

## Original Research Article

### **Effect of different planting dates and spacing on growth parameters of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.)**

#### **Abstract**

**Aim:** To investigate the impact of various planting dates and spacing on cabbage growth.

**Study Design:** The experimental design Factorial Randomized Block Design (FRBD) was used.

**Place and Duration of study:** An experiment was conducted in the rabi seasons of 2021–22 and 2022–23 at the Horticulture Research Farm, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (U.P.)

**Methodology:** There were twelve treatments with three replications. The variety selected for experiment was Pusa Mukta.

**Results:** The combined data of two years showed that treatment P<sub>1</sub> (30 November) had significantly higher plant survivability (95.28%), plant height (14.67 cm, 21.31 cm and 28.39 cm) at 30, 45 and 60 DAT, respectively, stem diameter (2.11 cm), no. of non-wrapper leaves (16.28), no. of wrapper leaves (27.19), plant spread E-W (49.40 cm) and plant spread N-S (52.63 cm). Among spacings, The findings showed that the S<sub>4</sub> (60 cm x 60 cm) plant spacing achieved maximum plant survivability at 91.59%. It also led to the greatest plant height at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting (DAT) with measurements of 15.73 cm, 22.45 cm and 31.12 cm, respectively. Additionally, this spacing resulted in the largest stem diameter (2.31 cm), the highest no. of non-wrapper leaves (17.40), no. of wrapper leaves (28.30), greatest plant spread in both East-West (52.79 cm) and North-South (56.08 cm) directions.

**Conclusion:** The combined data of two years showed that treatment P<sub>1</sub> (30 November) and Spacing 60 cm x 60 cm had significantly higher growth parameters.

**Keywords:** Planting dates, plant spacing, cabbage and growth parameters.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* L.) is among the most popular cole crops which is consumed globally, related to Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) family & has chromosome number  $2n=2x=18$ . The "head," or edible part of the cabbage plant, is composed of many smooth, thick leaves

that overlap one another. Cabbage varieties vary widely in terms of colour (from green to purple), leaf characteristics (from smooth to savoy), head form (from flat to pointed), and maturity (from early to late maturing). The most prevalent kinds are the green, round-headed ones (Splittstoesser, 1979 and Phillips and Rix, 1993). All of these crops descended from the wild cabbage, which was originally from the Mediterranean region and gave rise to a wide range of cultivars, including *B. oleracea* vars. *capitata* and *botrytis* (Kochhar, 2010; Singh and Sharma, 2001). India and other countries grow a lot of cabbage. It came to India during fifteenth century from Portugal (Singh *et al.*, 2004). Crop yield is determined by a multitude of factors, two of the most critical ones being plant population and the ideal planting season. The current cropping pattern and the surrounding conditions determine the ideal planting timing. Cool temperatures are necessary for cabbage to grow to its full potential and form a head. The timing of planting is crucial, and meticulous seed sowing is required to ensure that the crop maximises the benefits of the prolonged chilled season. It is discovered that planting early produced larger and more uniformly distributed plants, primarily due to the longer daylight hours and more consistent temperatures. Plant morphology is altered in a variety of ways by competition brought through different spacing. In order to maximize the use of natural resources like nutrients, sunlight, soil moisture etc., as well as achieve a satisfactory yield and appropriate land use, it is important to maintain optimal plant spacing (Ullah *et al.*, 2013). Crop spacing can vary based on climate, soil fertility and the suitability of different cultivars for a given area. Lowest plant density generally results in more robust plants with larger leaves, likely because there is less rivalry for nutrition, light and water in comparison to highest plant density (Bairwa *et al.*, 2017). Although high population densities are often used for various crops to enhance vegetable production, closer spacing can provide benefits such as better soil protection, improved weed control, more efficient use of fertilizers and increased yields (Neto *et al.*, 2016).

## **2. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The research trial conducted at Horticulture Farm of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. The site is located at 80° 92' East longitude, 26° 76' North latitude, and 123 meters above MSL. The trial took place during the rabi seasons of 2021-22 and 2022-23. The soil at the site was sandy loam with a slightly alkaline pH of 8.5, and comprised of 83.57 kg/ha of available Nitrogen, 14.40 kg/ha of available Phosphorus and 140.21 kg/ha of available Potash. The seedbed was one meter long and two meters wide, and the seeds used were of the Pusa Mukta cabbage variety. For transplanting, the seeds were evenly spaced at a distance of 5 cm, and they were seeded three times according to treatments on the seedbed in each year to preserve the same age. After sowing the seeds at 2 cm depth, they were lightly watered and covered with a fine layer of dirt. One month's old healthy young plants transferred on 30 November ( $P_1$ ), 7 December ( $P_2$ ) and 14 December ( $P_3$ ) at four spacings viz. 45 cm x 30 cm ( $S_1$ ), 45 cm x 45 cm ( $S_2$ ), 60 cm x 45 cm ( $S_3$ ) and 60 cm x 60 cm ( $S_4$ ). The trial was conducted in Factorial RBD. There were twelve treatments with three replications. The Farm Yard Manure was mixed in the soil at the rate 20 kg/ha fifteen days before transplantation. The recommended fertilizer dose of 180 kg N, 120 kg P and 100 kg K per hectare was applied using Urea, DAP & MOP respectively as basal dose. During transplantation, a half quantity of N applied to the soil; the second dose was divided in equivalent amounts i.e., 1<sup>st</sup> top

dressing applied at 30 DAT and 2<sup>nd</sup> at 45 DAT. All of the suggested practices were implemented throughout the duration of the cropping season. In each plot, five plants were chosen at random, and data was collected regarding the plants' survival, height (30, 45, and 60 DAT), stem diameter, number of wrapper and non-wrapper leaves, plant spread E-W, and plant spread N-S. As indicated by Panse and Sukhatme (1985), the conventional technique was followed for statistical analysis of the growth parameter measurements from various sets of trials. After analysis, the data were shown at a significance level of 5 percent.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Effect of planting dates on growth parameters of cabbage**

##### **3.1.1 Plant survivability**

Planting dates had a major effect on the vegetative characters. The data on a pooled average basis (Table 1 and Fig. 1) showed that the planting date of 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>), had the significantly higher plant survival (95.28%), while the planting date of 14 December, (P<sub>3</sub>), had the lowest plant survival (84.81%). Early planting usually results in a longer growing season for the plant, which might enhance establishment and resilience. Plants benefit from positive weather conditions because they have more time to develop robust root systems before adverse ones appear. These results support Yasmin's (2008) findings in potatoes.

##### **3.1.2 Plant height**

It is revealed from Table 1 and Fig. 1 that the maximum plant height at 30 DAT (14.67 cm), 45 DAT (21.31 cm), and 60 DAT (28.39 cm) were reported under the planting date on 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>). The minimum plant height at 30 DAT (13.34 cm), 45 DAT (18.17 cm), and 60 DAT (25.22 cm) were reported under planting date on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>). Temperature variations were the primary cause of changes in plant height, however favourable weather throughout growth period, may also have played a role. These findings validate observations of Saikia *et al.*, (2010) and Kanase *et al.*, (2018) in broccoli, Yadav *et al.*, (2021) in cabbage.

##### **3.1.3 Stem diameter**

The data on pooled mean basis revealed that stem diameter significantly influenced by planting time (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The maximum stem diameter (2.11 cm) was recorded from the plants which were transplanted on 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>) while the minimum stem diameter (1.81 cm) recorded from the planting dates on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>). When comparing the vegetative development phase to an earlier planting date, the minimal diameter of the stem may be the result of decreased both night and day average temperatures. These findings concur with Abed *et al.*, (2015) in cabbage, Singhal *et al.*, (2009) and Kanase *et al.*, (2018) in broccoli.

##### **3.1.4 No. of Non-Wrapper Leaves and Wrapper Leaves**

It is revealed on the basis of pooled data of two years that number of non-wrappers leaves significantly influenced by distinct planting dates. The maximal no. of non-wrapper leaves (16.28) was counted from the planting dates on 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>) and the least number of non-wrapper leaves (13.94) were counted in plant that are planted on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>).

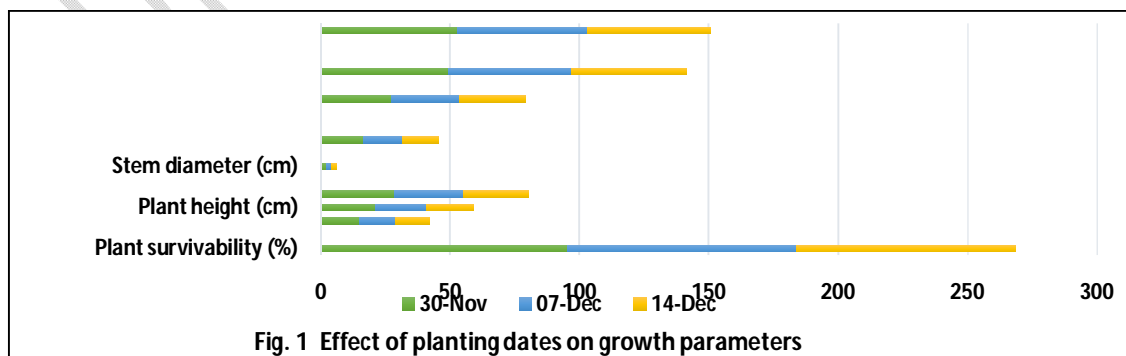
Number of wrapper leaves were significantly affected by various planting dates. The data according to average basis are shown in Table 1 and graphically illustrated in Fig. 1. The transplanting date i.e., 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>) performed better having maximum wrapper leaves (27.19) as compared to other dates while a smaller number of wrapper leaves (25.36) were found under the planting date on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>). This is because the plants have optimum climatic conditions and a longer period to grow before unfavourable weather conditions impact their development. The outcomes are confined along-with the studies of Ullah *et al.*, (2013) in cabbage.

### 3.1.5 Plant Spread (East-West and North-South)

The timing of planting significantly impacts the canopy area of cabbage plants in both of north to south and east to west orientations. The data according to average basis (Table 1 and Fig. 1) concluded that highest plant spread E-W (49.40 cm) recorded on planting date 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>) while the lowest plant spread E-W (44.43 cm) were found under the planting date on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>). Plant spread N-S was significantly affected by various planting dates. The data according to average basis are shown in Table 1 and graphically illustrated in Figure. 1. Maximal plant spread N-S (52.63 cm) recorded under planting date on 30 November (P<sub>1</sub>) while the lowest plant spread E-W (47.63 cm) were found under the planting date on 14 December (P<sub>3</sub>). Typically, planting early results in more consistent growth. This can result in more uniform east-west and north-south spread, as the plants have an extended growing period to develop and grow. These findings concur with Abed *et al.*, (2015) in cabbage, Singhal *et al.*, (2009) Thirupal *et al.*, (2014) & Kanase *et al.*, (2018) in broccoli.

**Table 1. Effect of planting dates on growth parameters of cabbage (Pooled data)**

Planting Date	Plant survivability (%)	Plant height (cm)			Stem diameter (cm)	No. of non-wrapper leaves	No. of wrapper leaves	Plant Spread E-W	Plant Spread N-S
		30 DAT	45 DAT	60 DAT					
P <sub>1</sub>	95.28	14.67	21.31	28.39	2.11	16.28	27.19	49.40	52.63
P <sub>2</sub>	88.39	14.01	19.45	26.72	1.95	15.17	26.34	47.54	50.20
P <sub>3</sub>	84.81	13.34	18.17	25.22	1.81	13.94	25.36	44.43	47.63
SEm (±)	1.81	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.02	0.13	0.19	0.32	0.44
C.D. (P=0.05)	3.66	0.37	0.47	0.49	0.04	0.27	0.38	0.65	0.89



**Fig. 1 Effect of planting dates on growth parameters**

## **3.2 Effect of spacings on growth parameters of cabbage**

### **3.2.1 Plant survivability**

Growth characters of cabbage were considerably impacted by various plant densities. The data on pooled mean basis (Table 2 and Fig. 2) revealed that the significantly higher plant survivability (91.59%) was observed under plant spacings at 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>) while minimum plant survivability (86.57%) found under spacing at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>). The reason behind the plants' exceptional growth and survival may be traced back to the abundance of vital nutrients, water, light, and carbon dioxide in the 60 cm x 60 cm spacing. These findings concur with Muhammad *et al.* (2004) on onion investigation.

### **3.2.2 Plant height**

The data on pooled mean basis (Table 2 and Fig. 2) concluded that the greatest plant height at 30 days after transplanting (15.73 cm), at 45 days after transplanting (22.45 cm), and at 60 days after transplanting (31.12 cm) was recorded under plant spacing at 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>). The least height at 30 DAT (11.31 cm), at 45 DAT (16.07 cm) and at 60 DAT (21.66 cm) were reported under the plant spacings at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>). It demonstrated that as plant spacing raises, plant height increased. It could be because plants are getting enough light and nourishment. The current experiment's trend was found to be consistent with Moniruzzaman (2011), Ullah *et al.*, (2013), Singh *et al.*, (2007) and Yadav *et al.*, (2021) in cabbage.

### **3.2.3 Stem diameter**

The data according to average basis disclosed that stem diameter significantly influenced by planting time (Table 1 and Fig. 1). The maximum stem diameter (2.31 cm) observed in those plants which were transplanted at 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>). while the minimum stem diameter (1.57 cm) measured in those plants which were transplanted at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>) spacing. This could be because they received an adequate amount of light and nutrients. Similar findings are closely aligned with results of Abed *et al.*, (2015), and Yadav *et al.*, (2021) in cabbage.

### **3.2.4 Number of non-wrapper leaves and wrapper leaves**

It is revealed from the pooled data (Table. 2 and Figure. 2) of both years that no. of non-wrapper leaf greatly impacted by various plant configurations. As plant spacing enhanced, so did the no. of non-wrapper leaves. The maximal no. of non-wrapper leaves (17.40) were counted from the plot which have less plant densities (60 cm x 60 cm) and the least no. of non-wrapper leaves (12.81) were obtained from plants which were transplanted at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>) plant spacing.

Different plant spacing had a substantial impact on the number of wrapper leaves. Table 2 presents the pooled mean basis data, while Fig. 2 provides a visual representation of the same. In comparison with other spacings, the plant spacing of 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>) performed better, yielding the largest number of wrapper leaves (28.30). Conversely, the plants transplanted at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>) plant spacing had the lowest number of wrapper leaves (23.15). More light, moisture and nutrients were available to plants planted wider apart than to those grown closer together, which probably helped explain why the latter group's plants performed better during growth. The current experiment's tendency was found to be consistent with Moniruzzaman's (2011) findings in cabbage.

### **3.2.5 Plant spread (East-West and North-South)**

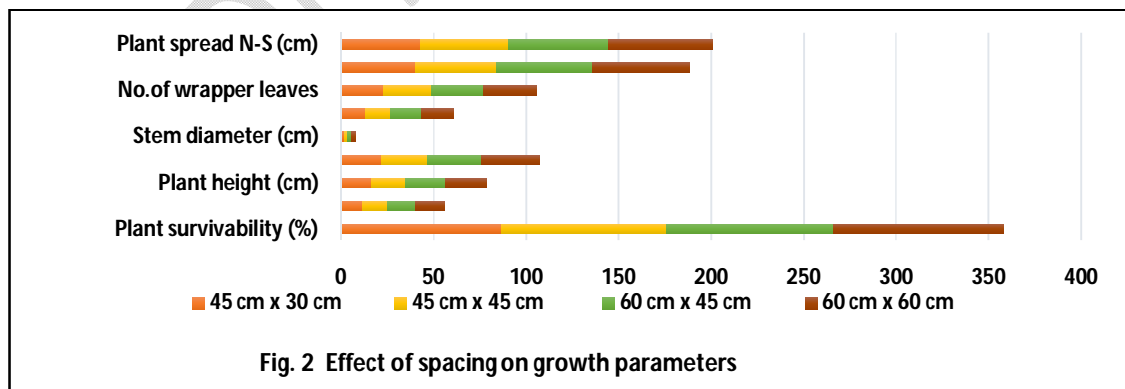
The data on pooled mean basis (Table 2 and Fig. 2) revealed that highest plant spread E-W (52.79 cm) recorded from the plant which were planted at 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>) whereas minimum plant spread E-W (40.02 cm) were found from the plots in which plants are transplanted at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>) plant spacing.

Plant spread N-S was significantly affected by various plant densities. The data on pooled mean basis are shown in Table 2 and graphically illustrated in Fig. 2. The maximal plant spread N-S (56.08 cm) was recorded under plant spacing at 60 cm x 60 cm (S<sub>4</sub>) whereas least plant spread E-W (42.77 cm) were found from the plants which were transplanted at 45 cm x 30 cm (S<sub>1</sub>) plant spacing. Higher spacings typically enable cabbage plants to grow larger and spread more in both directions. With more space, plants can develop a more even and balanced spread. The decreased competition for resources fosters healthier growth and a greater overall spread. The patterns of current findings confirmed with the results of Sandhu *et al.*, (1999) in cabbage, Thirupal *et al.*, (2014) in broccoli.

**Table 2. Effect of spacing on growth parameters of cabbage (Pooled data)**

Spacing	Plant survivability (%)	Plant height (cm)			Stem diameter (cm)	No. of non-wrapper leaves	No. of wrapper leaves	Plant spread E-W	Plant spread N-S
		30 DAT	45 DAT	60 DAT					
S <sub>1</sub>	86.57	11.31	16.07	21.66	1.57	12.81	23.15	40.02	42.77
S <sub>2</sub>	89.23	13.71	18.53	24.80	1.84	14.01	25.97	44.03	47.23
S <sub>3</sub>	90.58	15.28	21.52	29.53	2.19	16.31	27.77	51.65	54.54
S <sub>4</sub>	91.59	15.73	22.45	31.12	2.31	17.40	28.30	52.79	56.08
S.Em(±)	1.57	0.15	0.20	0.21	0.01	0.11	0.16	0.28	0.38
C.D.	3.17	0.32	0.40	0.43	0.03	0.24	0.33	0.57	0.77

(P=0.05)



#### 4. CONCLUSION

Experimental findings concluded that the planting time and spacing showed significant variation among the different parameters. Generally, the early planting date 30 November performed better

among different dates of planting while wider plant spacing 60 cm x 60 cm gave outstanding results in terms of growth parameters of cabbage.

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