

Studies on performance of elite Dutch rose varieties under naturally ventilated polyhouse for Northern dry zone of Karnataka

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Abstract

A study on the performance of elite Dutch rose varieties under naturally ventilated polyhouse for Northern dry zone of Karnataka was carried out during 2022-23 at the experimental block, Department of Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, College of Horticulture, University of Horticultural Sciences, Bagalkot. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with seven varieties and three replications. The varieties were Top Secret, Jumilia, Solar, Revival, Rock Star, Arka Pride and Arka Ivory. Various growth, flowering and yield parameters were recorded during experimental period (September 2022 – September 2023). Among all the varieties studied, the variety Jumilia was superior with respect to plant height (81.22 cm), plant spread (E-W: 46.19 cm and N-S: 45.24 cm), number of branches per plant (4.52), leaf area per plant (2893.28 cm²), stem girth (1.43 cm), days taken for first flower bud initiation (35.67 days), days taken for first flowering (60.00 days), number of flowers per plant (23.98) and number of flower stalks per m² (216.79).

Keywords: Dutch rose, naturally ventilated polyhouse, growth, flowering and yield

1. Introduction

Rose is the oldest flower under cultivation and top ranking cut flower in international market followed by carnation and chrysanthemum. It is widely known as 'Queen of flowers' due to its variability in size, diverse colour and shape. Rose belongs to Rosaceae family and is indigenous to the temperate Northern Hemisphere. The genus *Rosa* is composed of 120 species, only eight of which are widely cultivated viz., *R. chinensis*, *R. damascena*, *R. gallica*, *R. foetida*, *R. moschata*, *R. gigantea*, *R. multiflora* and *R. wichuriana* (Muthulakshmi et al., 2022). They are majorly used as cut flowers and also as landscape plants for hedging, aesthetic value, flower arrangement. They have been used as raw materials for commercial perfumery and various products like garland, gulghand, gulroghan, rose water and rose attar. Rose is a well-known flower to symbolize love, peace, adoration, innocence, friendship, passion and affection.

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Dutch roses are considered as important cut flower varieties with commercial importance. These flowers are exclusively grown in polyhouse in India because of their high demand in foreign countries during various occasions like valentine's day, new year, Christmas and marriage ceremonies. Dutch roses have high demand in national and international markets because they produce flowers of uniform size, attractive flower colour, better stalk length and good vase life. Dutch roses are mainly cultivated in four Indian states viz., West Bengal, Karnataka, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh (Reddy, 2016). Majorly produced for export purpose and to meet out the local demands, which helps the farmers to earn higher returns. The cultivation of Dutch rose is gaining importance in Karnataka due to its relative ease in cultivation, high net returns and increasing market demand (Hosur and Patil, 2014).

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Climate change is one of the major impacting factors affecting the crop production in India through a number of ways, including high temperature, drought, typhoon damage, flooding due to excessive rainfall and emerging pests and diseases etc. Several new biotic and abiotic stresses have emerged as a great challenge (Vijayalaxmi *et al.*, 2017). Protected cultivation technique reduces these stresses by providing complete controlled condition. Performance of rose varieties depends on region, season and other environmental conditions. Even though some work has been carried out to know the performance of Dutch rose varieties under naturally ventilated polyhouse, new varieties are added to list whose performance is not assessed particularly for Northern dry zone of Karnataka as the high temperature is the limiting factor to grow roses under polyhouse particularly during summer season.

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Hence, the present study was conducted to assess the performance of Dutch rose varieties for their growth, flowering and yield under naturally ventilated polyhouse from September 2022 – September 2023.

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2. Materials and Methods

An experiment entitled "Studies on performance of elite Dutch rose varieties under naturally ventilated polyhouse for Northern dry zone of Karnataka" was carried out at experimental block, Department of Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, College of Horticulture, Bagalkot, Karnataka during the academic year 2022-23. The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design (RBD) with seven varieties and three replications by planting the one to two months old budded plants with 50cm × 20cm spacing. Seven varieties used for study were Top Secret, Jumilia, Solar, Revival, Rock Star, Arka Pride and Arka Ivory (Plate 1). The experiment was set up in a naturally ventilated polyhouse which is oriented in North – South direction (560 m²). The frame of

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polyhouse is made up of galvanized iron pipe and UV stabilized polythene film of 800 gauge as cladding material. By operating the foggers and side rollable flaps, the temperature and humidity were maintained. All the recommended practices and special horticultural practices were followed. Different plant protection chemicals were applied against different pests and diseases. Five plants were randomly selected from each replication for carrying out performance studies. The data on various growth, flowering at 120 DAP and yield parameters were recorded (November 2022 – September 2023) and statistically analysed (Panse and Sukhatme, 1985).

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Comment [rs13]: give climatic factors prevailing in polyhouse in appendix

Plate 1. Varieties evaluated for the experiment

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Growth parameters

Plant height varied significantly among the varieties at 120 days after planting (Table 1). The variety Jumilia was significantly superior with maximum plant height of 81.22 cm followed by the variety Top Secret (78.99 cm). While the variety Arka Pride recorded minimum plant height (57.65 cm). This variation with respect to plant height may be due to genetic nature of varieties that lead variation in meristematic activity resulting in cell division and elongation during the tender growth phase, variation in synthesis of phytohormones and influence of external environmental conditions. Similar kind of results were obtained by Pradhan *et al.*, 2017, Joshna and Sarkar, 2018, Atal *et al.*, 2020.

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Plant spread (E -W and N -S direction) was gradually increased during subsequent growth stages of plant (Table 1). At 120 DAP, significantly maximum plant spread (E -W and N -S direction) was exhibited by the variety Jumilia (46.63 cm and 45.24 cm, respectively) followed by the variety Top Secret (44.71 cm and 43.35 cm). Whereas the variety Arka Ivory (32.96 cm and 28.87 cm, respectively) recorded minimum plant spread (E -W and N -S direction). The variations may be due to genetic potential of varieties leading to production of more or less number of branches and influence of climatic conditions Bala 2015 and Adhikary *et al.*, 2019.

During the first two months of planting because of slow vegetative growth, there was no significant difference in the number of branches per plant. Whereas all varieties exhibited significant difference with respect to number of branches per plant at 120 DAP (Table 1). The variety Jumilia produced maximum number of branches (4.52) which was on par with the variety Top Secret (4.33) while minimum number of branches were observed in the variety Revival (3.22). This may be due to genetic makeup of variety that resulted variation with respect to rate of photosynthesis thereby producing varying number of branches and effect of external environment leading to variation in light interception. Similar results were reported by Philip *et al.*, 2020, Shamanth *et al.*, 2016 and Bala *et al.*, 2015.

Leaf area per plant was gradually increased during subsequent growth stages of plant. The highest leaf area per plant (2893.28 cm²) was recorded in the variety Jumilia at 120 DAP (Table 1). Whereas it was lowest in the variety Arka Pride (1209.57 cm²). The variation in leaf area per plant may be due to genetic constitution of the varieties that produced varying number of branches per plant leading to varying number of leaves thereby showing variation and also varied leaf length and breadth lead to variation in leaf area per plant. Similar outcomes were obtained by Pradhan *et al.*, 2017 and Adhikary *et al.*, 2019.

There was an increasing trend in measurements of stem girth at various growth phases. At 120 DAP, stem girth was highest in the variety Jumilia (1.43 cm) followed by the variety Top Secret (1.10 cm). Whereas it was minimum in the variety Arka Pride (0.77 cm). This variation may be due to genetic nature of the varieties that increased or decreased cell division in lateral meristem, adaptability of varieties to climate and increased number of branches. Similar results were observed by Soujanya *et al.*, 2018 and Pawar *et al.*, 2023.

Table 1: Growth parameters of different varieties of Dutch rose under naturally ventilated polyhouse at 120 DAP

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Flowering parameters

Significantly early flower bud initiation was observed in the variety Jumilia (35.67 days) which was on par with the variety Top Secret (37.00 days), but late flower bud initiation was observed in the variety Revival (42.08 days). Among the varieties, delayed first flowering was noticed in the variety Jumilia (60.00 days) followed by Top Secret (57.34 days) and advanced first flowering was noticed in the variety Arka Pride (47.77 days). The variations may be mainly due to genetic potential of varieties and also influence of external climatic conditions. Similar reports were obtained by Shivaprasad *et al.*, 2017 and Chauhan *et al.*, 2014 (Table 2).

Sl. No.	Variety	Plant height (cm)	Plant Spread (cm)		Number of branches	Leaf area per plant (cm ²)	Stem girth (cm)
			E -W	N -S			
1	Top Secret	78.99	44.71	43.35	4.33	2794.65	1.10
2	Jumilia	81.22	46.63	45.24	4.52	2893.28	1.43
3	Solar	69.54	42.75	42.07	3.88	2105.96	0.88
4	Revival	65.36	37.51	38.52	3.22	1543.10	0.80
5	Rock Star	67.20	39.54	40.92	3.55	2102.81	0.94
6	Arka Pride	57.65	35.53	37.06	3.43	1209.57	0.77
7	Arka Ivory	59.82	32.96	28.87	3.68	1774.82	0.90
	S. Em±	0.97	0.56	0.64	0.12	25.67	0.03
	CD at 5%	3.00	1.73	1.97	0.36	79.10	0.10

Table 2. Flowering parameters of different varieties of Dutch rose under naturally ventilated polyhouse

Sl. No.	Variety	Days taken for first flower bud initiation (days)	Days taken for first flowering (days)
1	Top Secret	37.00	57.34
2	Jumilia	35.67	60.00
3	Solar	39.69	54.53
4	Revival	42.08	50.24
5	Rock Star	40.66	52.38
6	Arka Pride	41.08	47.77
7	Arka Ivory	39.73	49.16
	S. Em±	0.50	0.35
	CD at 5%	1.55	1.09

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Yield parameters

The variety Jumilia produced maximum number of flowers per plant (23.98) followed by the variety Top Secret (20.09) but least number of flowers per plant were produced by the variety Revival (11.59). This may be due to differences in number of branches per plant, higher rate of accumulation of photosynthates due to increased photosynthesis, variation in leaf area per plant and genetic variations among the varieties. This variation is confirmed by Abid Mahmood *et al.*, 2013, Wasnik *et al.*, 2015 and Anand *et al.*, 2017.

In the present study, highest number of flowers per m² were produced by the variety Jumilia (216.79) followed by the variety Top Secret (186.87) whereas, lowest number of flowers per m² were obtained by the variety Revival (109.34). The genetic makeup of varieties, favourable climatic condition and variation in leaf area contributed for this variation. Parallel reports of Dalal *et al.*, 2009 and Shivaprasad *et al.*, 2016 (Table 3).

Table 3. Yield parameters of different varieties Dutch rose grown under naturally ventilated polyhouse

Sl. No.	Variety	Number of flowers per plant	Number of flowers per m ²
1	Top Secret	20.09	186.87
2	Jumilia	23.98	216.79
3	Solar	19.52	170.43
4	Revival	11.59	109.34
5	Rock Star	18.56	168.45
6	Arka Pride	13.66	124.23
7	Arka Ivory	14.80	135.20
	S. Em±	1.22	13.60
	CD at 5%	3.76	41.93

The data regarding flower yield per month per m² was recorded during months from November of 2022 to September of 2023 which varied significantly among the varieties and represented in Table 4 and Fig 1. During the months from December of 2022 and January, February, July, August and September of 2023, almost all the varieties produced maximum number of flowers per m². The variety Jumilia produced maximum number of flowers during these months (20.48, 22.45, 31.33, 13.93, 29.29 and 32.11 respectively) followed by the variety Top Secret (16.28, 20.46, 20.88, 18.10, 25.33 and 22.90 respectively). But during the months from November of 2022, March, April and May, the variety Revival produced lowest number of flowers per m² (2.33, 6.00, 8.82 and 8.38 respectively). During the month of June 2023, pruning operation was carried out due to which yield is nil in that month. These results were may be due to congenial climatic conditions during

particular months of crop growth stage such as favourable temperature, relative humidity and light which lead to increased growth and development with more yield. These findings were in accordance with results of Singh and Mandhar (2004), Maitra *et al.* (2020) in gerbera.

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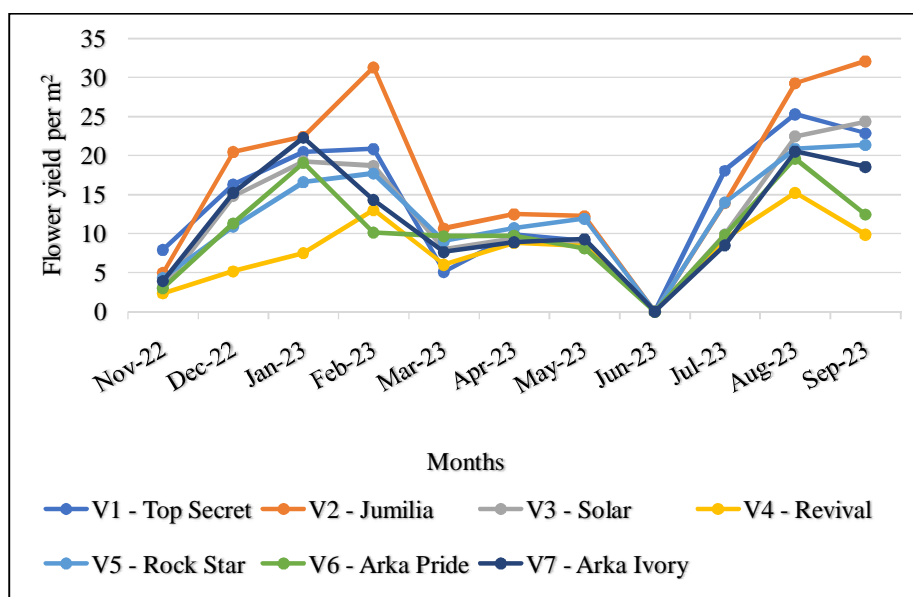


Fig 1. Flower yield per month per m² of different varieties of Dutch rose grown under naturally ventilated polyhouse

Conclusion

Among the seven varieties of Dutch rose studied, the variety Jumilia found to be superior when compared with other varieties based on its growth, flowering and yield parameters, followed by the variety Top Secret. As well as the varieties Solar and Rock Star performed better with respect to growth and yield parameters. Hence the varieties of Dutch rose Jumilia and Top Secret found to be best suitable to grow under Northern dry zone of Karnataka in naturally ventilated polyhouse and the varieties Solar and Rock Star are in next order.

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