



Studies on Effect of Different Cutting and Varieties on Growth Parameter of Spinach Beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis* L.)

Shani Kumar ^a, R. B. Ram ^a, Subhash Verma ^{a*},
Ravi Shankar Verma ^a, Braj Kishor ^a, Veersain ^b
and Lav Kumar ^c

^a Department of Horticulture, School of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University) Vidya Vihar, Rae Bareilly Road, Lucknow 226025, U.P., India.

^b Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Modipuram, Meerut, Pin Code-250110, U.P., India.

^c Acharya Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Pin Code-224 229, U.P., India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJPSS/2023/v35i42792

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/96862>

Original Research Article

Received: 19/12/2022

Accepted: 26/02/2023

Published: 03/03/2023

ABSTRACT

During the Rabi season, the Department of Horticulture at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University Lucknow (U.P.) conducted research on the effect of different cuttings and varieties on the Horticulture Research Farm. The experiment was conducted in a FRBD design with 16 treatments and two factor varieties (V₁ Chandrika, V₂ Pusa Jyoti, V₃ All Green, and V₄ Palak Katadar) and treatment (C₀ no cutting, C₁ cutting 1, C₂ cutting 2, and C₃ cutting 3). We found that

*Corresponding author: E-mail: subhashverma0052@gmail.com;

the effect of cutting on vegetative growth parameters, viz., plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, leaf petiole length, and germination percentage, is significant. We found that cutting C₀ had a significant influence on the growth parameters (plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, and petiole length), with the minimum observed at C₃, the maximum germination observed at C₁ as compared to C₂ treatment, and the least germination recorded at C₀ treatment. While plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, leaf width, petiole length, and germination percentage have a greater influence on Pusa jyoti (V₂) than on All Green (V₃), minimums are reported for Chandrika (V₁). Find that combination V₂C₃ getting maximum green yield per unit area and per unit time.

Keywords: Cutting; varieties; spinach beet; experiment; FRBD.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spinach beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis* L.) is one of the most important leafy vegetables in the winter. Indian spinach belongs to the "Chenopodiaceae" family and originated in the Indo-Chinese region. The leafy vegetables have the highest nutritional value than other leafy vegetable Fageria et al. [1]. Spinach beet rich in minerals and hence can be called "mines of minerals." It is one of the most nutritious leafy vegetable crops in tropical and sub-tropical regions [2,3]. Spinach is a rich source of Vitamin A (9770 IU) and Vitamin C (70 mg/100 g). Spinach is high in nutrients. It has 3.4 g of protein, 0.8 g of fat, 380mg of calcium, 30 mg of potassium, and 16.2 mg of iron Singh [4]. Spinach leaves are valued for their medicinal properties and used to treat inflammation, paralysis, headaches, and earaches, as well as spleen and liver diseases [5-9].

The popular spinach beet growing states include Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Gujarat. However, it is not very popular in south India and is primarily used as a pot herb. In Bengal leaves of this crop might have been first used and hence it is known as *B. vulgaris* var. *bengalensis* [10-12].

Spinach Beet is cultivated for fresh, green leaves, which become ready to harvest in about 30 to 35 days from sowing. Most leafy vegetables can be cut multiple times and require a lot of fertilizer to keep up with their fast growth Wang et al. [13]. To increase yield per unit area and per unit time, a farmer found maximum leaves by increasing cutting in a specific variety [14-18]. The goal of our research is to find the best combination of varieties that produce the most cutting in order to maximize yield.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Site

The experiment was conducted on Horticultural Research Farm-1, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, 226 025 (U.P.), during the Rabi season of 2019-20. Weather data were reported by the IISR. The maximum temperature in the summer is (43^oC) and the minimum temperature in the winter is (2^oC). The soil at the experiment field is sandy loam that and slightly alkaline.

2.2 Sampling

Four varieties (Chandrika (V₁), Pusa Jyoti (V₂), All Green (V₃), and Palak Katadar(V₄) and three cuttings (no cutting(C₀), cutting 1(C₁), cutting 2(C₂), and cutting 3(C₃)) in a factorial FRBD design were used for the experiment. With 16 treatments and 3 replications.

2.3 Treatment and Biometric Measure

These treatment combination: zero cutting + Chandrika, zero cutting + Pusa Jyoti, zero cutting + All Green, zero cutting + Palak Katadar, one cutting + Chandrika, one cutting + Pusa Jyoti, one cutting + All Green, one cutting + Palak Katadar, two cutting + Chandrika, two cutting + Pusa Jyoti, two cutting + All Green, two cutting + Palak Katadar, three cutting + Chandrika, three cutting + Pusa Jyoti.

Crops are sown on 10 November 2019 during the Rabi season. Dendrometric data was recorded in growth attributes:- plant height (cm), number of leaves, leaf length (cm), leaf width (cm), leaf petiole length (cm), and germination percentage (%).

2.4 Statistical Analysis

A statistical analysis of data obtained in different sets of experiments was calculated following the standard procedure of Panse and Sukhatme [19].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Effect of Cutting

3.1.1 On growth parameter

Data recorded for growth attributes at regular intervals of 30, 50, and 70 DAS are shown in Table 1. Growth attributes influenced significantly cutting at 70 DAS, viz., plant height, and number of leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole. Maximums of parameters were recorded in the control (plant height (49.11cm), number of leaves (24.33cm), leaf length(12.49cm), width of leaves (7.09cm), and length of petiole(7.09cm) While minimum were reported at growth attributes (plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole) C₃ (three cutting) respectively (18.29 cm), (14.17 cm), (8.78 cm), (4.99 cm), and (4.99 cm) similar result found Singh et al. [20], and Naik et al. [21].

Maximum germination was observed for C₁ (78.87 %) treatment followed by the C₂ (78.04 %) treatment and minimum germination was reported for C₀ (74.96%).

3.2 Effect of Varieties on Growth Parameter

Data recorded for growth attributes at regular intervals of 30, 50, and 70 DAS are shown in Table 1. Varieties also significantly influence

growth attributes viz., plant height, number of leaves, leaf length, width of leaves, and length of petiole, showed that V₂ (32.17 cm) recorded maximum height and minimum height was recorded in variety V₁ (29.13 cm) at 70DAS. The maximum number of leaves per plant was observed for V₂ (19.58) and V₃ (18.33). The minimum was reported in V₁ (16.83) at 70 DAS. The length of leaves V₂ (Pusa joyti 11.31cm) was maximum as and minimum was recorded V₁ (9.75 cm) at 70DAS. The highest width of leaves recorded in V₂ and V₃ (6.05 cm). The minimum was reported in V₁ at 70DAS. The maximum length of petioles was recorded in V₂ (Pusa Jyoti) the minimum recorded in V₁ (Chandrika). While in germination Pusa Jyoti recorded the highest germination and Chandrika V₁ (75.86%) least germination. These results are in concordance with these Singh et al. [20].

3.3 Interactions Effect on Growth Parameters

Combining effect of cutting and varieties at 70DAS on growth attributes plant height (52.14 cm) and minimum C₀V₂ C₂V₁ (17.70 cm). And C₀V₂ had the highest number of leaves per plant (27.67), and C₂V₁, C₃V₁ had the lowest number of leaves (14.000 leaves/plant). C₀V₂ combination maximum length of leaves (14.68 cm) and minimum C₃V₁ (8.58cm). Width of leaves maximum C₀V₃ (7.22 cm) and minimum C₃V₁ (4.80 cm). And in length of petiole maximum C₀V₂(8.03cm) and minimum reported C₃V₁ (4.80 cm). And in case of germination maximum germination C₁V₂ (80.04%) and minimum germination recorded C₀V₁ (72.71 cm) Similar results were also reported by Kasture et al. [22] and Singh et al. [20].

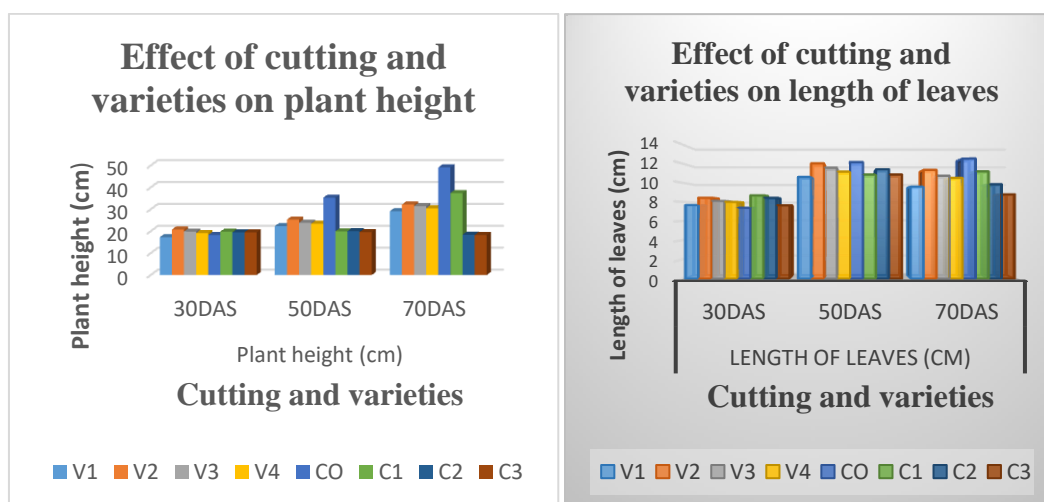


Fig. 1. Showed effect of cutting and varieties on plant height and length of leaves

Table 1. Effect of different cutting and varieties on growth parameter

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of leaves			Length of leaves (cm)		
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS
V ₁ (Chandrika)	17.28	22.32	29.13	10.50	14.17	16.83	7.66	10.59	9.57
V ₂ (Pusa Jyoti)	20.78	25.29	32.17	12.17	17.25	19.58	8.42	11.99	11.31
V ₃ (All Green)	19.85	23.86	31.44	11.58	16.00	18.33	8.09	11.54	10.71
V ₄ (Palak Katadar)	19.14	23.42	30.46	11.00	15.67	17.83	7.99	11.13	10.49
SEm(±)	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.19
CD at 5%	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.55	0.56
Cutting									
C ₀ (No Cutting)	18.25	35.30	49.11	10.67	18.92	24.33	7.39	12.13	12.49
C ₁ (One Cutting)	19.84	19.95	37.41	11.83	14.33	19.83	8.68	10.83	11.16
C ₂ (Two Cutting)	19.45	20.05	18.38	11.67	15.00	14.25	8.43	11.38	9.82
C ₃ (Three Cutting)	19.48	19.60	18.29	11.08	14.83	14.17	7.65	10.83	8.78
SEm(±)	0.23	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.19
CD at 5%	0.68	0.46	0.54	0.73	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.55	0.56

Table 2. Effect of different cutting and varieties on growth parameter

Treatments	Width of leaves (cm)			leaf petiole length (cm)			Germination (%)
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	
V ₁ (Chandrika)	5.16	5.50	5.49	5.30	6.24	5.49	75.86
V ₂ (Pusa Jyoti)	5.82	6.57	6.51	6.38	7.30	6.51	78.49
V ₃ (All Green)	5.47	6.32	6.05	6.03	6.83	6.05	77.41
V ₄ (Palak Katadar)	5.35	6.16	5.85	5.72	6.54	5.85	76.73
SEm(±)	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.36	0.17
CD at 5%	0.40	0.54	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.50
Cutting							
C ₀ (No Cutting)	4.70	6.61	7.09	4.67	7.40	7.09	74.96
C ₁ (One Cutting)	5.81	5.76	6.21	6.84	6.16	6.21	78.87
C ₂ (Two Cutting)	5.73	6.53	5.59	6.12	7.20	5.59	78.04
C ₃ (Three Cutting)	5.57	5.64	4.99	5.80	6.15	4.99	76.62
SEm(±)	0.14	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.16	0.36	0.17
CD at 5%	0.40	0.54	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.53	0.50

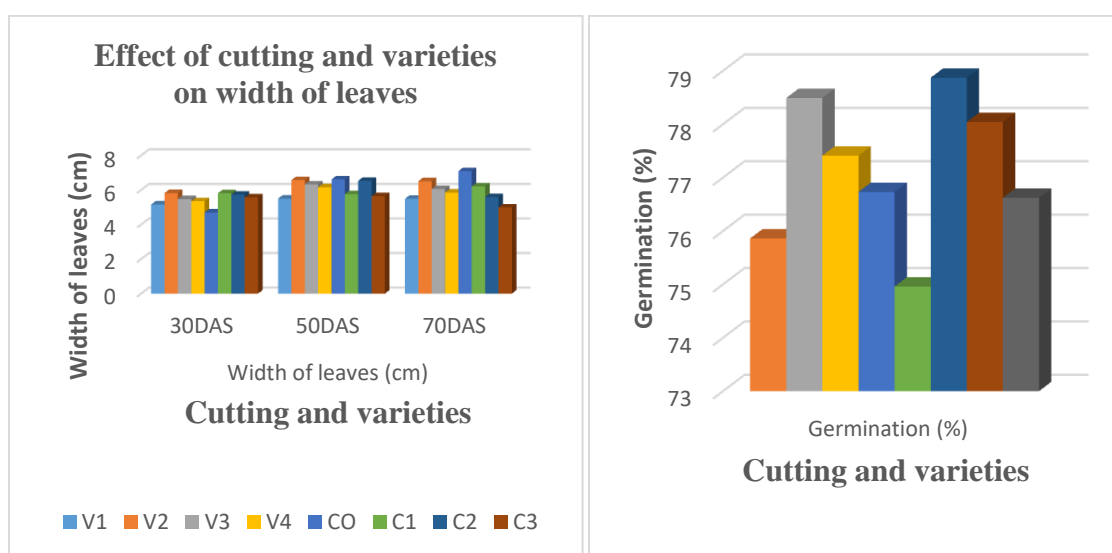


Fig. 2. Showed effect of cutting and varieties on width of leaves and germination (%)

Table 3. Interaction effect different cutting and varieties on growth of palak

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Number of leaves			Length of leaves (cm)		
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS
C ₀ V ₁ Zero cutting + Chandrika	14.04	32.29	44.09	8.67	14.33	19.33	6.83	10.86	9.89
C ₀ V ₂ Zero cutting + Pusa Jyoti	21.39	37.77	52.14	11.67	22.67	27.67	7.75	13.01	14.68
C ₀ V ₃ Zero cutting + All Green	19.60	36.02	51.71	11.33	19.67	25.33	7.53	12.35	13.06
C ₀ V ₄ Zero cutting + Palak Katadar	17.98	35.12	48.51	11.00	19.00	25.00	7.46	12.30	12.34
C ₁ V ₁ One cutting + Chandrika	17.97	19.03	36.84	11.67	14.00	20.00	8.26	10.06	10.83
C ₁ V ₂ One cutting + Pusa Jyoti	21.28	21.01	38.25	12.33	14.67	20.33	9.23	11.69	11.58
C ₁ V ₃ One cutting + All Green	20.33	20.10	37.56	12.00	14.33	19.67	8.68	11.39	11.15
C ₁ V ₄ One cutting + Palak Katadar	19.78	19.65	37.01	11.33	14.33	19.33	8.57	10.19	11.09
C ₂ V ₁ Two cutting + Chandrika	18.29	19.12	17.70	10.67	14.33	14.00	8.24	10.93	9.68
C ₂ V ₂ Two cutting + Pusa Jyoti	20.38	21.39	19.13	12.67	16.00	15.33	8.85	11.78	9.92
C ₂ V ₃ Two cutting + All Green	19.85	20.03	18.37	12.00	15.00	14.00	8.34	11.60	9.82
C ₂ V ₄ Two cutting + Palak Katadar	19.29	19.64	18.33	11.33	14.67	13.67	8.29	11.22	9.87
C ₃ V ₁ Three cutting + Chandrika	18.85	18.85	17.88	11.00	14.00	14.00	7.31	10.49	8.58
C ₃ V ₂ Three cutting + Pusa Jyoti	20.06	21.00	19.16	12.00	15.67	15.00	7.86	11.18	9.06
C ₃ V ₃ Three cutting + All Green	19.61	19.29	18.13	11.00	15.00	14.33	7.76	10.84	8.82
C ₃ V ₄ Three cutting + Palak Katadar	19.41	19.26	18.00	10.33	14.67	13.33	7.66	10.80	8.65
SEm(±)	0.46	0.32	0.37	0.50	0.39	0.42	0.29	0.38	0.39
CD at 5%	1.35	0.93	1.08	NS	1.12	NS	NS	NS	1.12

Table 4. Interaction effect different cutting and varieties on growth of palak

Treatments	Width of leaves (cm)			leaf petiole length (cm)			Germination (%)
	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	30DAS	50DAS	70DAS	
C ₀ V ₁ Zero cutting + Chandrika	4.32	5.81	6.28	3.71	6.59	6.28	72.71
C ₀ V ₂ Zero cutting + Pusa Jyoti	4.95	7.06	8.03	5.24	8.19	8.03	72.27
C ₀ V ₃ Zero cutting + All Green	4.81	6.89	7.22	5.18	7.52	7.22	75.45
C ₀ V ₄ Zero cutting + Palak Katadar	4.72	6.68	6.83	4.56	7.29	6.83	75.41
C ₁ V ₁ One cutting + Chandrika	5.62	5.23	5.55	6.09	5.92	5.55	78.14
C ₁ V ₂ One cutting + Pusa Jyoti	6.41	6.15	6.82	7.38	6.46	6.82	80.04
C ₁ V ₃ One cutting + All Green	5.67	5.95	6.32	7.06	6.22	6.32	79.04
C ₁ V ₄ One cutting + Palak Katadar	5.55	5.72	6.16	6.85	6.03	6.16	78.23
C ₂ V ₁ Two cutting + Chandrika	5.25	5.78	5.31	5.67	6.69	5.31	77.06
C ₂ V ₂ Two cutting + Pusa Jyoti	6.25	7.08	5.93	6.66	7.98	5.93	79.31
C ₂ V ₃ Two cutting + All Green	5.79	6.66	5.59	6.26	7.22	5.59	78.15
C ₂ V ₄ Two cutting + Palak Katadar	5.61	6.61	5.54	5.88	6.90	5.54	77.64
C ₃ V ₁ Three cutting + Chandrika	5.47	5.15	4.80	5.74	5.76	4.80	75.53
C ₃ V ₂ Three cutting + Pusa Jyoti	5.68	5.98	5.25	6.25	6.56	5.25	78.32
C ₃ V ₃ Three cutting + All Green	5.62	5.78	5.05	5.62	6.37	5.05	77.01
C ₃ V ₄ Three cutting + Palak Katadar	5.51	5.63	4.87	5.57	5.92	4.87	75.64
SEm(±)	0.28	0.38	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.35
CD at 5%	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	1.01

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion for getting maximum green yield of Palak var. Pusa Jyoti at three leaf cutting is better means V₂C₃ combination for production per unit area and per unit time.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Fageria MS, Choudhary BR, Dhaka RS. Vegetable crops production technology text book Kalyani Publication. 2022;2.
2. Lal S, Pandey U C, Pandita M L and Singh K. Effect of nitrogen and cuttings on seed yield of *Beta vulgaris*. Seed Research. 1979;8(2):136–40.
3. Sinha SK, Singh JN, Jha BN, Mishra M. Influence of nitrogen and cutting on seed production of Palak Seed Res. 1985;13(2):73-77.
4. Singh D. Vegetable science published by new Vishal publication New Delhi reprint; 2019.
5. Gautam A, Ram RB. Effect of organic manures and number of cuttings on growth, yield and quality of Indian spinach. The Pharma Innovation Journal 2022;SP-11(9):1812-1816.
6. Waseem K, Nadeem MA. Enhancement of spinach production by varying sowing dates, row spacing and frequency of cuttings. Online Journal of Biological Science. 2001;1(10):902-904.
7. Thakral KK, Singh GR, Pandey UC, Srivastava VK. Effect of nitrogen levels and cutting on the production of green leaves and seed yield of coriander cv. Natural selection. Haryana Agr. Univ. J. Res. 1991;22:35-9.
8. Singh R, Bassi G, Sing D. Influence of sowing time and leaf cuttings on the seed yield and quality components of palak (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*). Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2013; 83(4):410.
9. Bradley GA, Sistrunk WA, Loadenslages MA, Cash JA .Effect of close spacing on spinach yield. Arkansas farm J. 1971;20(4):7(Hort. Abstr., 42:58-25).
10. Baboo R. Effect of cutting management, nitrogen and phosphorus on growth and yield of fenugreek. Annals Agric. Res. 1997;18(3):380-382.
11. Bhore MR, Prabhu T, Sajindranath AK. Effect of sowing dates and nitrogen levels on growth, leaf yield and quality of palak. Indian Journal of Horticulture. 2000;53(1-6):340-4.
12. Gill BS, Randhawa GS, Saini SS. Effect of sowing dates and herb-cutting management on growth and yield of fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*). Indian Journal of Agronomy. 2001;46(2):364-7.
13. Wang Z, Li S. Effects of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilization on plant growth and nitrate accumulation in vegetables. Journal of plant nutrition. 2004;27(3):539-56.
14. Dadiga A, Kadwey S. and Parjapati, S. Influences of organic and inorganic source of nutrients on growth, yield attributed traits and yield economic of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) CVJD-1. J. Agri. Res. 2015;46(6):577-80.
15. Nayak PK, Maji S. Response of nutrient and cutting management for quality and green yield of Palak (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*). Journal of Crop and Weed. 2018;14(1):126-9.
16. Singh R, Bassi G, Sing D. Influence of sowing time and leaf cuttings on the seed yield and quality components of palak (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*). Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences. 2013; 83(4):410.
17. Sarkar RK, Jana JC, Datta S. Effect of cutting frequencies and nitrogen levels on growth, green and seed yield and quality of water spinach (*Ipomoea reptans* Poir.). Journal of Applied and Natural Science. 2014;6(2):545-51.
18. Singh GP, et al. Effect of different levels of nitrogen and cutting on growth, leaf yield and quality of spinach beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*) cv. All Green European J. Biotechnol. BioSci. 2015;6: 38-42.
19. Panse VC, Sukhatme,PV. Statistical methods for agricultural workers. ICAR Publications, New Delhi 1985.
20. Singh GP, Meena ML, Prakash J. Effect of different levels of nitrogen and cutting on growth, leaf yield and quality of spinach

- beet (*Beta vulgaris* var. *bengalensis*) cv. All Green European J. Biotechnol. Bio Sci. 2015;6:38-42.
21. Naik DM, Patil SB, Jature, Shinde SJ. Effect of sowing dates number of leaf cutting on growth and yield of palk (*Beta vulgaris* L.). Asian J. Hort. 2010; 4(2):377-79.
22. Kasture VM, Chauhan PS, Patil VN, Shivankar RS, Rathod RR. Effect of cuttings on seed yield and quality of Indian spinach. Bioved. 2002;13(1/2):109-11.

© 2023 Kumar et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/96862>