



Evaluation of Banana Genotypes Under Northern Dry Zone Of Karnataka For Yield And Returns

B. S. Sagar, B. Raju and B. R. Sahithya

Department of Fruit science, College of Horticulture Bagalkot, University of Horticultural Sciences

Bagalkot, 587-104 (Karnataka)

Email: sagar99022@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Banana is the best-known tropical fruit. It is one of the economically important fruit crops grown in Karnataka in both homestead and commercial farms. The present study was undertaken to find the best banana genotype for northern dry zone of Karnataka with respect to yield and the economics. The study was undertaken with twenty three genotypes. Among which, the genotype Hanuman recorded the maximum bunch weight (38.77 kg) and yield (43.07 t ha⁻¹) with the highest B:C ratio of 3.60:1. The genotype mitli performed poor with the minimum bunch weight (3.46 kg) and the lowest yield (3.84 tha⁻¹). The minimum benefit cost ratio was reported in balbisiana genotype (-0.72:1). Among the genotypes evaluated, the genotype hanuman was found the best with respect to yield and economics under Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka.

KEY WORDS: Evaluation, Genotypes, Northern Dry zone

Received 01.02.2017

Revised 15.03.2017

Accepted 28.04.2017

INTRODUCTION

Banana (*Musa. spp*) belongs to the family Musaceae. It is the largest produced and consumed amongst all fruit cultivated in India. It is a crop of subsistence being cultivated from pre historic time in India with great socio-economic significance and is grown in all tropical regions. It provides well balanced diet to millions of people around the globe and also contributes to livelihood through crop production, processing [8-12] and thus plays a key role in the economy of many developing countries. There is no other fruit in the world, which surpasses banana and plantains either in production tonnage or in trade volume in fresh form [1, 5]. Banana is delicious fruit crop grown widely all over Karnataka and most important fruit in the country from the stand point of food value and availability throughout the year. In Karnataka banana is the only fruit crop, which is available throughout the year and consumption rate is also higher than any other fruits. Yield evaluation is important to find a high yielding variety at a particular region. Yield estimation trials provide yield estimates for each genotype in each environment. A large number of banana cultivars are grown in North Karnataka. Though, North Karnataka is having congenial condition for commercial cultivation of banana, the average yield and benefit obtained is not satisfactory compared to many other regions. This might be due to improper selection of high yielding varieties and lack of systematic management practices or good management practices. Farmers give importance finally towards the yield and benefit. Hence, an investigation was undertaken to identify the high yielding genotype with good benefit cost ratio under northern dry zone of Karnataka.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study was carried out to at Sector-70 (Fruit orchard), Karnataka during 2012-2014 with twenty three genotypes viz., Karibale, Kayipallebale, Rajapuri, Red banana, Rasabale, Elakkibale, Kanayibanasi, Mitli, Bargibale, Balbisiana, Pisanglilin, FHIA-3, Lalchakrakeli, Basrai Dwarf, Monthon, Robusta, Kadali, YangaviKM-5, Sakkarebale, Karpuravalli, Poovan, Pisangawak and Hanuman. Bagalkot is located in Northern Dry Zone (Zone-3) of Karnataka State at 16°10' North latitude, 75°42' East longitudes and at an altitude of 542.0m above the mean sea level. Bagalkot which comes under zone-3 of region-2 among the agro climatic zone of Karnataka has benefited by both South-West and North-East Monsoons. Individual

genotype was taken as a treatment which was replicated thrice and three plants were taken for observation in each replication. The observations on yield parameters of different genotypes were recorded after harvesting the crop. Banana bunches were harvested with a curved knife when fingers were fully developed and devoid of any ridges on its surface and fingers started to change their color from dark green to light green. The weight of bunch was recorded after harvest and expressed in kilogram. The yield was calculated by multiplying the yield per plant with the total number of plants per hectare and expressed in tonnes per hectare. The objective is to work out the benefit cost ratio for different genotypes based on the expenditure incurred and market price of the particular genotype .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Yield

Table 1. shows that the maximum bunch weight per plant (38.77 kg) was recorded in the genotype Hanuman and the minimum was recorded in Mitli (3.46 kg). The increase in bunch weight could be the result of an increase in bunch size. bigger finger size can be a major factor contributing to the bunch weight. The bunch weight was significantly contributed by palnt girth, number of leaves per plant, finger length, number of fingers per hand, number of hands per bunch and number of fingers per bunch as accordance with Deshmukh *et al.* [3] recorded the maximum bunch weight in Acuminate group. Similar findings were obtained by Biswal *et al.* [2] and Devi *et al.* [4].

The highest estimated yield per hectare was (43.07 tha⁻¹) recorded in the genotype Hanuman. Whereas, the lowest yield per hectare was (3.84 tha⁻¹) recorded in genotype the Mitli. Number of fingers per bunch, finger weight, compactness of bunch leads to increase the yield and also improvement in yield was due to its genetically characters. In general Hanuman genotype belongs to the *acuminata* (AAA) group. Similar findings were obtained by Deshmukh *et al.* [3], Medhi [7] and Gaidashova *et al.* [6].

Table 1: Performance of banana genotypes in respect of yield

Treatments	Yield	
	Bunch yield/ plant (Kg)	Yield (t/ ha)
T ₁ - Karibale (AAA)	10.04	11.09
T ₂ - Kayipalle bale (ABB)	9.42	10.46
T ₃ - Rajapuri (AAB)	9.39	10.43
T ₄ - Red banana(AAA)	8.31	9.26
T ₅ - Rasabale (AAB)	7.37	8.19
T ₆ - Elakkibale (AB)	11.97	13.29
T ₇ - Kanayibanasi (AAA)	12.13	13.47
T ₈ - Mitli (AB)	3.46	3.84
T ₉ - Bargibale (AAB)	17.10	18.99
T ₁₀ - Balbisiana (BB)	6.90	7.66
T ₁₁ - Pisanglilin (AA)	7.36	8.17
T ₁₂ - FHIA 3 (AABB)	22.93	25.47
T ₁₃ - Lalchakrakeli (AAA)	22.02	24.46
T ₁₄ - Basrai Dwarf (AAA)	20.50	22.77
T ₁₅ - Monthon (ABB)	17.27	19.18
T ₁₆ - Robusta (AAA)	17.89	19.88
T ₁₇ - Kadali (AA)	14.42	16.02
T ₁₈ - Yangavi KM -5 (AAA)	15.60	17.16
T ₁₉ - Sakkarebale (AB)	10.79	11.98
T ₂₀ - Karpuravalli (AAB)	13.54	15.04
T ₂₁ - Poovan (AAB)	11.54	12.81
T ₂₂ - Pisangawak (ABB)	11.29	12.53
T ₂₃ - Hanuman (AAA)	38.77	43.07
F- test	**	**
SEm ±	1.03	1.16
CD (0.05)	2.97	3.32

* - Significant at 0.05 % ** - Significant at 0.01 % and 0.05 %

Table 2. represents the economics of banana genotypes. The maximum benefit cost ratio of 3.60:1 was recorded from the genotype Hanuman followed by Lalchakrakeli (1.67:1), Basrai Dwarf (1.28:1), Robusta (1.05) and FHIA 3 (1.04:1). Though, Elakkibale recorded two times lesser yield than Hanuman and one time less than FHIA-3, due to consumer's preference and higher price in the market, it showed second highest benefit cost ratio . Whereas, the minimum (-0.72:1) benefit cost ratio observed in Balbisiana and Mitli (-0.68:1). Negative values indicate that genotype like balbisiana is not preferred by consumers and

they have no market in Northern Karnataka compared to dessert type *acuminata* genotypes. But cooking varieties can't be neglected as they have good market in other states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Table- 2: Performance of banana genotypes in respect of yield and returns

Treatments	Yield (t/ ha)	Total Cost/ha (Rs.)	Gross Income/ha (Rs.)	Net Income/ha (Rs.)	Benefit Cost ratio
T ₁ -Pisanglilin (AA)	8.17	108626	98112	-10514	-0.09:1
T ₂ -Kadali (AA)	16.02	112126	176220	64094	0.57:1
T ₃ - Elakkibale (AB)	13.29	111126	332466	221340	1.99:1
T ₄ - Mitli (AB)	3.84	108626	34596	-74030	-0.68:1
T ₅ - Sakkarebale (AB)	11.98	109626	131864	22238	0.20:1
T ₆ -Balbisiana (BB)	7.66	112126	30660	-81466	-0.72:1
T ₇ -Karibale (AAA)	11.09	109626	122694	13067	0.11:1
T ₈ -Kanayibanasi (AAA)	13.47	111126	134760	23634	0.21:1
T ₉ - Red banana (AAA)	9.26	112126	166176	54050	0.48:1
T ₁₀ -Lalchakrakeli (AAA)	24.46	109626	293570	183944	1.67:1
T ₁₁ -Basrai Dwarf (AAA)	22.77	109626	250530	140904	1.28:1
T ₁₂ -Robusta (AAA)	19.88	111126	178882	67756	1.05:1
T ₁₃ -Yangavi KM -5 (AAA)	17.16	111126	155984	44858	0.55:1
T ₁₄ - Hanuman (AAA)	43.07	112126	516881	404755	3.60:1
T ₁₅ -Karpuravalli (AAB)	15.04	112126	150429	38303	0.34:1
T ₁₆ - Poovan (AAB)	12.81	112126	153851	41725	0.03:1
T ₁₇ - Rasabale (AAB)	8.19	111126	90068	-21058	-0.18:1
T ₁₈ -Rajapuri (AAB)	10.43	109626	125184	15557	0.14:1
T ₁₉ -Bargibale (AAB)	18.99	109626	208979	99353	0.90:1
T ₂₀ -Monthon (ABB)	19.18	109626	172682	63056	0.57:1
T ₂₁ - Pisangawak (ABB)	12.53	109626	137973	28347	0.25:1
T ₂₂ - Kayipallebale (ABB)	10.46	109626	94190	-15435	-0.14:1
T ₂₃ -FHIA 3 (AABB)	25.47	112126	229277	117151	1.04:1

Inputs incurred during the cultivation of different banana genotypes is calculated upto bunch harvesting stage and divided in three seasons

1. Inputs incurred for early season banana genotypes

No.	Materials/works	Per hectare (1,100 pl.)
I	Inputs	
1.	Ploughing tractor rent and leveling	3,000
2.	Suckers @ Rs 3 each	3,333
3.	Irrigation/water charges	6,000
II	Nutrition	
1.	FYM-35 tonnes @ Rs 1,570 for 1t	55,000
2.	Urea-200 kg/ha (Rs 5.4/kg)	1,065
3.	Single Super Phosphate- 120 kg /ha (Rs 7.6/kg)	918.3
4.	Murate of Potash- 250 kg/ha (Rs 23.8/kg)	5,951
III	Interculture operations	
1.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
2.	Staking/propping poles	1,000
3.	Plant protection	1,500
IV	Labour charges	
1.	Digging of pits (Rs 500/100 pits)	5,555
2.	Filling the pits and planting the suckers (Rs 100/man day)	2,000
3.	Fertilizer application 5 labour (Rs 140 each)	1,800
4.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
5.	Irrigation 1labour	3,000
6.	Staking/propping - (2 laoburs/ha)	1,000
7.	Plant protection measures - (1 labour)	1,000
8.	Harvesting and mattocking - (5 labours/ha)	1,500
9.	Watchman (2 months)	3,000
10.	Misc. expenses	2,000
	Total Rs.	1,08,626

2. Inputs incurred for mid season banana genotypes

No.	Materials/works	Per hectare (1,111 pl.)
I Inputs		
1.	Ploughing tractor rent and leveling	3,000
2.	Suckers @ Rs 3 each	3,333
3.	Irrigation/water charges	6,000
II Nutrition		
1.	FYM-35 tonnes @ Rs 1,570 for 1t	55,000
2.	Urea-200 kg/ha (Rs 5.4/kg)	1,065
3.	Single Super Phosphate- 120 kg /ha (Rs 7.6/kg)	918.3
	Murate of Potash- 250 kg/ha (Rs 23.8/kg)	5,951
III Interculture operations		
1.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
2.	Staking/propping poles	1,000
3.	Plant protection	1,500
IV Labour charges		
1.	Digging of pits (Rs 500/100 pits)	5,555
2.	Filling the pits and planting the suckers (Rs 100/man day)	2,000
3.	Fertilizer application 5labour (Rs 140 each)	1,800
4.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
5.	Irrigation 1labour	3,000
6.	Staking/propping - (2 laoburs/ha)	1,000
7.	Plant protection measures - (1 labour)	1,000
8.	Harvesting and mattocking - (5 labours/ha)	1,500
9.	Watchman (3 months)	4,000
10.	Misc. expenses	2,000
Total Rs		1,09,626

3. Inputs incurred for late season banana genotypes

No.	Materials/works	Per hectare (1,111 pl.)
I Inputs		
1.	Ploughing tractor rent and leveling	3,000
2.	Suckers @ Rs 3 each	3,333
3.	Irrigation/water charges	6,500
II Nutrition		
1.	FYM-35 tonnes @ Rs 1,570 for one tone	55,000
2.	Urea-200 kg/ha (Rs 5.4/kg)	1,065
3.	Single Super Phosphate- 120 kg /ha (Rs 7.6/kg)	918.3
4.	Murate of Potash- 250 kg/ha (Rs 23.8/kg)	5,951
III Interculture operations		
1.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
2.	Staking/propping poles	1,000
3.	Plant protection	1,500
IV Labour charges		
1.	Digging of pits (Rs 500/100 pits)	5,555
2.	Filling the pits and planting the suckers (Rs 100/man day)	2,000
3.	Fertilizer application 5labour (Rs 140 each)	1,800
4.	Earthing up, weeding, desuckering	5,000
5.	Irrigation 1labour	3,500
6.	Staking/propping - (2 laoburs/ha)	1,000
7.	Plant protection measures - (1 labour)	1,000
8.	Harvesting and mattocking - (5 labours/ha)	1,500
9.	Watchman (4 months)	5,000
10.	Misc. expenses	2,000
Total Rs		1,11,626

CONCLUSION

Total cost per hectare (Rs) varied according to the genotypes based on their crop duration. The genotypes with less crop duration consumed less inputs like irrigation water and labour cost and finally less cost

per hectare but the total cost was maximum for the genotypes with more crop duration. Among the genotypes evaluated the genotype Hanuman was found the best in terms of bunch weight, total yield per hectare and the maximum benefit cost ratio. Hence, this genotype can be commercialised under Northern Dry Zone of Karnataka.

REFERENCES

1. Ara, N., Basher, M. K. and Hossain, M. F.: (2011). Growth, yield and quality of banana (*Musa sapientum*) influenced by different banana varieties/lines and planting time. *Trop. Agric. Research & Extension*, **14**.
2. Biswal, M. K., Lenka, P. C. and Dash, D. K.: (2004). Evaluation of culinary banana genotypes. *Orissa J. Hort.*, **32** : 63-65.
3. Deshmukh, S. S., Badgujar, C. D. and Dusane, S. M. (2004): Growth analysis of introduced banana varieties under Jalgaon condition. *Agric. Sci. Digest*, **23** : 233-234.
4. Devi, P. S., Thangam, M., Ladaniya, M. S. and Korikanthimath, V. S.: (2011). Evaluation of local banana cultivars under coconut shade in Goa. *J. Biol. Chem. Research*, **28**: 63-76.
5. FAO.: Trade Year Book, (1985). Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, **39**: 133-196.
6. Gaidashova, S.V., Karemera, F. and Karamura, E. B.: (2008). Agronomic performance of introduced banana varieties in lowlands of Rwanda (Uganda). *African Crop Sci. J.*, **16** : 9 -16.
7. Medhi, G.: (1994). Performance of some cultivars of banana in Assam. *Haryana J. Hort. Sci.*, **23**: 181-185.
8. Mustafa, M.M.: (1998). Effect of spacing and nitrogen on growth, fruit and yield of Robusta banana grown under rainfed conditions. *South Indian Hort.*, (3695): 228-231.
9. Njuguna, J., Nguthi, F., Wepukhulu, S., Wambugu, F., Gitau, D., Karuoya, M. and Karamura, D.: (2008). Introduction and evaluation of improved banana cultivars for agronomic and yield characteristics in Kenya. *African Crop Sci. J.*, **16** : 35 – 40.
10. Oliveira, E., De, S. S., Passos, A. R., Donato, S. L. R., Salomao, L. C. C., Pereira, L. V., Rodrigues, M. G. V., Neto, F. P. and Lima, M. B.: (2003). Evaluation of banana genotypes in different environments. *J. Ciencia Agrotecnologica*, **27** : 737-748 (2003).
11. Sarma, A. K. and Roy, A. R.: (1972). Fertilizer-cum-spacing trial on banana (*Musa paradisiaca* L.). *Ind. J. Agric. Sci.*, **41**: 493-496.
12. Syamal, M. M. and Mishra, K. A.: (1989). Studies on some dessert banana (*Musa Sapientum* L.) cultivars. *Ind. J. Hort.*, **46**: 316-318.

CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

B. S. Sagar, B. Raju And B. R. Sahithya. Evaluation Of Banana Genotypes Under Northern Dry Zone Of Karnataka For Yield And Returns. *Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci.*, Vol 6[6] May 2017: 01-05