

**Effect of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers on growth and yield of
bottlegourd(Lagenaria siceraria)**

ABSTRACT

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The experiment was conducted on bottle gourd at Department of Horticulture, SHUATS, UTTAR PRADESH. The objective of research is to find out the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on growth, fruit yield and quality of bitter bottle gourd with three different varieties that are TMBG-1429, TMBG 3414 AND WARAD CHECK VAREITY. Experimental factors included N:P: K(RDF) alone and with the combination of 6 various treatments including the V1, V2, V3 i.e V1+fym (18 t/ha) , V1+vermicompost(1.25 t/ha),v1 +poultry manure (12.5 t/ha), V1+NPK(100%)+FYM, V1+NPK+VC, V1+NPK+PM same as applied for other 2 varieties. It revealed that variety V2(TMBI 3346) was recorded in significantly taller plants (201.71) and also recorded in T7 NPK +PM (210.30cm) , with earliest 50% male flower initiation (57.52), also recorded hybrid with days to germination (65.09) in T7 (69.87cm) . The Data revealed that hybrid V3 (WARAD CHECK VARIETY) was recorded with fruit length (cm), fruit diameter (cm) and fruit weight (kg) respectively 40.43 cm, 17.34 cm and 1.94 g and also recorded in T7 (NPK (100%) + Poultry manure (12.5 t/ha) respectively 38.71cm,

17.34 cm and 1.85 g. The effect on TSS due to varieties and treatments was found maximum in hybrid V2 (WARAD CHECK) (5.00) and treatments T7 (NPK (100%) +PM (12.5/ha) recorded (5.20).

KEYWORDS: N: P: K, Vermicompost (VC), Poultry manure (PM), FYM

INTRODUCTION

Bottle gourd [*Lagenaria siceraria* (2n = 2x = 22) Standl.] also known as calabash gourd or white flowered gourd plant, is a member of the Cucurbitaceae family, Cucurbitoideae sub family, and Benincaseae tribe. The family Cucurbitaceae is comprised of 118 genera and 825 species. The genus *Lagenaria* consists of five other wild species, namely

L. Breviflora (Benth) Roberty, *L. rufa* (Gilg) C Jeffrey, *L. sphaerica* E Mey, *L. abyssinia* (Hook. F.) C Jeffrey and *L. guineensis* (G Den) C Jeffrey, of which *L. siceraria* is the most cultivated. Within the species *siceraria*, two morphologically distinct sub-species of bottle gourd have been recognized viz. *L. siceraria* spp. *siceraria* and *L. siceraria* spp. *asiatica*.

The bottle gourd can be easily distinguished from other pumpkin varieties by its white flowers and characteristic fruit, seed and leaf shapes. The fruit is used for variety of purposes, tender fruits used as vegetable and for preparing sweet dishes, rayta and pickles. Bottle gourd is rich source of various essential minerals, iron, protein and full of fibre which is helpful in digestion [13-15]. The edible portion of bottle gourd contain 96.1% moisture, 3.5 % total soluble solids, 0.12% acidity, 2.5% carbohydrates, 0.2% protein, 0.1% fat, 0.5 % mineral, 0.6% fibre, 44 mg thiamin, 23 mg riboflavin, 0.33 mg niacin and 13 mg ascorbic acid/100 g of edible portion (Deore *et al.*, 2008). It is a rich source of potassium, vitamin C, protein, sulphur, fat and phosphorus.

Comment [RY1]: Genera and species must be italics or underlined

Comment [RY2]: Only reference 14 is appropriate here not 13-15

Comment [RY3]: Deore et al 2008: Not in the references at the end.

√ Bottle gourd [*Lagenaria siceraria* (Mol.) Standl.] is one of the most important cucurbitaceous vegetable crops grown throughout the tropical and subtropical region of the country. Bottle gourd is rich in nutritional contents, contains protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamin. It has become popular due to antioxidant, antidiabetic and antiobese proportion (Chadha, 2019). Its seed kernels contain 45% oil and 35% protein. Hard shells of mature fruits are used as water jugs, domestic instruments and made musical instruments. It is highly digestible and cooling effect on human being

Comment [RY4]: Chadha, 2019: Include this reference in the reference section.

During summer the crop is sown in February- March and the vines are allowed to spreads on the ground. The rainy season crop is grown in unirrigated upland conditions and sown in July – August; the vines are trained to climb on some artificial structure. The area and production of the summer season crop are higher than the rainy season crop. In the temperate climate, the crop may be grown during summer – the rainy season, if the temperature ranges from 15°C to 25°C available for 100-120 days. In tropical conditions, it can be grown throughout the year under irrigated conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

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The present investigation on “**Effect of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers on growth and yield of bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*)**” was conducted at Horticulture Research Field, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj during **Kharif season 2023**. The experiment is carried with the aim to determine the best conditions for the growth and yield of the 3 hybrids of bottle gourd under Kharif season in Prayagraj, UP.

Materials and methods:

All the facilities necessary for cultivation, including labour, were made available in the Department. This experiment was planned with two factors i.e.

1- variety (V) and 2. Treatments (T) with three replications under factorial randomized block design. The different doses of organic and inorganic fertilizers were T0 (Control), T1(FYM 18t/ha), T2(Vermicompost 1.25t/ha), T3(Poultry manure 12.5t/ha), T4(NPK 100%+ FYM18t/ha), T5(NPK 100%+Vermicompost1.25t/ha), T6(NPK100%+Poultry manure 12.5t/ha) and the different varieties used in the experiment are V1(TMBC1429), V2(TMBC3414), V3(WARAD).

Table 1: Different doses of organic and inorganic fertilizers used for each of the 3 hybrids (V1, V2 and V3) of bottle gourd.

	V1 TMBC1429	V2 TMBC 3414	V3 CHECK
	Treatment types		
T0	Control	Control	Control
T1	FYM 18t/ha	FYM 18t/ha	FYM 18t/ha
T2	Vermicompost 1.25t/ha	Vermicompost 1.25t/ha	Vermicompost 1.25t/ha
T3	Poultry manure 12.5t/ha	Poultry manure 12.5t/ha	Poultry manure 12.5t/ha
T4	NPK100%+FYM 18t/ha	NPK100%+FYM 18t/ha	NPK100%+FYM 18t/ha
T5	NPK100%+Vermicompost 1.25t/ha	NPK100%+Vermicompost 1.25t/ha	NPK100%+Vermicompost 1.25t/ha
T6	NPK100%+Poultry manure 12.5t/ha	NPK100%+Poultry manure 12.5t/ha	NPK100%+Poultry manure 12.5t/ha

Climate

The area of Prayagraj district comes under subtropical belt in the South east of Uttar Pradesh, which experiences extremely hot summer and fairly cold winter. The maximum temperature of the location reaches up to 46°C – 48°C and seldom falls as low as 4°C – 5°C. The relative humidity ranges between 20 to 94 per cent. The average rainfall in this area are around 1013.4 mm annually. The meteorological Data from (July, 20223 to

October 2023) with respect to total rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity is presented.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Growth Parameters: 1. vine length

Vine length ~~varies~~ varied significantly ~~between~~ among different Hybrids. Longer vine length at 60 days after sowing was found in variety WARAD CHECK (8.93cm) and minimum in variety TMBG- 1429 (7.19 cm). Due to the different concentrations of organic and inorganic fertilizer, the longer vine length was recorded WARAD CHECK at NPK(100%) + POULTRY MANURE(9.37cm) followed by NPK(100)+VERMICOMPOST(9.22cm) and the minimum in WARAD CHECK at Control(RDF) (7.81cm). Interaction data revealed NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE was recorded with longer vine length (9.23 cm) followed by NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST was recorded with Vine length(8.77cm) and minimum (7.04cm) was recorded in T₀Control (RDF). Similar findings are reported in lettuce and in brinjal and radish of Mujahid *et al.* (2010) [7] in lettuce (Bano and Kale 1987) [2] in brinjal and radish were also observed.

2. Appearance of male flower in 50% plants.

The appearance of 1st male flower varies significantly between different Hybrids. Early male flower initiation was found in variety TMBG-3414(58.38cm) and late in variety TMBG-1429 (52.93cm). Due to the different concentrations of organic and inorganic fertilizer the earliest male flower was recorded in TMBG-3414 at NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE (53.70 cm) followed by NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST (53.70cm) and the minimum TMBG-3414 in Control(RDF) (55.96cm) as shown in Table 2. Similar results were also obtained by Bano and Kale (1987) [2] in the cucurbits.

Comment [RY5]: Values are not matching with table-values

3. Appearance of first pistillate flowers in 50% of plants.

The appearance of 1st female flower varies significantly between different Hybrids. Early female flower initiation was found in the variety WARAD CHECK (~~46.35cm~~ 47.63 cm) and late in variety TMBG-1429 (43.09cm). Due to the different concentrations of organic and inorganic

fertilizer the earliest female flower was recorded in WARAD CHECK at NPK (100%) +POULTRY MANURE (53.74cm) followed by NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST(49.87cm) and the late in TMBG-1429 Control(RDF)(41.71cm) as shown in Table 2. Similar result was also obtained by Bano and Kale (1987) [2] in the cucurbits

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4. Days to the first harvest

Days to first harvest varied among different Hybrids. The earliest days to harvest was found in variety TMBG-1429 (61.62), ✓ whereas least number of days at first harvest was recorded in variety TMBG-3414 (64.09). ✓ Number of fruits per plant was significant due to treatments. The earliest number of fruits was found in treatment RDF (57.57), followed by treatment FYM(58.50), whereas the least number of days to first harvest was observed in TMBI 3346 NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE (68.14). this number is not seen in table-3.

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B. YIELD PARAMETERS

1. FRUIT LENGTH

Fruit length varies significantly among the different Hybrids. Maximum fruit length was found in variety WARAD CHECK (40.43 cm) and minimum in hybrid TMBG-1429 (31.74 cm), (Table-2). Average length of fruit was found significant due to treatments. The maximum length of fruit was recorded in WARAD CHECK at NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE (44.89cm) followed by in WARAD CHECK at NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST(42.93cm) and minimum in TMBG-1429 Control (RDF)(26.25). Similar findings were previously also reported by Abusaleh (1992) [1] in okra.

Comment [RY8]: Where are these numbers in Table-3?

2. Fruit diameter (cm)

The diameter of fruit ranged from 11.44 cm (TMBG-1429) to 17.19 cm (TMBG-3414). Maximum fruit diameter was recorded in the Variety WARAD CHEAK (17.71cm). Variety TMBG-1429 (14.27 cm) were noted for minimum fruit diameter. 8 Enhanced flowering and

Comment [RY9]: But table shows 14.27 cm

vine growth might have resulted in higher core diameter of fruit the finding are in **close** conformity with result of Nath (2007) [8] in cucurbit.

What about the organic and inorganic manure data????

3. Fruit weight (kg)

Fruit weight varies significantly among the different Hybrids. Heavier fruit weight was found in variety **TMBG-3414(1.90g)** but **WARD CHECK has 1.96g** and lighter in hybrid TMBG-1429(1.56g).as shown in Table-2. Average weight of fruit was significant due to treatments. Heavier fruit weight was recorded NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE (1.57) followed by NPK(100%)+ vermicompost (1.48) and the lighter in TMBG-1429 Control(RDF) (1.23).9 Similar result has been obtained by Vadiraj *et al.* (1993) [12] in cardamom and Sekhar and Rajashree (2009) [9] in tomato.

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4. No. of fruits per plant

Number of fruits per plant varies significantly among the different Hybrids. A maximum number of Bottle Gourd fruits per plant was found in variety TMBG-3414(20.56), whereas the minimum number of **Bitter bottle** gourd fruits per plant was recorded in variety TMBG-1429 (16.33) as shown in table 1. Number of fruits per plant was significant due to treatments. The maximum number of Bottle gourd fruits per plant was found in treatment NPK(100%)+ FYM(18 t/ha) TMBG-3414 (20.99) as shown in table2, whereas the minimum number of Bottle Gourd fruits per plant was observed in TMBG-1429 control(RDF)(16.99) as shown in table 2.9 The Similar result were reported by the Sekhar and Rajashree, (2009) [9] in tomato hybrid and Jose (1989) in Brinjal.

I can interpret this data differently!

5. Yield per acre (q/acre)

Fruit yield quintal per acre varies statistically among different Hybrids. Maximum fruit yield quintal per acre was found in variety TMBG-3414(34.55), whereas minimum fruit yield tons per acre was recorded in variety TMBG-1429(28.40) as shown in table1. Due to the different concentrations of Organic and inorganic fertilizer the maximum fruit yield tons per acre was found in TMBG-3414 NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE(36.54), followed by treatment NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST(33.52), whereas the minimum fruit yield per acre was observed in TMBG-3414 control(27.96).² Similar findings of Mujahid *et al.* (2010) [7] in lettuce and Bano and Kale (1987) [2] in brinjal and radish were also observed.

6. Yield per hectare (t/ha)

Fruit yield tonnes per hectare varies statistically between different Hybrids. Maximum fruit yield tonnes per hectare was found in variety TMBG-3414 (86.38), whereas minimum fruit yield tons per hectare was recorded in variety TMBG-1429 (71.00) as shown in table1. Due to the different concentrations of Organic and inorganic fertilizer the maximum fruit yield tons per hectare was found in TMBG-3414 treatment NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE(91.35), followed by treatment NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST (83.81), whereas the minimum fruit yield per hectare was observed in variety TMBG-3414 (69.91) as shown in Table2.⁷ Similar findings of Mujahid *et al.* (2010) [7] in lettuce and Bano and Kale (1987) [2] in brinjal and radish were also observed.

C. Quality parameters

TSS(°Brix)

TSS varies statistically between different Hybrids. Maximum TSS was found in variety WARAD CHECK (5.00), whereas minimum TSS was recorded in variety TMBG- 1429(4.06) as shown in table 1 . Due to the different concentrations of Organic and inorganic fertilizer the maximum TSS was found in variety WARAD CHECK treatment NPK(100%)+POULTRY MANURE(5.20), followed by treatment NPK(100%)+VERMICOMPOST(5.08), whereas the minimum fruit yield per hectare was observed in TMBG-1429 control(4.01) as shown in Table2. Increased in Total soluble solids content of fruits in treatments of organic manures, previously also reported by Sekhar and Rajashree (2009) [9].

Table No. 1 Effect of NPK (RDF) hybrids on growth of Vine length(cm), first male flower , first female flower , days to first harvest , No. of fruit per plant, Length of fruit(cm), Average weight of fruit(Kg) , Fruit diameter(cm) , Yield/Acre(q/acre) , Yield/hectare(q/ha), TSS.

Table-2: Effect of NPK (RDF) on the growth, yield and quality parameters of V1, V2 and V3 hybrids of bottle gourd.

Hybrids	Vine length (cm)	Appearance of first male flower	Appearance of first female flower	Days to first harvest	No.of fruits per plant	Length of fruits (cm)	Average weight of fruits(kg)	Fruit diameter (cm)	Yield/acre (q/acre)	Yield /hectare (q/ha)	TSS (oBrix)
V1(TMBG 1429)	7.19	40.90	42.71	61.62	16.33	31.74	1.56	14.27	28.40	71.00	4.06
V2(TMBG 3414)	8.64	46.85	47.44	64.09	20.57	39.80	1.90	17.19	34.55	86.38	4.87
V3(CHEC K)	8.93	44.71	47.63	62.44	20.54	40.43	1.94	17.71	32.34	80.87	5.00
SEm±	0.11	0.68	0.52	0.34	0.21	0.43	0.04	0.27	1.1	2.75	0.11
CDor LSD	0.31	1.95	1.70	0.97	0.61	1.22	0.12	0.76	3.14	7.86	0.31

Please see the suggestions given for Table-3 in a separate sheet.

Table No. 2 Effect of Organic manure and Inorganic fertilizer on growth of Vine length(cm), first male flower , first female flower , days to first harvest , No. of fruit per plant, Length of fruit(cm), Average weight of fruit(Kg) , Fruit diameter(cm) , Yield/Acre(q/acre) , Yield/hectare(q/ha), TSS-

Table 3: Effect of NPK and organic fertilizers on the growth, yield and quality parameters of V1, V2 and V3 hybrids of bottle gourd.

	Vine length	Appearance of first male flower	Appearance of the first female flower	Days to first harvest	No. of fruits per plant	Length fruits (cm)	Average weight of fruits(kg)	Fruit diameter(cm)	Yield /acre (q/ha)	Yield/hectare (q/ha)	TSS(oBrix)
T0	7.04	51.97	43.63	59.16	16.99 TMBG 1429	34.18	1.63	15.27	27.96 TMBG 1429	69.91	4.01
T1	7.53	55.24	44.15	62.19	18.03	35.55	1.70	15.76	29.97	74.92	4.19
T2	8.08	55.90	45.77	61.41	19.09	37.30	1.79	16.15	30.10	75.27	4.35
T3	8.50	57.48	46.23	63.34	20.25	38.68	1.91	16.55	31.61	79.03	4.80
T4	8.63	59.07	48.79	66.30	20.99 TMBG 3414	40.06	1.97	17.51	32.64	81.60	4.89

T5	8.77	56.35	45.56	67.85	18.92	36.80	1.74	16.16	33.52	83.81	5.08
T6	9.23	43.63	47.35	69.80	19.77	38.71	1.85	17.35	36.54	91.35	5.20
SEm±	0.17	1.04	0.79	0.52	0.33	0.65	0.06	0.41	1.68	4.2	0.17
CDor LSD	0.48	2.97	1.89	1.48	0.94	1.86	0.18	1.17	4.8	12	0.48

Table-3 has to show the hybrid varieties:

CONCLUSION

From the present investigation, it was concluded that the influence of organic manures with different treatment combinations played a significant effect on, the growth yield and quality of bottle gourd. Hybrid TMBG-3414 and treatment NPK (100%) + Poultry manure (12.5 t/ha) recorded best in vine length, appearance of male flower in 50% plants, Appearance of first pistillate flowers in 50% of plants, days to first harvest, average fruit weight (g), length of fruit (cm), fruit diameter (cm), number of fruits per plant, yield (t/ha), TSS (°Brix), Fruit shape and Fruit colour.

Conclusion can be final after I review the results one more time.

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Please double check the references

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