

**Effect of different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on seed germination and vigour of acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle.) cv.kagzi lime.**

**Abstract**

The present investigation “**Effect of different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on seed germination and vigour of acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle.) cv.Kagzi lime**” was laid out on the experimental site of Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Naini, Prayagraj (UP), during 2023. The present investigation was carried out in ~~randomized block design with 13 treatments~~ randomized block design with 13 treatments, which were replicated thrice. The treatments were T<sub>0</sub> (Control), T<sub>1</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>2</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>3</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>6</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>7</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>8</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>9</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>10</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>11</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>12</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA3 + 250mg/l). ~~On the basis of our experimental findings it can be concluded that the treatment T4 (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l) was found to be~~ Based on our experimental findings, it can be concluded that the treatment T4 (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l) was best in the terms of germination percentage growth parameters and survival percentage of Acid lime.

**Keywords:** FYM, Vermicompost, Coco peat, GA3, kagzi lime.

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## Introduction

The cultivation of Culturing acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle), commonly known as Kagzi lime, is of significant economic importance in many tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. This citrus fruit is esteemed for its tart flavor, aromatic qualities, and versatility in culinary and medicinal applications. Maximizing the yield and quality of acid lime crops is a primary concern for growers, necessitating research into various factors influencing seed germination and plant vigor. *Citrus aurantifolia*, commonly known as acid lime, is a small evergreen tree belonging to the Rutaceae family.

Gibberellic acid, a plant hormone, plays a crucial role in regulating various physiological processes, including seed germination, stem elongation, and flowering. Understanding how different growing media and GA levels impact these processes in acid lime seeds can offer valuable insights for optimizing germination rates, seedling growth, and ultimately, crop yield. Gibberellic acid (GA3) exerts a crucial influence on seed germination by orchestrating various physiological and biochemical processes.

Farmyard manure (FYM), often referred to as "green manure," is a traditional organic fertilizer derived from decomposed animal waste, primarily from cattle, horses, sheep, or poultry. It is a valuable source of nutrients, organic matter, and beneficial microorganisms, making it an essential component of sustainable agriculture and soil management practices. FYM is rich in essential plant nutrients such as nitrogen (N),

phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and micronutrients like calcium, magnesium, and sulfur.

Vermicompost is an organic fertilizer and soil amendment produced through the decomposition of organic materials by earthworms, typically species such as *Eisenia fetida* and *Lumbricus rubellus*. This process, known as vermicomposting, yields a nutrient-rich, humus-like material prized for its ability to improve soil health and enhance plant growth. The vermicomposting process begins by providing a suitable habitat for earthworms, often in containers or specialized vermicomposting systems.

## Materials and Methods

The present investigation "Effect of different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on seed germination and vigour of acid lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* Swingle.) cv.Kagzi lime" was laid out on the experimental site of Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology & Sciences, Naini, Prayagraj (UP), during 2023. The present investigation was carried out in randomized block design with 13 treatment which were replicated thrice. The treatments were T<sub>0</sub> (Control), T<sub>1</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>2</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>3</sub> (Sand + FYM + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>6</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>7</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>8</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 200mg/l), T<sub>9</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + GA3 250mg/l), T<sub>10</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA3 150mg/l), T<sub>11</sub> (Sand +

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Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l), T<sub>12</sub> (Sand + Coco peat + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> + 250mg/l). The research work was carried out the objective of growing media and gibberellic acid on germination and survival percentage of kagzi lime.

### Results and Discussion

The effect different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on seed germination of kagzi lime is very obvious and consistent. There was significant difference among the different treatments. Among the treatment applied the maximum seed germination percentage was obtained in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with 85.07 % followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with 83.12 % which was statistically superior over control T<sub>0</sub> (Control) with 72.36 %.

The effect different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on seed vigor index of kagzi lime is very obvious and consistent. There was significant difference among the different treatments. Among the treatment applied the maximum seed vigor index was obtained in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with 1538 followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with 1408 which was statistically superior over control T<sub>0</sub> (Control) with 1055. . Together, GA<sub>3</sub> and

vermicompost synergistically promote acid lime seed germination by regulating cellular processes, ensuring optimal conditions for germination, and providing essential nutrients and growth-promoting substances.

The maximum plant height of kagzi lime was recorded in treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with (33.92) cm followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with (33.82) cm and the minimum plant height was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) with (23.01) cm. Gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) plays a crucial role in increasing the plant height of acid lime at the cellular level. GA<sub>3</sub> is a plant growth regulator that primarily stimulates cell elongation and division. At the cellular level, GA<sub>3</sub> interacts with specific receptors in the cell membrane, initiating signal transduction pathways that activate genes responsible for cell elongation.

The maximum Number of leaves of kagzi lime was recorded in treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with (16.87) followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with (15.53) and the minimum Number of leaves was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) with (11.53) . At the cellular level, GA<sub>3</sub> interacts with receptors on the cell membrane, initiating signaling

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cascades that activate transcription factors responsible for leaf primordia formation. Additionally, GA<sub>3</sub> stimulates the expression of genes encoding proteins crucial for leaf growth and expansion. By promoting cell division and expansion, GA<sub>3</sub> facilitates the formation of new leaves.

The maximum Plant spread of kagzi lime was recorded in treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with (8.08 and 7.76) cm followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with (8.97 and 8.09) cm and the minimum Plant spread was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) with (4.17 and 4.19) cm. At the cellular level, organic manure improves soil structure and nutrient availability, facilitating better root penetration and lateral root growth, which contribute to increased plant spread. Together, GA<sub>3</sub> and organic manure synergistically promote cellular processes that enhance plant spread, leading to healthier and more vigorous acid lime plants with increased lateral expansion.

The maximum stem diameter of kagzi lime was recorded in treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with (9.28) mm followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with (9.09) mm and the minimum Stem Diameter was

recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) with (8.25) mm. Gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) and organic manure play integral roles in increasing the stem diameter of acid lime at the cellular level. GA<sub>3</sub>, a plant growth regulator, promotes cell elongation and division, influencing stem thickness. At the cellular level, GA<sub>3</sub> interacts with receptors on the cell membrane, initiating signaling pathways that activate genes responsible for cell expansion and secondary growth. Organic manure, such as compost or vermicompost, enriches the soil with nutrients and beneficial microorganisms, supporting robust root development and overall plant vigor.

The maximum Leaf area of kagzi lime was recorded in treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with (10.33) cm<sup>2</sup> followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with (10.15) cm<sup>2</sup> and the minimum Leaf area was recorded in T<sub>0</sub> (control) with (8.92) cm<sup>2</sup>. Organic manure, such as compost or vermicompost, enriches the soil with nutrients and beneficial microorganisms, supporting vigorous plant growth. At the cellular level, organic manure enhances nutrient availability and metabolic processes, facilitating optimal leaf development and expansion. By synergistically promoting cellular processes, GA<sub>3</sub> and organic manure enhance leaf area in

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acid lime plants, resulting in increased photosynthetic capacity and overall plant vigor.

The maximum Chlorophyll Content was obtained in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with 5.44 followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with 5.07 which was statistically superior over control T<sub>0</sub> (Control) with 3.29. Gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) has a complex effect on chlorophyll. While it can stimulate leaf growth, which could indirectly lead to more chlorophyll production due to more leaf area, high GA<sub>3</sub> concentrations can actually decrease chlorophyll content. This is because GA<sub>3</sub> may trigger chlorophyll breakdown in favor of other pigments. So, GA<sub>3</sub>'s role in chlorophyll content is dependent on factors like concentration and plant species.

The maximum Survival percentage was obtained in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) with 88.72 % followed by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 200mg/l) with 85.11 % which was statistically superior over control T<sub>0</sub> (Control) with 63.79 %. A winning combination for acid lime survival can be achieved with GA<sub>3</sub> and organic manures. GA<sub>3</sub>, applied before sowing, acts like a

germination booster, leading to more uniform and earlier sprouting, giving seedlings a crucial head start. Organic manures, like compost, enrich the soil with vital nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus, while also improving water retention and aeration.

### Conclusion

On the basis of our experimental ~~findings~~ findings, it can be concluded that the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (Sand + Vermicompost + GA<sub>3</sub> 150mg/l) ~~w~~ was found to be best in the terms of germination percentage growth parameters and survival percentage of Acid lime.

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Meanwhile, you have all your analyses presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Effect of different growing media and varying levels of gibberellic acid on Seed germination, seed vigour index, plant height, no. of leaves, plant spread, stem diameter, leaf area, chlorophyll content and Survival percentage of kagzi lime.**

Symbol	Seed Germination (%)	Seed Vigour Index	Plant height (cm)	No. of leaves	Plant spread		Stem diameter	Leaf area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Chlorophyll Content	Survival percentage
					N-S	E-W				
T <sub>0</sub>	72.36	1055	23.01	11.53	4.17	4.19	8.25	8.92	3.29	63.79
T <sub>1</sub>	80.45	1203	30.45	13.53	5.49	6.37	8.79	9.18	3.55	74.47
T <sub>2</sub>	80.67	1367	32.66	13.49	5.39	6.28	8.44	10.02	3.65	76.57
T <sub>3</sub>	82.82	1390	31.32	13.87	6.12	7.6	8.79	9.63	3.73	75.37
T <sub>4</sub>	85.07	1538	33.92	16.87	8.08	7.76	9.28	10.33	5.44	88.72
T <sub>5</sub>	83.12	1408	33.82	15.53	8.97	8.09	9.09	10.15	5.07	85.11
T <sub>6</sub>	81.00	1300	31.09	12.20	7.27	6.21	8.62	9.27	4.63	78.39
T <sub>7</sub>	82.67	1242	29.93	14.20	7.69	6.47	8.50	9.21	4.04	80.02
T <sub>8</sub>	79.87	1276	32.86	14.53	7.9	6.54	8.75	9.41	3.83	79.58
T <sub>9</sub>	81.32	1313	32.26	14.20	6.93	6.78	8.71	9.44	3.68	82.62
T <sub>10</sub>	79.63	1358	32.32	15.29	5.88	6.69	8.70	9.55	4.00	78.73
T <sub>11</sub>	80.65	1387	31.64	14.87	7.28	7.49	8.77	10.04	3.87	78.97
T <sub>12</sub>	82.43	1398	33.45	14.64	7.46	7.13	8.79	9.85	3.97	76.98
<b>F-Test</b>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>SEd<sub>(±)</sub></b>	1.04	36.87	0.059	0.085	0.026	0.024	0.039	0.18	0.220	0.220
<b>CD<sub>@5%</sub></b>	2.19	73.74	0.118	0.175	0.054	0.051	0.078	0.453	0.643	0.643
<b>CV</b>	4.16	110.61	0.177	0.255	0.078	0.072	0.117	0.576	0.965	0.965

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