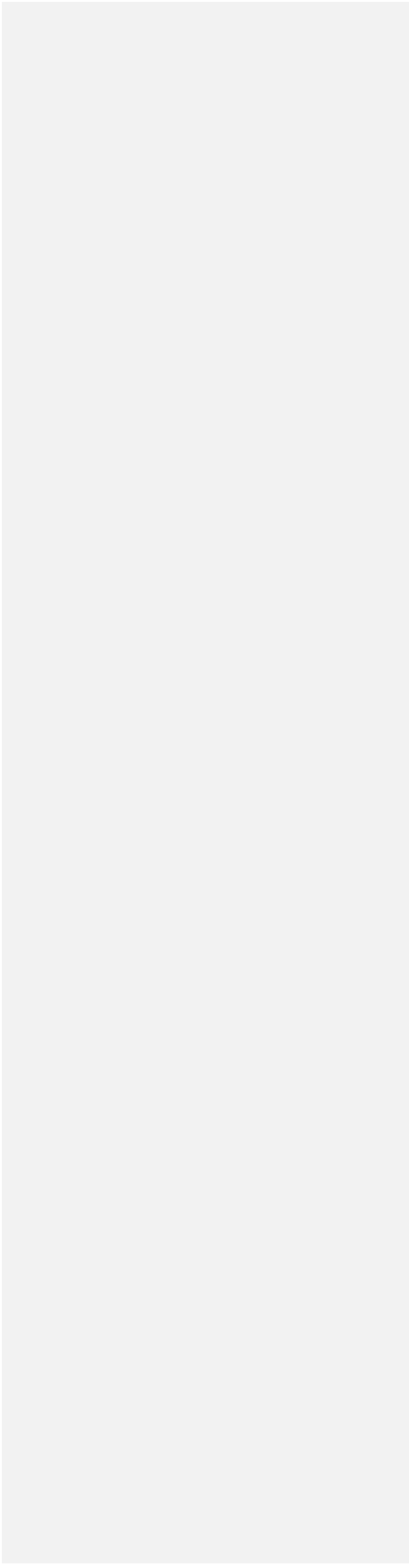


Table no.5-Effect of PGR on survival and plant height on the grapes cutting after transplanting.

<u>Treatment No.</u>	<u>Treatments Details</u>	Plant height (cm)	Survival percentage (%)
T ₀	Control	7.0	22.2
T ₁	GA3 (Gibberellic Acid)	7.5	44.4
T ₂	GA3	8.8	44.4
T ₃	GA3	8.9	44.4
T ₄	IAA (Indole Acetic Acid)	10.1	44.4
T ₅	IAA	11.7	55.5
T ₆	IAA	12.1	55.5
T ₇	IBA (Indole Butyric Acid)	12.9	55.5
T ₈	IBA	14.0	77.7
T ₉	IBA	14.9	88.8
F test		S	S
SEm.(±)		0.41	12.93
CD(5%)		0.86	27.16

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