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Article

Combined Effects of Fertilizer, Irrigation, and Paclobutrazol on Yield and Fruit Quality of Mango

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Abstract: Combinations of fertilizer rates, foliar N sprays, irrigation practices, and paclobutrazol were studied to determine how much they could alter and/or improve mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) growth, flowering, and yield. Two treatment combinations derived from several years of prior studies of individual practices were compared: one combination was comprised of the best (BT) individual practices from the prior studies and included three applications of fertilizer, a 4% KNO₃ spray application before flowering, paclobutrazol at 7.5 g/L, and weekly irrigation, and the other combination was comprised of the next best (NB) individual practices including two applications of the same amount of fertilizer, a 4% urea spray before flowering, paclobutrazol at 10.0 g/L, and biweekly irrigation. Both combinations significantly reduced terminal shoot growth and leaves per terminal shoot, advanced the date of flowering and harvest, increased panicle number, length and secondary branching, increased fruit set, fruit number at harvest, fruit size, and yield, with BT producing larger fruit and a greater yield than NB. Although both combinations produced fruit with higher quality than the control, the BT combination produced fruit with the higher total soluble solids, reducing, non-reducing, and total sugar content, and vitamin C content than the NB combination. Both BT and NB combinations of the optimums identified in the prior studies were successful at advancing bloom and harvest and increasing yield more than any of the optimum individual components alone, by 14-fold more than untreated trees for the BT combination, suggesting there were additive, if not synergistic, effects on mango. Further studies are warranted to assess the sustainability of these effects over longer periods of time, and to ascertain if the effects occur across mango cultivars and production environments.

Keywords: paclobutrazol; soil drenching; panicle emergence; flowering; peel–pulp ratio

1. Introduction

Mango (*Mangifera indica* L.) is a delicious fruit which belongs to the family Anacardiaceae. The principal mango producing countries are India, China, Thailand, Indonesia, and Pakistan [1]. In Bangladesh, which ranks ninth, about 242,605 tons of fruit are produced from an area of 51,012 ha, with an average yield of 4.75 tons per ha [2], although it falls short of fulfilling national demand. Irregular flowering, low fruit set, as well as fruit retention leading to low yield, fruit of poor quality, and a short harvest period are the main hindrances to increasing mango availability. Optimizing and integrating various key management practices such as fertilizer application, irrigation, foliar sprays of KNO₃ or urea, and soil drench application of paclobutrazol might extend the availability period and increase yield and quality. Many mango growers in Bangladesh do not employ these management

practices on an annual basis, or have few guidelines for optimizing them, and need a set of recommendations to increase and sustain production.

Yearly soil application of N, P, and K has markedly increased the number of mango fruit per plant, fruit weight, yield, and fruit quality [3–7]. Effective rates of N, P and K have ranged from 0.4 to 0.8 kg per tree. Foliar KNO_3 applications have also advanced flowering and harvest date, increased yield, and reduced alternate bearing in mango [8,9]. Maximum yield was found by foliar urea application [10]. Potassium nitrate, especially in combination with urea, produced good results on flowering and yield parameters [11]. Irrigation of mango trees can be beneficial, as it has been shown to reduce fruit drop resulting in satisfactory production [12]. However, in Bangladesh, bearing trees are often irrigated only after fruit set and thereafter at fortnight intervals, but not all growers practice this.

Soil application of the growth retardant paclobutrazol was reported to reduce tree growth and induce precocious flowering, fruit set, fruit retention, and increase yield in bearing mango trees [13,14]. In addition, improvements in fruit quality parameters, such as ascorbic acid, total sugar, reducing sugar, and total soluble solids content, have also been observed [14–17].

A series of studies assessing strategies of soil and foliar fertilization, irrigation, and soil application of paclobutrazol were carried out to identify the best treatments for optimizing mango yield, fruit quality, and harvest period, and to be used to develop management recommendations. Cow manure, widely available to mango growers in Bangladesh, was studied as a soil fertilizer. It comprised 13.8 g N/kg, 3.2 g P/kg, 0.36 g K/kg, 0.13 g S/kg, and 0.02 g Zn/kg, and was applied at 12.5 to 37.5 kg per tree in 1, 2, or 3 separate installments over several months [18]. The highest rate, split into three applications, produced the highest number of fruit, total yield, and fruit quality, and delayed the start of harvest by 11 days. To determine if foliar nutrient application was beneficial, KNO_3 at 4%, 6% and 8% (w/v), and urea at 2% and 4% (w/v), were applied before flowering on 15 November 2007. KNO_3 at 4% exhibited the highest yield, and fruit vitamin C and total soluble solids (TSS) content, followed by urea at 4% [19], with both advancing the start of harvest by 5 days. Regular irrigation starting at fruit set prevented fruit drop and improved fruit in size and quality [20]. To determine which irrigation strategies had significant impacts on fruit yield and quality, trees were irrigated on 15 October and 15 November 2007 and then from fruit set to maturity at 7, 14, or 21 day intervals versus no irrigation. Plants irrigated twice on 15 October and 15 November 2007 and then from fruit set to maturity at 7 and 14 day intervals produced about two-fold higher yields (22.2 and 21.6 kg/plant, respectively) and the best quality [21], and delayed the start of harvest by 7 days. Paclobutrazol applied at 7.5 g/L on 15 October 2007 produced the highest number of fruits as well as greatest yield per plant fruit weight, and had the best quality, compared to lower and higher rates and a December application, with harvest starting about 15 days earlier. A subsequent study indicated that a July application of paclobutrazol at 7.5 g/L or 10.0 g/L significantly advanced harvest by 22 days over control and produced 4.7-fold higher yield and bigger fruit over control.

After having assessed the cultural practices individually, combinations of the optimum individual practices were assessed to determine if they were additive or synergistic in their effects on tree growth and components of yield. Thus, an integrated experiment with split applications of fertilizer, KNO_3 and urea sprays, periodic irrigation, and soil drench applications of paclobutrazol was performed, combining the best individual practices from the previous studies as one treatment, and the second best practices as another treatment, to determine effects on mango yield and fruit quality.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Location

The experiment was carried out at the Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) Germplasm Centre, Department of Horticulture, Mymensingh, Bangladesh which is located at 24°26' latitude and 90°15' longitude with an altitude of 8.3 m above sea level. Biochemical analyses were carried out in the Department of Biochemistry of Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh, Bangladesh.

2.2. Soil and Climate

The soil at the Germplasm Centre is sandy loam which belongs to the Old Brahmaputra Flood Plain Alluvial Tract [22]. The selected soil samples of the experimental area were analyzed at the Laboratory of the Soil Science Division, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Joydebpur, Gazipur. Soil pH was 6.5 and 6.3 at a depth of 0–15 cm and 15–30 cm, respectively. The total %N, available P, and available K were 0.056, 38 µg/mL and 0.10 meq/100 mL at a soil depth of 0–15 cm, respectively, and 0.036, 13 µg/mL and 0.07 meq/100 mL at a soil depth of 15–30 cm, respectively. The experimental site enjoys a sub-tropical climate characterized by heavy rainfall (means of 361 mm/month and 2166 mm total), high temperature (mean 28.34 °C), a mean of 161 h/month of sun during April to September, and scant rainfall (mean 79 mm/month and 555 mm total), low temperature (22.6 °C) and a mean of 187 h/month of sun during October to March (Source: Weather Yard, Department of Irrigation and Water Management, BAU, Mymensingh, Bangladesh, 2005).

2.3. Experimental Material

The cultivar used in the study, Amrapali (BARI Mango-3), is precocious, medium dwarf, annual, and prolific in bearing and has good fruit quality [23]. The age of the plants was 11 years at the initiation of experiment. Plant spacing was 5 m × 5 m.

2.4. Experimental Design

The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 3 replications. The treatments were: (1) the best (BT) individual treatments of fertilizer (37.5 kg cow dung with 518.43 g N, 120 g P, 187.5 g K, 67.45 g S, and 8.09 g Zn per plant) applied in three installments, a 4% KNO₃ spray application on 15 November 2007 approximately 1.5 to 2 months prior to anticipated flowering, irrigation on 15 October and 15 November 2007 and then continued from fruit set (6 March 2008) to maturity at 7 day intervals, soil drench application of paclobutrazol at 7.5 g/L of active ingredient on 15 July 2007 (all of the best treatments from prior studies); (2) the 2nd or next best (NB) individual treatments of fertilizer (same as above) applied in two installments, a 4% urea spray application on 15 November 2007 approximately 1.5 to 2 months prior to anticipated flowering, irrigation on 15 October and 15 November 2007 and then continued from fruit set to maturity at 14 day intervals, and a soil drench application of paclobutrazol at 10 g/L of active ingredient on 15 July 2007; and (3) untreated control.

2.5. Application of Fertilizer and Paclobutrazol

Fertilizer was applied in two or three applications. The first application was the total amount of cow dung, triple superphosphate (TSP), gypsum, and zinc sulfate applied on 15 September. If in two applications, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the urea and muriate of potash (MoP) were applied on 15 September and the remainder was applied on 15 March. If in three applications, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total amounts of urea and MoP were applied on 15 March and again at the 3rd application on 15 May. Very light irrigation was provided at each time of fertilizer application.

Paclobutrazol (Syngenta, India) was prepared from a 25% (w/v) stock solution for final concentrations of 7.5 and 10 g/L of active ingredient. Treatments were applied as a soil drench in which 10 small holes (10–15 cm depth) were prepared in the soil around the collar region of the trees just inside the fertilizer ring [24]. One liter of the prepared solutions was poured into the holes of each tree, and the soil was reworked after application. Only water was applied to the control plants.

2.6. Tree Growth and Yield Measurements

The length and number leaves of 10 randomly-selected terminal shoots at flowering on 20 December 2007 were measured. The individual leaf area of 50 leaves was measured, taking 5 from each of the 10 above-selected shoots, using a leaf area meter and was expressed as cm². Starting at

the first appearance of a panicle, the number of panicles per plant was counted at 10 day intervals up to completion of panicle emergence. Ten panicles were randomly selected from each treatment on 18 February 2008, and the length and number of secondary branches per panicle was recorded. The initial number of fruit of each panicle, and the fruit retained per panicle were counted at 10 day intervals starting from the pea stage up to harvest starting from 6 March 2008. The average date of harvest (when one or two ripe fruit dropped from the tree, all the fruit were harvested at one time), number of fruit/tree, fruit weight, and total yield/tree was recorded.

2.7. Fruit Quality Measurements

After harvest, 10 randomly-selected fruit per tree were ripened at room temperature, and fruit quality was determined. Each fruit was peeled, the stone removed, and each was weighed along with the remaining pulp. The edible (pulp) portion, stone-to-pulp ratio, peel-to-pulp ratio, shelf-life (the difference between the harvest date and the date up to which the fruit remained edible was considered as shelf life), total soluble solids (TSS), titratable acidity, vitamin C, dry matter, and reducing, non-reducing, and total sugar content. TSS of the pulp was measured using a hand refractometer. The titratable acidity of mango pulp was determined [25] using 0.1 N NaOH solution. Vitamin C content was determined [26]. Reducing sugar content of mango pulp was determined by the dinitrosalicylic acid method [27]. The total sugar content of mango pulp was colorimetrically determined by the anthrone method [28].

2.8. Statistical Analysis

Treatment means were analyzed by analysis of variance and separated by Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at $p = 0.05$ [29].

3. Results

3.1. Tree Growth

Both BT and NB had similar effects of reducing terminal shoot length and increasing panicle length and the number of secondary branches per panicle (Table 1). The NB treatment had the fewest leaves per terminal shoot, although the BT treatment also reduced terminal shoot length. The NB treatment only had the smallest leaf dimensions and area per leaf. Interestingly, the BT combination had the widest panicles.

Table 1. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on leaf, shoot and panicle characters of mango. Treatments were the combinations of the best and next best treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text.

Treatment Combination	Length of Terminal Shoot (cm)	Leaves per Terminal Shoot	Leaf			Length of Panicle (cm)	Width of Panicle (cm)	Secondary Branches per Panicle
			Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Area (cm ²)			
Control	16.3 a ^z	12.5 a	22.6 a	4.5 a	63.1 a	22.9 b	17.1 b	24.8 b
Best	14.2 b	9.3 c	21.1 a	4.4 a	60.9 a	28.1 a	19.1 a	32.7 a
Next Best	12.8 b	8.4 b	19.2 c	3.8 b	52.3 b	26.9 a	17.5 b	31.7 a
LSD (0.05)	1.5	0.8	1.89	0.4	5.8	1.6	1.3	3.3

^z Means followed by different letters within columns significantly differ by Fisher's LSD at $p = 0.05$.

3.2. Emergence, Number of Panicles, Fruit Set, and Fruit Retention

The first panicle emerged 49 and 44 days earlier for the BT and NB treatment combinations, respectively, than the control (Table 2). The BT combination produced more panicles per plant from emergence until equaled by the NB combination on the final measurement date.

Initial fruit set was greater for both treatments than the control (Table 3). From 26 March to harvest, the BT combination had 2-fold greater fruit retained per panicle followed by the NB combination than the control.

Table 2. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on emergence and number of panicles per plant of mango. Treatments were the combinations of the best and next best treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text.

Treatment Combination	Date of Appearance of First Panicle	Number of Panicles per Plant at					
		30 December 2007	9 January 2008	19 January 2008	29 January 2008	8 February 2008	18 February 2008
Control	7 February 2008	0 c ^z	0 c	0 c	0 c	6.8 b	32.0 b
Best	20 December 2007	15.0 a	48.3 a	96.0 a	148.8 a	189.5 a	197.7 a
Next Best	25 December 2007	9.4 b	30.0 b	88.0 b	134.3 b	180.2 a	191.6 a
LSD (0.05)	-	1.4	3.9	7.1	10.1	12.9	16.0

^z Means followed by different letters within columns significantly differ by Fisher's LSD at $p = 0.05$.

Table 3. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on fruit set and fruit retention per panicle. Treatments were the combinations of the best and next best treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text.

Treatments	Fruit Set per Panicle	Number of Fruit Retained per Panicle in 2008 at								
		16 March	26 March	5 April	15 April	25 April	5 May	15 May	25 May	Harvest
Control	6.54 b ^z	5.87 b	2.65 c	1.75 b	1.45 c	1.17 c	1.10 c	1.00 c	0.90 c	0.82 c
Best	10.83 a	10.42 a	5.25 a	4.50 a	3.53 a	2.43 a	2.22 a	2.15 a	2.10 a	2.05 a
Next Best	10.17 a	9.62 a	3.42 b	2.87 ab	1.97 b	1.67 b	1.67 b	1.65 b	1.62 b	1.62 b
LSD (0.05)	1.34	1.09	0.62	1.64	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.13	0.17	0.18

^z Means followed by different letters within columns significantly differ by Fisher's LSD at $p = 0.05$.

3.3. Harvest, Fruit Yield, and Fruit Characters

The harvest date was three or more weeks earlier for the treatment combinations than the control (Table 4). The BT combination produced the most and largest fruit, and total yield (Figure 1), followed by the NB combination, and both were significantly greater than the control. In fact, the BT combination produced 8-fold more fruit, and fruit weight was 61% greater, than the control. Fruit dimensions for both combinations were greater than the control but did not differ. The BT combination produced a higher edible portion than the control, with the NB combination intermediate between them. The stone:pulp ratio and peel:pulp ratio was lowest in the BT combination, followed by the NB combination, and was highest in the control. Both treatment combinations increased shelf life compared to controls.

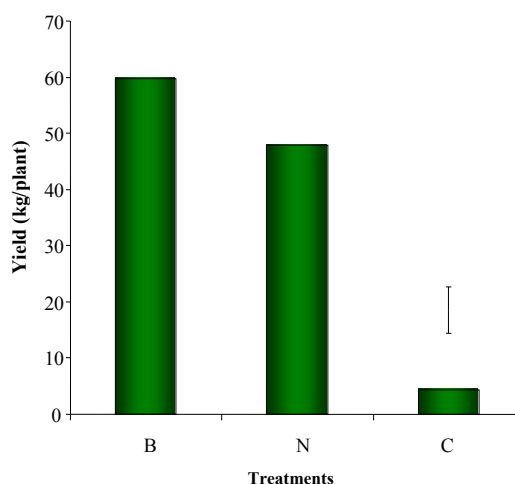


Figure 1. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on yield per plant of mango. Treatments were the combinations of the best (BT) and next best (NB) treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text. Vertical bar represents LSD at $p = 0.05$.

Table 4. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on number of fruit and fruit characters of mango. Treatments were the combinations of the best and next best treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text.

Treatment	Date of Harvest	Number of Fruit per Plant	Fruit				Edible Portion (%)	Stone:pulp Ratio	Peel:pulp Ratio	Shelf Life (days)
			Weight (g)	Length (cm)	Breadth (cm)	Thickness (cm)				
Control	1 July 2008	23 c ^z	191.0 c	9.1 b	6.4 b	5.9 b	63.9 b	0.3 a	0.3 a	8.7 b
Best	4 June 2008	197 a	307.8 a	10.7 a	7.5 a	6.6 a	69.5 a	0.2 b	0.2 b	9.8 a
Next Best	6 June 2008	175 b	278.8 b	10.3 a	7.4 a	6.5 a	67.0 ab	0.2 b	0.2 b	9.6 a
LSD (0.05)		16	23.2	1.0	0.4	0.4	4.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.7

^z Means followed by different letters within columns significantly differ by Fisher's LSD at $p = 0.05$.

3.4. Fruit Quality

The BT combination exhibited the highest TSS, but NB did not differ from the control (Table 5). The NB combination had a higher pulp pH than the control, with the BT combination similar to both. Both combination treatments had lower titratable acidity and moisture content, and higher vitamin C content, than the control, but did not differ from one another. The BT combination produced higher dry matter content, and reducing sugar, non-reducing sugar, and total sugar content than the NB combination, which was greater than the control.

4. Discussion

Both BT and NB combinations significantly impacted mango vegetative growth, flowering, and fruiting. While both were expected to differ from untreated trees, the primary question was whether they differed from one another, as one was comprised of the best individual treatments from prior studies while the other was comprised of the next best treatments, as the names indicate. The treatments differed in their components in some important ways. Both had equal levels of fertilizer applied, but it was applied in three installments in BT and only two in NB. KNO_3 was foliar-applied in BT, while urea was used at the same concentration in NB. For the NB combination, trees were less frequently irrigated from fruit set to maturity and had a higher rate of paclobutrazol included than the BT combination. While each component had effects on vegetative growth, flowering, and/or fruiting individually, it was not known how they might additively and/or synergistically interact to affect these traits.

Both combination treatments reduced vegetative growth compared to the control (Table 1). Our prior study had shown that paclobutrazol, regardless of concentration, caused a marked reduction in terminal shoot length, leaf number per terminal shoot, and leaf area compared to a control, but that reductions were at a maximum at a high concentration (10.0 g/L) [30]. However, the NB combination in this study had a higher paclobutrazol concentration than the BT, but it did not reduce terminal shoot growth more; although leaves per shoot, and leaf length, width, and area, were reduced more. The reduction in mango growth by paclobutrazol may be due to enhanced total phenolic content of terminal buds and alteration of the phloem-to-xylem ratio of the stem, altering assimilate partitioning and patterns of nutrient supply [31]. Soil-applied paclobutrazol reduced gibberellin production and growth in new mango shoots [32,33]. Less frequent irrigation reduced mango terminal shoot growth in our prior work [21] but both irrigation levels produced the same growth in the present study, and both grew less than the unirrigated control, so irrigation level was not a factor affecting growth.

Earlier flowering and greater panicle production were promoted by both BT and NB treatments (Table 2), although BT flowered earlier and increased panicle number in the first weeks of flowering more than NB. The reduction in shoot growth may have increased total available carbohydrates, and a higher C:N ratio in the shoots favors flower bud initiation in mango [34]. The flowering response was also likely due to the foliar KNO_3 and urea applications [19]. Others have shown similar responses to KNO_3 treatment [8,35]. The response to KNO_3 may be mediated, not by increasing N in the tissue, but by promoting ethylene biosynthesis which affects floral induction in mango [36]. Paclobutrazol also induced earlier flowering and greater panicle production in our earlier study [30]. In contrast, more frequent irrigation caused a slight delay in date of flowering [21].

Initial fruit set per panicle was similar in both treatments, but the number of fruit retained by BT was greater than by NB from early in the fruiting period until harvest (Table 4), as previously observed for paclobutrazol treatment [30], KNO₃ and urea treatments [19], and in response to irrigation [21]. The same response was noticed to paclobutrazol, and found that treated trees had higher reserves which enhanced fruit set compared to low reserves and low fruit set in untreated trees [17].

Both combination treatments advanced harvest date by 24–26 or more days in the present work (Table 4). Paclobutrazol alone can cause this, as found by [37] and in our prior work, although only by 10 to 15 days [30]. KNO₃ and urea treatment also advanced harvest date although only by 5 days [19], but irrigation delayed it by 7 days [21]. Interestingly, the differences in harvest dates were less, 27–29 days, than the differences in the first bloom dates, 44–49 days.

The BT combination increased yield by 14-fold and the NB combination by 11-fold over control trees, with BT yield significantly greater than NB yield (Figure 1). These increases far exceeded the response to each treatment component alone [18,19,21,30], when yield increases ranged from 2-fold to 7-fold greater than control trees. The present results are a strong indication that the combinations provided additive impacts on yield.

The increased total yield was the result of effects on both fruit per plant and mean fruit weight. All treatments alone also increased fruit number and yield [18,19,21,30]. The increased fruit weight in the combination treatments might be due to an increased rate of photosynthesis and an increase in chlorophyll content. Paclobutrazol increased leaf water use efficiency by increasing the rate of photosynthesis for a given level of leaf stomatal conductance or transpiration [38]. An increase in fruit weight and yield per tree from paclobutrazol has been reported in several studies with different mango varieties [13,17,39–41], from KNO₃ [42] and urea application [10], and from increased fertilizer application [43].

Both treatments exhibited better physico-chemical characteristics (pulp percentage, stone percentage, peel percentage, total soluble solids, titratable acidity, ascorbic acid, total reducing and non-reducing sugar) compared to the control, similar to the reports by others with the individual and/or combined treatments [4,14,15,44].

5. Conclusions

This paper represents the culmination of a set of studies on the effects of individual management practices in fertilization, foliar N application, irrigation, and paclobutrazol application to identify the optimum for each alone. Both combinations significantly reduced shoot growth, likely due to the presence of the growth retardant paclobutrazol, and shifted the bloom and harvest dates to earlier times. Although both combinations produced more fruit that also had higher quality than the control, the BT combination produced a greater yield and fruit with a higher total soluble solids, reducing, non-reducing, and total sugar content, and vitamin C content than the NB combination. The BT and NB combinations of the optimums identified in the prior studies were successful at advancing bloom and harvest and increasing yield more than any of the optimum individual components alone (Table 6), suggesting there were additive, if not synergistic, effects on mango. Although the present results are clear, indicating that implementation of these combinations of treatments could increase yield and ensuing economic returns very significantly over use of a single treatment, there are important considerations that need to be addressed. Given the low replication number and single year of data with a single cultivar, it is not known if similar responses will occur on broader plantings of “Amrapali” (BARI Mango-3) or other mango cultivars, or under different edaphic or environmental conditions. In addition, the long-term sustainability of the responses to the treatment combinations should be studied, as well as the possible carryover of effects of the treatments, especially to soil-applied nutrients and to paclobutrazol, into the year(s) after application. This might be a concern if there was a cumulative effect from several years of application. Nonetheless, the “packages” of treatments appeared superior to any one treatment alone, and warrant further study to answer these additional issues.

Table 5. Effects of combinations of growth regulator and management practices on quality attributes of mango. Treatments were the combinations of the best and next best treatments from prior studies, as defined in the text.

Treatments	TSS (%)	pH	Titrateable Acidity (%)	Vitamin C (mg/100 g pulp)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Matter Content (%)	Reducing Sugars (%)	Non-Reducing Sugars (%)	Total Sugars (%)
Control	24.8 b ^z	5.74 b	0.23 a	29.4 b	81.9 a	17.9 c	4.8 c	12.8 c	17.5 c
Best	28.7 a	5.89 ab	0.18 b	35.9 a	77.7 b	22.3 a	5.4 a	14.5 a	19.9 a
Next Best	26.2 b	5.95 a	0.18 b	34.8 a	79.0 b	21.0 b	5.2 b	13.7 b	18.9 b
LSD (0.05)	1.9	0.16	0.01	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7

^z Means followed by different letters within columns significantly differ by Fisher's LSD at $p = 0.05$.

Table 6. Summary of major effects of the individual factors and their combination on key yield traits. The top individual treatment of each pair was considered the best and was included in the Best combination, and the next best treatment was included in the Next Best combination.

Treatment	Advance (–) or Delay (+) Relative to Control in Date of First Panicle	Advance (–) or Delay (+) Relative to Control in Date of First Harvest	Final Fruit per Panicle	Fruit Weight (g)	Yield vs. Control
Fertilizer in 3 applications ^z	–3	+11	1.87	217	5.6X more
Fertilizer in 2 applications	–3	+5	1.74	201	4.6X more
Control	0	0	0.62	161	–
4% KNO ₃ ^y	–18	–5	1.63	193	2.5X more
4% Urea	–14	–5	1.37	203	2.2X more
Control	0	0	0.73	175	–
Irrigation at 7 day intervals ^x	+2	+10	1.47	183	1.7X more
Irrigation at 14 day intervals	+2	+10	1.17	187	1.7X more
Control	0	0	0.57	169	–
Paclobutrazol 7.5 g/L ^w	–21	–22	2.00	304	4.7X more
Paclobutrazol 10.0 g/L	–21	–22	1.70	261	3.4X more
Control	0	0	0.63	178	–
Best	–44	–25	2.05	308	14X more
Next Best	–44	–25	1.62	279	11X more
Control	0	0	0.82	191	–

^z From [18]; ^y From [19]; ^x From [21]; ^w From [45].

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