

Effect of Pinching on Growth, Yield, and Quality of African Marigold (*Tagetes erecta* L.) cv. Pusa Narangi Gainda

ABSTRACT

Marigold is a very common and a hardy flower crop cultivated throughout the world. Pinching is an important intercultural practice commonly followed in cultivation of marigold however, this needs to be standardized for getting higher yields in commercial cultivation. Hence, the present investigation was conducted at Rajasthan Agricultural Research Institute, Durgapura, Jaipur, Division of Horticulture, during 2020-21 and 2021-22 to standardize the commercial pinching practice for getting higher productivity. Three levels of pinching (no pinching, single at 20 days and double at 20 and 40 days after transplanting) were used in the course of the research arranged using a factorial randomized block layout with three replications applied to African marigold variety Pusa Narangi Gainda. The results revealed that treatment P₀ (No pinching) was discovered to be the finest in increment in height of plant, early flower bud initiation flower opening and treatment P₂ (Double pinching) in boosting spread of plant, primary branches, length of leaf, leaf width, leaf area, plant fresh weight, plant dry weight, total biomass, root-shoot ratio, 50% flowering, flower diameter, stalk and ray floret length, fresh and dry flower weight, mass and number of flower per plant, flower yield additionally improved quality characteristics like chlorophyll and xanthophyll content in marigold. Hence, it might be concluded that application of double pinching can be helpful and recommended in improving yield as well as quality characteristics in commercial cultivation of marigold.

Keywords: Growth characteristics, Flowers, Marigold, Pinching and Quality attributes.

Introduction

Marigold is a homegrown plant in South and Central America, particularly Mexico. It is a member of the *Tagetes* genus in the Asteraceae family (Kumar *et al.*, 2014). Tages, a demigod and highly revered god in ancient Egypt, was the inspiration for the name *Tagetes*. (Girwani *et al.*, 1990). About 33 reported species of this genus, the three species most frequently cultivated are *Tagetes erecta* L. (African marigold), *Tagetes patula* L. (French marigold), and *Tagetes tenuifolia* L. (Striped marigold). (Joshi *et al.*, 2002; Kumar *et al.*, 2013). African marigold is a diploid species of marigold (2n=24) predominantly purpose of used as a gardening plant, both in urban and rural areas for bedding and for growing in pots. The stem is cylindrical, oblong, herbaceous to moderately woody, striated, occasionally ridged, smooth or somewhat with villi, and has resin channels in the bark that release a fragrant gas when squeezed (Girwani *et al.*, 1990; Mithilesh *et al.*, 2014; Singh and Sisodia, 2018). This is a major flower crop grown widely in North India. Xanthophyll extracted from flowers are used for medicinal and poultry feeding purpose. Lutein is another carotenoid pigment found in mainly in marigold flowers. About 90 per cent carotenoid are present in dry petals of marigold (Mithilesh *et al.*, 2014; Kumar and Sharma, 2013). Pinching is the process of snipping or chopping off a plant's new growth to force branching and eventually boost the number of blooms (Singh *et al.*, 2018). Apical dominance causes a plant to typically grow vertically. Assimilates are redirected into lateral buds if the growth tips are pinched off, which causes plentiful branching (Ravneet *et al.*, 2018). Therefore, the goal of the current investigation was to standardize the standard pinching practice in the marigold flower crop in order to get higher yields and economic returns per unit area.

Materials and Methods

The current study was carried out in the Division of Horticulture, Rajasthan Agricultural Research Institute, located in Durgapura, Jaipur during October to January seasons of 2020-21 and 2021-22, respectively. The research study comprised three levels of pinching (no pinching,

single at 20 days and double at 20 and 40 days after transplanting). It was set up in a factorial randomized block design with three replications. This location is geographically positioned at 75° 47' East longitudes, 26° 51' North latitude, and has an altitude of 390 m over the mean sea level which is situated in the state Rajasthan's Jaipur district. This area is in Rajasthan's semi-arid Eastern Plain Zone, or Agroclimatic Zone IIIa. This area usually experiences extremes in temperature during the summer and winter due to its semi-arid environment. Temperatures can go as high as 49°C in the summer and as low as 0°C in the winter. Frost is a common wintertime phenomenon. 52 to 92% relative humidity is the range throughout which it shifts. Summers and winters are almost entirely dry. The 120 x 60 x 10 cm raised beds were used to spread the marigold seeds. The seedlings, which were put in lines with a 40 x 40 cm spacing, were 30 days old, uniform in height, robust, and strong with 5–6 leaves. According to the treatment, pinching was done once (20 DAT) or twice (20 DAT and 40 DAT). Five randomly chosen and labelled plants per plot were used to collect the data. In order to evaluate the importance of variance in data derived from different growth, yield, and quality characteristics, the Fisher (1950) factorial randomized block design technique was utilized to apply analysis of variance.

Results and Discussion

Impact of pinching on plant vegetative growth characteristics

The results collected from the present experimental design regarding plant vegetative growth characteristics is displayed in Table 1, which clearly demonstrated that the appositeness of pinching in different combinations had produced pronounced effect on growth attributes of marigold flower. The maximum plant height was acquired in treatment P₀ (No pinching) (70.2 cm, 73.6 cm and 71.9) and least was observed in P₂ (Double pinching) (48.2 cm, 51.6 cm and 49.9 cm) in 2020-21, 2021-22 and pooled data respectively. There was an increase of 44.80% in plant height in treatment P₀ as compared to P₂. The remarkable plant height observed in the absence of pinching (P₀) treatment was mostly caused by the fact that the expansion was hindered during the pinching process once the extreme bud was removed off the plants that experienced a stress. Plants that have a natural amount of auxin in their tips grow taller. Auxin is momentarily reduced by pinching, which removes the apical dominance. This permits the side buds to begin developing (Ravneet *et al.*, 2018). The plant (N-S) spread (46.6 cm, 49.4 cm and 48.0 cm) was recorded maximum with application of treatment P₂ and minimum in the treatment P₀ (33.2 cm, 35.9 cm and 34.5 cm) correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. There was an increase of 38.97% in plant spread in treatment P₂ as compared to P₀. A reasonable explanation for the increased plant spread under various pinching treatments could be attributed to stem cell expansion and reduced apical development, ultimately leading to an excess of main branches per plant. Pinching may have caused a plant's principal branches to multiply more frequently, which may have increased stem cell size through cell enlargement and cell division (Pathania *et al.*, 2000). Treatment P₂ recorded highest number of primary branches per plant (14.46, 17.33 and 15.90) while, lowest number of primary branches were recorded in the treatment P₀ (9.25, 11.79 and 10.52) correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. There was an increase of 51.14% in number of primary branches per plant in treatment P₂ as compared to P₀. This sufficiency in primary branches is the consequence of higher photosynthetic activity brought on by improved cell division, larger cells, and increasing leaf area (Joshi *et al.*, 2002). The longest leaf length (13.4 cm, 13.9 cm and 13.7 cm) was acquired in treatment P₂ whereas, the smallest leaf length (7.5 cm, 7.9 cm and 7.7 cm) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Application of treatment P₂ resulted in an increase of 77.92% increment in plant leaf length as compared to P₀. The widest leaves (6.68 cm, 8.08 cm and 7.38 cm) were obtained in treatment P₂ and narrowest leaves (3.86 cm, 4.58 cm and 4.22 cm) were found in treatment P₀

correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Application of treatment P₂ lead to 74.85 % expansion leaf width as compared to P₀. The mean best plant leaf area (49.2, 50.4 and 49.8 cm²) was obtained in treatment P₂ and merest mean plant leaf area (39.5, 39.8 and 39.7 cm²) was found in treatment P₀ for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and pooled data respectively. The 25.44% increment in plant leaf area under treatment P₂ was observed as compared to P₀. Pinching produced longer and wider leaves per plant, which may have been caused by the breakdown of apical dominance and the final redirection of energy towards the growth of more side branches (Kumar *et al.*, 2002).

The highest mean plant fresh weight (299.03, 301.00 and 300.2g) was obtained in treatment P₂ and least mean plant fresh weight (179.34, 180.46 and 179.90g) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increment in plant fresh weight under treatment P₂ was registered 66.77% highest than P₀. One possible explanation for the observed increase in fresh weight of plants in pinching treatments could be the consolidation of vegetative growth, leading to a higher overall fresh plant weight (Khandelwal *et al.*, 2003). The highest mean top plant dry weight (96.23, 99.69 and 97.96 g) was obtained in treatment P₂ and lowest mean plant dry weight (53.53, 56.15 and 54.84g) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increase in plant dry weight under treatment P₂ was registered 78.02% higher than P₀. This could be linked to the plants' improved vegetative development, which in pinching treatments produced a rise in the dry weight per plant (Grawal *et al.*, 2004). The maximum plant biomass (80.63, 83.80 and 82.22 q/ha) was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum plant biomass (42.93, 45.26 and 44.10 q/ha) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increment in plant biomass under treatment P₂ was 86.44% higher than P₀. The mean highest root-shoot ratio (0.226, 0.219 and 0.222) was obtained in treatment P₂ and lowest mean plant root-shoot ratio (0.129, 0.124 and 0.126) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increase in plant root-shoot ratio under treatment P₂ was 76.19% higher than P₀. When comparing pinching treatments to control P₀ (no pinching), marigold plants that are extensively pinched produce larger branches and eventually spare leaves per plant. When compared to unpinched plants, P₂ (double pinching) produced greater leaf length, width, and area along with a higher number of side shoots, leaves, and dry plant weight. This boosted total biomass and the root-shoot ratio in marigold plants (Mirza, 1995). These findings are in intently conformity with those of Srivastava *et al.* 2002, Kumar *et al.* 2003, Dalal *et al.* 2006, Dorajeero and Mokashi 2012 and Anuradha *et al.* 2017.

Impact of pinching on plant floral growth characteristics

The data in Table 2 further demonstrate how varied levels of pinching had a substantial impact on the marigold plant's floral growth characteristics. The mean minimal days to first flower bud initiation (28.0, 29.0 and 28.0) was obtained in treatment P₀ (No Pinching) and maximal mean first flower bud initiation (35.0, 36.0 and 35.0) was found in treatment P₂ (Double Pinching) correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. However, earliest bud initiation under P₀ was 25.0% lower than treatment P₂. The mean lowest days to first flower opening (34.0, 35.0 and 34.0) was obtained in treatment P₀ while, highest days to first flower opening (45.0, 46.0 and 45.0) was found in treatment P₂ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. However, earliest first flower opening noted under P₀ was 32.35% lesser than treatment P₂. The mean earliest days to 50% flowering (45.0, 46.0 and 45.0) was obtained in treatment P₀ and highest mean days to 50% flowering (54.0, 55.0 and 54.0) was found in treatment P₂ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Here, earliest 50% flowering was noted under P₀ which was 20.0% earlier than treatment P₂. The

maximal flower diameter 7.9, 7.7 and 7.8 cm was obtained in treatment P₀ and minimal mean plant flower diameter 4.6, 5.2 and 4.9 cm was similarly found in treatment P₂ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Application of P₀ treatment enhanced the flower diameter to the extent of 59.13% over P₂ treatment in pooled analysis. The pinching delayed the commencement of the reproductive phase by prolonging abundant growth, which may have produced in an altered vegetative growth pattern. This could explain why the pinching took longer for the first bud to initiate. When comparing the number of days required for 50% flowering, pinched plants required more time than non-pinched plants. Pinching may be useful in changing the source-sink conjunction in order to promote the reproductive phase. Due to the freshly arriving shoot's prolonged physiological maturation period, flowers showed up later and thus was delayed 50% flowering (Jangra, 1993). The reason why flower diameter varies among the various pinching treatments may be because the plant enters the vegetative phase after the acute portion is removed, and the new shoots took longer to reach physiological maturity. As a result, treatment P₀ (no pinching) produced the largest flower diameter (Grawal *et al.*, 2004).

The maximum flower stalk length 8.11, 9.08 and 8.60cm was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum mean plant flower stalk length 5.37, 5.54 and 5.46cm was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Here, application of treatment P₂ enhanced the flower stalk length up to 59.25% over P₀. The mean maximum length of ray floret 2.15, 2.86 and 2.50cm was obtained under the treatment P₂ and minimal mean plant length of ray floret 1.50, 2.00 and 1.78cm was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Application of treatment P₂ enhanced the length of ray florets to the extent of 40.44% over P₀. The apical section created a high stalk length per plant as a result of twofold pinching, which would have destroyed the apical dominance and caused the increased flower stalk length (Sunitha *et al.*, 2007). The extra food material that is available to fewer flowers may be the cause of the increased length of the ray florets of flowers that have undergone twice pinching (Tomar *et al.*, 2004). The maximum fresh flower weight 7.88, 8.87 and 8.83g was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum mean plant fresh flower weight 4.19, 5.03 and 4.61g was found in the treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Treatment P₂ registered 81.77% more fresh flower weight over P₀. The rise in fresh flower weight through pinching intervention may be the result of extra energy being directed towards producing more blooms per plant (Singh and Baboo, 2003). The mean maximal dry flower weight 1.57, 1.61 and 1.59g was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimal mean dry flower weight 0.85, 1.10 and 0.97g was found in treatment P₀ for the year 2020-21, 2021-22 and pooled data respectively. The increase in dry flower weight under treatment P₂ was registered to the tune of 63.91% over treatment P₀. The maximal number of ray florets per flower 212.0, 215.0 and 214.0 was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimal number of ray florets per flower 122.0, 125.0 and 123.0 was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Application of treatment P₂ increased the number of ray florets per flower to the extent of 73.98% over P₀. The highest weight of flowers per plant (553.31, 558.44 and 555.87 g was obtained in treatment P₂ and lowest weight of flowers per plant (253.62, 258.59 and 256.11g) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Pinching led to a rise in the flowers weight per plant and yield-attributing measurements. This increase was primarily driven by the growth of more leaves and active branches (Srivastava *et al.*, 2002).

Effect of pinching on plant yield characteristics

The largest number of flowers per plant (70.0, 71.0 and 70.0) was obtained in treatment P₂ and lowest number of flowers per plant (49.0, 52.0 and 51.0) was found in treatment P₀

correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The treatment P₂ registered 37.25% higher number of flowers per plant over P₀. The highest number of flowers per plot (848.0, 853.0 and 851.0) was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum number of flowers per plot (596.0, 629.0 and 612.0) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increase in number of flowers per plot with treatment P₂ was up to the extent of 39.05% over P₀. Increases in photosynthetic area may result in higher photosynthetic rates, better absorption, and building up excess photosynthates, which would produce the maximum number of blooms per plant and plot parameters recorded with pinching treatments (Yassin and Pappaiah, 1990). The mean maximum flower yield per hectare (189.71, 191.46 and 190.59 q/ha) was obtained in the treatment P₂ and minimum mean flower yield per hectare (121.24, 122.95 and 122.09 q/ha) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The increases in flower yield under application of pinching P₂ was registered to the tune of 56.10% over treatment P₀. The highest net return (254396, 257903 and 256149 Rs./ha) was obtained in treatment P₂ and least net return (121619, 125028 and 123324 Rs./ha) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. Pinching is known to speed up the creation of more photosynthates, which are then used to produce more flowers with branches and seeds per bloom. Pinching probed apical dominance and redirected more metabolites towards the formation of more flowers per plant and hectare, which may have contributed to the increase in floral yield under pinching treatments (Tomar *et al.*, 2004).

Effect of pinching on flower quality characteristics

The information presented in Table 3 led to the conclusion that the oppositeness of various pinching levels, treatment P₂ (double pinching) significantly increased the shelf life of flower, vase life of flower, chlorophyll content and xanthophyll content (mg/gm) compared to treatment P₀ (no pinching) here, treatment P₁ (single pinching) statically at par with treatment P₂ (double pinching). The mean outside shelf life of flower (6.0, 7.0 and 7.0) was obtained in treatment P₂ and least mean shelf life of flower (4.0, 4.0 and 4.0) was similarly found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The treatment P₂ showed increased shelf life to the extent of 42.42% over P₀. The best vase life of flower (14.0, 16.0 and 15.0) was obtained in treatment P₂ and merest mean vase life of flower (8.0, 10.0 and 9.0) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The application of P₂ significantly registered highest vase life of flower with an extent of 68.68% over P₀. The effect of pinching, which helped to improve the lustrous and keeping quality of flowers, may be the cause of the notable improvement in shelf and vase life of flowers. The majority of the physiological characteristic is accelerated by pinching, leading to cell elongation and cell enlargement. The cell wall's flexibility is what causes the expansion of the cell. This increases the vase life and shelf life of flowers by lowering the wall pressure across the cell wall and the turgor pressure brought on by osmotic forces in the vascular sap, which direct water entry into the cell and produce cell expansion (Joshi *et al.*, 2002). The mean maximum chlorophyll content in plant (1.810, 1.854 and 1.832mg/gm) was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum mean chlorophyll content in plant (1.150, 1.125 and 1.137mg/gm) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The chlorophyll content in treatment P₂ which was found 61.12% higher over P₀. The maximum xanthophyll content in plant (5.47, 5.70 and 5.59mg/gm) was obtained in treatment P₂ and minimum mean xanthophyll content in plant (3.07, 3.07 and 3.07mg/gm) was found in treatment P₀ correspondingly for the years 2020–2021, 2021–2022 and pooled data. The marigold flower treated with P₂ exhibited an 82.08% increase in xanthophyll content compared to P₀. The prime development of chlorophyll and xanthophyll content in African marigold may have resulted from

the positive interaction of higher photo oxidation rates and carboxylation efficiency; treatment P₂ (double pinching) increased the amount of anthocyanin in the petal; expansion with pinching increased the chlorophyll and xanthophyll content in the marigold leaf and flowers, respectively (Garde *et al.*, 2013). The above conclusions are in accordance with the findings of Tomar *et al.* 2004, Kour *et al.* 2012, Badge *et al.* 2015, Baskaran and Abirami 2017 and Singh *et al.* 2018.

Conclusion

From the present investigation the final results revealed that the treatment P₀ (No pinching) was discovered to be ideal for increment in height of plant, early flower bud initiation and early flower opening while, treatment P₂ (Double pinching) was found to be best in boosting spreading of plant, primary branches' numbers per plant, length of leaf, width of leaf, area of leaf, plant fresh weight, plant dry weight, total biomass, root- shoot ratio, 50% flowering, flower diameter, stalk and ray floret length, fresh and dry flower weight, quantity and mass of flowers on each plant, flower yield additionally improved quality characteristics like chlorophyll and xanthophyll content in marigold. Therefore, it might be concluded and can be recommended to the farmers growing African marigold crop, that the application of double pinching can be helpful in enhancing yield as well as quality characteristics in commercial cultivation of African marigold.

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Table: 1 Effect of pinching on plant vegetative growth characteristics of African marigold

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Plant spread (cm)		
	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	70.2	73.6	71.9	33.2	35.9	34.5
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	59.2	62.6	60.9	38.4	41.3	39.8
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	48.2	51.6	49.9	46.6	49.4	48.0
SE _m ±	0.76	0.81	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.21
CD (P=0.05)	2.15	2.28	1.08	1.19	1.28	0.60
Treatments	Number of primary branches per plant			Leaf length (cm)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	9.25	11.79	10.52	7.5	7.9	7.7
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	13.49	16.23	14.86	13.2	13.8	13.5
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	14.46	17.33	15.90	13.4	13.9	13.7

SEm _±	0.76	0.81	0.38	0.12	0.14	0.06
CD (P=0.05)	2.15	2.28	1.04	0.33	0.38	0.18
Treatments	Leaf width (cm)			Leaf area (cm²)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	3.86	4.58	4.22	39.5	39.8	39.7
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	6.65	8.04	7.34	44.4	45.3	44.8
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	6.68	8.08	7.38	49.2	50.4	49.8
SEm _±	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.39	0.45	0.19
CD (P=0.05)	0.09	0.13	0.05	1.10	1.27	0.54
Treatments	Plant fresh weight (g)			Plant dry weight (g)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	179.34	180.46	179.90	53.53	56.15	54.84
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	254.23	255.90	255.07	67.43	70.59	69.01
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	299.03	301.00	300.02	96.23	99.69	97.96
SEm _±	2.80	2.80	1.58	0.88	0.88	0.54
CD (P=0.05)	7.91	7.91	4.42	2.48	2.49	1.52
Treatments	Plant total biomass (q/ha)			Plant root-shoot ratio		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	42.93	45.26	44.10	0.129	0.124	0.126
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	58.83	61.70	60.27	0.139	0.170	0.155
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	80.63	83.80	82.22	0.226	0.219	0.222
SEm _±	0.88	0.88	0.46	0.014	0.014	0.007
CD (P=0.05)	2.48	2.49	1.27	0.040	0.040	0.020

Table: 2 Effect of pinching on plant floral growth characteristics of African marigold

Treatments	First flower bud initiation (DAT)			First flower opening (DAT)		
	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	28.0	29.0	28.0	34.0	35.0	34.0
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	33.0	34.0	33.0	41.0	42.0	41.0
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	35.0	36.0	35.0	45.0	46.0	45.0
SEm _±	0.28	0.31	0.14	0.28	0.31	0.15
CD (P=0.05)	0.80	0.87	0.40	0.80	0.87	0.41
Treatments	50 % flowering (DAT)			Flower diameter (cm)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	45.0	46.0	45.0	7.9	7.7	7.8
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	48.0	49.0	48.0	5.8	6.1	6.0
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	54.0	55.0	54.0	4.6	5.2	4.9
SEm _±	0.50	0.55	0.2	0.07	0.09	0.05
CD (P=0.05)	1.40	1.56	0.69	0.19	0.26	0.13
Treatments	Flower stalk length (cm)			Length of ray floret (cm)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	5.37	5.54	5.46	1.50	2.00	1.78
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	7.99	8.98	8.49	2.10	2.83	2.46

P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	8.11	9.08	8.60	2.15	2.86	2.50
SEm±	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
CD (P=0.05)	0.19	0.26	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.05
Treatments	Fresh flower weight (g)			Dry flower weight (g)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	4.19	5.03	4.61	0.85	1.10	0.97
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	5.60	6.16	5.88	1.07	1.09	1.08
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	7.88	8.87	8.38	1.57	1.61	1.59
SEm±	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
CD (P=0.05)	0.20	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.06
Treatments	Number of ray florets per flower			Weight of flowers per plant (g)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	122.0	125.0	123.0	253.62	258.59	256.11
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	168.0	170.0	169.0	442.51	447.23	444.87
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	212.0	215.0	214.0	553.31	558.44	555.87
SEm±	1.62	1.62	0.87	1.99	1.99	1.41
CD (P=0.05)	4.58	4.58	2.43	5.62	5.62	4.25

Table: 3 Effect of pinching on flower quality characteristics of African marigold

Treatments	Number of flowers per plant			Number of flowers per plot		
	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled	2020-21	2021-22	Pooled
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	49.0	52.0	51.0	596.0	629.0	612.0
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	57.0	60.0	59.0	692.0	724.0	708.0
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	70.0	71.0	70.0	848.0	853.0	851.0
SEm±	1.15	1.15	0.58	4.91	5.38	2.64
CD (P=0.05)	3.25	3.24	1.62	13.86	15.19	7.39
Treatments	Flower yield (q/ha)			Net return (Rs/ha)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	121.24	122.95	122.09	121619	125028	123324
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	151.72	153.33	152.53	180499	183724	182111
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	189.71	191.46	190.59	254396	257903	256149
SEm±	2.42	2.42	1.25	2402	2661	1382
CD (P=0.05)	6.84	6.84	3.50	6776	7507	3863
Treatments	Shelf life of flower (days)			Vase life of flower (days)		
P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	10.0	9.0
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	4.0	6.0	5.0	11.0	13.0	12.0
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	6.0	7.0	7.0	14.0	16.0	15.0
SEm±	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.05
CD (P=0.05)	0.24	0.31	0.13	0.24	0.31	0.15
Treatments	Chlorophyll content (mg/gm)			Xanthophyll content (mg/gm)		

P ₀ -No Pinching (Control)	1.150	1.125	1.137	3.07	3.07	3.07
P ₁ -Single Pinching (at 20 DAT)	1.790	1.834	1.812	3.67	3.79	3.73
P ₂ -Double Pinching (at 20 DAT and 40 DAT)	1.810	1.854	1.832	5.47	5.70	5.59
SEm _±	0.009	0.009	0.011	0.01	0.02	0.03
CD (P=0.05)	0.025	0.025	0.031	0.04	0.04	0.08

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