

# Evaluation of bio-stimulants for active growth, yield and shelf life of papaya cv. Red Lady

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## ABSTRACT

Bio-stimulants, which are natural substances aiding plant growth and resilience, are comprised of various organic and mineral compounds, serving as eco-friendly tools for sustainable farming. The research study was conducted at the Horticulture Farm of Agriculture at Lovely Professional University in Phagwara, Punjab, during the years 2023-24. The study employed a randomized block design with seven treatments replicated three times. Bio-stimulants were sprayed at 60, 90, 120, and 150 days after planting (DAP) on papaya plants cv. Red Lady to evaluate its effect on various growth, quality and shelf-life parameters. Various growth parameters including plant height, stem girth, canopy spread, petiole length of leaves, as well as floral characteristics such as days taken for flowering, height at initial flowering, number of flowers per node, fruit set percentage and yield-related parameters were evaluated. The study found significant effects of different bio-stimulant applications on papaya growth, flower and fruit production, fruit quality and shelf-life. Treatment T<sub>4</sub> (RDF + Diatomaceous earth) showed notable improvements in growth parameters, while treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchgavya) resulted in enhanced productivity, fruit quality and shelf-life. Overall, the study suggests that the application of Diatomaceous earth alongside fertilizers promotes vegetative growth, while Panchgavya application enhances flowering, fruiting and quality attributes, offering insights for optimizing papaya cultivation practices for improved yield and quality.

*Key words: Papaya, Red lady, bio-stimulants, panchgavya, growth, yield, quality and shelf-life*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) characterized as an herbaceous plant [1], exhibits a variable growth pattern depending on the specific variety, with some reaching heights of up to ten meters [2]. The leaves of papaya plants are palmately-lobed [3], featuring lengthy [4], hollow petioles and blades divided into 5-9 segments [5]. Flower buds develop at the axils of the leaves [6] and the fertilized fruit can contain up to 1000 seeds [5]. The fruit's skin transitions from green in its unripe stage to a vibrant yellow orange when it

ripens [7]. In general, papaya plants have a lifespan ranging from five to ten years [2]. Papaya differs in its nutrient requirements as compared to other crops as flowering, fruit initiation and formation and fruit development is a continuous phenomenon. The source-sink interaction is also very prominent for this crop and such it responds very well to nutrient application whether basal or foliar [8].

Bio-stimulants refer to the formulations that reduce the dependency of plants on fertilizers [9]. These provide an impetus to the plant growth and provide a resistance mechanism to the plants against various abiotic stresses [10]. Although these are not comparable to the plant growth regulators, yet when applied in small concentrations, tend to streamline the plant physiological processes resulting in high yields and fairly good quality of fruits [11]. Application of plant bio-stimulants enhances the nutritional efficiency of the plant [12], plant morphological traits [13] resistance to abiotic stresses irrespective of the source of nutrients used [14]. Bio-stimulant compositions have varied ingredients such as humic acids, algal extracts, hormones and growth promoting bacteria for plants [15]. While they are not the same as fertilizers, they are seen as eco-friendly tools for sustainable farming, promoting healthier plant growth without harming the environment [11]. Bio-stimulant like Panchgavya is a form of organic liquid made purely from 5 organic ingredients like cowdung, cow urine, cow milk, curd and ghee [16]. All the five constituents are known to have medicinal properties and were used singly or in combination against many diseases. It is well documented that the organically produced fruits, vegetables and grains are more beneficial for human health [17] and contain higher hydrolysable polyphenols and higher soluble and hydrolysable antioxidant capacities [18]. Several studies indicated the positive effect of foliar application of panchagavya food crops etc. [19,20]. Various other bio-stimulants like vermiwash, jeevamrutham and brassinosteroids have shown positive effect on the growth and development of fruit plants. This study was planned to evaluate the effect of foliar application of bio-stimulants on growth, yield and shelf life of papaya cv. Red Lady.

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## 2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The current study was conducted at the Horticultural Farm and within the laboratories of the School of Agriculture, Lovely Professional University, located in Phagwara, Punjab, throughout the duration of 2023. Experimental site is located within the Doaba region of Punjab, situated at coordinates 31.25° N latitude and 75.70° E longitude, with an elevation of 249 meters above sea level. For this experiment, various bio-stimulants were employed across seven distinct treatments, alongside a control group. These bio-stimulants were administered through both foliar and soil applications. The experimental design adopted was a randomized block design, with three replications. The research was conducted in randomized block designs (RBD). Total number of treatments was 7 (T<sub>1</sub>: Recommended dose of fertilizer (Conventional method), T<sub>2</sub>: RDF + seaweed extract spray, T<sub>3</sub>: RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>: RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub>: RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub>: RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub>: RDF + Jeevamrutham) having 3 replications (each replication had 2 plants per treatment), each, with total number of plants 42 for papaya cv. Red Lady.

## 2.1 OBSERVATIONS RECORDED

Every 30 days after spraying till the harvesting of fruits, vegetative parameters were recorded. Plant height was recorded using a graduated stick. Stem girth was recorded using a Vernier caliper. Number of leaves of selected plants from each replication were numerically counted, Petiole length was measured at 150 and 240 days of transplanting by taking three tagged leaf petioles from the top. It was measured with the help of measuring tape. Plant Spread was recorded using a measuring tape. Number of days taken from transplanting till the opening of first female/hermaphrodite flower was recorded to access days to flowering. Height of the plant from ground level to the node where first flower appeared was recorded. Number of flowers produced per node in each plant was recorded for three months, starting from first flowering. Number of fruits per plant, Fruit physical characters, Fruit yield per plant, Days taken for maturity were recorded as per standard methods. Fruit Acidity (%) and Ascorbic acid (mg/100g) was calculated as per the method given by Ranganna (1977), Shelf-life parameters were recorded at an interval of 4 days and were analyzed using standard methods of observations.

The data generated was statistically analyzed using OPSTAT software in a One way Anova model.

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## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 VEGETATIVE PARAMETERS

The maximum plant height on 150<sup>th</sup> DAP was observed under T<sub>4</sub> (RDF+ Diatomaceous earth) having the value of 152.33cm followed by T<sub>6</sub> (RDF + Vermiwash) with 146.83 cm of plant height. Treatment T<sub>4</sub> was found significant for stem girth which recorded 8.11 cm of stem girth at 150<sup>th</sup> DAP followed by T<sub>7</sub> (RDF+ Jeevamrutham) with 8.01cm of stem girth. There was a notable difference in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (RDF + Diatomaceous earth) which had the highest number of leaves (31) at 150<sup>th</sup> DAP followed closely by treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) with 30.67 leaves per plant. Treatment T<sub>4</sub> (RDF + Diatomaceous earth) resulted in maximum canopy spread (197.83 N-S; 203.33 E-W) followed by the treatment T<sub>2</sub> (RDF + Seaweed extract) with 195.33 cm N-S; 198.83 cm E-W at 150<sup>th</sup> DAP. The findings at at 240 DAP revealed a substantial difference: the treatment T<sub>4</sub> had the longest petiole length of leaves (67.06 cm) followed by the treatment T<sub>3</sub> (RDF + Brassinosteroids) resulted a petiole length of 66.50 cm. The maximum chlorophyll index value of 35.90 was reported in the treatment T<sub>4</sub> (RDF + Diatomaceous earth) at 150<sup>th</sup> DAP followed by the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya). It is clear from the obtained data in Table (1) that spraying papaya cv. Red lady with diatomaceous earth along with recommended dose of fertilizers at 30, 60, 90, 120 DAP significantly accompanied with enhancing plant height, stem girth, Leaf count per plant, Canopy spread, Petiole length and Chlorophyll index. These findings were similar with that of [21] in Hindi Khasa mango, [22] in orange, [23] in Keitte mango. According to [24], plants sprayed with silicon showed significantly greater absorption of nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus and zinc. The application of

Diatomaceous Earth as a silicon source led to an increase in leaf chlorophyll content, which consequently reduced chlorophyll degradation, reported by [25] in Pomegranate var. Kesar.

**Table 1. Effect of bio-stimulant administrations on Vegetative Parameters of Papaya cv. Red Lady at 150 Days after planting**

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Stem girth (cm)	No. of Leaves	Canopy spread (N-S)	Canopy spread (E-W)	Petiole length of leaves (cm) [150, 240 days]		Chlorophyll index of Leaves
T <sub>1</sub>	138.5	7.34	28.67	179.67	170.33	56.33	63.72	32.95
T <sub>2</sub>	139.5	7.8	29.5	195.33	198.83	60	64.78	33.27
T <sub>3</sub>	144.67	7.95	30.17	185.67	192.5	65.39	66.5	34.27
T <sub>4</sub>	152.33	8.11	30.5	197.83	203.33	65.72	67.06	35.9
T <sub>5</sub>	139.33	7.89	31	188.83	188.67	59.33	64.67	35.9
T <sub>6</sub>	146.83	7.91	30.67	194.5	174.5	62.67	64.39	35.07
T <sub>7</sub>	142	8.01	29.17	194.17	173.5	61.17	64.5	34.72
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	4.5	0.31	0.8	6.23	8.87	1.73	1.36	0.74
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	9.08	0.63	1.61	12.5	17.8	3.49	2.73	1.49

T<sub>1</sub>= Recommended dose of fertilizer, T<sub>2</sub>= RDF + Seaweed extract, T<sub>3</sub>= RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub> = RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub> = RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub> = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

### 3.2 FLOWER AND FRUIT PARAMETERS

The treatment T<sub>5</sub> combining RDF with Panchagavya resulted in the increased number of flowers per node (6.33) at 150<sup>th</sup> DAP followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) which produced 5.33 flowers per node. The minimum days to flower opening was observed for the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) with minimum of 99.67 days to open flowers followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) with 103.67 days. The maximum fruit set percentage of 70.35 was observed under the treatment T<sub>5</sub> followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> of about 69.85 % of fruit set. Treatment T<sub>5</sub> demonstrated the superior performance with 36.83 fruits per plant, followed by the treatment T<sub>3</sub> (RDF + Brassinosteroids) with 34.83 fruits per plant. Statistical examination of data regarding fruit yield per plant and fruit yield per hectare as depicted in Table (2) reveals that the various treatments exerted a significant influence on fruit yield. The treatment T<sub>5</sub> recorded the higher fruit yield of 56.78 kg/plant and 83.83 t/hectare followed by 44.83 kg/plant and 83.10 t/hectare with treatment T<sub>7</sub>. The treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) resulted in the substantially highest length and width of fruits (24.2 cm and 21.0 cm), followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF+ Jeevamrutham) with the fruit length and width of about 21.26 cm and 20.23 cm. The minimum days taken for fruit maturity (197.6) was observed with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) with minimum days of 198 for fruit maturity. Highest fruit weight was observed under the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (0.97 kg) followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> of about 0.96 kg.

These readings were similar with that of [26] in Bitter gourd, [27] in Capsicum.

**Table 2. Effect of bio-stimulant administrations on flower and fruit parameters of Papaya cv. Red Lady**

Treatments	No. of flowers/node	Days to flower opening	Fruit set percentage (%)	No. of fruits/plant	Fruit yield per plant (kg)
T <sub>1</sub>	4.5	125.17	63.44	31.83	19.57
T <sub>2</sub>	4.33	122.83	66.43	33.67	26.68
T <sub>3</sub>	4.67	106.5	68.88	34.83	43.35
T <sub>4</sub>	5	108.83	65.55	33.83	25.01
T <sub>5</sub>	6.33	99.67	70.35	36.83	56.78
T <sub>6</sub>	4.67	107.33	66.63	34.5	35.29
T <sub>7</sub>	5.33	103.67	69.85	32.5	44.83
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	0.37	8.78	3.87	1.72	2.255
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	0.73	17.7	7.79	3.46	7.02

T<sub>1</sub>= Recommended dose of fertilizer, T<sub>2</sub>= RDF + Seaweed extract, T<sub>3</sub>= RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub> = RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub> = RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub> = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

Treatments	Fruit yield per hectare (t)	Days taken for maturity	Fruit length (cm)	Fruit width (cm)	Fruit weight (Kg)
T <sub>1</sub>	50.46	207.17	13	12.03	0.63
T <sub>2</sub>	66.7	202.88	16.73	14.83	0.8
T <sub>3</sub>	79.86	200.50	19.6	18.93	0.92

<b>T<sub>4</sub></b>	62.53	203.83	14.86	13.46	0.74
<b>T<sub>5</sub></b>	83.83	197.67	24.2	21	0.97
<b>T<sub>6</sub></b>	79.33	202.17	18.33	16.53	0.9
<b>T<sub>7</sub></b>	83.1	198	21.26	20.23	0.96
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	4.12	4.42	0.3	0.27	0.02
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	12.83	1.42	0.94	0.85	0.063

*T<sub>1</sub>*= Recommended dose of fertilizer, *T<sub>2</sub>*= RDF + Seaweed extract, *T<sub>3</sub>*= RDF + Brassinosteroids, *T<sub>4</sub>*= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, *T<sub>5</sub>* = RDF + Panchagavya, *T<sub>6</sub>* = RDF + Vermiwash, *T<sub>7</sub>* = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

### 3.3 QUALITY PARAMETERS

The maximum pulp weight of 0.8 kg was noticed under the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) having the pulp weight of 0.79 kg. Treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) recorded the maximum peel weight and seed weight of 92.41 g and 86.06 g respectively followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) having the peel and seed weight of about 89.75 g and 84.16 g respectively. The finding of results shows that minimum recorded acidity was found in the treatment T<sub>5</sub> having the value of 0.019 % followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> with the acidity value of 0.02 %. TSS concentration was notably highest in the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) with a reading of 8.93 °Brix, followed by treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) with 8.6 °Brix. The maximum concentration of ascorbic acid was detected for the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) of 41.91 mg/100g, followed by treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) of about 40.06 mg/100g. The highest sugars % (reducing, Non-reducing and Total sugars) was observed under the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) with the readings of 8.56%, 1.25% and 10.26% respectively followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) with the readings of 8.30%, 1.24% and 9.98%. Research by [28] indicates that the improved performance of plants treated with panchagavya can be attributed to its properties as a growth promoter and immunity booster, as well as its ability to mitigate common diseases. Similarly, [29] and [30] support these findings.

**Table 3. Effect of bio-stimulant treatments on quality parameters of Papaya cv. Red Lady**

Treatments	Pulp weight (kg)	Peel weight (g)	Seed weight (g)	Titrateable acidity (%)	Total soluble solids
T <sub>1</sub>	0.48	74.11	69.76	0.027	6.6

T <sub>2</sub>	0.63	83.56	77.46	0.025	6.77
T <sub>3</sub>	0.76	88.06	81.98	0.021	7.96
T <sub>4</sub>	0.58	78.86	74.3	0.026	6.78
T <sub>5</sub>	0.8	92.41	86.06	0.019	8.93
T <sub>6</sub>	0.72	86.11	78.56	0.024	7.43
T <sub>7</sub>	0.79	89.75	84.16	0.02	8.6
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	0.02	0.55	2.55	0.001	0.41
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	0.064	1.71	0.82	0.002	1.29

T<sub>1</sub>= Recommended dose of fertilizer, T<sub>2</sub>= RDF + Seaweed extract, T<sub>3</sub>= RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub> = RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub> = RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub> = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

Treatments	Ascorbic acid (mg/100g)	Reducing sugars (%)	Non-reducing sugars (%)	Total sugars (%)
T <sub>1</sub>	34.31	5.841	1.135	7.283
T <sub>2</sub>	37.3	7.177	1.163	8.718
T <sub>3</sub>	39.5	8.186	1.227	9.843
T <sub>4</sub>	36.28	6.829	1.155	8.343
T <sub>5</sub>	41.91	8.56	1.253	10.263
T <sub>6</sub>	38.03	7.293	1.192	8.868
T <sub>7</sub>	40.06	8.308	1.243	9.988
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	0.48	0.16	0.01	0.17
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	1.51	0.5	0.04	0.53

T<sub>1</sub>= Recommended dose of fertilizer, T<sub>2</sub>= RDF + Seaweed extract, T<sub>3</sub>= RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub> = RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub> = RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub> = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

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### 3.4 SHELF LIFE PARAMETERS

Physiological loss in weight was minimum with the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) having the value 11.7 %, followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) with the value 12.9%. The data of findings shows that maximum shelf life was noted in the treatment T<sub>5</sub> (RDF + Panchagavya) with maximum days of about 6.83 days followed by the treatment T<sub>7</sub> (RDF + Jeevamrutham) remain

marketable for about 6.16 days. Similar findings were observed by [31] in bitter gourd and [32] in Tomato. Panchagavya has been found to contain growth regulators such as IAA, GA and cytokinin, as demonstrated by [33]. Panchagavya harbours the highest populations of total bacteria, actinomycetes, phosphate solubilizers, fluorescent pseudomonads and nitrifiers among the microorganisms [32]. Dehydrogenase activity and microbial biomass were greater in Panchagavya treated plants [34]. The outcomes align with the findings presented by [35] in their research involving the strawberry cultivar Camarosa.

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**Table 4. Effect of bio-stimulant treatments on shelf- life parameters of Papaya cv. Red Lady**

Treatments	Physiological loss in weight (%)	Shelf life (days)
T <sub>1</sub>	18.418	3.167
T <sub>2</sub>	16.355	4.5
T <sub>3</sub>	13.673	5.833
T <sub>4</sub>	17.778	4.167
T <sub>5</sub>	11.72	6.833
T <sub>6</sub>	15.172	5.167
T <sub>7</sub>	12.917	6.167
<b>S.Em (±)</b>	0.23	0.25
<b>C.D. at 5%</b>	0.73	0.79

T<sub>1</sub>= Recommended dose of fertilizer, T<sub>2</sub>= RDF + Seaweed extract, T<sub>3</sub>= RDF + Brassinosteroids, T<sub>4</sub>= RDF + Diatomaceous earth, T<sub>5</sub> = RDF + Panchagavya, T<sub>6</sub> = RDF + Vermiwash, T<sub>7</sub> = RDF + Jeevamrutham.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that papaya trees should be treated with Diatomaceous earth in conjunction with the recommended fertilizer dosage to enhance vegetative growth. Additionally, the application of Panchagavya alongside the recommended fertilizer dosage is advised to promote earlier flowering, increase flower production, improve fruit set percentage, boost fruit yield, enhance fruit quality, and prolong shelf life.

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