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## Economics of cucumber grown in open field condition with different fertigation levels and foliar spray of boron in Cv. Himangi

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### Abstract

The effect of fertigation and foliar application of boron on yield, uptake of nutrients by cucumber Cv. Himangi was studied during two consecutive years 2018-19 and 2019-20. An experiment was carried out in open field conditions with five fertigation levels viz., 100% RDF through soil, 120%, 100%, 80% and 60% RDF through fertigation in ten equal splits at 10 days interval along with three levels of foliar application of boron viz. 0.0, 0.1, and 0.2 percent concentration at 30, 45 and 60 DAS to determine suitable fertigation and foliar spray of boron dose for cucumber cultivation. The experiment was consisting of fifteen treatment combinations of recommended doses of water soluble fertilizers, comprising of five levels of fertigation. The results indicated that, yield, nutrient uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium under study were significantly influenced by various fertigation and boron levels. On the basis of pooled data, it was observed that, among various treatment combinations, minimum male: female sex ratio (1:4), maximum average weight of fruit (239.88 g), yield per vine (2.44 kg), yield (228.37 q/ha), uptake of nitrogen by shoot, (13.03 kg/ha), (81.62 kg/ha) by fruit and (94.01 kg/ha) by whole cucumber vine. Maximum B:C ratio was observed in treatment combination (2.99) F<sub>2</sub>M<sub>2</sub> i.e. 120% RDF through fertigation along with foliar application of boron at concentration of 0.2% boron and minimum F<sub>1</sub>M<sub>0</sub> (1.29) treatment combination i.e. 100% RDF through soil application with no foliar spray of boron.

**Keywords:** Fertigation, drip irrigation, foliar spray, boric acid, benefit cost ratio

### Introduction

Vegetable play crucial role in health maintenance as well as dietary supplements. There are so common in human diet that a meal without a vegetable is supposed to be incomplete in any part of the world. The production of vegetables must be increased to meet the requirement of the vegetables in our country. The vegetable growers in India also are now more educated and know how to utilize land in a better way by using improved varieties and by adopting suitable cultivation practices. Green leafy vegetables have high quantities of cellulose necessary for digestion and to prevent constipation. dried beans, peas, are good source of protein. Similarly, potato, sweet potato, beet, colocasia and yam contain sufficient amount of carbohydrates. Calcium, phosphorus and iron are generally deficient in the diet of the rural people. Cabbage, cauliflower, beans, peas, tomato, carrot, onion and green leafy vegetables are excellent source of these nutrients. Beena Nair, Krishan Pal Singh and Prem Chand, 2016) [2]. According to the data of National Accounts Statistics, total vegetable production on an area 10.29 million hectare, production 188.00 million MT and productivity 18.27 MT/ha. Percent share to horticultural production from 2019-2020 1<sup>st</sup> advance estimate (K. Madhusudhan Reddy and Randhir Kumar, 2022) [11].

The challenge for agriculture over the coming decades will be to use the plant nutrients in a sustainable way. Sustainability of any system requires optimal utilization of resources such as water, fertilizer and soil. Fertilizer management is the most important agro-technique, which controls development, yield and quality of a crop. Every attempt is therefore necessary, in achieving this objective of higher water and uptake of nutrients. Under these circumstances, drip fertigation, which is known to be hi-tech and efficient way of applying fertilizers through irrigation system as a carrier and distributor of crop nutrients (Magen,

1995) [5]. Maximization of crop yield, quality and minimization of leaching loss of nutrients below the rooting zone could be achieved by managing fertilizer concentration in measured quantities of irrigation water using drip irrigation (Hagin and Lowengart, 1995) [4]. Fertigation is supplying fertilizers along with irrigation is one of the most effective convenient methods of supplying nutrients of water according to the specific requirements of the crop to maintain optimum soil fertility and to increase the quality of the produce (Shingure *et al.*, 1999) [8]. Also it ensures application of the fertilizers directly to the plant roots (Rajput and Patel, 2002) [7]. Boron is involved in the reproduction of plants and germination of pollen. Boron is associated with the pollen producing capacity of anther, viability of pollen tubes, pollen germination and growth of pollen tube. Boron ensures good shoot growth, maintain leaf growth, improve calcium uptake. Boron increase nectar production in flowers which attracts pollinating insects (Kumar *et al.*, 2014) [9].

The current problem with large scale cultivation of cucumber is that unreasonable water and fertilizer management system (high fertilizer application and inefficient irrigation) not only caused unnecessary waste of water and fertilizer resources, but also led to shallow groundwater nitrate pollution and other environmental problems. The present study was conducted to determine suitable dose of fertigation and foliar spray of boron for cucumber cultivation.

### Materials and Methods

The experiment was laid out in Split Plot Design with main factor of fertilizer application consisting of five levels of fertilizers and sub factor micronutrient along with three levels of boron through boric acid and three replications at Chilli and Vegetable Research Unit, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola, during *kharif* 2018-19 and 2019-20.

The recommended dose of fertilizer for the cucumber was 100:50:50 NPK kg/ha. There were fifteen treatment combinations under study, in which use of conventional method in which basal dose of 100:50:50 kg NPK was applied conventionally i.e. full dose of  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$  along with half dose of nitrogen was given at the time of sowing and remaining half dose of nitrogen after 30 days of sowing. Fertilizers through drip irrigation system, as well as foliar application of boron at different concentrations were undertaken for uptake of nutrients by various parts of cucumber shoot, fruit and whole vine. The soil was well drained, sandy loam texture with medium black soil. The initial soil always indicated that, available N,  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$  146, 14.72 and 317 kg/ha, respectively.

The seeds were dibbled at 2m x 1m in broad bed furrow with drip irrigation method. Drip irrigation was given at 50 mm CPE on the basis of climatological condition on alternate days. Doses of NPK through urea and 19:19:19 was applied in 10 equal splits at 10 days interval. Boric acid of 0.1% and 0.2% concentration were used for spraying at 30, 45 and 60 DAS and in drip on the basis of climatological condition on alternate days.

Full dose of  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$  was applied at 15 DAS and remaining 50% nitrogen was applied 30 days after first application. 120%, 100%, 80%, and 60% RDF through fertigation levels of NPK was applied in 10 equal splits at 10 days interval. Boron through boric acid of 0.1% and

0.2% concentration were used for spraying at 30, 45 and 60 DAS. Observations were recorded in respect of yield, uptake of nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by shoot, fruit and whole cucumber vine and nutrient use efficiency in two successive years i.e. 2018-19 and 2019-20 on same site with same randomizations.

The liquid fertilizer (19:19:19 and urea) was applied by mixing them in Ventury and it was connected to the drip irrigation system as per the treatment. Observations were recorded in respect to yield, nutrient uptake by shoot, fruit and total cucumber vine and nutrient use efficiency. Similarly, plant analysis was also undertaken to know the nutrient content of the cucumber plant.

For this purpose, leaf samples from 5<sup>th</sup> active leaf from the top of shoot were taken at 80 days after sowing. Along with these, cutting from stem were taken. These samples were combined and representative samples were taken randomly, which was further dried powdered and used to prepare plant extract for estimation of nutrients. Statistical analysis of the data was performed using a Split Plot Design with three replications. (Panse and Sukhatme, 1985) [6].

### Results and Discussion

#### Yield and yield contributing characters

##### Male: Female sex ratio

Crop yield is always an important effective and economic index consideration in the crop development. Male: female sex ratio is an important determinant of yield in cucumber and minimum male:female sex ratio would be ideal character in cucumber. The minimum male: female sex ratio (1:4.16) was obtained by the cucumber crop fertilized with the fertigation level of 120 percent RDF along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent.. While, significantly the maximum (1: 12.01) male: female sex ratio of cucumber was obtained in the fertigation level of 120 percent RDF along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent in the present investigation.

##### Average fruit weight (g)

Significantly the maximum average weight of fruit (239.88 g) was obtained by the cucumber crop fertilized with the fertigation level of 120 percent RDF through fertigation along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent. Whereas, it was reported minimum (154.33 g), when the crop was fertilized and sprayed with the fertigation level of 120 percent RDF along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent.

##### Fruit yield per vine (kg)

Maximum cucumber fruit yield per vine (2.44 kg) was obtained by the cucumber crop fertilized at 120 percent RDF through fertigation along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent. And it was found statistically at par with the application of 100% RDF through fertigation along with 0.2% foliar spray of boron (2.43 kg). However, significantly the minimum yield per vine (1.03 kg) was obtained with application of 100% RDF through soil along with water spray in which nutrients were given with conventional method and no boron was applied as foliar form in which nutrients were given with conventional method and no boron was applied as foliar form. Significantly increased yield of cucumber might be

due to foliar application of boron causes higher uptake of NPK ultimately resulted into maximum fruit yield per vine. These findings are in harmony with Ameta *et al.* (2017) <sup>[1]</sup> and Dursun *et al.* (2010) <sup>[3]</sup> in cucumber.

### Fruit yield per hector (q)

Fruit yield per hector (228.37 q/ha) was procured by the cucumber crop fertilized with the fertigation level of 120 percent RDF along with the foliar application of boron at the concentration level of 0.2 percent and found statistically at par with the application of 100% RDF through fertigation with 0.2% foliar spray of boron. While, significantly the

minimum (103.57 q/ha) fruit yield of cucumber per hector was obtained due to the application of 100% RDF through soil with water spray. The enhanced supply of nutrients through increased fertigation level in the root vicinity of vine maintained optimum nutrients concentration in the root zone throughout the crop growth period. Simultaneously the foliar application of boron which increases the uptake of moisture and nutrients and resulted in increasing all the growth attributes of cucumber. Similar results are also reported by Tekale *et al.* (2014) <sup>[12]</sup> in cucumber and Karthick *et al.* (2017) <sup>[10]</sup> in bitter gourd.

**Table 1:** Effect of fertilizers and foliar spray of boron on male: female ratio, average fruit weight (g) in cucumber

	Male: female ratio				Average fruit weight (g)			
Foliar application of boron								
Fertilizers	M0	M1	M2	Means	M0	M1	M2	Means
F1	12.01	8.28	6.40	8.90	154.33	170.45	183.42	169.40
F2	6.04	4.72	4.16	4.97	170.28	205.92	239.88	205.36
F3	6.63	5.03	4.33	5.33	169.15	204.87	238.85	204.29
F4	7.38	6.28	4.95	6.20	162.25	200.53	225.72	196.17
F5	10.59	7.15	5.22	7.65	157.58	182.94	218.83	186.45
Mean	8.53	6.29	5.01		162.71	192.94	221.34	
F' test			Sig				Sig	
SE(m)±			0.68				9.04	
CD at 5%			1.96				27.19	

**Table 2:** Effect of fertilizers and foliar spray of boron on fruit yield per vine (kg) and per hector (q) in cucumber

	Fruit yield per vine (kg)				Fruit yield per hector (q)			
Foliar application of boron								
Fertilizers	M0	M1	M2	Means	M0	M1	M2	Means
F1	1.03	1.52	1.93	1.49	103.57	162.50	170.50	145.52
F2	1.13	1.99	2.44	1.85	108.33	214.80	228.37	183.83
F3	1.11	1.70	2.43	1.75	109.03	214.13	225.70	182.96
F4	1.07	1.61	2.35	1.68	107.40	186.33	221.30	171.68
F5	1.04	1.53	2.27	1.61	104.90	171.67	208.10	161.56
Mean	1.07	1.67	2.28		106.64	189.88	210.79	
F' test			Sig				Sig	
SE(m)±			0.05				6.55	
CD at 5%			0.16				18.97	

**Table 5:** Effects of fertilizers and foliar application of boron on Gross monetary return, Net monetary return (Rs./ha) and B:C ratio in cucumber (Pooled mean)

	Foliar application of boron											
	Gross monetary return (Rs./ha)				Net monetary return (Rs./ha)				B:C ratio			
Fertilizers	M0	M1	M2	Mean	M0	M1	M2	Mean	M0	M1	M2	Mean
F1	94700	123000	147300	121667	25790	37184	48229	37067	1.29	1.43	1.49	1.40
F2	208700	319665	407898	312088	135418	209099	270986	205167	2.85	2.91	2.99	2.92
F3	199250	308365	396298	301304	129120	204651	266327	200033	2.83	2.86	2.89	2.86
F4	178817	266715	300131	248554	118374	187956	226337	177556	2.71	2.78	2.83	2.78
F5	159650	214165	240576	204797	113967	167923	205390	162426	2.65	2.72	2.79	2.72
Mean	168223	246382	298440		113967	167923	205390		2.46	2.54	2.60	
F' test			Sig				NS				-	
SE(m)±			15282.84				16574.22				-	
CD at 5%			44263.85				-					

### Conclusion

From the present investigation, it could be concluded that, the response of highest dose of fertilizers through fertigation and application of foliar spray of boron exhibited significantly maximum yield and yield attributing characters, among all the treatments combination under study, application of 120% RDF through fertigation with ten equal splits upto 110 days of growing period of cucumber crop along with foliar spray of 0.2% concentration of boron

gave better results in terms of yield parameters of cucumber crop. However, the application of 100% RDF through fertigation with ten equal splits up to 110 days of growing period in cucumber along with 0.2% concentration of boron also found equally beneficial results in obtaining higher yield and yield attributing characters and also benefit cost ratio.

Furthermore, the maximum benefit cost ratio was obtained with the application of 120% RDF through fertigation at ten

equal splits. Similar findings were found with foliar application of boron at the concentration of 0.2% on cucumber crop.

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