

## Influence of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.)

### ABSTRACT

A field investigation on the “Influence of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.)” was carried out in randomized block design with nine treatments and three replications during summer 2023 at PG research block, department of Horticulture, SHUATS Prayagraj Uttar Pradesh. The treatments comprising of integrated nutrient management viz., T1: Control (RDF), T2: 75% RDF + 25% FYM + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha, T3: 50% RDF + 50% FYM + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha, T4: 75% RDF + 25% Vermicompost + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha, T5: 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha, T6: 75% RDF + 25% FYM + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules, T7: 50% RDF + 50% FYM + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules, T8: 75% RDF + 25% Vermicompost + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha + bio-capsules, T9: 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + Azotobactor 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules of treatment were evaluated in randomized block design with concept with three replications.

**Keywords:** FYM, Vermicompost, Azotobactor, Bio-capsules

### Introduction

*Cucumis melo* L. (Inodorus group) commonly called as yellow melon or canary melon (2n=24) belongs to the botanically Cucurbitaceae family. *Cucumis melo* L. is a wide polymorphic taxon that includes several different horticultural and botanical varieties and groupings. Nine groups, including Agrestis (wild melon), Flexuosus (snake melon), Conomon (pickling melon), Cantalupensis (cantaloupe or muskmelon), Inodorus (winter melon, honeydew, and casaba), Chito (mango melon), Dudaim (queen's pocket melon), and Momordica (phoot or snap-melon), were able to be formed due to the species' diversity in morphology.

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world next to China. In India the vegetables are grown in an area of 10.24 million ha with an annual production of 178.92

**Comment [RbD1]:** It is better to add the results. Consider restructuring the abstract to enhance clarity and coherence.

**Comment [RbD2]:** It is better to be in alphabetical order.

million metric tons and the productivity is 17.30 tons per ha. India accounts for about 13.90 percent of the world's vegetable production (Anon., 2017). According to the recommendations of ICMR, consumption of vegetables in India should be 300 g per day per adult whereas; the per capita intake is only 145 g per day per adult. Therefore, there is a need for increasing the production of vegetables by growing high yielding genotypes or varieties or hybrids with high nutritive value by adopting improved production technologies.

**Biocapsule** - The capsule contains the microorganism in an immobilized/inactive condition and the cells can be activated by dissolving the capsule in water. This suspension can be diluted and the seeds or seedlings or rhizomes are soaked in the suspension for 30 minutes before sowing/ transplanting into the main field. The remaining suspension can be used as soil drench. This encapsulation technique can be used for delivering all kinds of agriculturally important micro-organisms, viz., N fixers, nutrient solubilizers/mobilizers, Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), *Trichoderma*, *Burkholderia*, etc. (ICAR 2017).

## Material and Methods

The present investigation entitled “**Influence of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on growth, yield and quality of Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.)**” was carried out during the year 2023 in the Department of Horticulture, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology & Sciences Prayagraj. The experiment was conducted on Muskmelon (*Cucumis melo* L.). The virgin field was used for experimentation and cluster bean was cropped for two years prior to conduct of experiment. A composite soil sample was collected from 0-30 cm depth prior to incorporation of treatments to determine the chemical properties of soil. The soil of experimental field was loamy sand having pH of 8.7, EC 0.20 dS m<sup>-1</sup> and organic carbon 0.07 per cent. - N:P:K- 100:25:50 kg/ha (source: ICAR ), FYM- 20 t/ha respectively.

## Results and

## Discussion [A]. Growth Parameters

### Parameters

#### 1. Vine length (cm)

The maximum vine length of muskmelon 90 days of (202.05) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum vine length 90 days of (167.12) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction

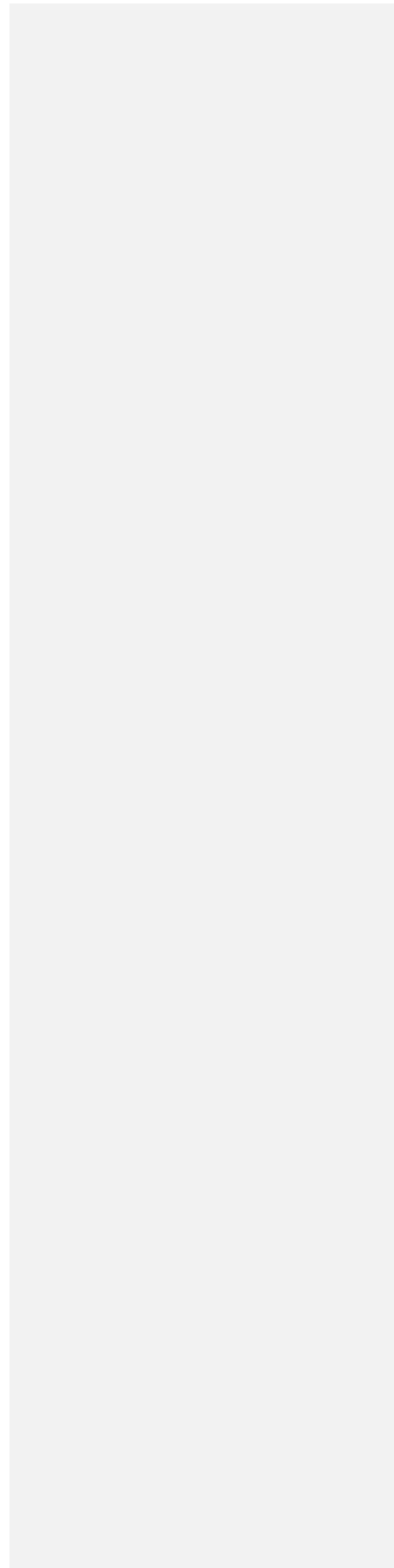
**Comment [RbD3]:** The transition from the general background to the specific objectives of the study could be smoother. Clearly state the research gap and the need for the current investigation.

**Comment [RbD4]:** It is better to add information about the treatments.

**Comment [RbD5]:** Broaden the discussion.

neffectof50%RDF+50%Vermicompost+Azotobactor2kg/ha+Bio-Capsules

UNDER PEER REVIEW



significantly influenced the Vine length of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters vine length use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Anjanappa et al. (2012)** in cucumber and **Campagnol et al. (2012)** in watermelon.

## **2. Number of branches per vine.**

The maximum Number of branches per vine of muskmelon 90 days of (3.46) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Number of branches per vine 90 days of (3.12) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Number of branches per vine of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Number of branches per vine use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Devanda et al. (2021)**.

## **[B]. Floral Parameters**

### **1. Day to first male flower**

The minimum Day to first male flower of muskmelon (32.74) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the maximum Day to first male flower (38.11) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Day to first male flower of muskmelon. Increase in the growth parameters Use of RDF in day to first male flower may be related to its impact on cell expansion and division **Gichimu et al. (2008)** and **Islam et al., (2021)**.

### **2. Day to first female flower**

The data reveals that the Day to first female flower of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The minimum Day to first female flower of muskmelon (38.36) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the maximum Day to first female flower (44.98) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Day to first female flower of muskmelon. Increase in

growth parameters Day to first female flower use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Islam *et al.*, (2021)**.

UNDER PEER REVIEW

## [C].YieldParameters

### 1. Numberoffruitspervine

The data reveals that the Number of fruits per vine of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Number of fruits per vine of muskmelon (3.96) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Number of fruits per vine (2.12) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Number of fruits per vine of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Number of fruits per vine use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Hossain et al., (2018)**.

### 2. Fruit diameter (cm)

The data reveals that the Fruit diameter of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Fruit diameter of muskmelon (12.78 cm) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Fruit diameter (9.18 cm) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Fruit diameter of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Fruit diameter use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Hossain et al., (2018)**.

### 3. Fruit weight (g)

The data reveals that the Fruit weight of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Fruit weight of muskmelon (823.80 g) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Fruit weight (650.25) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Fruit weight of muskmelon. increased availability of nutrients eventually leading to better canopy coverage, better photosynthesis and translocation of photosynthates to the different plant parts. The results obtained are also in line with the findings of **Nagalakshmi et al. (2001)** in sweet pepper, **Singh et al. (2002)** and **Anjanappa et al. (2012)** in cucumber, **Goreta et al. (2005)** and **Sabo et al. (2013)** in watermelon.

**Table 1. Impact of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on Growth Parameters, Floral Parameters, Yield Parameters of Muskmelon**

Treatments	Vin length (cm) 90 days	Number of branches per vine 90 days	Day to first male flower	Day to first female flower	Fruit diameter (cm)	Fruit weight (g)	Fruit yield (kg/v ine)	Fruit yield (kg/ plot)
T1	167.12	2.12	38.11	44.98	9.18	650.25	1.38	9.97
T2	171.45	2.45	37.44	44.65	9.45	679.78	1.67	12.04
T3	175.47	2.78	37.77	43.57	10.48	698.89	1.94	14.05
T4	179.84	2.86	36.31	42.35	10.57	734.99	2.12	15.36
T5	183.11	2.89	36.65	42.78	11.65	745.80	2.18	15.74
T6	187.21	2.95	35.97	41.52	11.71	768.80	2.55	18.46
T7	191.12	3.04	34.24	40.58	12.14	794.35	2.90	20.96
T8	195.69	3.23	34.57	39.39	12.45	812.58	3.13	22.62
T9	202.05	3.46	32.74	38.36	12.78	823.80	3.20	24.54
<b>F-test</b>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>SEm(±)</b>	6.28	0.10	1.03	1.33	0.72	22.23	22.23	1.47
<b>C.Dat0.5%</b>	18.84	0.33	3.10	3.98	1.40	6.63	6.63	4.39
<b>C.V.</b>	5.9	5.7	5.00	5.50	7.2	5.2	5.2	14.9

#### 4. Fruityield(kg/vine)

The data reveals that the Fruit yield of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Fruityield of muskmelon (3.20kg/vine) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Fruit yield (1.38t/ha) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Fruityield of muskmelon. . fruit weight and the number of fruits per plant have an inverse relationship, variations in average fruit weight between hybrid plants may result from variations in vine length and branch count. It significantly positively correlated with both the length of the vine and the number of branches per plant in the current study. Similar results were reported by **Vijayakumari et al. (1991)** in cucumber, **Kutty and Dharmatti (2004)** in bitter gourd and **Celine et al. (2010)** in snake gourd.

#### 5. Fruityield (kg/plot)

The data reveals that the Fruit yield of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Fruityield of muskmelon (24.54kg/plot) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Fruit yield (9.97kg/plot) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Fruityield of muskmelon. increase in total soluble solid is associated with accelerated ripening, due to which starch gets converted to sugars. These results are in confirmation with studies conducted by **Erdem et al. (2001)** and **Parmar et al. (2013)** in watermelon and **Mirabad et al. (2013)** in cantaloupe.

#### [D]. Quality parameter

##### 1. Chlorophyll content (SPAD value)

The data reveals that the Chlorophyll content (SPAD value) of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Chlorophyll content (SPAD value) of muskmelon (27.26) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Chlorophyll content (SPAD value) (11.08) was recorded

under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Chlorophyll content (SPAD value) of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Chlorophyll content (SPAD value) use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Sharma et al. (2015)**.

## **2. Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix)**

The data reveals that the Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) of muskmelon (11.75) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) (9.15) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Total soluble solids (<sup>0</sup>Brix) use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Kumaret al. (2017)**.

## **3. Ascorbic acid**

The data reveals that the Ascorbic acid of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Ascorbic acid of muskmelon (7.32) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Ascorbic acid (6.04) was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Ascorbic acid of muskmelon. Increase in growth parameters Ascorbic acid use of RDF may be due to its effect in cell division and cell enlargement **Miglianiet al. (2017)**.

## **4. Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing)**

The data reveals that the Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing) of muskmelon increased significantly by the application of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers under experiment over the control. The maximum Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing) of muskmelon (46.64) was recorded with treatments 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) while the minimum Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing) (41.12)

was recorded under control. Further, the interaction effect of 50% RDF +50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules significantly influenced the Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing) of muskmelon. increase in the growth parameters The whole amount of sugar (reducing and nonreducing) that RDF uses might be attributed to its impact on cell growth and division. **Ghosh and associates (2018).**

**Table 2. Impact of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers on Quality parameter of Muskmelon.**

Treatments	Total soluble solids (°Brix)	Ascorbic acid	Total sugar (reducing and nonreducing)
T1	9.15	6.04	41.12
T2	9.72	7.14	42.45
T3	9.79	7.16	42.78
T4	10.85	7.16	43.23
T5	10.92	7.18	43.56
T6	10.98	7.18	43.89
T7	11.15	7.19	44.32
T8	11.45	7.21	44.65
T9	11.75	7.32	46.64
<b>F-test</b>	S	S	S
<b>SEm(±)</b>	0.38	0.23	0.93
<b>C.Dat0.5%</b>	1.15	0.70	2.80
<b>C.V.</b>	6.2	5.7	3.7

## Economic

In Table 3 data pertaining to economics of growing as effect of vermicompost and zinc on green gram has been exhibited. The common and variable cost of production has been given in table 3.

The average gross realization, net return, benefit cost ratio derived from treatment 9 (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobactor* 2kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) give the highest gross return (INR 545254.81/ha), net return (INR 420254.81/ha), benefit cost ratio (3.36). whereas the lowest gross return (INR 77802.98/ha), net return (INR 49630.98/ha), benefit cost ratio (1.76) in the treatment control.

The average gross realization, net return, benefit cost ratio derived from different T1 (control) give the lowest gross return (INR 92213.82/ha), net return (INR 62466.82/ha), benefit cost ratio (2.09). whereas the lowest gross return (INR 221572.54/ha), net return (INR 119572.54/ha), benefit cost ratio (1.17) in the treatment control.

**Table 3. Impact of organic manure and inorganic fertilizer on Economic of Muskmelon.**

Treatments	Cost of cultivation	Gross return (INR/ha)	Net return (INR/ha)	B: C Ratio
T1	102000	221572.54	119572.54	1.17
T2	107500	267506.53	160006.53	1.48
T3	111000	312132.61	201132.61	1.81
T4	113500	341216.74	227716.74	2.00
T5	119000	349792.24	230792.24	1.93
T6	115500	410084.47	294584.47	2.55
T7	123000	465773.28	342773.28	2.78
T8	116500	502519.16	386019.16	3.31
T9	125000	545254.81	420254.81	3.36

## CONCLUSION

On the basis of four experimental findings it can be concluded that the treatment T<sub>9</sub> (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) was found to be best in the terms of germination percentage, growth parameters and Yield Parameters.

The highest B:C ratio was also found in T<sub>9</sub> (50% RDF + 50% Vermicompost + *Azotobacter* 2 kg/ha + Bio-Capsules) with 3.36.

## REFERENCES

- Abusaleha, S. and Shanmugavelu, K. G. (1988).** Studies on effect of organic v/s inorganic sources of nitrogen on growth, yield and quality of okra. *Indian J. Hort.* 45: 312-318.
- Bagali, A.N., Patil, H.B., Chimmad, V.P., Patil, P.I. and Patil, R.V. 2012.** Effect of inorganics and organics on growth and yield of onion (*Allium cepa* L.). *Karnataka J. of Agri. Sci.*, 25(1): 112-115.
- Anjanappa, M., Venkatesha, J. and Kumara, S. B. (2012).** Growth, yield and quality attributes of cucumber (cv. *Hassan Local*) as influenced by integrated nutrient management grown under the protected condition. *Veg. Sci.*, 39(1): 47- 50.
- Devanda Priyanka, Lakhawat S. S., Pilonia S., Sharma S. K., Mordia Azad, Dudi D. P. S., Yadav Sharvan Kumar and Diwaker Pratishta (2021)** Effect of Organic Manures and Liquid Formulations on Growth, Yield and Quality of Okra [*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) Moench] cv. Arka Anamika. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 10(06): 426-433.
- Gichimu, B. M., Owuor, B. O. and Dida, M. M. (2008).** An agronomic performance of three most popular commercial watermelon cultivars in Kenya as compared to one newly introduced cultivar and one local landrace grown on dystric nitisols under sub-humid tropical conditions. *ARPJ. Agri. Biolog. Sci.*, 3 (5-6): 332-342.
- Islam, M. R., Tahsina, S. H., Sadia, I., Mohiuddin, A. and Mozammel, H. (2021).** Performance of different organic manures with chemical fertilizers in increasing growth, yield and nutritional quality of potato. *Bangladesh Journal of Botany*. 50(3): 651-657.
- Hossain, M. M., Islam, M. R., and Ali, M. S. (2018).** Effect of organic and inorganic

nutrient sources on growth and yield of black cumin (*Nigella sativa* L.). *Journal of the Bangladesh Agricultural University*, **16**(3), 447-454.

**Nagalakshmi, S., Nandakumar, N., Palaniswamy, D. and Sreenarayana, V. V. (2001).** Naturally ventilated polyhouse for vegetable cultivation. *South Indian Hort.*, 49 (special): 345-346.

**Kutty, M. S. and Dharmatti, P. R. (2004).** Genetic variability studies in bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia* L.). *The Karnataka J. Hort.*, **1** (1): 11-15.

**Celine, V. A., Seeja, G. and Gokulapalan, C. (2010).** Evaluation of snake gourd genotypes for different seasons in the humid tropics. *Indian J. Hort.*, **67**: 185-188.

**Goreta, S., Perica, S., Dumicic, G., Bucan, L. and Zanic, K. (2005).** Growth and yield of watermelon on polythene mulch with different spacing and nitrogen rates. *Hort. Science.*, **40** (2): 366-369.

**Sabo, M. U., Wailare, M. A., Aliyu, M., Jari, S. and Shuaibu, Y. M. (2013).** Effect of NPK fertilizer and spacing on growth and yield of watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* L.) in Kaltungo local government area of Gombe State, Nigeria. *Scholarly J. Agric. Sci.*, **3** (8): 325-330.

**Erdem, Y., Yuksel, N. A. and Orta, H. A. (2001).** The effects of deficit irrigation on watermelon yield, water use and quality characteristics. *Pakistan J. Biol. Sci.*, **4** (7): 785-789.

**Parmar, H. N., Polara, N. D. and Viradiya, R. R. (2013).** Effect of different mulching material on growth, yield and quality of watermelon cv. Kiran. *Universal J. Agric. Res.*, **1** (2): 30-37.

**Mirabad, A., Lotfi, M. and Roozban, M, R. (2013).** Impact of water deficit stress on growth, yield and sugar content of cantaloupe (*Cucumis melo* L.). *Int. J. Agri. Crop Sci.*, **5** (22): 2778-2782.

**Sharma Inder Jeet, Samnotra R.K., Kumar Vijay, A.P. Rai, And Dhotra Balbir (2015)** Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on the growth and yield of okra under sub-tropical region. *Annals of Plant and Soil Research* **17** (2): 215-218.

**Kumar Vikash, Jumi Saikia, Nath DJ. (2017)** Effect of integrated nutrient management on growth, yield, and quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L). Moench) cv. Arka Anamika, *International Journal of Chemical Studies*. **5**(5): 2001- 2003.

**Miglani Abhinav, Gandhi Navdeep, Singh Navjot, Kaur Jasreen (2017)** Influence of Different Organic Manures on Growth and Yield of Okra. *International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering*6(01); 2319-8354.

**Ghosh C, Biswas P, Mahato S, Rana D. K., 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 22: 96 ISSN 0971-975X.

UNDER PEER REVIEW