

# Effect of Organic and Inorganic Fertilizers on Growth, Yield and Quality of Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.)

## Abstract

The present investigation was carried out at Agricultural Research Farm, School of Agriculture, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur (Rajasthan) to study the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) during *khariif* season of the year 2023-24. The experiment was laid down in RBD which consisted 9 treatment combinations viz; T<sub>1</sub>-Control (100 % ) (125:100:50), T<sub>2</sub>-100 % N through FYM (25t/ha), T<sub>3</sub>-100 % N through vermicompost (5t/ha), T<sub>4</sub>-100 % N through poultry manure (5t/ha), T<sub>5</sub>-100 % N through neem cake (2t/ha), T<sub>6</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through FYM, T<sub>7</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through vermicompost, T<sub>8</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through poultry manure, T<sub>9</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through neem cake and treatments were replicated three times. The treatment (T<sub>7</sub>) significantly affected various vegetative growth, yield and quality parameters. Results further indicated that the highest (3.27) benefit: cost ratio was observed in treatment (T<sub>7</sub>). Whereas, the lowest benefit: cost ratio (1.51) was recorded under control.

**Keywords:** Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Neem cake,

## 1. Introduction

One of India's most valued tropical and sub-tropical crops is eggplant, or brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.). While the name eggplant comes from the shape of some types of the fruit, which are white and resemble chicken eggs, the name brinjal is common in the Indian subcontinent and comes from Arabic and Sanskrit. In Europe, it is also known by the French word aubergine (Pramila *et al.*, 2015). Various names for it exist in different parts of India, including baigan–Baigan (Orria), Venkaya (Telugu), Kkathiri (Tamil), Bbagun (Bengali), Rringna (Gujarati), Bbaingan (Hindi), Bbadane (Kannada), Wwaangum (Kashmiri), Vvange (Marathi), Bbaigan (Orria), and Vvazhuthana (Malayalam). Since it is well–well–liked by individuals from all social classes, it is appropriately referred to as a vegetable (Patel and Sarnaik, 2003).

Organic and inorganic fertilizers are essential for plant growth. Both fertilizers supply plants with the nutrients needed for optimum performance. Organic fertilizers have been used for many centuries whereas chemically synthesized inorganic fertilizers were only widely developed during the industrial revolution. Inorganic fertilizer has significantly supported

global population growth, it has been estimated that almost half the people on the earth are currently fed as a result of artificial nitrogen fertilizer use (Erisman *et al.*, 2008).

Vermicompost means a mixture of worm casting, organic materials, humus, living earthworms, their cocoons and other organisms. Vermicompost is a slow ~~nutrient-nutrient-~~releasing organic manure ~~which that have has~~ most of the macro as well as micro-nutrients in chelated form and fulfills the nutrient requirement of plants for a longer period. Vermicompost is being a stable fine granular organic matter, when added to soil, it loosens the soil and improves the passage to the entry of air. The organic carbon in vermicompost releases the nutrients slowly and steadily into the system and enables the plant to absorb the nutrients. The soil enriched with vermicompost provides additional substances that are not found in chemical fertilizers. It is also an added advantage of the vermicompost. Vermicompost is made up primarily of Carbon (C), Hydrogen (H) and Oxygen (O) and contains nutrients such as Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>), Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>), ..... Ca, .....K, .....Mg, .....S and micronutrients which exhibit similar effects on plant growth and yield as inorganic fertilizers applied to soil (Singh *et al.*, 2008). Vermicompost an organic source of plant nutrients contains a higher percentage of nutrients necessary for plant growth in readily available forms (Nagavallema *et al.*, 2004).

The Farm Yard Manure (FYM) enhances the physio-chemical characteristics of the soil and promotes soil microbial activity, which increases the soil's plant-food components' accessibility to the crop. Soil inoculation with FYM also results in increased nutrient availability, particularly for nitrogen and phosphorus, which is beneficial for the soil's residual value.

## 2. Material & Methods

Field experiment was conducted at the experimental farm, Department of Horticulture, School of Agriculture, Suresh Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur (Rajasthan), during the ~~khariif-Kharif~~ season of 2023. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Block Design with three replications and 13 treatments. Treatment combinations were, T<sub>1</sub>-Control (100 % ) (125:100:50), T<sub>2</sub>-100% N through FYM (25t/ha), T<sub>3</sub>-100 % N through vermicompost (5t/ha), T<sub>4</sub>-100 % N through poultry manure (5t/ha), T<sub>5</sub>-100 % N through neem cake (2t/ha), T<sub>6</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through FYM, T<sub>7</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through vermicompost, T<sub>8</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through poultry manure, T<sub>9</sub>-50 % NPK + 50 % N through neem cake. The plot size was 3 m × 3 m and the spacing followed was 60 × 60 cm to keep 25 plants per plot for each treatment. The land was brought to a fine tilth through tillage

Formatted: Not Superscript/ Subscript

and ploughing. Bunds and irrigation channels were maintained properly. Different intercultural practices like gap filling, staking, irrigating, weeding, etc. were performed as per crop requirements. The five plants of each plot were randomly selected and tagged. The data were recorded for various growth, yield and quality parameters in brinjal during the course of investigation subjected to statistical analysis by using factorial RBD for analysis of variance (ANOVA) as suggested by online Opstat software by Sheoran *et al.* (1998).

### 3. Results & Discussion

#### 3.1 Growth parameters

The data showed that the adoption of different treatments of organic and inorganic had a significant effect on plant height of brinjal (Table 1). The maximum plant height at 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting (38.65 cm, 51.65 cm and 70.31 cm) was noted in treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> – 50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM (36.47 cm, 48.62 cm and 65.28 cm) while the minimum plant height at 30, 60 and 90 days after sowing (27.65 cm 38.65 cm and 50.32 cm) was recorded from treatment T<sub>0</sub> (control). It might be due to the increase in the nutrient availability and preponderance of different groups of microorganisms in the soil, which create a favorable condition for proper vegetative growth in general and increased plant height in particular. The highest dose of nitrogen might have enhanced cell division and formation of more tissues resulting in luxuriant vegetative growth and thereby increasing plant height. These results are closely confined with the findings of Mishra *et al.*, (2017) and Waskel *et al.*, (2019) in brinjal, Meena and Meena (2018) in okra.

The data revealed that various treatments significantly enhanced the number of branches per plant at all stages of growth except at 90 days after transplanting and the maximum number of branches per plant 8.85 branches were recorded with T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) closely followed by T<sub>6</sub> – 50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM with 7.45 branches while the lowest number of branches per plant 2.80 were recorded with T<sub>0</sub> (control). Similar findings have also been reported by Waskel *et al.*, (2019) in brinjal.

The minimum number of days to 50% flowering (39.35 days) was noticed under treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 40.23 days and it was significantly superior over remaining treatments, however, a maximum number of days to 50% flowering of 46.85 was observed in

the T<sub>0</sub> treatment (control). These results are closely confined ~~with-to~~ the findings of Meena and Meena (2018) in okra.

The number of flowers per plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum number of flowers per plant (20.53 flowers) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 19.32 flowers. The minimum number of flowers per plant (11.02 flowers) was observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). The treatment consisting of a 50% recommended dose of fertilizer (NPK) along with the application of 50% nitrogen through vermicompost, showed a higher number of flowers per plant compared to other treatments. Several factors contribute to this outcome. Firstly, beneficial microorganisms in the treatments promote nutrient availability and uptake, leading to improved plant health and increased flower production. These microorganisms enhance nutrient cycling, fix atmospheric nitrogen and solubilize phosphorus, providing essential elements for flower development. Secondly, adding organic nitrogen through vermicompost stimulates overall plant growth and reproductive processes, including flower initiation and development. Additionally, the balanced nutrient supply from these treatments supports the plant's energy reserves, allowing it to produce a greater number of flowers. Overall, the combination of beneficial microorganisms and organic Nitrogen sources in these treatments contributes to enhanced flower production in brinjal plants. The findings were earlier published by Meena and Meena (2018).

### 3.2 Yield and yield attributes

The maximum number of fruits per plant (17.14 fruits) was noticed under treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 16.62 fruits and it was significantly superior over the remaining treatments, however, the minimum value 10.54 fruits were in the control treatment. This might be due to the better availability and uptake of nutrients by plants for a longer duration of crop growth. Similar findings of the significantly higher number of fruits per plant by integrated application of fertilizers have also been reported by Yadav *et al.*, (2020) in brinjal and Meena *et al.*, (2019) in okra.

The maximum fruit yield per plant (1.24 kg/plant) was noticed under treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 1.12 kg/plant and it was significantly superior over remaining treatments, however, a minimum value of 0.53 kg/plant was observed in the T<sub>0</sub> treatment (control).

Similar findings have been reported by Yadav *et al.*, (2020) in [brinjal-Brinjal](#) and Meena *et al.* (2019) in okra.

The maximum fruit yield per plot (31.12 kg/plot) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 28.10 kg/plot. The lower fruit yield per plot (13.27 kg/plot) was observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). Similar findings have been reported by Ramesh *et al.*, (2021) in [brinjal-Brinjal](#), Barman *et al.*, (2014) in Potato and Meena *et al.*, (2019) Ghosh *et al.*, (2018) in okra.

The maximum fruit yield per hectare (345.75 q/ha) was recorded under the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 312.18 q/ha. The minimum fruit yield per hectare (147.44 q/ha) was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) treatment. The reason for [an](#) increase in yield and yield attributing traits might be the solubilization effect of plant nutrients by the addition of RDF and Vermicompost as evidenced by the increase in the uptake of N, P, K, Ca, and Mg, etc. These results [are in accordance with](#) those reported by Yadav *et al.*, (2020) in brinjal and Yadav *et al.*, (2015) in onion, Meena *et al.*, (2019) and Ghosh *et al.*, (2018) in okra.

### 3.3 Fruit physical characters

The maximum fruit length (9.73 cm) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 9.33 cm. The minimum fruit length (7.21 cm) was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control). Similar findings have been reported by Waskel *et al.*, (2019) in [brinjal-Brinjal](#).

The maximum fruit diameter (6.21 cm) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 5.96 cm. The Minimum fruit diameter (4.21 cm) was observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control) treatment. This might be due to the combined application of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers which might have acted complementary and supplementary to each other and resulted in [an](#) adequate slow but steady supply of nutrients. The availability of nutrients at the critical stages of crop growth resulted in early establishment, vigorous growth and development of plants leading to longer and wider fruits. High value in fruit length and fruit diameter was observed due to integrated nutrients application by Waskel *et al.*, (2019) in [brinjal-Brinjal](#), Mal *et al.*, (2013) in okra.

The maximum fruit weight (72.62 g) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with

67.62 g. A minimum fruit weight (50.36 g) was observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). Similar findings have been reported by Waskel *et al.*, (2019) in brinjal and Meena *et al.*, (2019) in okra.

### 3.4 Quality parameters

The maximum Total soluble solids (5.11°Brix) were observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 4.95°Brix. The minimum Total soluble solids (3.32 °Brix) were observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). Similar findings have been reported by Yadav *et al.*, (2015) found in onion.

The maximum ascorbic acid content (14.28mg/100g) was observed with treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) followed by T<sub>6</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N Through FYM) with 13.52 mg/100g. Minimum ascorbic acid content (8.16 mg/100g) was observed in T<sub>0</sub> (Control). This might be due to the availability of nitrogen leading to a balanced C:N ratio enhancing the vegetative growth resulting in high photosynthetic activity Meena *et al.*, (2019) in okra crop and Laxmi *et al.*, (2015) found similarly in tomato crop.

### 3.5 Economic parameters

Gross return quantifies the total revenue from brinjal sales, providing an overall measure of financial income. Net return, on the other hand, deducts production costs from the gross return, reflecting the actual profit obtained from brinjal production. It helps growers assess the profitability and economic viability of their cultivation practices. BC ratio compares the benefits (gross returns) to the costs incurred in brinjal production, indicating the profitability and efficiency of the investment. These measurements assist growers in evaluating the financial performance of their brinjal crops, making informed decisions regarding resource allocation, cost management and assessing the economic feasibility of brinjal cultivation. The maximum gross returns were recorded in treatment T<sub>7</sub> (50% NPK + 50% N through Vermicompost) with Rs. 276,601.51 ha<sup>-1</sup>, while the minimum (Rs. 117,954.31 ha<sup>-1</sup>) was observed in treatment T<sub>0</sub> (Control). Similarly, the maximum net returns were achieved with treatment T<sub>7</sub>, reaching Rs. 192,080.51 ha<sup>-1</sup>, compared to the minimum of Rs. 39,785.31 ha<sup>-1</sup> in T<sub>0</sub>. The highest benefit-cost ratio was also recorded in T<sub>7</sub> at 3.27, whereas the lowest (1.51) was noted in the control treatment (T<sub>0</sub>). These findings align with those reported by Yadav *et al.* (2020) in [brinjal-Brinjal](#) and Sharma *et al.* (2010) in okra.

## 4. Conclusions

The combined use of 50% NPK and 50% nitrogen through vermicompost (T<sub>7</sub>) proved to be the most effective treatment for enhancing the growth, yield, and quality of brinjal. This

integrated nutrient management approach not only improved plant vigor and fruit quality but also achieved the highest benefit-cost ratio, making it a highly economical and sustainable option for brinjal cultivation. The synergy between organic and inorganic nutrients in T<sub>7</sub> offers a balanced and efficient fertilization strategy that optimizes both productivity and profitability.

## References

- Barman, K. S.; Ram, B. and Verma, R.B. (2014). Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Tuber Yield of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) cv. Kufri Ashoka. *Trends in Biosciences*. 7(9): 815-817.
- Erismann, J.W.; Sutton, M.A.; Galloway, J.; Klimont, Z. and Winiwarter, W. (2008). How a century of ammonia synthesis changed the world. *Nature Geoscience*. 1: 636-639.
- Ghosh, C.; Biswas, Priyanka; Mahato, Subrata; Rana, D. K. and Mahato, B. (2018). Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yield of Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) in Red Lateritic Soil of Purulia, West Bengal. *SATSA Mukhapatra - Annual Technical*. Issue 22 :96-102.
- Laxmi, R.P., Saravanan, S. and Naik M.L. (2015). Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on plant growth, yield, fruit quality and shelf-life of tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicon* L.) cv.PKM-1. *International Journal of Agriculture Science and Research*. 5(2):7-12.
- Mal, B.; Mahapatra P.; Mohanty S. and Mishra H.N. (2013). Growth and yield parameters of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) influenced by diazotrophs and chemical fertilizers, *Journal of Crop and Weed*. 9(2): 109-112.
- Meena, D.C. and Meena, M.L. (2018). Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth Parameters of Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench]. *Chem Sci Rev Lett*, 7(26), 582-585.
- Meena, D.C.; Meena, M.L. and Kumar, S. (2019) Influence of organic manures and biofertilizers on growth, yield and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench). *Annals of Plant and Soil Research*, 21(2):130-134.

Mishra, V.K., Kumar, S. and Pandey, V.K. (2017) Effect of organic manure and bio-fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.), *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* 6(1): 704-707.

Nagavallema, K.P.; Wani, S.P.; Lacroix, S.; Padmaraja, V.V.; Vineela, C.; Babu Rao, M. and Sahrawai, K.L. (2004). Vermi composting: Recycling wastes into valuable organic fertilizers. Global Theme on Agro systems Report no 8. Patancheru 502 324, Andhra Pradesh, India: *International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropical*, pp: 20.

Patel, K.K. and Sarnaik, D.K. (2003). Performance study of long fruited genotypes of brinjal under Raipur conditions. *The Orissa Journal Horticulture.* 31(1):74-77.

Pramila; Kushwaha, M.L. and Singh Y.P. (2015). Gene Action Studies in Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) for Yield and Yield Component. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences.*7:4627-4631.

Ramesh, M. V.; Vikram, Balaji; Singh, A. and Maurya, K.R. (2021). Integrated nutrient management response in Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) under Satna condition. *The Pharma Innovation Journal.* 10(7): 1078-1080.

Sharma, T.R.; Pandey, A.K.; Updhyaya, S.D. and Agrawal, S.B. (2010). Effect of vermicompost on yield and quality of kharif season okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L) Moench). *Veg. Sci.* 37(2):181-183.

Sheoran OP, Tonk DS, Kaushik LS, Hasija RC, Pannu RS (1998). Statistical Software Package for Agricultural Research Workers. Recent Advances in information theory, Statistics & Computer Applications by D.S. Hooda & R.C. Hasija, Department of Mathematics Statistics, CCS HAU, Hisar, p. 139-143.

Singh, R.; Sarma, R.; Satyendra, K.; Gupta, R. and Patil, R., (2008). Vermicompost substitution influence growth, physiological disorder fruit yield and quality of Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* (Duch). *Bioresource Technology*, 99:8502- 8511.

Waskel, Sukhlal; Jatav, S. K. and Singh, S.S. (2019). Effect of Integrated Nutrient Management on Growth and Yield attributes of Brinjal. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 8(11): 1849-1853. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.811.217>

Yadav, Bhagchand; Soni, AK; Garhwal, OP and Netwal, Manju (2020) Integration effect of NPK with vermicompost & boron on yield and economics of brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.). *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 9(1): 1637-1640

Yadav, R.; Dwivedi, D. H.; Govind and Maji, S. (2015). Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth and yield of onion (*Allium cepa* L.) cv. Pusa Madhvi. *Journal Crop and Weed*, 11(1):49-53.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

**Table 1. Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on plant height (cm) 30, 60, and 90 DAT, number of branches per plant, number of days to 50% flowering, number of flowers per plant, number of fruits per plant, and individual fruit weight (g) of brinjal**

Treatment	Plant Height (cm)			No. of Branch per weight (g)plant	No. of days to 50% flowering	No. of flowers per plant	No. of fruits per plant	Individual fruit
	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT					
T <sub>1</sub> -Control (100 %) (125:100:50)	27.65	38.65	50.32	2.8	46.85	11.02	10.54	50.36
T <sub>2</sub> -100 % N through FYM (25t/ha)	30.85	40.25	53.64	3.85	44.25	14.56	13.95	56.58
T <sub>3</sub> -100 % N through vermicompost (5t/ha)	29.23	39.58	52.65	3.36	45.26	11.53	12.6	54.65
T <sub>4</sub> -100 % N through poultry manure (5t/ha)	31.45	41.85	55.29	4.65	43.18	13.25	14.62	59.58
T <sub>5</sub> -100 % N through neem cake (2t/ha)	32.84	42.65	57.62	5.6	41.42	15.18	14.79	61.65
T <sub>6</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through FYM	36.47	48.62	65.28	7.45	40.23	19.32	16.62	67.62
T <sub>7</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through vermicompost	38.65	51.65	70.31	8.85	39.35	20.53	17.14	72.62
T <sub>8</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through poultry manure	33.65	44.48	59.64	5.95	42.35	15.46	15.24	63.25
T <sub>9</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through neem cake	35.21	46.85	61.85	6.76	40.78	18.7	15.88	65.62
S.Em (±)	1.27	1.32	1.77	0.282	1.29	0.93	0.44	1.82
CD at 5%	3.85	3.99	5.35	0.853	3.90	2.82	1.35	5.52
CV	6.70	5.22	5.23	8.923	5.24	10.42	5.30	5.15

**Table 2. Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on yield and quality parameter of brinjal.**

Treatment	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Yield			TSS (°Brix)	Ascorbic Acid (mg/100g)	B:C Ratio
			(kg/plant)	(kg/plot)	(q/ha)			
T <sub>1</sub> -Control (100 % ) (125:100:50)	7.21	4.21	0.53	13.27	147.44	3.32	8.16	1.51
T <sub>2</sub> -100 % N through FYM (25t/ha)	8.05	4.6	0.79	19.73	219.25	4.12	9.45	1.73
T <sub>3</sub> -100 % N through vermicompost (5t/ha)	7.76	4.37	0.69	17.21	191.28	3.48	8.92	1.68
T <sub>4</sub> -100 % N through poultry manure (5t/ha)	8.34	4.86	0.87	21.78	241.96	3.84	10.06	2.17
T <sub>5</sub> -100 % N through neem cake (2t/ha)	8.86	5.14	0.91	22.80	253.28	4.27	10.75	2.63
T <sub>6</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through FYM	9.33	5.96	1.12	28.10	312.18	4.95	13.52	2.78
T <sub>7</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through vermicompost	9.73	6.21	1.24	31.12	345.75	5.11	14.28	3.27
T <sub>8</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through poultry manure	9.11	5.37	0.96	24.10	267.76	4.45	11.22	2.56
T <sub>9</sub> -50 % NPK + 50 % N through neem cake	7.86	5.68	1.04	26.05	289.46	4.78	12.36	2.98
S.Em (±)	0.454	0.318	0.06	1.01	7.63	0.21	0.51	
CD at 5%	1.374	0.961	0.19	3.055	23.06	0.63	1.54	
CV	9.274	10.673	12.28	7.71	5.24	8.46	8.05	