

Original Research Article

Determining the effect of plant growth regulators on growth, yield and Quality of Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* L.)

ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh during *Kharif* 2021-22 with a view to identify the effects of different doses plant growth regulators on growth, yield and quality of Tomato variety TMTH-288. The experiment was laid in Randomized block design with 13 treatments and 3 replications with different combination in nano fertilizers. Under this experiment, overall, 13 treatment was taken including control. PGRs comprised of GA₃, 2,4-D, Triacantanol and NAA were given. According to the current research, the current study found that the use of plant growth regulators (PGRs) had a significant positive impact on the growth and yield of tomato. Among the treatments tested, T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) showed the most favorable results in terms of plant height, early flowering and maturing. It also demonstrated superior performance in terms of fruit weight, polar and radial length of fruit, number of fruits per plant, and yield per plant.

Keywords: GA₃, 2,4-D, NAA, Triacantanol, Tomato.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tomatoes are horticulture crop belongs to the family *Solanaceae* bearing chromosome number $2n=2X=24$ (Fedorov, 1969). It originated from South America (Vavilov, 1935). The tomato plants typically have a stem that sprawls over the ground and vines over other plants, and they typically reach a height of 1-3 metres (3-10 feet). Although small, fruited varieties can have 30 to 50 flowers per cluster, flowers are typically produced in clusters of 4 to 8. Dicots, like tomato plants, have a terminal bud at the tip that does the growing. Tomato plants grow as a series of branching stems. The fruit of the tomato, which has 93.1% water, 1.9% protein, 0.3 g of fat, 0.7% fibre, 3.6% carbohydrates, 23 calories, 320 I.U. of vitamin A, 0.07 mg of vitamin B1, 0.01 mg of vitamin B2, 31 mg of vitamin C, 20 mg of calcium, 36 mg of phosphorus, and 0.8 mg of iron, is important for human nutrition. Tomato has valuable vitamins and cholesterol. Approximately 20–50 mg of lycopene per 100g of fruit weight can be obtained from tomato. A warm-season crop is the tomato. The temperature should be between 21 and 24 °C to produce the best fruit colour and quality.

Because of its rapid and widespread climatic adaptability and widespread perception as a food that provides protection, tomatoes are one of the most adaptable crops in the world. A diet that is balanced and healthy should include tomatoes. They contain a variety of nutrients, including dietary fibre, sugars, essential amino acids, and minerals and vitamins. Tomato seeds, which have a 24% oil content, are used to make margarine and as salad dressing.

Turkey comes in third in the world and produces 30.26% of the world's tomatoes, placing India in second place behind China. (FAOSTAT, 2022). In India, there are 46.72 thousand ha dedicated to tomato production, with 34.29 million tonnes produced in 2021–22. In terms of area and tomato production, Andhra Pradesh tops the list in 2019–20, followed by Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal are the states that produce the most tomatoes. In Rajasthan, there are 1.24 thousand hectares under cultivation, and production for the years 2021–22 is anticipated to be 7.896 million tonnes. (Source: NHB, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2022.). Auxins are growth-promoting substances that elongate shoots but can inhibit growth of lateral buds at high concentrations. They can be used as plant growth regulators or herbicides, such as 2,4-D. In crop production, naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) is a synthetic auxin used to thin fruit and prevent fruit drop before harvest. Indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) and naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) promotes root development in tomato plants. These compounds are commonly used as rooting hormones during propagation, leading to improved root establishment and overall plant vigour (Aggrawalet al., 2018). Gibberellic acid (GA_3) plays role on controlling fruit play's role on controlling fruit, setting, pre-harvest fruit drop, increasing fruit yield and extending self-life. Fruit set in tomato was successfully improved by application of NAA and IAA (Uddainet al., 2009). Strategic use of PGRs based on crop type, growth stage, concentrations, and application methods are essential for maximizing their benefits. Following recommended practices and guidelines ensures effective utilization of PGRs in agriculture. Gibberellic acid and Auxins can influence fruit growth and development. They can contribute to larger fruit size, improved shape, and enhanced quality attributes such as colour, texture, and taste (Javid and Sorooshzadeh, 2016). Plant growth regulators (PGRs) are crucial for the growth and development of tomato plants. They promote cell division, elongation, and differentiation, leading to better plant growth, flowering, fruiting, and seed formation. PGRs can also enhance nutrient uptake efficiency, increase resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses, and improve crop quality and yield. In tomato cultivation, PGRs like gibberellic acid (GA_3) and salicylic acid can improve plant vigour and health, synchronize maturity, promote fruit set, and increase marketable yield, thereby increasing profitability. The use of PGRs is a valuable tool for growers to maximize crop potential and meet consumer demand. Keeping these

above point the present investigation was undertaken with objective to study the effect of growth regulators on growth, yield and quality of tomato.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was done to understand the impact of combine application and sole application of plant growth regulators on plant growth, fruit yield and quality of fruit of tomato variety TMT 288. The details of the materials used, and the methods adopted in the investigation, which was carried out at Horticultural Research Field, Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences (SHUATS), Prayagraj during the *Kharif* season of 2021-22. The experiment was laid in Randomized block design with 13 treatments and 3 replications with different combination in plant growth regulators. Observations were recorded at different stages of growth periods and studied for growth parameters like plant height, earliness parameters like days to 50% flowering, days to first harvest, yield parameters like fruit polar length, fruit radial length, fruit weight and quality parameters TSS and acidity. The data were analysed by the method suggested by **Fisher and Yates, 1963**. The height of five randomly selected plants from each plot was measured in cm with of a 100 cm meter scale from ground level to tip of the shoot at 90 DAS stage. The numbers of days taken from the date of sowing to the date at which 50% plants flowered or date at which plants start 50% flowering in whole plot were recorded as days to 50% flowering, similarly, was taken days to first harvest. Fruit polar and radial diameter was measured using vernier calliper. Individual fruit weight was measured using electronic balance. Total number of fruits harvested per plant was counted to get number of fruits per plant and total harvested fruit per plant was weighed using electronic balance to get fruit yield per plant. The percentage of total soluble solids of the fruit was determined with the help of Portable Hand Refractometer. The sample of juice for this purpose was taken from the strained juice. The observed value of TSS was recorded from the scale of the instrument (0-32 range). Five grams of tomato juice diluted in 25 ml of distilled water and titrated by 0.1N sodium hydroxide (NaOH) to pH 8.1. The titratable acidity was expressed as g citric acid/kg tomato, according to the following equation:

$$\text{Titratable acidity (g citric acid/kg of tomato)} = (V \times 0.1 \times 1000 \times 0.064)/m$$

The details of treatment combination used are **T₀** (Water Spray (Control)); **T₁** (GA₃ 20 ppm); **T₂** (GA₃ 30 ppm); **T₃** (GA₃ 40 ppm); **T₄** (2,4-D 5 ppm); **T₅** (2,4-D 10 ppm); **T₆** (2,4-D 15 ppm); **T₇** (Triacantanol 4 ppm spray); **T₈** (Triacantanol 7.5 ppm spray); **T₉** (Triacantanol 12 ppm spray); **T₁₀** (NAA 15 ppm); **T₁₁** (NAA 30 ppm); **T₁₂** (NAA 45 ppm).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

3.1 Growth parameters

3.1.1 Influence of plant growth regulators on Plant height (cm)

The plant height significantly varied among different treatment combinations at 90 DAS. The maximum plant height at 90 DAS (88.04 cm) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 87.38 cm. Minimum plant height at 90 DAS (64.13 cm) was observed in T₀ (Control). The differential plant height response between treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃) and other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol can be attributed to their distinct modes of action. GA₃, a naturally occurring plant hormone, promotes elongation of stem cells, leading to increased plant height. The varying effects arise from their specific biochemical interactions within plants. GA₃'s focus on stem elongation likely results in the observed taller plant height, while the other regulators' functions emphasize different aspects of growth, illustrating the nuanced role each regulator plays in shaping plant development. Similar findings were reported by **Ahmadi and Majidi (2016)**; **Habibullah et al., (2017)**; **Islam et al., (2018)** in Tomato.

3.2. Earliness parameter

3.2.1 Influence of plant growth regulators on days to 50% flowering and days to first fruit harvest

The days to 50% flowering significantly varied among different treatment combinations at harvest. The minimum days to 50% flowering (37.34 days) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 38.15 days. Maximum days to 50% flowering (47.94 days) was observed in T₀ (Control). The days to first harvest significantly varied among different treatment combinations at harvest. The minimum days to first harvest (56.34 days) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 57.15 days. Maximum days to first harvest (69.94 days) was observed in T₀ (Control).

The distinct early flowering response of treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃) compared to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol can be attributed to their unique biochemical pathways. GA₃, a potent plant hormone, stimulates cell elongation and division, including in floral meristems. The distinct modes of action cause GA₃-treated plants to prioritize floral formation, thus flowering earlier and intern early fruit formation and thus harvest due to early maturing. The diverse effects highlight GA₃'s role as a floral inducer, showcasing how various growth regulators intricately shape plant phenology. Similar conclusions were inferred by **Rana et al., (2017)**; **Jhakhare et al., (2018)**; **Kumare et al., (2022)** in Tomato.

3.3 Yield Parameters

3.3.1 Influence of plant growth regulators on number of fruits per plant

The number of fruits per plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations at harvest. The maximum number of fruits per plant (21.51 fruits) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 20.91 fruits. Minimum number of fruits per plant at harvest (10.32 fruits) was observed in T₀ (Control).

The increased fruit set observed in treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃), compared to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol, can be attributed to GA₃'s unique hormonal role. GA₃ stimulates cell elongation, division, and differentiation, leading to enhanced flower formation and fruit development. GA₃'s pronounced influence on floral development and its role as a key regulator of reproductive growth explain the heightened fruit production per plant, highlighting the intricate physiological effects of distinct growth regulators. Similar conclusions were inferred by **Alamet *et al.*, (2019)**; **Kannan *et al.*, (2020)**; **Singh *et al.*, (2022)** in Tomato.

3.3.2 Influence of plant growth regulators on fruit polar length (cm) and fruit radial length (cm)

The fruit polar length significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum fruit polar length (5.76 cm) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 5.71 cm. Minimum fruit polar length (4.68 cm) was observed in T₀ (Control). The fruit radial length significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum fruit radial length (5.93 cm) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 5.88 cm. Minimum fruit radial length (4.78 cm) was observed in T₀ (Control). The superior fruit polar and radial length observed in treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃), in contrast to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol, can be attributed to GA₃'s specific hormonal effects. GA₃ promotes cell elongation and expansion in developing fruits, enhancing their size and dimensions. GA₃'s targeted action on fruit cell enlargement and its role in modulating growth-related genes contribute to the observed improved fruit polar and radial length, showcasing the diverse physiological influences of different growth regulators. These results are in close conformity with the findings of **Habibullah *et al.*, (2017)**; **Tayade *et al.*, (2018)** in Tomato.

3.3.3 Influence of plant growth regulators on fruit weight (g), fruit yield per plant (kg/plant), fruit yield per hectare (t/ha).

The fruit weight significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum fruit weight (72.83 g) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 72.59 g. Minimum fruit weight (65.81 g) was observed in T₀ (Control). The fruit yield per plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum fruit yield per plant

(1.57 kg) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 1.52 kg. Minimum fruit yield per plant (0.68 kg) was observed in T₀ (Control). The fruit yield per hectare significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum fruit yield per hectare (58.02 t/ha) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 56.23 t/ha. Minimum fruit yield per hectare (25.18 t/ha) was observed in T₀ (Control).

The augmented fruit weight and fruit yield per plant in treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃), relative to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol, can be attributed to GA₃'s unique hormonal effects. GA₃ stimulates cell elongation, division, and expansion in developing fruits, leading to increased cell number and size. GA₃'s specific action on cell enlargement and its modulation of growth-related processes account for the observed improved fruit weight and fruit yield per plant, underscoring the intricate biochemical interplay of distinct growth regulators. These results are in close conformity with the findings of **Islam *et al.*, (2018); Kumaret al., (2018); Kumar and Topno (2022)** in Tomato.

3.4. Quality Parameters

3.4.1. Influence of plant growth regulators on TSS(° Brix)

The TSS significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum TSS (6.13 °Brix) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 6.02 °Brix. Minimum TSS (4.12 °Brix) was observed in T₀ (Control).

The better Total Soluble Solids (TSS) content in treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃), in contrast to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol, can be attributed to GA₃'s distinct hormonal effects. GA₃ enhances cell division and elongation in fruits, which increases sugar accumulation and TSS levels. GA₃'s targeted action on fruit development processes and sugar metabolism contributes to the observed improved TSS, emphasizing the role of growth regulators in enhancing fruit quality characteristics. These results are in close conformity with the findings of **Farooq *et al.*, (2018); Kumar and Topno (2022); Singhet al., (2022)** in Tomato.

3.4.2. Influence of plant growth regulators on acidity (%)

The acidity significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum acidity (0.54 %) was observed with treatment T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) followed by T₂ (GA₃ 40 ppm) with 0.54 %. Minimum acidity (0.41 %) was observed in T₀ (Control).

The improved fruit yield in treatments sprayed with Gibberellic Acid (GA₃), compared to other plant growth regulators like NAA, 2,4-D, and triacontanol, can be attributed to GA₃'s specialized hormonal actions. GA₃ stimulates cell division, elongation, and expansion in developing fruits,

resulting in increased fruit set, size, and weight. GA₃'s distinct influence on floral initiation, fruit growth, and metabolism contributes to the observed elevated fruit yield, highlighting the pivotal role of growth regulators in shaping overall plant productivity. These results are in close conformity with the findings of **Kannan et al., (2022); Kumar and Topno(2022); Singhet et al., (2022)** in Tomato.

4.CONCLUSION

The current study recorded that the use of plant growth regulators had significant positive impact on the growth and yield of tomato. Among the treatments tested, T₃ (GA₃ 40 ppm) showed the most favorable results in terms of plant height, early flowering and maturing. It also demonstrated superior performance in terms of fruit weight, polar and radial length of fruit, number of fruits per plant, and yield per plant and quality parameters viz., TSS and acidity.

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Table 1 Effect of plant growth regulators on various growth, earliness, yield and quality parameters of tomato.

| Treatment details | Plant height (cm) [90 DAT] | Days to 50% flowering | Days to first fruit harvest | No. of fruits per plant | Fruit polar length (cm) | Fruit radial length (cm) | Fruit weight (g) | Fruit yield per plant (kg/plant) | Fruit yield per hectare (t/ha) | TSS [°Brix] | Acidity (%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| T₀ | 64.13 | 47.94 | 69.94 | 10.32 | 4.68 | 4.78 | 65.81 | 0.68 | 25.18 | 4.12 | 0.41 |
| T₁ | 82.94 | 38.87 | 57.87 | 19.95 | 5.61 | 5.78 | 71.97 | 1.44 | 53.18 | 5.85 | 0.53 |
| T₂ | 87.38 | 38.15 | 57.15 | 20.91 | 5.71 | 5.88 | 72.59 | 1.52 | 56.23 | 6.02 | 0.54 |
| T₃ | 88.04 | 37.34 | 56.34 | 21.51 | 5.76 | 5.93 | 72.83 | 1.57 | 58.02 | 6.13 | 0.54 |
| T₄ | 71.15 | 44.52 | 65.52 | 13.19 | 4.94 | 5.06 | 67.55 | 0.89 | 33.00 | 4.64 | 0.45 |
| T₅ | 69.40 | 45.31 | 66.31 | 12.22 | 4.85 | 4.97 | 67.01 | 0.82 | 30.33 | 4.49 | 0.44 |
| T₆ | 65.46 | 46.15 | 68.15 | 11.28 | 4.76 | 4.86 | 66.39 | 0.75 | 27.74 | 4.29 | 0.43 |
| T₇ | 72.47 | 43.68 | 64.68 | 14.13 | 5.03 | 5.15 | 68.22 | 0.96 | 35.71 | 4.82 | 0.46 |
| T₈ | 75.82 | 42.88 | 62.88 | 15.10 | 5.13 | 5.25 | 68.89 | 1.04 | 38.52 | 5.00 | 0.47 |
| T₉ | 76.16 | 42.07 | 62.07 | 16.16 | 5.21 | 5.36 | 69.47 | 1.12 | 41.58 | 5.18 | 0.48 |
| T₁₀ | 77.48 | 41.27 | 61.27 | 17.11 | 5.30 | 5.45 | 70.09 | 1.20 | 44.42 | 5.34 | 0.49 |
| T₁₁ | 81.89 | 40.48 | 60.48 | 18.05 | 5.38 | 5.53 | 70.73 | 1.28 | 47.28 | 5.50 | 0.50 |
| T₁₂ | 81.31 | 39.66 | 59.66 | 19.15 | 5.49 | 5.64 | 71.38 | 1.37 | 50.63 | 5.68 | 0.51 |
| F test | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S | S |
| S.E (d) (±) | 1.43 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.24 | 0.03 | 1.13 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| CD_{0.05} | 4.18 | 0.89 | 1.14 | 1.28 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.69 | 0.09 | 3.31 | 0.13 | 0.02 |
| C.V. | 3.24 | 1.25 | 1.07 | 4.71 | 1.50 | 1.56 | 0.58 | 4.80 | 4.71 | 1.50 | 1.48 |