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## Evaluation of strawberry cultivars under shade net condition for growth and yield characteristics in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh plain region, India

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### Abstract

A research trial was carried out in the experimental field of Pt. K.L.S. College of Horticulture Rajnandgaon (C.G.) during the Year 2018-2019 to evaluate some strawberry under shade net condition in plain region of Chhattisgarh to assess different cultivars of strawberry under shade net condition in plain region of Chhattisgarh. Result revealed that Nabila produced higher vegetative growth (plant height, number of leaves, per plant spread and number of runner per plant) whereas the minimum vegetative growth in Capri. Earliest flowering and fruiting was exhibited by Camarosa and Nabila whereas Capri was too late in flowering. Maximum number of Flowers and fruit per plant was recorded in Nabila, Camarosa, and Flaminia respectively. Largest and heaviest fruits were produced by Nabila but the diameter of fruit was highest of Nabila. The highest fruit yield per plant was produced by Nabila (656.11g/plant) followed by Camarosa and Capri simultaneously. Nabila exhibited lowest percentage of fruit spoilage under shade net condition whereas highest was in Camarosa. Nabila have economical Profitable in respect of higher yield and lower Spoilage percent.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, growth, yield, strawberry

### Introduction

The cultivated strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.) Is one of the delicious and soft fruits of the world. It is a hybrid of two native American species; *Fragaria chiloensis* and *Fragaria virginiana* and belong to the Rosaceae family. All the cultivated brands are octoploids ( $2n = 56$ ). Botanically it is an aggregate success which is highly perishable in nature. In temperate climatic conditions, dream plants behaving eats a perennial little grass (Finn and Strike, 2008) [1] with shallow root system whereas in sub-tropical climate it behaves as annuals. Fruit of strawberry is a modified receptacle. One seeded fruit or achenes which is located on the surface (Szczesniak and Smith, 1969) [2]. Strawberry is non-climacteric fruit (coombey, 1976) [3] and fruits reach in full red stage within 28-30 days after anthesis having the maximum fruit weight and size. Strawberry is grown throughout the world but largest the united states is the world's largest producer of strawberry, producing nearly 1.3 million metric tone in 2010 and accounting for 30 percent of the total world strawberry production (Morgan, 2012) [4]. In Chhattisgarh strawberry cannot become very popular of lack of knowledge. It is grown only in Jushpur District with production 4.00MT respectively (ADH office balrampur, 2017-18) [5]. The continued introduction of strawberry cultivars to the market increases the need for reliable methods of identification and genetic diversity assessment (Degani *et al.*, 2001) [6] in Chhattisgarh strawberry is a new crop to farmers or growers and its cultivation practices are very specific to take commercially. Keeping these points in view the field of Pt. K.L.S. College Horticulture during 2018-2019 with the objective, Evaluation of strawberry cultivars under shade net condition for vegetative growth and yield parameters.

### Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted at Horticulture Research Farm Pt. Kishori Lal Shukla College of Horticulture and Research station Rajnandgaon (C.G.) from October 2018 March 2019. Geographically, it is located at 17°14'N - 24°45'N latitude and 79°30'E 84°15'E longitude. Rajnandgaon situated on the bank of Shivrath and falls between 21°06'N latitude and 81°02' E longitude at an altitude of 307 meter above the mean sea level. The experimental material comprised of 6 varieties of strawberry viz Nabila (T1), Camarosa (T2), Flavia (T3) Flaminia (T4) Rania (T5) and Capri (T6) were used as Planting material. The sapling of all 6 varieties of Strawberry was planted in a randomized block design with three replications.

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The planting of experimental material was done on 26 October, 2018. Recommended fertilizer and other cultural package of practices were adopted for better crop growth. 540 vigorous, healthy, free from diseases, insect-pest and well rooted propagation material were selected to planting for the experiment. All plants were selected to planting for the experiment. All plants were kept with uniform cultural practices i.e. fertigation and irrigation five random competitive plants were selected from each plot and following observation were recorded. The average value of each observation was calculated on the basis of five plants for each cultivar in every replication. Observation Were recorded and growth and yield parameters of fruits on 5 randomly selected plant height and plant spread were recorded as the number of first flowering was recorded in centimeter with the help of meter scale, day require for days taken from initiation of flowering average number of runners plant was recorded by manual counting method. Average length of runners was recorded in centimeter. Day require for fruit set was recorded as the number of day taken from fruit set. Total number of fruit per plant. fruit length and breadth in centimeter were recorded Average fruit weight in gram was computed and yield of fruit per plant was recorded. The yields per hectare in tons recorded by yield per plant multiplied with total number of per hectare. Data pertaining to fruit size, fruit weight were recorded at each harvest and average was taken after completion of all harvest. These Data were subjected to statistical analysis following standard procedures (panse and sukhama, 1989) [7].

## Results and Discussion

The finding of the trial of different growth and yield parameters are presented under the following head:

### Plant height (cm)

A perusal of data (Table 1) revealed that the varieties differed significantly in respect of plant height was observed in Nabila (25.56) it was found statically at par with Camarosa (23.85). And Flaminia (22.36), whereas minimum plant height was recorded in Capri (18.23). the reason for the variation in these cultivars could be that the genes responsible for the plant height did not express them fully with the same degree as it does at other places because of different agro climate condition varietal differences in plant spread and height was also noted by Singh *et al.*, (2008) [8] in Meghalaya which supports the present observation.

### Number of leaves/plant

The data in (Table 1) showed that the number of leaves/plant varied significantly in different varieties. Nabila was observed to have maximum number (40.24) of leaves/plant whereas

Capri have minimum number (26.78). Variation with respect to number of leaves could be attributed to the different cultivars may react differently to photoperiod, light, temperature, nutrient, status of soil available metabolites and their allocation to the above ground plant part (Tanaka and Muzuta, 1974; Strik, 1988) [9].

### Plant spread (cm)

Significant variation among the varieties was observed for plant spread (Table 1). The highest for spread (38.19) in East-West direction was recorded in the cultivar Nabila and the lowest (24.97cm) in the cultivar Capri whereas the highest plant spread (41.27 cm) in North-South direction was recorded in the cultivar Nabila and the lowest (28.44cm) in the cultivar Capri (Table 1). It is evident from the data that plant spread was more in North-South in comparison to East-west this may be due to the moisture fluctuation which was continuous in North-south directions. The above finding comes in accordance with the finding of Sharma *et al.*, (2014) [10].

### Number of runners/plant

From the Table 4.6 it is obvious that significantly highest number of runners per plant were produced by Nabila (7.46) which was at par with Camarosa (5.23) and Flaminia (6.13), whereas Capri recorded lowest number (2.23) of runners per plant. Because of confined and short favorable agro-climatic conditions, reduced number of runners was produced number of runner of was produced by the plant. This result is at par with that of Kumar *et al* (2011) [11] in Sikkim condition and Baumann *et al.*, (1993) [12] in British Columbian condition.

### Length of runners (cm)

The data presented in Table 1 showed that Nabila produced significantly longest (86.76) runners which were at par with Camarosa (85.13) and Flavia (84.58) and Flaminia (86.13). Shortest runners were recorded in Capri (41.66) Irrigation by drip which confined the moisture up to root zone had resulted in the smaller runners, because they (emerged runners) were not feasible to grow beyond the outskirts of moisture regime Kumar (2002) [13].

### Flowering duration

Significant variation among the varieties was observed for flowering duration (Table 2) Capri cultivar recorded the maximum flowering duration (52.23 days), which Camarosa recorded the minimum (41.4 days). The minimum day require for flowering in Camarosa (41.4) might be attributed to its short crop period as observation made by Montero *et al.*, (1996) [14]. Variability in flowering period in different varieties might also be due to differences in their chilling requirement as suggested by Badiyala and Joolka (1983) [15].

**Table 1:** This table Show on different Treatment of Vegetative growth

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves/plant	Plant spread (cm) East-North-West-south		Number of runners/plant	Length of runners/plant
T1	25.56	40.24	38.19	41.27	7.46	86.76
T2	23.85	32.66	37.10	40.33	5.23	85.13
T3	21.95	31.93	33.19	35.71	4.86	84.58
T4	22.36	34.62	31.6	35.59	6.13	86.13
T5	20.93	27.25	28.18	28.51	2.93	43.98
T6	18.29	26.78	24.97	28.44	2.23	41.66
S.Em±	0.99	1.02	1.81	1.33	0.24	2.87
CD at 5%	3.01	3.10	5.51	4.05	0.74	8.73

**Table 2:** This table show on different treatment on fruiting & Yields character

Treatment	Flowering duration	Number of flowers/plant	Number of fruit / plant	Fruit weight (g)	Spoilage fruit percent	Yield per plant (g)
T1	42.13	27.48	24.77	26.95	6.65	656.11
T2	41.4	26.65	23.20	22.91	9.3	515.37
T3	44.70	23.12	20.32	17.00	7.28	357.98
T4	45.63	23.37	20.70	23.71	8.36	454.22
T5	45.04	22.74	19.88	19.28	7.28	273.05
T6	52.23	22.72	19.41	14.66	6.45	267.39
S.Em±	0.98	0.74	0.93	1.02	0.16	20.67
CD at 5%	3.00	2.26	2.84	3.12	0.51	62.70

### Number of flowers produced per plant

A perusal of data (Table 2) revealed that the varieties differed significantly in respect of their flower numbers the maximum number of flowers produced per plant was observed in Nabila (27.48) while treatment Capri (22.72) produced minimum number of flowers. The increment in the number of flower may be due to more light intensity in the region increased number of flowers per plant was observed in all treatments over the reports of researchers (Jamal Uddin *et al.*, 2016) <sup>[16]</sup> of Bangladesh.

### Number of fruits/plant

The data presented in Table 2 showed that the number of fruit/plant varied significantly in different varieties. Nabila was observed to have maximum number (24.77) of fruit/plant being at par with Camarosa (23.20), while Capri had the minimum (19.41), fruit /plant Because of more flower production fruits harvested per plant were also more. Similar result were found by Baumann *et al.*, (1993) <sup>[17]</sup> who were found that Tristar produce maximum fruit per plant (26.00) and Belakhud *et al.*, (2015) <sup>[18]</sup> were also found that chandler produce maximum fruit per plant (28.23).

### Fruit weight (g)

The Table. 1 was shown that the heaviest fruit were harvested from treatment Nabila (26.95) which was found statistically at par with Capri (14.66) and Camarosa (22.91) and Flaminia (23.71). The lightest fruit were produced by Rania (19.28). According to Morgan (2006) <sup>[19]</sup>, the final size and shape of the berry depend on the number of achenes formed, which is determined by pollination and fertilization during blooming.

### Spoilage of fruit per plant (%)

A perusal of data (Table 2) revealed that the varieties differed significantly in respect of their spoilage percent of fruit minimum percent spoilage of fruit per plant was found in Nabila (6.65) followed by Rania (7.28) Flavia (7.28) and Capri (6.45). Camrosa (9.3) has maximum spoilage percent of fruit. This was in the level of Kumar (2002) <sup>[13]</sup> who reported on. Spoilage of 8.71 per cent in the Cultivar Red Coat. Spoilage of fruit was observed in the form of eating by the bird's insects and microbial rotting under field condition.

### Yield per plant (g)

The greatest amount of yield (656.11 g/plant) was produced Nabila cultivar which was at par with Camarosa (515.37) and Flaminia (454.22) (Table 2) Capri gave the lowest yield (267.39) per plant followed by Flavia (357.98). This was due to the maximum flowering and fruit with greater weight. The result. Are accordance with finding of Belakhud *et al.*, (2015) <sup>[18]</sup> who reported that the maximum fruit yield per plant in chandler (616g) whereas the minimum fruit yield per plant was reported in Addie (90g), Considering the above result it

can be concluded that Nabila cultivar gave maximum vegetative growth, bears the maximum flowers and fruit. The fruit weight, fruit length of fruit were also found maximum in Nabila and might be an appropriate commercial strawberry cultivar for under shad net condition in Rajnandgaon plain region of Chhattisgarh.

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