

Effect of Foliar Spray of Primary Nutrients and their Frequency on Anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum* L.) var. Xavia under Protected Conditions

ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted under protected conditions at the Polyhouse Complex, Department of Horticulture (Veg. and Flori.), Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar during the year 2016-2017. The experiment was laid out in Factorial Completely Randomized Design with three replication and 10 treatment combinations, comprising five levels of water soluble fertilizer (1 g/l, 2 g/l, 3 g/l, 4 g/l and 5 g/l) and two frequencies of spray (once a week and twice a week). Plants were maintained in net house conditions (75% shade). The result indicated that among all treatment combinations, D_5F_2 (NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 gm/l twice a week) found to be best in terms of vegetative growth, flowering and productivity of anthurium var. Xavia as it recorded maximum values for all the characters. The treatment combination D_5F_2 (NPK 19:19:19 @ 5gm/l twice a week) recorded maximum length and breadth of leaf (26.02 cm and 15.48 cm, respectively), pant spread east to west and north to south (62.67 cm and 62.37 cm, respectively), petiole length (36.76 cm), flower stalk length (29.17 cm), spathe length and breadth (9.61 cm and 8.30 cm, respectively) and higher yield of flowers per plant (4.13). It required minimum days (90.93 days) for first flower opening. Hence considering the positive effects on growth, flowering, yield and quality, the treatment combination D_5F_2 (NPK 19:19:19 @ 5gm/l twice a week) can be considered for adopting at the field level to get better qualitative and quantitative yield.

Key words: Anthurium, protected, water soluble, vegetative, flowering, primary nutrient

1. INTRODUCTION

Anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum*) is one of the most important ornamental evergreen slow-growing herbaceous perennial flower crops which are grown in several locations across the world. Taxonomically anthurium belongs to family Araceae. This evergreen plant is native to Columbia, Peru, Central and South America. It requires shady, humid conditions as found in tropical forests hence suited to Indian climate. It is popular for its colourful long lasting flowers. Lately, it has gained identity as major cut flowers of the novel world. The genus *Anthurium*, with over 700 species is the biggest in the family Araceae [1]. The name anthurium is derived from the Greek word. It is also known as painted tongue, flaming flower or Tail flower. Among the number of species available, the most popular and economically important species are *Anthurium andreanum* and *Anthurium scherzerianum*, which possess attractive long lasting inflorescence. It produces numerous inflorescences (spadices) subtended by brightly coloured spathes or bracts, which are carried on long, slender peduncles. The spathes are characteristically heart-shaped, flat, puckered and shiny. Day temperatures of 25°C to 28°C and night temperature of 18°C to 20°C is supposed to be best for anthurium cultivation. The desirable night temperature for vegetative growth is 18.3°C and for flowering 21°C to 23.9°C is needed [2]. Consequently, temperatures lower than 15°C and more than 35°C affects negatively. The optimum relative humidity of 60-80% is maintained for economic production of flowers. Anthurium is a shade loving plant hence proper provision of light and shade is utmost important.

Anthurium requires a best potting media, high organic compost, with good aeration drainage facility, low salt concentration and with good water retention capacity. It must be provided good anchorage, required pH (5.0) and EC (0.6 m. mhos/cm²). It should have good structure and texture. Now a days, in many parts coconut husk and coco peat have been proved to be most popular media for anthurium cultivation. Foliar application of nutrients is easy and quick approach to provide its requirement. Nutrients needs of anthurium can be met through different sources, of which, major source chemical fertilizers. Keeping in view the limited studies and less available information regarding effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients, the present investigation "Effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients and their frequency of spray on anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum* L.) var. Xavia under protected conditions was carried out.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted at the Polyhouse Complex, Department of Horticulture (Veg. and Flori.), Bihar Agricultural University, Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar, situated in the core of the vast Indo-Gangetic plains of north eastern India at an altitude of 45.57 meter above mean sea level and lies at longitude of 87° 2' 42" east and latitude of 25° 15' 40" north under subtropical to slightly semi-arid climatic condition. The maximum and minimum temperature during cropping period was recorded to be 33.2 °C and 25.1 °C, respectively. Nine months old uniformly developed suckers of anthurium Var. 'Xavia' having good demand for cut flowers were used for the present experiment and planted in 30 cm size pots and maintained in net house under 75 per cent shade and 60-65 per cent relative humidity. Ten treatment combination involving five different doses/levels of primary nutrients NPK (19:19:19) viz. D₁-1 g/l, D₂-2 g/l, D₃-3 g/l, D₄-4 g/l and D₅-5 g/l) and two frequency of application of primary nutrients viz. F₁-once a week and F₂- twice a week, thus the total 10 treatment combination was represented as D₁F₁-NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l once a week, D₁F₂-NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l twice a week, D₂F₁-NPK (19:19:19) @ 2gm/l once a week, D₂F₂-NPK (19:19:19) @ 2gm/l twice a week, D₃F₁- NPK (19:19:19) @ 3gm/l once a week, D₃F₂-NPK (19:19:19) @ 3gm/l twice a week, D₄F₁-NPK (19:19:19) @ 4gm/l once a week, D₄F₂-NPK (19:19:19) @ 4gm/l twice a week, D₅F₁- NPK (19:19:19) @ 5gm/l once a week, D₅F₂-NPK (19:19:19) @ 5gm/l twice a week. Experiment was laid out in Factorial Completely Randomized Design and all treatment combinations replicated three times. The water soluble fertilizers of calcium nitrate (0.5g/l) plus magnesium sulphate (0.5g/l) at 15 days interval were used during the course of investigation for all the treatment. The micronutrient mixture was also applied once in fortnight interval @ 0.5g per liter. The important vegetative growth as length and breadth of leaf, plant spread, petiole length, no. of leaves per plant and flowering characters viz. days taken to first flower opening, period of inflorescence emergence to spathe unfurling, length of flower stalk, length and breadth of spathe, spadix length and diameter, no. of flower per plant and flower longevity on plant were recorded. All the mean values of the recorded data were statistically analyze and tabulated.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Vegetative growth parameters

3.1.1 Effect of different primary nutrients foliar spray

Application of different levels of primary nutrients exhibit significant effect on various vegetative growth parameters, viz., length and breadth of leaves, plant spread, petiole length. Whereas, number of leaves per plant was not affected by different levels of primary nutrient spray (Table 1 & 2). Among different levels of primary nutrients, maximum leaf length (25.43 cm) and leaf breadth (15.32 cm) were recorded in treatment D₅, which was at par with D₃ and D₄ treatments. Maximum number of leaf (4.47) was also recorded in D₅ treatment. The Plants spread in N-S (60.92 cm) direction was recorded

maximum under treatment D₅ which was at par with D₄ and D₃ treatments. Similarly, maximum plant spread in E-W (61.03 cm) was recorded with treatment D₅, which was at par with D₄ and D₃ treatments. The treatment D₅ registered significantly higher values for petiole length (35.51cm) which was at par with treatment D₄. It might be due to optimum availability of the nutrients. Moreover, a suitable foliar primary nutrient combination such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, which is necessary for the synthesis of protein and cytokinin, consequently affects cell division. Similar results were obtained by Srinivasa and Reddy [3], Babloo and Singh [4] and Barad *et al.* [5]).

3.1.2 Effect of frequencies of the primary nutrient spray

In case of frequencies of the foliar spray, the higher growth of vegetative characters viz. leaf length and breadth, plant spread and petiole length were recorded in F₂ i.e. spray twice a week as compared to F₁ i.e. spray once a week for the same characters. It might be due to frequent application of nutrients and readily supply of nitrogen which is responsible for more transport of metabolites for plant growth [6]. These results are in parallel with those reported by Sunitha *et al.* [7] and Gaur *et al.* [8].

3.1.3 Interaction effect

Interaction effect of different levels of primary nutrients and their frequencies per week failed to exhibit any significant effect on various vegetative growth parameters.

Table 1. Effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients and their frequencies on Vegetative growth of anthurium (*Anthurium andreaeanum* L.) var. Xavia

Fertilizer doses	Number of leaf/plant			Leaf length (cm)			Leaf breadth (cm)		
	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean
D ₁ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l	4.00	4.13	4.07	23.80	24.02	23.91	13.93	14.21	14.07
D ₂ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 2 gm/l	4.20	4.33	4.27	23.93	24.25	24.09	14.10	14.65	14.38
D ₃ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 3 gm/l	4.27	4.40	4.33	24.21	25.49	24.85	14.48	15.17	14.82
D ₄ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 4 gm/l	4.33	4.47	4.40	24.55	25.88	25.22	14.74	15.45	15.10
D ₅ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 5 gm/l	4.40	4.53	4.47	24.85	26.02	25.43	15.15	15.48	15.32
Mean	4.24	4.37		24.27	25.13		14.48	14.99	
	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F
S. Em. ±	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.36	0.22	0.50	0.26	.016	0.36
C.D. at 5%	NS	NS	NS	1.05	0.66	NS	0.75	0.48	NS
C. V. %	5.78			3.52			4.25		

Table 2. Effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients and their frequencies on Vegetative growth of anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum* L.) var. Xavia

Fertilizer doses	Plant spread North-South (cm)			Plant spread East-West (cm)			Petiole length (cm)		
	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean
D ₁ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l	55.57	56.17	55.87	55.17	56.25	55.71	30.35	32.84	31.59
D ₂ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 2 gm/l	55.75	59.00	57.38	56.33	58.28	57.31	31.28	33.64	32.46
D ₃ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 3 gm/l	58.75	60.42	59.58	58.00	60.23	59.12	33.33	34.31	33.82
D ₄ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 4 gm/l	59.08	61.50	60.29	58.47	62.32	60.39	33.78	36.79	35.28
D ₅ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 5 gm/l	59.17	62.67	60.92	59.68	62.37	61.03	34.27	36.76	35.51
Mean	57.66	59.95		57.53	59.89		32.60	34.87	
	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F
S. Em. ±	1.01	0.64	1.42	0.86	0.54	1.22	0.43	0.72	0.61
C.D. at 5%	2.96	1.88	NS	2.54	1.61	NS	1.26	0.80	NS
C. V. %	4.19			3.59			3.11		

3.2 Flowering, yield and quality parameters

3.2.1 Effect of different primary nutrients foliar spray

Different levels of primary nutrients significantly influence days to first flower opening, length and breadth of spathe, flower stalk length, spadix length and number of flower per plants. The minimum

days to first flower opening (91.47 days) was recorded in treatment D₅ which was at par with D₄ treatment. The early flowering was probably due to increased availability of nutrients during the vegetative (juvenile) phase, which increased photosynthesis and respiration with enhanced carbon-dioxide fixation, there by induced early flowering. The present results are in accordance with the findings of Jawaharlal et al. [9], Srinivasa and Reddy [3] (2005) and Gurjar et al. [10] in anthurium. In case of spathe length (9.49 cm) was recorded maximum in D₄ which was at par with D₅ (9.48 cm) and D₃ (9.18 cm). Whereas, maximum spathe breadth (8.20 cm) was recorded in treatment D₅. The maximum flower stalk length (28.43 cm) was also recorded in treatment D₅ which was at par with D₄ and D₃ treatments. Number of flowers per plant was noted significantly maximum (3.63) in the treatment D₅ which was at par with D₄ (3.53). These findings may be attributed to the optimum levels of balanced NPK nutrition enhances better photosynthetic activity and production of carbohydrates, which helps in better partitioning of nutrients from source to sink. These results are in agreement with the results of Srinivasa and Reddy [3], Jadhav, et al. [11] and Gurjar et al. [10] in anthurium.

3.2.2 Effect of frequencies of primary nutrient spray

Frequencies of primary nutrients spray significantly affected the number of days required for first flowering. Anthurium plants sprayed with nutrients twice in a week (F₂) took the minimum days to first flower opening (93.55 days). It might be due to optimum availability of the nutrients. These results are in line with Gurjar *et al.* (2012) in anthurium. The maximum spathe length (9.36 cm) and breadth (8.02cm) were recorded in treatment F₂. Whereas, minimum spathe length (8.88 cm) and breadth (7.74 cm) were observed in treatment F₁. It is clear from the data that frequency of the nutrients spray significantly influenced the flower stalk length. The maximum flower stalk length (28.13 cm) was recorded in F₂ *i.e.* spray twice a week, while minimum stalk length (26.62 cm) in treatment F₁. The significantly maximum number of flowers per plant (3.42) was recorded in F₂ treatment. The higher growth of spathe and flower stalk length might be due to optimum availability of nutrients and good growth and development of plant. These results are in agreement with the results of Srinivasa and Reddy [3] and Gurjar *et al.* [10].

3.2.3 Interaction effect

The data presented in the Table 3 & 4 revealed that the interaction effect of primary nutrient foliar spray and frequencies were significant in case of flowering and yield characters, except spadix length. The minimum days required for first flower opening (90.93 days) was recorded in D₅F₂ treatment, which was at par with D₄F₂ (91.13 days), D₃F₂ (91.27 days) and D₅F₁ (92.00 days). The maximum spathe length (9.98 cm) and spathe breadth (8.30 cm) was found in D₅F₂, and D₄F₂, respectively. The maximum flower stalk length (29.17 cm) was recorded in treatment combination of D₄F₂ which was at par with D₅F₂ (28.62 cm), D₃F₂ (28.50 cm) and D₅F₁ (28.23 cm) treatments. It might be due to optimum availability of the nutrients rather than excess. Moreover, a suitable foliar nutrient combination such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, which is necessary for the synthesis of protein and cytokinin, consequently affects cell division. Similar results were obtained by Srinivasa and Reddy [3]. The treatment combination of D₅F₂ recorded maximum yield of flowers per plant (4.13) which was at par

with D₄F₂. It might be due to balance dose of NPK which increase the vegetative growth, favourable for the synthesis of peptide bond, protein and carbohydrate metabolism that are essential for flower development [12].

Table 3. Effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients and their frequencies on flowering and quality of anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum* L.) var. Xavia

Fertilizer doses	Days to first flower opening			Spathe length(cm)			Spathe breadth (cm)		
	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean
D ₁ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l	99.47	98.93	99.20	8.64	8.68	8.66	7.35	7.43	7.39
D ₂ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 2 gm/l	99.20	95.47	97.33	8.63	8.96	8.80	7.37	8.02	7.69
D ₃ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 3 gm/l	98.47	91.27	94.87	8.81	9.55	9.18	7.84	8.14	7.99
D ₄ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 4 gm/l	94.53	91.13	92.83	8.99	9.98	9.49	8.05	8.22	8.14
D ₅ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 5 gm/l	92.00	90.93	91.47	9.35	9.61	9.48	8.10	8.30	8.20
Mean	96.73	93.55		8.88	9.36		7.74	8.02	
	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F
S. Em. ±	0.76	0.48	1.01	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.06	0.04	0.09
C.D. at 5%	2.24	1.41	3.16	0.33	0.21	0.47	0.19	0.12	0.27
C. V. %	1.95			3.03			2.02		

Table 4. Effect of foliar spray of primary nutrients and their frequencies on flower quality and yield of anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum* L.) var. Xavia

Fertilizer doses	Flower stalk length (cm)	Spadix length (cm)	No. of flower stalk/plant
------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------

	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean	F ₁	F ₂	Mean
D ₁ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 1gm/l	23.63	27.08	25.35	4.32	4.45	4.38	2.40	2.82	2.61
D ₂ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 2 gm/l	26.64	27.27	26.95	4.38	4.54	4.46	2.60	3.03	2.82
D ₃ - NPK (19:19:19) @ 3 gm/l	27.25	28.50	27.88	4.49	4.65	4.57	2.88	3.13	3.01
D ₄ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 4 gm/l	27.35	29.17	28.26	4.60	4.74	4.67	3.07	4.00	3.53
D ₅ -NPK (19:19:19) @ 5 gm/l	28.23	28.62	28.43	4.63	4.77	4.70	3.13	4.13	3.63
Mean	26.62	28.13		4.48	4.63		2.82	3.42	
	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F	D	F	D*F
S. Em. ±	0.35	0.25	0.49	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.04	0.02	0.05
C.D. at 5%	1.02	0.64	1.44	NS	NS	NS	0.11	0.07	0.16
C. V. %	3.09			4.37			3.01		

4. CONCLUSION

From the result obtained in this investigation, it can be concluded that anthurium variety Xavia responded well to different levels of primary nutrients (NPK) and their frequencies under protected conditions for growth, flowering, quality and yield. In this study, among all treatments, D₅F₂ (NPK 19:19:19 @ 5gm/l twice a week) found to be best in terms of vegetative growth, flowering yield and quality of anthurium as it recorded maximum values for all the characters. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the application of water soluble fertilizer (19:19:19 NPK) at the rate of 5 g/l twice a week foliar spray under shade net house is suitable for the successful growth, yield and quality of anthurium var. Xavia for higher productivity.

REFERENCE

1. Sheffer, R. D. and Croat, T.B. Chromosome numbers in the genus Anthurium (Araceae). *Amer. J. Bot.* 1983; 70 (6): 558-571.
2. Higaki, T., Imamura, J. S. and Paull, R. E. N, P and K rates and leaf tissue standards for optimum *Anthurium andreanum*,. *Hort Science*.1992; 27 (8): 909-912.
3. Srinivasa, V. and Reddy, T. V. Effect of fertilizers on growth and flowering in Anthurium cv. Chaco. *Progressive Horticulture*.2005; 37 (1): 82-84.
4. Baboo, R. and Singh R. D. Response of nitrogen, phosphorus and corm size on flowering and corm production in gladiolus. *J. Ornamental Hort.* 2006; 9 (1): 66-68.

5. Barad, A. V., Patel, A. P. and Chandore, H. D. Effect of nitrogen through urea and castor cake on growth, flowering and yield of chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum morifolium* Ram.) Cv. IIHR-6. *National Symposium on Recent Advances in Floriculture*. 2008; p.61.
6. Marschner, H. Introduction to the mineral nutrition to the plants. *Encyclopedia of plant physiology*, vol. 15 A, Inorganic plant nutrition, eds. A Lauchli and R. L. Bielecki, pp. 5-60 Berlin Springer-verlag; 1983.
7. Sunitha H.M., Hunje R., Vyakaranahal B.S., Bablad H.B. Effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on yield and quality of seed and vegetative growth parameters in African marigold (*Tagetes erecta* Linn.). *J of Ornamental Horticulture*.2007; 10(4):245-249.
8. Gaur A., Rathore S.V.S., Kumar P.N. Integrated nutrient management of African marigold cv. Pusa Narangi Gaiinda. *National Symposium on Recent Advances in Floriculture, Navsari*; 2008 p. 69.
9. Jawaharlal, M.; Joshua, P. J.; Arumugam, T.; Sbramanian, S. and Vijaykumar, M. Standardization of nutrients and growth regulators to reduce pre blooming period and to promote growth and flowering in Anthurium (*Anthurium andreanum*) under protected shade net house. *South Indian Hort*.2001; 49 (Special) : 323-325.
10. Gurjar, R. A., Dhaduk, B. K., Chawala, S. L. and Singh, A. Standardization of foliar nutrients (NPK) spray in Anthurium cv. Flame. *Indian Journal of Horticultur*. 2012; 69 (3): 390-394.
11. Jadhav, G., Ambad, S. N., Hongal, S. and Hiremath, V. Effect of different levels of fertigation on performance of cultivars of anthurium. *The Asian journal of horticulture*. 2012; 7 (2): 276-280.
12. Meyer, B. S., Banderson, D., Bohning, R. H. and Frantiane, D. G. Introduction to plant physiology. D. Van. Nostrand company, Newyork, 1973, Pp. 193-322.