Response of organic manure and Azotobacter on quality and leaf nutrient status of strawberry (*Fragaria* x *ananassa* Duch.) cv. Winter Dawn

ABSTRACT

Field experiment was conducted during two subsequent years, *i.e.,* 2017-18 and 2018-19 at Department of Horticulture, Hisar with aim to study the effect of organic manures and *Azotobacter* on quality and leaf nutrient status of strawberry cv. Winter Dawn under hi-tech greenhouse conditions of Haryana. In this experiment, organic manures in combination with biofertilizers comprised of nine treatments, *viz*., T_1: Sand: FYM (3:1), T_2: Sand: FYM (2:1), T_3: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1), T_4: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1), T_5: Sand: FYM (3:1) + *Azotobacter*, T_6: Sand: FYM (2:1) + *Azotobacter*, T_7: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1) + *Azotobacter*. T_8: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* and T_9: Control (Sand); were tested as potting media in complete randomized block design. Maximum TSS, ascorbic acid, anthocyanin content and minimum acidity content and leaf with maximum N, P and K content were observed under sand: vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* in comparison to the other treatments. The results of this experiment revealed that, combination of sand: vermicompost (2:1) with Azotobacter showed significant influence on leaf nutrient content of strawberry and produced better results with respect to quality of strawberry fruits.

Key words: Strawberry. organic manure. *Azotobacter*. Quality.

1. INTRODUCTION

The modern cultivated strawberry (*Fragaria* x *ananassa* Duch.), is an inter-specific hybrid of two new world species, *Fragaria virginiana* Duch., a wild strawberry native to Virginia and *Fragaria chilonensis* (L.) Duch., a South American strawberry, and belongs to the family Rosaceae. Fruits are popular for their distinctive succulent nature, bright red colour, juicy texture, aroma and are a rich source of vitamins, minerals and phenolics. In India, strawberry cultivation is primarily confined to temperate zones of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, hills of West Bengal (Darjeeling), Tamil Nadu (Ooty) and the tropical and subtropical zones of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra (Mahabaleshwar) and Karnataka (Bengaluru) with an area of 1000 hectare and production of 5000 tonne [1]. Strawberry plants having shallow root system need 1effective and balanced nutrient management, thus, nutrient status of soil is most important factor affecting the production of strawberry. The modern-day intensive crop cultivation involves bulk application of inorganic fertilizers, which are not only in short supply but also costly. They also pollute the environment, soil and water. Farmyard manure and vermicompost are the main organic components for horticultural crop production [2,3].

Biofertilization is the new concept that is being adopted in numerous agricultural and horticultural crop production systems, reducing cost of production and minimizing environmental pollution [4]. Nitrogen fixing bacteria (*Azosprilllum, Azotobactor*), phosphate solubilizers (*Pseudomonas, Bacillus*) and phosphate absorbers (*Mycorrhizal* fungi) are the most important biofertilizers applied for horticultural crop cultivation [5]. *Azotobactor* is a free-living heterotrophic nitrogen fixing bacteria that enhances plant growth by stimulating growth promoting substances such as auxins, gibberellins and vitamins *etc.* [6,7]. Vermicompost supplies all essential macro elements such as N, P, K, Ca, Mg and microelements such as Fe, Zn, Mo and Co to fulfil plant

requirements during the crop growth period. The application of bio-fertilizer along with organic or inorganic fertilizers significantly increases fertilizer use efficiency, nutrient uptake, growth and yield of strawberry [8]. Hence, the application of vermicompost and *Azotobacter* should help to produce quality berries with higher yields. Keeping the above facts in view, a field trial was conducted.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigations were carried out at Hitech- greenhouse, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, (Haryana) during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, to study the effect of organic manures with biofertilizers on quality and leaf NPK status of strawberry cv. Winter Dawn. Uniform runners were selected for planting and single healthy uniform runners were planted in each pot after treating with copper oxychloride (0.1%) for 10 minutes. The planting was done in the 2nd week of October in both consecutive years (2017-18 and 2018-19). There are nine treatments, *viz*., T_1: Sand: FYM (3:1), T_2: Sand: FYM (2:1), T_3: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1), T_4: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1), T_5: Sand: FYM (3:1) + *Azotobacter*, T_6: Sand: FYM (2:1) + *Azotobacter*, T_7: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1) + *Azotobacter*. T_8: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* and T_9: Control (Sand), replicated five times in complete randomized block design. Each twelve inches' pot was filled with sand, FYM and vermicompost; volume by volume on basis of treatment imposition. Azotobacter were inoculated @10 ml per plant in the form of liquid at 20 and 40 days after transplanting in the pots.

The recommended dose of fertilizers (NPK 1.95: 0.8:2.75 g plant^{-1}) was applied in the form of water-soluble fertilizers (Urea, 19:19:19 and KNO_3). Fertigation was done at weekly intervals after a week after trans planting. Strawberry plants were subjected to uniform application of recommended dose of fertilizers, plant protection measures and other cultural practices. Observations on various quality parameters were recorded by using standard methods. Twenty fruits from each treatment were randomly selected to record the data on quality parameters. TSS was measured with the help of ERMA hand refractometer (0-32 °Bx), Titratable acidity (%), anthocyanin and vitamin C (mg/100 gm) were estimated by using the method suggested by [9]. Total N was determined by micro-Kjeldahl method [10]. Diacid mixture was used for wet digestion of samples to determine the P and K. Phosphorus was determined by Vanadomolybo-phosphoric acid yellow colour method and potassium content in leaf samples was estimated by flame photometric method [11]. The data was analyzed with the help of a window-based computer package OPSTAT [12], to calculate standard error of means SE(m), standard error of difference in mean SE(d), and critical difference between treatments mean CD.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Total soluble solids (^{0}Brix): TSS of strawberry fruits was significantly affected by the application of different ratios of organic manures and Azotobacter with respect to various treatments as revealed in Table 1. The maximum TSS were observed under Sand: Vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* (T_8), whereas the minimum was recorded from the control (T_9) plants during both years of investigation. An increase in TSS with plant growth promoting bacteria might be due to the quick metabolic transformation of starch and pectin into soluble compounds and rapid translocation of sugars from leaves to the developing fruits [13]. The results of present study are in harmony with the findings of [14] who recorded maximum TSS in fruits harvested from the plants grown under organic manures with biofertilizers, which might be due to the reason that biofertilizers in combination with *Azotobacter* increased the accumulation of carbohydrates and metabolites which converted

into disaccharides leading to higher TSS in strawberry fruits. Similar results were also obtained by [15,16,17,18] in strawberry.

3.2 Titratable acidity (%): The effect of various treatments on acidity of strawberry fruits is shown in Table 1. he minimum titratable acidity was recorded in sand: vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* (T_8), which was on par with the application of sand: vermicompost (3:1) + *Azotobacter* (T_7) and maximum was recorded in T9 (Control) over the other treatments. The reduction in titratable acidity may be attributed to conversion of organic acids and photosynthates into sugar during fruit ripening by applying biofertilizers [19]. These findings are in close conformity with the results of [20] who observed that the reduction in titratable acidity may also be due to utilization of acids as a substrate for respiration during the ripening and neutralization of organic acids due to potassium in tissues. Similar findings were also reported [21, 22] in strawberry.

3.3 Ascorbic acid (mg/ 100 ml): The maximum ascorbic acid content was observed under sand: vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* (T_8), whereas the minimum was reorded from the control (T_9) plants during both years of investigation as shown in Table 1. The increase in ascorbic acid content might be due to the increased efficiency of microbial inoculants to fix atmospheric nitrogen, increase in availability of nitrogen and excretion of growth promoting hormones which accelerates the physiological process like carbohydrates synthesis, etc. An increase in ascorbic acid content with *Azotobacter* and vermicompost application might be due to the quick metabolic transformation of starch and pectin into soluble compounds and rapid translocation of sugars from leaves to the developing fruits [14]. Similar results were found [23, 24] in strawberry.

3.4 Anthocyanin (mg/100 mg): Anthocyanin significantly increased by the application of combination of organic manures and bio-fertilizer over the control. The maximum anthocyanin contents were observed under sand: vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* (T_8), whereas the minimum was recorded from the control (T_9) plants during both years of investigation as shown in Table 1. These results may be due to the synergistic effect of macronutrients supplied through organic and bio-fertilizer which improved vegetative characteristics and affected the synthesis of chlorophyll that enhanced the process of photosynthesis and the assimilation of carbon dioxide which led to increased fruit quality [25].

Table 1. Effect of organic manures in combination with biofertilizers on quality parameters of strawberry

Treatments	**TSS (^{0}Brix)**		**Acidity (%)**		**Ascorbic acid (mg/100 ml)**		**Anthocyanin (mg/100 ml)**	
	2018	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2109**
T_1: Sand: FYM (3:1)	6.58	6.70	0.82	0.82	42.48	43.04	34.48	35.65
T_2: Sand: FYM (2:1)	6.64	6.79	0.82	0.80	42.69	43.38	35.82	36.90
T_3: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1)	6.95	7.10	0.79	0.78	47.11	47.66	39.33	40.54
T_4: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1)	7.05	7.11	0.78	0.77	47.83	48.32	40.62	41.62
T_5: Sand: FYM (3:1) +*Azotobactor*	7.08	7.18	0.77	0.76	45.98	47.11	39.75	40.66
T_6: Sand: FYM (2:1) +A*zotobactor*	7.13	7.22	0.76	0.74	46.11	47.32	41.15	42.02
T_7: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1) +*Azotobactor*	7.45	7.56	0.73	0.71	50.22	51.39	43.52	44.15
T_8: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1)	7.59	7.73	0.70	0.68	51.01	52.15	45.27	45.92

+*Azotobacto*r								
T_9: Control: (Sand only)	6.03	6.08	0.83	0.82	40.17	40.70	31.24	32.07
CD at 5%	0.62	0.60	0.05	0.07	2.43	2.28	1.99	1.79

Table 2. Effect of organic manures in combination with biofertilizers on leaf N, P and K content of strawberry

Treatments	N (%)		P (%)		K (%)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
T_1: Sand: FYM (3:1)	2.54	2.61	0.34	0.41	1.23	1.39
T_2: Sand: FYM (2:1)	2.65	2.72	0.39	0.46	1.38	1.46
T_3: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1)	2.75	2.78	0.41	0.50	1.41	1.51
T_4: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1)	2.81	2.85	0.48	0.57	1.53	1.59
T_5: Sand: FYM (3:1) +*Azotobactor*	2.70	2.74	0.40	0.51	1.40	1.52
T_6: Sand: FYM (2:1) +A*zotobactor*	2.77	2.86	0.49	0.57	1.51	1.63
T_7: Sand: Vermicompost (3:1) +*Azotobactor*	2.96	3.01	0.50	0.60	1.56	1.62
T_8: Sand: Vermicompost (2:1) +*Azotobacto*r	3.06	3.08	0.60	0.69	1.69	1.71
T_9: Control: (Sand only)	1.98	2.04	0.24	0.31	1.05	1.13
CD at 5%	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.07

3.5 N, P and K status of leaf: The leaf nutrient content was influenced significantly by the organic manure in combination with biofertilizer (Table 2). The maximum leaf N, P and K content were recorded under (T_8) sand: vermicompost (2:1) + *Azotobacter* treatment followed by T_7, T_6 and T_5 and minimum in the control (T_9). Plants fertilized with vermicompost have shown greater ability to assimilate essential macronutrients as also observed by other researchers [26]. The higher uptake of nitrogen and phosphorous may be due to improved symbiotic N_2 fixation and also due to improved phosphatase activity, thereby improving phosphorous mobilization and uptake from the root zone. The increase in uptake of nutrients may be due to extra amount of nutrients supplied by the organic fertilizers and provision of conducive physical environment which helps in better root growth and absorption of nutrients from the soil [27]. The results of present study are in line with the findings of [4] who observed that maximum contents of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were observed in guava with recommended dose of fertilizers along with vermicompost in guava cv. Sardar; and [28] who recorded higher leaf macro nutrient content in strawberry plants fertilized with *Azotobactor* in combination with organic fertilizers in comparison to control.

4. Conclusion

From the results, it may be revealed that strawberry plants raised with organic manures in combination with biofertilizers recorded better quality parameters. Application of Sand: vermicompost (2:1) along with the combination of *Azotobacto*r showed significantly increased quality parameters as well as maximum leaf NPK content, then other treatments.

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