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STUDIES ON THE COMPERATIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF PLANTING MATERIALS ON THE YIELD OF PEPPER

Selection of proper planting materials lays the foundation for success since it exercises a great influence on the plant growth and ultimately on the yield. Different planting materials are commonly used for raising pepper vines and running shoots are mostly used for propagation (Sayeed 1963). The present study was undertaken to compare the performance of different planting materials on the yield of pepper.

The investigations were carried out at the District Agricultural Farm, Neriampalam, under the scheme for Research on Pepper. Three kinds of planting materials such as rooted vines of running shoots (T_1), hanging shoots (T_2) and lateral shoots or branches (T_3) were tried. All the three kinds were raised from the variety 'Karimunda' popularly grown in the southern and central regions of Kerala. The planting was done in the year 1967 with a spacing of 3×3 metres.

The experiment was laid out in Randomised Block Design with eight replications. Each plot comprised of four observational vines excluding border rows. The yield data were recorded from individual plants for five years since 1971, when uniform bearing was observed. The mean yields in kilograms per plot for five years due to treatments are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Mean yield of pepper (kg/plot.) raised from different kinds of planting materials

Treatments	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Mean
	6.546	8.220	6.792	5.738	12.419	7.943
	4.396	5.346	5.904	9.173	7.175	6.400
T_1	7.925	9.904	10.888	6.513	14.738	9.994
Significance (C. D. (5%))	N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	N. S.	S. 4.575	S. 2.006

The mean yields for the first four years did not reveal significant difference due to the three types of planting materials. The analysis of the data for the fifth year and the pooled analysis for the entire period indicated that the treatments were giving significantly different yields. The data showed that the vines raised from lateral branches were most suitable for planting since it produced highest yield followed by the vines from running shoots. Vines from hanging shoots gave the minimum yield.

However it may be pointed out that the availability of cuttings from lateral shoots is comparatively low and hence running shoots have to be relied upon for large scale production of planting materials.

സംഗ്രഹം

ഈ പരീക്ഷണത്തിൽ കരുമുളകു ചെടിയുടെ വിവിധഭാഗങ്ങളും നട്ടുവളർത്തിയ കൊടിയുടെ ഉൽപാദനത്തോടു നിരീക്ഷിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. നേര്യമംഗലം കരുമുളകു ഗവേഷണ പദ്ധതിയുടെ കീഴിൽ അഞ്ചു വർഷം (1971 - 1975 വരെ) തുടർച്ചയായി നടത്തിയ പരീക്ഷണങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും തലവള്ളി മുറിച്ചു $ro^{\wedge}anonnosnrD^0$ കരുമുളകിന്റെ ഉൽപാദനശേഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു സഹായകമെന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഉൽപാദനശേഷിയിൽ തൊട്ടടുത്ത സ്ഥാനം ചുവട്ടിൽ നിന്നും മുളച്ചുവരുന്ന വള്ളി നട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ കൊടികൾക്കായിരുന്നു. ഏല്പായിനും കൊടികളിലും തലവള്ളികൾ ധാരാളമുണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രവണതയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ വൻതോതിൽ കരുമുളകു കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു ചുവട്ടിൽനിന്നും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന വള്ളികളെ ആശ്രയിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

REFERENCE

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