

# Original Research Article

## **Improving Production and Quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.) Cv. Chandler with Plant Growth Regulators: A Study in Northern Punjab.**

### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, we investigated the use of plant growth regulators to improve strawberry production and fruit quality in the cooler, northern Punjab regions, known for their superior output and fruit quality by conducting randomized block experiment using strawberry (*Fragaria × Ananassa* Duch.) Cv. Chandler uniform runners cultivated in open fields with paddy straw mulch. After 30 and 60 days of planting, we foliar sprayed the plants with NAA (60, 90, 120, and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup>) and GA<sub>3</sub> (60, 90, 120, and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup>). The experiment recorded plant growth characteristics, such as number of leaves, stems, leaf area, petiole length, and runners, at their highest levels with the application of 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub>. Similarly, we found the optimal number of strawberries produced in terms of flowers, fruits, weight, marketability, and overall fruit yield with the same application. On the other hand, the application of 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA produced strawberries with the highest total soluble solids, ascorbic acid, reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, and total sugar contents. Nonetheless, we did not observe any significant effect of the plant growth regulator treatments on the number of days required for 50.0% blooming, the firmness of the fruit, or the acidity level of strawberry fruits. Our findings provide a low-cost production system that can improve the yield and quality of strawberries, potentially contributing to poverty alleviation among farmers in the region.

**Keywords:** Foliar spraying, fruit quality, Plant growth regulators, Poverty alleviation.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Strawberry (*Fragaria Xananassa* Duch) Cv. Chandler, a member of the Rosaceae family, is a significant fruit crop that is popular in international markets for its attractive red color, delicious aroma, and high nutritional content, including vitamins (A and C) and minerals (Fe and K). According to the National Center for Home Food Preservation, strawberries are one of the fruits that contain enough natural pectin to make a good jelly without adding any additional pectin. Furthermore, the consumption of strawberries has been linked to the prevention of various malignancies and heart-related diseases, as well as reducing inflammation and diseases associated with obesity (Arfin *et al.*, 2016). The demand for strawberries in the market is gradually rising, prompting growers to cultivate this crop to increase their income.

Strawberries can be grown effectively in both temperate and subtropical climates in open conditions, as well as in protected environments (Kafkas, 2017). In India, most of the strawberry-growing regions are devoted to this fruit crop, primarily by poor or marginal farmers in open fields using paddy straw mulching. However, the productivity of strawberries in this region does not match that found in other parts of the nation. Therefore, there is a need for a technically innovative, cost-effective, and long-lasting solution for strawberry cultivation. Strawberries grown in open fields require additional attention and sensible management techniques to achieve excellent yields. Plant growth regulators have been found to have

immediate stimulatory effects on plant responses, including growth, blooming, and fruiting. Strawberry plants respond favorably to the application of growth regulators. Among plant growth regulators, gibberellins (GA<sub>3</sub>) and Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) have undergone extensive testing due to their low-cost viability for application in the present agricultural system in several fruits (Bisht *et al.*, 2018). The current study aimed to investigate the effects of NAA and GA<sub>3</sub> on strawberry growth, yield, and quality in the Punjab region.

## MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

The present study was conducted during the 2022 growing season at Lovely Professional University (LPU), Punjab, India, to investigate the effects of plant growth regulators on the growth, yield, and quality of strawberry (*Fragaria Xananassa* Duch) Cv. Chandler. The experimental site had a sandy loam soil with a pH of 6.7. Before planting, a recommended amount of farmyard manure (15 t<sup>-1</sup>) and chemical fertilizers, including urea, single super phosphate (SSP), and muriate of potash (MOP) at the rates of 110, 90, and 90 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, were applied. Healthy and uniform runner plantlets free of pests and diseases were transplanted at a spacing of 2 ft x 1 ft. The plant growth regulators, Naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) and gibberellins (GA<sub>3</sub>), were applied to the leaves of the plants at a concentration of 60, 90, 120, and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, 30 and 60 days after planting. The experimental design was a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications of each of the nine treatments: T<sub>1</sub>=60 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA, T<sub>2</sub>=90 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA, T<sub>3</sub>=120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA, T<sub>4</sub>=150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA, T<sub>5</sub>=60 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>6</sub>=90 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>7</sub>=120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>8</sub>=150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub>, and T<sub>9</sub>=No spray (control). Six plants from each treatment were tagged and monitored for growth and development. Leaf area was measured using a leaf area meter (Biovis PSM-L2000) and expressed in cm<sup>2</sup>. Ten berries were randomly selected from each treatment for measurement of their physicochemical characteristics, including total soluble solid (TSS) content, fruit firmness, titratable acidity, sugar content, and ascorbic acid levels. Fruits weighing less than 15 g, misshapen, or diseased were considered unmarketable. The data were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA), and significant differences among treatments were compared using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at p ≤ 0.05.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Effect on growth and flowering of strawberry plant

The impact of foliar spraying of plant growth regulators on the development of strawberry plants was investigated and analyzed. Results showed that foliar spraying of 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub> had a significant effect on plants spread (28.72 cm), leaf lamina (122.25 cm<sup>2</sup>), petiole length (11.80 cm), as well as on the production of strawberry runners (4.43), crowns (3.03), and leaves (29.33) (Table 1). The study found that exogenous administration of plant growth regulators did not affect the time it took for strawberry plants to reach 50% flowering. However, strawberry plants treated with 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub> showed the earliest flowering and produced significantly more flowers than control plants (Table 1). The results suggest that foliar spraying of 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub> is an effective method for enhancing the growth and yield of strawberry plants.

According to Bisht *et al.* (2018), gibberellins have the ability to stimulate cell division and expansion in epidermal and parenchyma cells, particularly in the meristematic tissue of leaf primordia in plants treated with GA<sub>3</sub>. This stimulation may result in a greater number of leaves with broader leaf lamina and petioles of longer length. The authors also noted that higher concentrations of GA<sub>3</sub> can increase these effects even

further. Previous research has indicated that exogenous application of GA<sub>3</sub> can lead to a higher number of leaves with large leaves and petioles in strawberries (Massetani and Neri, 2016). However, the study also found that very high concentrations of GA<sub>3</sub> can result in slightly stunted growth in strawberry plants. This inhibitory action of GA<sub>3</sub> at high concentrations in plants is consistent with the findings of Hedden and Sponsel (2015). The trifoliate leaves of strawberry are arranged in a rosette at crowns, and the length of the petiole determines the relative plant spread (Massetani and Neri, 2016). Vishal *et al.* (2016) investigated the effects of gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) on the growth and development of strawberry plants, specifically the Sujatha cultivar. The results of their study showed that GA<sub>3</sub> application led to increased plant growth, number of leaves, and crown and runner formation, which is consistent with the findings of the previous studies. The study also suggested that the increased number of leaves in GA<sub>3</sub>-treated plants facilitated the synthesis of more photosynthates, which led to the formation of a greater number of crowns and runners. This is important for strawberry production as more crowns and runners lead to a higher yield of fruits.

**Table 1. Effect of plant growth regulators (PGRs) on the growth and flowering of strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa* Duch.). Cv Chandler.**

Treatments	Plant spread (cm)	Leaves Plant <sup>-1</sup>	Leaf Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Length of Petiole (cm)	Crowns Plant <sup>-1</sup>	Runners plant <sup>-1</sup>	Days Taken to 50% flowering	Flowers plant <sup>-1</sup>
T <sub>1</sub>	22.21	20.87	105.88	9.03	2.17	3.17	47.67	27.30
T <sub>2</sub>	22.52	22.67	106.58	9.81	2.37	3.30	44.67	27.36
T <sub>3</sub>	25.28	23.53	108.59	10.77	2.43	4.03	44.00	28.10
T <sub>4</sub>	25.56	24.87	109.67	11.30	2.77	4.30	43.67	29.50
T <sub>5</sub>	21.92	21.53	108.20	9.43	2.23	2.83	45.67	27.50
T <sub>6</sub>	24.04	25.67	110.69	10.74	2.50	3.90	43.33	29.03
T <sub>7</sub>	28.72	29.33	123.25	11.80	3.03	4.43	43.00	31.23
T <sub>8</sub>	26.64	27.33	117.54	11.60	2.90	4.17	43.67	31.00
T <sub>9</sub>	20.15	20.67	102.45	8.80	2.10	3.17	48.67	27.23
LSD <sub>p</sub> ≤ 0.05	3.99	5.23	11.68	1.39	0.53	0.78	NS	2.55

## 2. Effect on fruiting and yield of strawberry

The effects of various plant growth regulator (PGR) treatments on the fruiting process of strawberry plants (Table 2). Among the treatments, foliar spraying of GA<sub>3</sub> at a concentration of 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> resulted in the highest fruit production, weight (16.07 g), and length (4.88 cm). The same treatment also produced the maximum number of fruits (19.17) and marketable fruits (16.70 or 86.90% per plant), as well as the highest total marketable fruit yield (268.36 g plant<sup>-1</sup>) and total fruit yield (308.06 g plant<sup>-1</sup>). In contrast, the control plants exhibited the lowest number of total and marketable fruits and yield [Fig 1 (a) and (b)]. GA<sub>3</sub> plays a regulatory role in the mobilization of metabolites from foliage to develop fruits. Kumare *et al.* (2014) reported that high concentrations of GA<sub>3</sub> can lead to faster initiation of flowering, which can be beneficial for crop production. The evidence also suggests that GA<sub>3</sub> can help improve fruit quality in strawberries, as it can result in a higher number of flowers, fruits, and yield (Saima *et al.*, 2014; Rajbhar *et al.*, 2015). These findings are consistent with previous research that has demonstrated the

positive effects of GA<sub>3</sub> on plant growth and development. Overall, the application of GA<sub>3</sub> can be an effective tool for improving crop yield and quality in strawberries. However, the optimal dosage and application timing may vary depending on the plant species and growing conditions.

**Table 2: Effect of plant growth regulators (PGRs) on the fruiting of strawberry (*Fragaria × ananassa***

**Duch.) Cv Chandler.**

Treatments	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit length (cm)	Marketable fruits plant <sup>-1</sup>	Non-marketable Fruits Plant <sup>-1</sup>	Total fruits Plant <sup>-1</sup>	Marketable Fruits (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	12.88	4.49	13.39	4.00	16.77	79.00(63.00)
T <sub>2</sub>	13.07	4.50	14.03	3.60	17.03	81.85(64.89)
T <sub>3</sub>	13.59	4.62	15.30	3.00	17.70	86.13(68.15)
T <sub>4</sub>	14.20	4.80	15.83	3.25	18.50	85.27(66.50)
T <sub>5</sub>	12.20	4.34	13.90	3.60	16.90	81.80(65.05)
T <sub>6</sub>	13.46	4.55	14.90	3.35	17.77	83.20(66.13)
T <sub>7</sub>	16.07	4.88	16.70	3.10	19.17	86.90(68.99)
T <sub>8</sub>	15.18	4.86	15.70	3.65	18.83	82.00(65.80)
T <sub>9</sub>	12.14	4.18	13.03	4.20	16.70	78.12(61.87)
LSD p≤0.05	1.59	0.37	1.66	0.76	1.65	3.34

### 3. Effect on fruit quality of strawberry

The impact of foliar spraying of plant growth regulators on the firmness and acidity of strawberry fruits was insignificant. Nonetheless, the most nutritious fruits were reproduced by the plants treated with 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA, as evidenced by their highest TSS and sugar content. In contrast, the fruit from the unsprayed plants had the lowest TSS and sugar levels. Furthermore, plants treated with 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA produced fruits with the highest ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) content (Table 3).

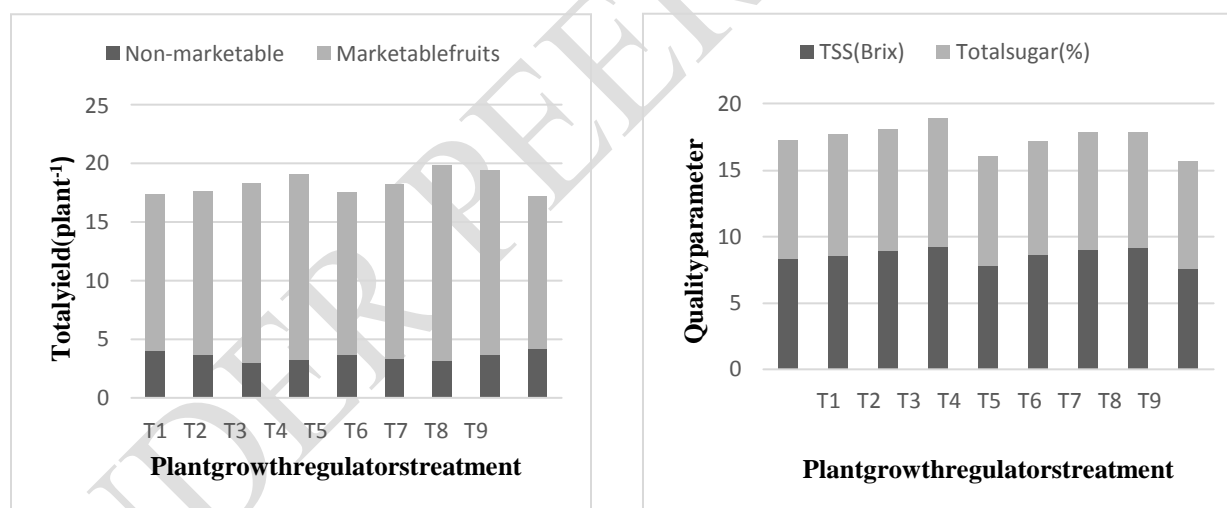
The application of GA<sub>3</sub> can significantly increase TSS and reduce titratable acidity in fruits. Exogenous application of GA<sub>3</sub> increased the number of marketable fruits and fruit yield in strawberries. Rathod *et al.* (2021) also reported that the application of GA<sub>3</sub> increased the fruit yield in strawberry plants. It has been suggested that the positive effects of GA<sub>3</sub> on fruit yield are related to its ability to regulate auxin metabolism, which can indirectly impact fruit growth and development. Thakur *et al.* (2015) found a significant increase in TSS with the spray of GA<sub>3</sub>. Rajbhare *et al.* (2015) also found that GA<sub>3</sub> resulted in more TSS (10.68° Brix) in strawberry var. Douglas. Additionally, the evidence suggests that GA<sub>3</sub> can also impact other fruit quality parameters, such as fruit length, diameter, and weight. NAA application in strawberry plants may have increased the concentration of volatile compounds and the hydrolysis of starchy compounds, leading to an increase in TSS levels. Palei *et al.* (2016) also observed a similar effect on TSS when 50 ppm NAA was added to strawberry fruits. More than 60% of the TSS content is made up of total sugars, and the increased total and non-reducing sugar content of strawberry fruits may be attributed to greater enzymatic activity, such as amylase and invertase, after the use of NAA. NAA may stimulate the production of precursor metabolites that activate ascorbic acid production in plants, resulting in higher

ascorbic acid content in strawberry fruits. Singh *et al.* (2017) reported that the application of 200 ppm NAA (naphthalene acetic acid) resulted in a similar increase in ascorbic acid content in guava.

**Table 3: Effect of plant growth regulators (PGRs) on physicochemical properties of strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch). Cv Chandler.**

Treatments	Fruit Firmness (Kg cm <sup>-2</sup> )	TSS (Brix)	Acidity (%)	Ascorbic Acid (Mg 100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	Reducing Sugar (%)	Non-reducing sugar (%)	Total Sugar (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	0.85	8.32	0.82	80.35	4.82	4.16	8.98
T <sub>2</sub>	0.89	8.57	0.80	87.45	4.84	4.18	9.20
T <sub>3</sub>	0.95	8.88	0.78	94.55	4.48	4.38	9.23
T <sub>4</sub>	1.01	9.23	0.76	101.65	4.86	4.58	9.74
T <sub>5</sub>	0.84	7.80	0.74	80.35	4.58	3.69	8.26
T <sub>6</sub>	0.84	8.65	0.72	84.85	4.65	3.92	8.56
T <sub>7</sub>	0.87	9.07	0.70	89.35	4.75	4.09	8.83
T <sub>8</sub>	0.88	9.17	0.68	93.85	4.71	4.10	8.71
T <sub>9</sub>	0.83	7.57	0.80	75.50	4.47	3.64	8.11
LSD <sub>p</sub> ≤ 0.05	0.16	1.07	0.10	6.36	0.34	0.33	0.44

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**Fig: 1 Effect of plant growth regulators on total yield of plant.**

## CONCLUSION

The findings of this study are highly significant in the present era where the demand for strawberries is increasing rapidly. By utilizing the good characteristics of market-available plant growth regulators that are relatively less expensive, this study aimed to increase strawberry output. The results demonstrate that the application of foliar sprays of 120 mg l<sup>-1</sup> GA<sub>3</sub> and 150 mg l<sup>-1</sup> NAA at specific growth stages can significantly

enhance the yield and quality of strawberries. These findings have enormous potential to contribute to poverty alleviation among farmers by boosting their crop yield and quality, leading to higher prices and improved livelihoods. Future research should focus on optimizing the concentration and timing of plant growth regulators for strawberry cultivation in different regions to ensure consistent and sustainable yields. The present study provides a promising foundation for the development of new strategies to increase strawberry production and enhance farmers' income in the years to come and provide a low-cost production system that can improve the yield and quality of strawberries, potentially contributing to poverty alleviation among farmers in the region.

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