

**Effect of foliar application of micronutrients on growth, yield and quality of tomato
(*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) cv. Arka Samrat.
(U.P.)**

ABSTRACT

The field experiment was carried out with title “**Effect of foliar application of micronutrients on growth, yield and quality of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) cv. Arka Samrat**” at the Department of Horticulture, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh during the *Rabi*-2021-22 with a view to determine the effect of foliar application of micronutrients on tomato variety ‘Arka Samrat’ for its growth, quality and yield and to work out the economics of various treatments. Under this experiment, overall 8 treatment was taken T₁ Control (water spray), T₂ FeSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₃ Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% spray, T₄ H₃BO₃@0.1% spray, T₅ ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₆ FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₇ Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₈ Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1% spray. From the above experimental finding it may be concluded that the treatment T₆ (FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) was found to be best in the terms of growth Yield and quality of tomato. While, the maximum Plant height (167.85 cm), highest No.of leaves per plant(204.33), Minimum Days to 50% flowering(37.33 DAS),Maximum No.of flower per cluster(5.12), Maximum No. of fruit per plant(60.33) and maximum Fruit set per cluster(5.06), Maximum fruit weight(94.22g), Maximum average yield per plant(5.68kg), Maximum average yield per plot(34.10), Maximum average yield per hectare(189.43t/ha),Maximum Total soluble solid(5.23),Maximum Ascorbic Acid(26.11).

Keywords: Foliar application, micronutrients, H₃BO₃.

Introduction

Tomato, botanically known as *Solanum lycopersicum* L. or *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. It is one of the most popular and widely grown vegetable crops throughout the world and is treated as “protective food” universally. It is rich source of vitamins, proteins and minerals and holds a glorious position among vegetable after the potato and sweet potato. Tomato is known as the poor man’s apple (orange) in India & love apple in England. Tomato is used as soup, salad, pickles, ketchup, puree, sauces, tomato paste, juice and other products. The pulp and juice of tomato fruit are digestible and a mild aperients, a promoter of gastric secretion and a blood purifier.

Tomatoes are a horticulture crop belongs to the family *Solanaceae* bearing chromosome number $2n=2X=24$ (**Karpechenko, 1925**). It originated in South America (**Vavilov, 1935**). The tomato plants typically grow to 1–3 meters (3–10 ft) in height and have a weak stem that often sprawls over the ground and vines over other plants. Flowers are generally borne in clusters of 4 to 8 but small-fruited types may have 30 to 50 flowers per cluster. Tomatoes plants are dicots, and grow as a series of branching stems, with a terminal bud at the tip that does the actual growing. Tomato plays a major role in human nutrition, fruit contain 93.1% water, 1.9% protein, 0.3 g fat, 0.7% fibre, 3.6% carbohydrates, 23 calorie, 320 I.U vitamin A, 0.07 mg vitamin B1, 0.01 mg vitamin B2, 31 mg vitamin C, 20 mg calcium, 36 mg phosphorus and 0.8 mg iron. Tomato has valuable vitamins and cholesterol. Approximately 20–50 mg of lycopene per 100g of fruit weight can be obtained from tomatoes. Tomato is a warm-season crop. The best fruit colour and quality are obtained at a

temperature range of 21–24°C. Tomato is one of the most versatile crops in the world because of its fast and wide climate adaption and it is universally treated as protective food. Tomato contributes to a healthy, well-balanced diet. They are rich in minerals, vitamins, essential amino acids, sugars, dietary fibres and it has many other uses tomato seed contains 24% oil and used as a salad oil and in the manufacture of margarine.

India ranks second in Tomato production producing 30.26% of the world’s Tomato production first being China and followed by Turkey ranking third in the world. (FAOSTAT, 2020). The area under Tomato production in India accounts for 46.72 thousand ha with a production of 34.29 million tonnes in year 2019-20. Andhra Pradesh ranks first in area and production of Tomatoes in the years 2019-20 followed by Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. In Uttar Pradesh area under production is 0.20 lakhs hectares while production is estimated to be 5.29 million tonnes for the years 2019-20. (Source: NHB, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2020-21).

Role of Fertilizer and Micronutrients on crop plants

High productive ability of tomato puts tremendous pressure on soil for removal of nutrients. As such liberal application of nutrients is need to meet the nutritional requirements of the corps, however, wake of energy crisis, harmful effect on soil health and ever increasing prices of chemical fertilizer becomes problem before the producers. Therefore, a dire need have been felt to apply fertilizers in more and more amount to fulfil the requirements of crop as well as to nourish

the health and fertility status of soil, but should be applied in appropriate doses to reduce impurity of soil.

Tomato is one of the most important crop and it has a rich economic importance. Micronutrients promote to produce of higher yield and increase harvest quality, maximizing a plant's genetic potential and the presence of micronutrients impacts on root development, fruit setting, plant vigour and health. Micronutrients are fundamental for balanced nutrition and a tremendous tool to help farmers in increasing crop yield and quality. This experiment was conducted to help in understanding the **“Effect of foliar application of micronutrients on growth, yield and quality of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) cv. Arka Samrat.**

Materials and Methods

The area of the Prayagraj district comes under the subtropical belt in the south east of Uttar Pradesh, which experience extremely hot summer and fairly cold winter. The maximum temperature of the location reaches up to 46° C-48° C and seldom falls as low as 4°C- 5°C. The relative humidity ranges between 20 to 94 %. The average rainfall in this area is around 1013.4 mm annually. However, occasional precipitation is also not uncommon during the winter months.

The experiment was conducted in Randomized Block Design with 8 treatment and three replications. The treatments were T₀ Control (water spray), T₁ FeSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₂ Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% spray, T₃ H₃BO₃@0.1% spray, T₄ ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₅ FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₆

Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2% spray, T₇ Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1% spray.

Result and Discussion

Plant height at 30 DAT

The height of plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum plant height (41.98 cm) at 30 DAT was observed with treatment T₆ (Feso₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)-2 @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Znso₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Calcium nitrate @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 37.73 cm. Minimum plant height (28.15 cm) was observed in T₁ (control), while the remaining treatments are moderate in their growth habit.

Plant height at 60 DAT

The height of plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum plant height (91.32 cm) at 60 DAT was observed with treatment T₆ (Feso₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)-2 @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Znso₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 86.96 cm. Minimum plant height (77.68 cm) was observed in T₁ (control), while the remaining treatments are moderate in their growth habit.

Plant height at 90 DAT

The height of plant significantly varied among different treatment combinations. The maximum plant height (167.85 cm) at 90 DAT was observed with treatment T₆ (Feso₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)-2 @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Znso₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 155.41 cm. Minimum plant height (141.11 cm) was observed in T₁ (control), while the remaining treatments are moderate in their growth habit.

Number of leaves per plant at 30 DAT

It is evident that the number of leaves per plant was influenced by different treatments at all successive stages of growth. There was significant difference between the treatments at 30 days after planting among the treatments applied, T₆ (FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) with 96.33 increase significantly better Number of leaves per plant followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 91.67 whereas the minimum score was observed in treatment T₁ (Control) with 76.67.

Number of leaves per plant at 60 DAT

It is evident that the number of leaves per plant was influenced by different treatments at all successive stages of growth. There was significant difference between the treatments at 60 days after planting among the treatments applied, T₆ (FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) with 144.67 increase significantly better Number of leaves per plant followed by T₈ (Calcium nitrate @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 136.67 whereas the minimum score was observed in treatment T₁ (Control) with 129.33.

Number of leaves per plant at 90 DAT

It is evident that the number of leaves per plant was influenced by different treatments at all successive stages of growth. There was significant difference between the treatments at 90 days after planting among the treatments applied, T₆ (FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) with 204.33 increase significantly better Number of leaves per plant followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 200.67 whereas the minimum score was observed in treatment T₁ (Control) with (192.67).

The minimum Days to 50% flowering T₆ (FeSO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) with 37.33 days, followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃ @0.1%) with 38.33 days whereas maximum Days to 50% flowering 44.67 days was recorded in control.

At harvest time maximum number of flower per cluster 5.12 was recorded in T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by 4.84 T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) whereas minimum fruits per cluster 3.92 were found in T₁ (control).

The maximum number of fruits per plants (60.33) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 57.67 and the lowest number of fruit per plant (50.33) were observed in T₁ (Control).

The maximum number of fruits per plants (5.06) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 4.61 and the lowest fruit set per cluster (3.90) were observed in T₁ (Control).

The maximum fruits weight (94.22g) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 87.94g and the lowest fruits weight (64.74g) were observed in T₁ (Control).

The maximum average yield per plant (5.68 kg) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈

(Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 5.07 kg and the lowest average yield per plant (3.26 kg) were observed in T₁ (Control).

The maximum average yield per plot (34.10 kg/plot) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 30.42 kg/plot and the lowest average yield per plot (19.55 kg/plot) were observed in T₁ (Control).

The maximum average yield per hectare (189.43 t/ha) were recorded in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Calcium nitrate @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) i.e., 169.01 t/ha and the lowest average yield per hectare (108.63 t/ha) were observed in T₁ (Control)

The maximum TSS (5.23 °Brix) was observed in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Ca(NO₃)₂ @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 4.80 °Brix respectively. The minimum TSS (3.83 °Brix) was noticed in treatment T₁ (Control).

The maximum Ascorbic acid (mg/100g) (26.11mg) was observed in treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @ 0.1% + Zn SO₄ @ 0.2%) followed by T₈ (Calcium nitrate @ 0.2% + H₃BO₃@0.1%) with 24.30mg respectively. The minimum Ascorbic acid (17.38mg) was noticed in treatment T₁ (Control).

Conclusion

From the above experimental finding it may be concluded that the treatment T₆ (Fe SO₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO₃)₂ @ 0.2%+ H₃BO₃ @

0.1% + ZnSO₄ @ 0.2%) was found to be best in the terms of growth Yield and quality of tomato. While, maximum Plant height , highest No.of leaves per plant, Minimum Days to 50% flowering, Maximum No.of flower per cluster, Maximum No. of fruit per plant and maximum Fruit set per cluster, Maximum fruit weight, Maximum average yield per plant, Maximum average yield per plot, Maximum average yield per hectare, Maximum Total soluble solid, Maximum Ascorbic Acid.

Discussion

The foliar application of micronutrients might have improved the soil's physical and chemical properties and led to an adequate supply of nutrients to the plants which might have promoted the maximum vegetative growth while the minimum plant growth was due to non-availability of nutrients. Similar findings were reported by Sivaiah *et al.* (2013); Meena *et al.* (2015); Kumari *et al.* (2016); Singhet *et al.* (2018) and Swetha *et al.* (2018) in tomato.

Integration of organic fertilizers and biofertilizers favoured vigorous growth and synthesized more cytokinins in plants, which might have helped to the translocation of cytokinins as well as more quantity of available phosphorus through the xylem vessels and their accumulation in the axillary buds that would have favoured the plant to enter into reproductive phase (Dange *et al.*, 2002). Similar results have also been reported by Singh and Tiwari (2013), Dixit *et al.* (2018) and Singh *et al.*, (2018).

Table 1:- Effect of foliar application of micronutrients Plant height, No. of leaves per plant, Days to 50 % flowering, Number of flowers per cluster, Number of fruit per plant.

Notation	Treatment	Plant height			No. of leaves per plant			Days to 50 % flowering	Number of flowers per cluster	Number of fruit per plant
		30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT			
T1	Control	28.15	77.68	141.11	76.67	129.33	192.67	44.67	3.92	50.33
T2	FeSO ₄ @ 0.2%	29.80	78.99	145.17	80.67	130.33	194.33	43.67	4.39	51.67
T3	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ @ 0.2%	31.54	81.75	145.51	83.00	130.67	195.00	42.33	4.33	53.33
T4	H ₃ BO ₃ @ 0.1%	33.25	83.43	150.03	85.33	132.33	197.00	40.00	4.56	54.67
T5	ZnSO ₄ @ 0.2%	34.54	85.66	151.72	87.00	132.33	197.33	39.33	4.39	55.67
T6	Feso ₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO ₃) ₂ @ 0.2%+ H ₃ BO ₃ @ 0.1% + Znso ₄ @ 0.2%)	41.98	91.32	167.85	96.33	144.67	204.33	37.33	5.12	60.33
T7	CaNO ₃ @ 0.2% + ZnSO ₄ @0.2%	35.70	86.89	153.97	89.67	133.33	199.00	39.00	4.84	54.00
T8	CaNO ₃ @ 0.2% + H ₃ BO ₃ @0.1%	37.73	86.96	155.41	91.67	136.67	200.67	38.33	4.55	57.67
	'F' test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	C.V.	1.50	0.45	0.95	1.82	2.09	0.70	3.15	5.40	2.09
	C.D. at 5%	0.90	0.67	2.54	2.77	4.95	2.44	2.26	0.43	2.02
	SE.d(□)	0.42	0.31	1.18	1.28	2.29	1.13	1.05	0.20	0.93

Table 2:- Effect of foliar application of micronutrients Fruit set per cluster, Average fruit weight, Average Yield per plant, Average Yield per hectare, Total soluble solid, Ascorbic Acid.

Notation	Treatment	Fruit set per cluster	Average fruit (g)weight	Average Yield kg/per plant	Average Yield kg/per plot	Average Yield per t/hectare	Total soluble solid	Ascorbic Acid
T1	Control	3.90	64.74	3.26	19.55	108.63	3.83	17.38
T2	FeSO ₄ @ 0.2%	4.17	71.26	3.68	22.09	122.71	4.20	18.29
T3	Ca(NO ₃) ₂ @ 0.2%	4.30	75.57	4.03	24.18	134.34	4.25	19.27
T4	H ₃ BO ₃ @ 0.1%	4.44	78.17	4.27	25.64	142.43	4.28	21.28
T5	ZnSO ₄ @ 0.2%	4.33	83.25	4.64	27.80	154.47	4.44	22.23
T6	Feso ₄ @ 0.2% + (CaNO ₃) ₂ @ 0.2%+ H ₃ BO ₃ @ 0.1% + Znso ₄ @ 0.2%)	5.06	94.22	5.68	34.10	189.43	5.23	26.11
T7	CaNO ₃ @ 0.2% + ZnSO ₄ @0.2%	4.44	85.80	4.63	27.80	154.44	4.78	24.21
T8	CaNO ₃ @ 0.2% + H ₃ BO ₃ @0.1%	4.61	87.94	5.07	30.42	169.01	4.80	24.30
	'F' test	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	C.V.	4.09	0.81	1.76	1.80	1.79	3.30	1.95
	C.D. at 5%	0.32	1.14	0.14	0.84	4.66	0.26	0.74
	SE.d(□)	0.15	0.53	0.06	0.39	2.15	0.12	0.34

Nutrients play an important role in improving the productivity and quality of Tomato. The added dose of nitrogen, phosphorus and other essential nutrients increased the vigour of plants, assimilating area and size of fruit, thereby resulting in a higher weight of fruit. These results are in close conformity with the findings of **Aliet al. (2015); Haleemaet al. (2017); Satyamurthyet al. (2017); Pandiyanet al. (2018); Singhet al. (2018) andShnainet al. (2021)**as reported in tomato.

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