

Growth performance of low chilling varieties of apple (*Malus x domestica* Borkh.) under the influence of different nutrient levels in Assam, India

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was undertaken to evaluate the growth characters and leaf nutrient content of low-chilling apple (*Malus x domestica* Borkh.) under the effect of different nutrient levels in Assam. Three low-chilling varieties viz. HRMN-99, Dorsett Golden and Anna were grown for this purpose subjected to different nutrients levels comprising of FYM applied alone or in combination with NPK doses. Obtained results revealed that HRMN-99 registered the highest significant plant height (179.76 cm), stem girth (9.91 cm), leaf area (63.34 cm²) and leaf area index (2.42) at the end of season. Amongst various nutrient levels, the application of 5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plants showed superior performance in terms of plant height (192.03 cm), stem girth (11.30 cm), number of branches (17.25), leaf area (69.38 cm²) and leaf area index (2.61). Analysis of leaf nutritional status revealed that the variety HRMN-99 and nutrient application of 5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plants showed impressive results in terms of leaf N, P, K, Ca and Mg. Thus, the variety HRMN-99 at nutrient level of 5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plant proved to be promising for apple cultivation under Assam condition.

Keywords: Varieties, Low-chilling, Growth, Assam, Nutrient level

1. INTRODUCTION

Apple (*Malus x domestica* Borkh.) is a significant fruit crop of the Rosaceae family growing in the temperate regions of the world. It was believed to be originated from *Malus siversii*, one of its progenitor species, in the Central Asiatic region dating back to more than 4000 years ago [1]. Apple finally arrived in India during 1865 with its introduction to the Kullu Valley of Himachal Pradesh by the Captain Lee. China is the world's leading producer of apple. In India, it is mostly grown in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, hills of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand and to a limited extend in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya and Manipur and southern regions of Deccan Plateau and Nilgiri hills. Majority of the apple cultivars require a minimum chilling requirement varying from 1000-1500 hours below 7°C for breaking dormancy which can be easily achieved in the temperate apple growing regions. Low chilling cultivars have adaptive potential in the tropical and subtropical areas due to their chilling requirement of less than 300 hours (below 7°C) for effective flowering and fruiting. Anna, HRMN-99, Tropical Beauty, Early Fuji, Tamma, Neomi, Parlin's Beauty, Michal, Dorsett Golden etc. are few examples of the low-chilling apple varieties.

Assam lies in the sub-tropical zone with latitude 24°07' N to 28°00' N and longitude 89°42' E to 96°02' E. The region experiences temperature ranging from 5°C to 32°C and heavy annual rainfall in the range between 1500 mm to 3750 mm mainly due to the southwest monsoon [2]. The cool season generally prevails from mid-November to mid-February and is marked by brief showers and misty mornings and afternoons. Taking into account the agro-climatic condition of Assam, there exists the possibility of growing the low-chilling varieties of apple in the region. Apple cultivation in these non-traditional areas will benefit the growers due to its early ripening behavior and high market value. The evaluation of the varieties with respect to growth performance is essential to study under a particular climatic condition. Furthermore, there is no published record on low-chilling varieties of apple under Assam conditions. Keeping in view these aspects, the present investigation was undertaken in an attempt to study the growth performance of low chilling varieties of apple under the climatic conditions of Assam.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted at the Experimental Farm, Department of Horticulture, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (located at 26°45' N latitude, 94°12' E longitude and at an altitude of 87 m above mean sea level) during the period 2022-23. The experiment was laid out in a factorial randomized block design with four replications. For this purpose, three low-chilling varieties, viz. V₁ (HRMN-99), V₂ (Dorsett Golden) and V₃ (Anna) were planted and subjected to five different nutrient levels, viz. N₁ [FYM 5 kg/plant (Control)], N₂ (5 kg FYM+ 50 g urea+ 70g SSP+ 40 g MOP/plant), N₃ (5 kg FYM+ 100 g urea+ 140g SSP+ 80 g MOP/plant), N₄ (5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plant) and N₅ (5 kg FYM+ 200 g urea+ 280g SSP+ 160 g MOP/plant) giving rise to 15 treatment combinations. The plants were planted on 10th May, 2022 in pits of size 1m x 1m x 1m each spaced at 3 meters apart covering an experimental area of 540 m². The entire amount of FYM was applied during pit filling and incorporated before planting of the seedlings while the NPK sources were applied in two split doses. The sources of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O used were urea, SSP and MOP, respectively. The first split dose was applied just after planting while the remaining half was applied in September as per treatment allocation.

The various plant growth parameters like height, stem girth, number of branches, leaf area and leaf area index were recorded using the standard procedures at the end of season. The plant height was measured from the ground level up to the highest terminal point on the leaf using a measuring tape and expressed in centimeter. The girth (cm) of the stem was measured at 5 cm above the graft union with the help of Vernier calipers. The number of branches per plant were also recorded at the end of season. The leaf area (cm²) was recorded by randomly collecting three fully developed leaf samples from each plant and measured with the help of leaf area meter. Leaf Area Index (LAI) was determined from the total area of leaves divided by the ground area covered by the plant [3]. To determine leaf nutrient content, the green non-diseased leaf samples were collected from all the replications of each of the treatments. Data was recorded at 30 and 45 days after application of treatments. The leaf samples were washed properly, dried and then crushed, ground and stored in sealed polythene bags. The nitrogen content was determined using modified Kjeldahl method, phosphorus was estimated using Vanadomolybdate yellow color method and potassium by flame photometer method as described by Jackson [4]. Leaf calcium and magnesium content was estimated by complexometric titration (EDTA method) as proposed by Chapman [5]. Data recorded were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) as per the procedures given by Panse and Sukhatme [6].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect of variety and nutrient level on plant growth

The plant growth characters differed significantly under the influence of varieties (Table 1). Highest significant differences were recorded by the variety HRMN-99 for plant height (179.76 cm), stem girth (9.91 cm), leaf area (63.34 cm²) and leaf area index (2.42) which was statistically identical with the variety Dorsett Golden whereas the lowest of these parameters were exhibited by the variety Anna. However, the highest number of branches (14.65) were produced by the variety V₂ which was statistically at par with V₁. The boost in the growth characters can be attributed to the genetical superiority of the variety compared to the other two varieties. Similar records of genetical variability in the growth performance were presented by Firde *et al.* [7] and Menegatti *et al.* [8] in peach.

Data pertaining to Table 1 shows that the growth of the plant was significantly affected by different nutrient levels. The maximum plant height (192.03 cm), stem girth (11.30 cm), number of branches (17.25), leaf area (69.38 cm²) and leaf area index (2.61) were exhibited under the nutrient level N₄ (5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plant) which was closely followed by the nutrient level N₅ (5 kg FYM+ 200 g urea+ 280g SSP+ 160 g MOP/plant) and the lowest was obtained under the control treatment N₁. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are essential for the plant growth and development. The increase in growth in the higher nutrient levels can be attributed to the proper root development due to the increased availability and uptake of nutrients [9]. This will further contribute to faster cell differentiation and elongation and subsequently the growth as corroborated by Villasurda and Baluyut [10] and Yadav *et al.* [11]. The

sudden decline in the growth parameters at the highest nutrient level may be due to attaining the optimum concentration at N₄ after which plants become unresponsive to the excess of nutrients supplied. The results were in line with the findings of Anusha *et al.* [12] and Mensah *et al.* [13].

The interaction of variety and nutrient level also differed significantly for all the growth characters. The highest significant plant height (209.55 cm) was recorded under V₁N₄ which was statistically identical to V₁N₅, V₂N₃ and V₂N₄. Similarly, the highest stem girth (12.22 cm) was observed under V₁N₄ which was closely followed by V₂N₄ both being at par. However, the maximum number of branches (19.25) were exhibited by the treatment V₂N₄ closely followed by V₁N₄ and V₂N₅. The highest leaf area (71.50 cm²) was obtained under the treatment V₁N₄ which was at par with V₁N₅, V₂N₄, V₃N₄, V₃N₅ and V₂N₅. Similarly, the maximum leaf area index (2.83) was exhibited by the treatment V₁N₄ which was statistically similar with V₁N₅, V₂N₄ and V₂N₅. The lowest of all the growth parameters were however recorded under the treatment V₃N₁.

Table 1: Plant growth as influenced by variety and nutrient level

Treatments	Plant Height (cm)	Stem Girth (cm)	Number of Branches	Leaf Area (cm ²)	Leaf Area Index
Variety					
V ₁	179.76	9.91	13.90	63.34	2.42
V ₂	177.48	9.18	14.65	60.90	2.41
V ₃	161.53	7.95	10.85	59.62	2.04
SEd (±)	3.70	0.42	0.39	1.49	0.09
C.D. (P=0.05)	7.46	0.86	0.79	3.01	0.18
Nutrient level					
N ₁	148.94	6.25	7.25	50.32	1.86
N ₂	161.40	8.05	11.42	57.73	2.12
N ₃	177.64	9.26	14.08	61.59	2.33
N ₄	192.03	11.30	17.25	69.38	2.61
N ₅	184.59	10.20	15.67	67.40	2.53
SEd (±)	4.77	0.55	0.51	1.93	0.12
C.D. (P=0.05)	9.63	1.10	1.02	3.89	0.23
Interaction					
V ₁ N ₁	155.08	8.73	8.00	57.68	2.08
V ₁ N ₂	162.13	9.04	11.25	58.80	2.13
V ₁ N ₃	174.03	9.28	14.50	59.03	2.38
V ₁ N ₄	209.55	12.22	18.75	71.50	2.83
V ₁ N ₅	198.00	10.30	17.00	69.70	2.71
V ₂ N ₁	151.25	6.54	8.25	49.73	2.22
V ₂ N ₂	165.03	8.41	12.25	57.85	2.40
V ₂ N ₃	194.55	9.55	16.00	63.68	2.41
V ₂ N ₄	193.03	11.15	19.25	68.35	2.53
V ₂ N ₅	183.53	10.23	17.50	64.88	2.48
V ₃ N ₁	140.50	3.49	5.50	43.55	1.27
V ₃ N ₂	157.05	6.70	10.75	56.53	1.83
V ₃ N ₃	164.35	8.96	11.75	62.08	2.22
V ₃ N ₄	173.50	10.52	13.75	68.30	2.48
V ₃ N ₅	172.25	10.07	12.50	67.63	2.41
SEd (±)	8.26	0.95	0.88	3.33	0.20
C.D. (P=0.05)	16.68	1.91	1.77	6.73	0.41

V ₁	2.39	2.27	0.25	0.22	1.75	1.71	1.45	1.65	0.32	0.39
V ₂	2.30	2.14	0.24	0.21	1.69	1.67	1.37	1.60	0.31	0.38
V ₃	2.21	2.07	0.19	0.16	1.63	1.56	1.35	1.48	0.27	0.33
SEd (±)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
C.D. (P=0.05)	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01
Nutrient level										
N ₁	1.87	1.77	0.14	0.13	1.50	1.45	1.29	1.46	0.23	0.28
N ₂	2.25	2.01	0.19	0.17	1.63	1.56	1.39	1.52	0.26	0.35
N ₃	2.29	2.14	0.23	0.21	1.69	1.64	1.48	1.69	0.37	0.43
N ₄	2.66	2.50	0.29	0.25	1.84	1.83	1.42	1.65	0.35	0.42
N ₅	2.43	2.38	0.27	0.23	1.79	1.75	1.39	1.56	0.29	0.36
SEd (±)	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
C.D. (P=0.05)	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.01
Interaction										
V ₁ N ₁	1.85	1.82	0.17	0.16	1.66	1.61	1.38	1.56	0.24	0.31
V ₁ N ₂	2.29	2.10	0.22	0.20	1.68	1.65	1.36	1.60	0.28	0.37
V ₁ N ₃	2.38	2.28	0.24	0.22	1.72	1.68	1.62	1.79	0.40	0.46
V ₁ N ₄	2.80	2.66	0.32	0.29	1.87	1.86	1.45	1.66	0.38	0.44
V ₁ N ₅	2.62	2.50	0.30	0.26	1.82	1.76	1.43	1.64	0.31	0.39
V ₂ N ₁	1.96	1.82	0.14	0.11	1.54	1.50	1.27	1.49	0.23	0.30
V ₂ N ₂	2.35	1.96	0.17	0.16	1.61	1.60	1.46	1.55	0.27	0.36
V ₂ N ₃	2.24	2.10	0.26	0.24	1.71	1.69	1.49	1.72	0.39	0.45
V ₂ N ₄	2.71	2.57	0.31	0.27	1.83	1.82	1.38	1.64	0.37	0.44
V ₂ N ₅	2.26	2.25	0.30	0.26	1.75	1.71	1.28	1.61	0.30	0.37
V ₃ N ₁	1.80	1.68	0.12	0.11	1.31	1.24	1.21	1.32	0.22	0.23
V ₃ N ₂	2.10	1.96	0.17	0.15	1.59	1.44	1.34	1.40	0.24	0.33
V ₃ N ₃	2.24	2.05	0.20	0.17	1.64	1.56	1.32	1.57	0.32	0.38
V ₃ N ₄	2.47	2.28	0.24	0.20	1.81	1.81	1.43	1.66	0.30	0.37
V ₃ N ₅	2.43	2.40	0.21	0.19	1.79	1.78	1.46	1.44	0.27	0.33
SEd (±)	0.11	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01
C.D. (P=0.05)	0.21	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.03	0.02

4. CONCLUSION

From the findings of the present investigation, it can be inferred that the performance of the variety V₁ (HRMN-99) was superior in terms of most of the growth parameters under the influence of nutrient level N₄ (5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plant). Also, the variety and nutrient level combination of V₁N₄ proved to be the best among all the other treatments. Therefore, the variety HRMN-99 at nutrient level of 5 kg FYM+ 150 g urea+ 210g SSP+ 120 g MOP/plant can be recommended for apple cultivation under Assam condition in its first year of plantation.

REFERENCES

1. Cornille, A., Giraud, T., Smulders, M. J., Roldán-Ruiz, I. and Gladieux, P. The domestication and evolutionary ecology of apples. Trends in Genetics.2014; 30(2): 57-65.

2. ISFR. Indian State of Forest Report. Volume II. Forest Survey of India. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.2019
3. Watson, D. J. Comparative physiological studies on the growth of field crops: I. Variation in net assimilation rate and leaf area between species and varieties, and within and between years. *Annals of botany*. 1947; 11(41): 41-76.
4. Jackson, M. L. Soil chemical analysis, pentice hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India. 1973; 498: 151-154
5. Chapman, H. D. Total exchangeable bases. *Methods of Soil Analysis: Part 2 Chemical and Microbiological Properties*. 1965; 9: 902-904.
6. Panse, V.G. and Sukhatme, P.V. *Statistical Methods for Agricultural Workers*. 3rd Ed. ICAR, New Delhi, 1978; 347
7. Firde, K., Setu, H., Eshete, T., Mosie, T., Sileshi, G. and Negash, E. Growth, Yield, and Fruit Quality Performance of Peach Varieties. *Ethiopian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*. 2019; 29(2): 45-58.
8. Menegatti, R. D., Souza, A. D. G. and Bianchi, V. J. Nutritional efficiency for nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in peach rootstocks. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*.2021; 44(2): 228-237.
9. Dhillon, W. S., Gill, P. P. S. and Singh, N. P. Effect of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilization on growth, yield and quality of pomegranate 'Kandhari'. *Acta Horticulturae*. 2011; 890(890): 327-332.
10. Villasurda, P. J. and Baluyut, N. M. Growth and yield of guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) as affected by different levels and sources of organic and inorganic fertilizers. *USM College of Agriculture Research Journal*. 1990; 1(1): 18-33.
11. Yadav, R. I., Singh, R. K., Jat, A. L., Choudhary, H. R., Pal, V. and Kumar, P. Effect of nutrient management through organic sources on productivity and profitability of guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) under Vindhyan region. *Environment and Ecology*, 2013; 31(2A): 735-737.
12. Anusha, C. H., Patil, S. N., Biradar, I. B., Kantharaju, V. and Natraja, K. H. Standardization of stage wise application of N, P & K on yield and yield attributing characters of sapota (*Manilkara achras* L.) Var. Kalipatti. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 2020; 9(6): 1696-1698
13. Mensah, S. T., Ochekwu, E. B., Mgbedo, U. G. and Uzoma, M. C. Effect of N: P: K (15: 15: 15) on the Growth of *Punica granatum* L. Seedlings. *International Journal of Agronomy*.2020; 2020: 1-7.
14. Neilsen, D., Hogue, E. J., Neilsen, G. H. and Parchomchuk, P. Using SPAD-502 values to assess the nitrogen status of apple trees. *Hort Science*. 1995; 30(3): 508-512.
15. Fatma, I. I., Osman, E. A. M. and Shiref, A. E. A. Effect of different NPK fertilizer levels on growth, fruiting parameters and fruit quality of some plum cultivars. 2018
16. Rubio Ames, Z., Brecht, J. K. and Olmstead, M. A. Nitrogen fertilization rates in a subtropical peach orchard: effects on tree vigor and fruit quality. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*. 2020; 100(2): 527-539.
17. Kaith, N. S. and Kumar, P. Influence of different levels of potassium on growth characters and leaf nutrient status of apple in the hilly region of Himachal Pradesh. *Agricultural Science Digest*.2010; 30(4): 276-280.
18. Raese, J. T., & Drake, S. R. Nitrogen fertilization and elemental composition affects fruit quality of 'Fuji' apples. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*. 1997; 20(12): 1797-1809.
19. Fallahi, E., Westwood, M. N., Chaplin, M. H. and Richardson, D. G. Influence of apple rootstocks and K and N fertilizers on leaf mineral composition and yield in a high density orchard. *Journal of plant nutrition*.1984; 7(8): 1161-1177.
20. Malik, A. R., Ahmad, M. F., Raja, R. H. S., Bangroo, S. A., Kirmani, S. and Mushtaq, R. Seasonality of nutrients in the leaves of apple trees cultivars Red Delicious and Benoni. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 2018; 7(4): 3185-3188.