

Standardization of cost-effective nursery techniques in Marigold

ABSTRACT

An investigation entitled “Standardization of cost-effective nursery techniques in Marigold (*Tagetes sp*)” was conducted at Horticultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore during the year 2020-2021. The experiment was conducted in Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with three replications and six treatments. Terminal cuttings of marigold was taken as the propagating material and it was raised in three types of containers viz., coco plugs, non-woven plug and protray filled with different combinations of media like cocopeat, vermicompost, VAM and *Bacillus subtilis*. Observations were recorded on survival percentage, vegetative parameters, branching and rooting parameters after 15th and 30th day of planting. Among all the treatments, the treatment T₂ (Non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis*) showed the best results among the growth characteristics.

Key words: Marigold, terminal cutting, media, container.

1. Introduction

Tagetes is a genus of 50 species in which they are annual or perennial, which is mostly herbaceous plants in the family Asteraceae. Marigold is one of the most important flowering annuals that is widely cultivated all over India (citation needed). Their demand is increasing throughout the year due to their attractive colour, shape, size and good keeping quality. It is a major source of carotenoid pigment for poultry industry to provide the yellow colour of egg yolk and is also an antagonistic crop in controlling the nematode population (citation needed). Marigold is easy to cultivate and show wider adaptability to the environment. Marigold is propagated by seeds and the F₁ hybrids are propagated by herbaceous cuttings (citation needed). It is widely used as a loose flower in garland making. For the nursery growers, they provide a profitable income and there is an increased demand for their production among the nursery growers (citation needed). Therefore, the present investigation has been formulated to standardize cost effective nursery techniques in marigold.

2. Materials and methods

The research was conducted at the Department of Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, Horticultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. The experiment was carried out in Completely Randomized Design with six treatments and replicated thrice, T₁:Cocoplug, T₂: Non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis*, T₃:Non-woven plug + Standardized media {Native soil (25%) + Cocopeat (50%) + Vermicompost (15%) + Sand (10%)}, T₄: Protray + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis*, T₅: Protray + Standardized media {Native soil (25%) + Cocopeat (50%) + Vermicompost (15%) + Sand (10%)} and T₆: Protray + Cocopeat as control. The cuttings taken were given a slant cut using sharp secateur and planted in the different containers filled with the media as detailed above, observations were recorded on survival percentage, shoot girth, number of leaves, number of

lateral roots, shoot length, root length, fresh weight of leaf, dry weight of leaf, leaf area, number of lateral branches, length of side branches, plant height, fresh weight of root, dry weight of root, root volume. The results were statistically analysed using AGRES software package and MS Excel® spreadsheet. (N.B. your methodology is too shallow, more explanations are needed).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Vegetative propagation – Terminal cutting

3.1.1 Survival percentage (%)

There was significant difference among the different treatment with regard to survival percentage of cuttings. Highest survival percentage was recorded in terminal cuttings of *Tagetes sp* propagated in Non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂) upto 30th day after propagation (78.64% and 81.72%) after 15th and 30th day respectively. Least survival percentage was recorded in cuttings raised in protray with cocopeat (T₆) media (53.75% and 58.22% after 15th and 30th day respectively). When *Bacillus subtilis* was incorporated into the nursery media, they form better colonization of root and it stimulates the plants to activate their natural resistance against pathogens. This result was in accordance with the findings reported by Hassan *et al.* (2010) [1] which stated that *Bacillus subtilis* have the capability to suppress the phytopathogens by their production of secondary metabolites which increases the survival percentage.

3.1.2 Vegetative parameters

The length (10.77 cm) and girth (0.35 mm) of shoots emerging from cuttings was also significantly improved in cuttings raised in Non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂) after 15th day of planting. After 30th day of propagation, length of shoots attained a height (16.33 cm) and a girth (0.50 mm). Least length (6.75 cm and 12.00 cm) and girth of shoots (0.22 mm and 0.35 mm) was observed in treatment protray with cocopeat (T₆) media after 15th and 30th day of planting. The results are in accordance with the findings in *Celosia cristata* when there is a great improvement in the lateral meristematic tissues leading to the increase of shoot girth by the application of vermicompost owing to the supply of nutrients which enhances the beneficial microorganisms for the supplement plant growth along with the panchagavya where organic nutrient along with the bio regulators were found to be effective as reported by Sendhilnathan *et al.* (2021) [9]. An increased number of lateral branches were observed in plants grown in T₂ (2.88 and 4.77) while it was the least in T₆ (1.44 and 2.66) after 15th and 30th day of planting. These results are in accordance with the findings of (Sardoei *et al.*, 2014) [8] with the result that the application of 50% vermicompost improved the physical and chemical properties of the pot culture media thereby significantly increasing the growth and flowering characters in *Tagetes sp* by their nutrient supply and also it had high specific area which provides the large porosity for their better aeration of the nutrients which tends to increase the length of lateral shoots under greenhouse conditions. Plants raised in the treatment T₂ also recorded significantly lengthier lateral branches (5.94 cm and 7.55 cm) when compared to all other treatments and control (3.66 cm and 5.16 cm) after 15th and 30th day of planting. Significance was observed with regard to plant height in the

treatment T₂ (17.13 cm and 24.10 cm) after 15th and 30th day of planting while it was least in control (9.50 cm and 14.55 cm) (Fig 1 and Fig 2). The results are in accordance with the findings of Kameswari *et al.* (2014) [2] reported greater nutrient availability in different media in which the combination of cocopeat + sand + FYM + vermicompost recorded the greatest height of the plant in *Dendranthema grandiflora*. The combined application of cocopeat and vermicompost has micropores. The soil with micropores has higher water holding capacity which enhances the growth characters by increasing the height of the plant. The highest number of leaves (7.44 and 11.55) was significantly highest in the plants raised in non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂) after 15th and 30th day of planting. The least number of leaves was recorded in control T₆ with (5.00 and 7.33) after 15th and 30th day of planting. The results of Olle (2016) [5] that application of 25% vermicompost increased the number of leaves in *Solanum lycopersicum* are in close conformity with the present findings. Thus, vermicompost have a high portion of humic substances especially humic acid, fulvic acid and humin which provides the numerous sites for the chemical reactions to occur and provides the microbial components which especially enhances the plant growth like number of leaves. Highest leaf area was recorded in plants raised in the treatment T₂ (21.40 cm² and 32.38 cm²) while the least was observed in control T₆ (14.23 cm² and 21.32 cm²) after 15th and 30th day of planting. These results are in close conformity with the findings of Mupambwa *et al.* (2017) [4] who observed in *Tagetes sp* that the application of 50% fly ash vermicompost has the higher concentration of Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K) content along with the supply of maximum nutrients which results in the superior improvement in the leaf area. Fresh weight and dry weight of leaves was also observed to be significantly higher in plants raised in the treatment T₂ (1.52 g and 1.07 g) respectively after 15th day of planting and (1.55 g and 1.08 g) after 30th day of planting respectively. The least fresh weight and dry weight of leaves was recorded by control T₆ (1.24 g and 1.00 g) and (1.26 g and 1.01 g) after 15th and 30th day of planting. The results of this experiment are in accordance with the findings of Thangam *et al.* (2009) [11] with the different growing media like soil with sand, FYM, vermicompost, rice husk and cocopeat (3:1) in *Gerbera jamesonii* and analysed the significant difference in the growth parameters viz., fresh and dry weight of the leaf increases with the increased concentration of vermicompost due to the better growth and development under polyhouse conditions.

3.1.3 Rooting parameters

Rooting parameters were significantly improved in plants raised with Non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂). Highest number of roots per plant was observed in T₂ (8.11 and 16.77) on 15th and 30th day of planting. Least number of roots was observed in plants raised in control T₆ (4.88) on 15th day and (8.77) on 30th day. Similar results were found in accordance with the Khayyat *et al.* (2007) [3] in which they observed the growth and development of *Epipremnum aureum* and reported that the improved number of lateral roots and root formation by the application of substrate like cocopeat media have better aeration, good drainage conditions and increased water holding capacity. Root length was also significantly improved in plants raised in T₂ (6.36 cm and 7.77cm) on 15th day and 30th day of planting. The results of the experiment are in accordance with the findings of Sultana *et al.* (2015) [10] in *Zinnia elegans* that the vermicompost plays an important role in the physical

and chemical properties of the plant and also the availability of N, P and K in the vermicompost media which increases the root length by 8 to 10% than the other treatments. Highest fresh weight of roots was registered by plants raised in non-woven plug + Cocopeat + Vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂) with (1.46 g and 1.47g) after 15th and 30th day of planting, while the least fresh weight of roots was recorded in control (1.13 g and 1.14 g). With regard to dry weight of roots, highest weight was observed in plants raised in T₂ (1.02 g and 1.04 g) after 15th and 30th day of planting, while the least fresh weight of roots was recorded in control (0.99 g and 1.00 g). Inoculation of VAM in improved dry weight of root in *Dendranthema grandiflora* has been earlier reported by (Prasad et al., 2012) [6]. The volume of roots was also influenced significantly in plants raised in the treatment T₂ (1.26 cm³ and 1.34 cm³), while the least root volume was recorded in control (0.99 cm³ and 1.02 cm³) after 15th and 30th day of planting respectively. Similar results were found in *Calendula officinalis* as reported by Sardoei (2014) [7] that 20% vermicompost has thermophilic properties resulting in the amendment of soil structure and productivity and also increased the microbial population, meanwhile increasing the water retention capacity leading to the highest root volume.

Fig 1. Influence of different media and containers on plant height of *Tagetes sp* terminal cutting on 15th day



Fig 2. Influence of different media and containers on plant height of *Tagetes sp* terminal cutting on 30th day



Table 1: Influence of different media and containers growth parameters of Marigold terminal cuttings (15th day after raising the cutting)

Treatments	Survival percentage (%)	Shoot length (cm)	Shoot girth (mm)	Number of lateral branches (nos)	Length of lateral branch (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves (nos)
T ₁	59.84	6.83	0.25	2.11	4.52	10.10	6.00
T ₂	78.64	10.77	0.35	2.88	5.94	17.13	7.44
T ₃	64.56	8.66	0.24	1.55	3.77	13.86	5.11
T ₄	72.34	9.05	0.28	2.44	4.72	15.36	6.77
T ₅	62.45	8.44	0.24	1.77	3.83	13.52	5.44
T ₆	53.75	6.75	0.22	1.44	3.66	9.50	5.00
Mean	65.26	8.42	0.25	2.03	4.37	13.25	5.96
SE.d	3.30	0.95	0.03	0.36	0.46	1.03	0.65
CD @ 5%	7.19**	2.07**	0.08**	0.79**	1.00**	2.25**	1.42*

Table 2: Influence of different media and containers growth parameters of Marigold terminal cuttings (15th day after raising the cutting)

Treatments	Leaf area (cm ²)	Fresh Weight of Leaf (g)	Dry Weight of Leaf (g)	Number of lateral roots (nos)	Root length (cm)	Fresh Weight of Root (g)	Dry Weight of Root (g)	Root volume (cm ³)
T ₁	11.68	1.44	1.03	5.11	3.27	1.23	1.00	1.00
T ₂	21.40	1.52	1.07	8.11	6.36	1.46	1.02	1.26
T ₃	18.20	1.45	1.04	8.00	5.20	1.26	1.00	1.18
T ₄	20.48	1.49	1.06	8.05	6.31	1.39	1.01	1.23
T ₅	19.87	1.40	1.03	6.85	5.08	1.43	1.00	1.18
T ₆	14.23	1.24	1.00	4.88	2.75	1.13	0.99	0.99
MEAN	17.87	1.42	1.03	7.03	4.83	1.31	1.00	1.14
SE.d	0.89	0.03	0.01	0.39	0.25	0.00	NS	0.01
CD @ 5%	1.95**	0.07**	0.04**	0.86**	0.56**	0.00**	NS	0.04**

Table 3: Influence of different media and containers growth parameters of Marigold terminal cuttings (30th day after raising the cutting)

Treatments	Survival percentage (%)	Shoot length (cm)	Shoot girth (mm)	Number of lateral branches (nos)	Length of lateral branch (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves (nos)
T ₁	63.68	12.44	0.38	3.00	7.00	15.32	9.11
T ₂	81.72	16.33	0.50	4.77	7.55	24.10	11.55
T ₃	67.82	15.77	0.40	3.11	6.72	19.28	8.22
T ₄	74.48	16.00	0.43	3.44	7.50	23.46	8.88
T ₅	66.92	13.55	0.36	2.77	6.27	16.77	7.55
T ₆	58.22	12.00	0.35	2.66	5.16	14.55	7.33
MEAN	68.78	14.33	0.41	3.37	6.55	18.69	8.78
SE.d	2.48	0.84	NS	0.29	0.33	0.78	0.56
CD @ 5%	5.40**	1.83**	NS	0.64**	0.73**	1.71**	1.229**

Table 4: Influence of different media and containers growth parameters of Marigold terminal cuttings (30th day after raising the cutting)

Treatments	Leaf area (cm ²)	Fresh Weight of Leaf (g)	Dry Weight of Leaf (g)	Number of lateral roots (nos)	Root length (cm)	Fresh Weight of Root (g)	Dry Weight of Root (g)	Root volume (cm ³)
T ₁	21.81	1.47	1.06	9.22	2.88	1.23	1.03	1.04
T ₂	32.38	1.55	1.08	16.77	7.77	1.47	1.04	1.34
T ₃	27.18	1.49	1.05	14.66	3.51	1.28	1.00	1.29
T ₄	31.03	1.50	1.06	16.44	7.46	1.46	1.02	1.30
T ₅	26.03	1.42	1.04	13.11	3.22	1.45	1.01	1.23
T ₆	21.32	1.26	1.01	8.77	2.55	1.14	1.00	1.02
MEAN	26.62	1.45	1.05	13.16	4.34	1.33	1.00	1.20
SE.d	1.44	0.02	0.01	0.37	0.41	0.01	NS	0.02
CD @ 5%	3.14**	0.02**	0.04**	0.80**	0.90**	0.04**	NS	0.05**

4. Conclusion

Terminal cuttings of marigold are best propagated in non-woven plug filled with media comprising of cocopeat + vermicompost + VAM + *Bacillus subtilis* (T₂). The survival percentage and growth parameters viz., number of leaves, number of lateral branches, length of the lateral branch, shoot girth, shoot length, leaf area, fresh weight of leaf, dry weight of the leaf, fresh weight of the root, dry weight of the root and root volume were highly significant in the above media.

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Comments

The aim of the study was not well stated.

Methodology is too shallow

Results and discussion were not properly arranged

Conclusion: Your conclusion needs to summarize the research outcomes