

Title Effect of paclobutrazol and management practices on extension of harvesting time, yield and quality of mango

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Abstract

The flowering in mango usually takes place during January to March with a short harvesting period from May to June. So, the availability of mango is very short which needs to be extended either before or after the normal harvesting season (May - June). But such types of studies under Bangladesh condition are meager. To extend the period of availability of fresh mango fruits beyond the normal fruiting season (May - June), increasing yield and quality and for uniform bearing in each year a series of experiments on deblossoming, manuring and use of paclobutrazol and other chemicals including the variety Amrapali were conducted during the period from January 2005 to June 2007. Whole-tree and 75 % deblossoming in March after completion of flowering resulted earlier flowering and fruiting in the Amrapali variety. Use of manures and fertilizers in three installments had the highest yield, best quality and delay in harvesting. The flowering and fruiting in mango (cv. Amrapali) were advanced by the use of paclobutrazol (2500 ppm, 5000 ppm, 7500 ppm and 10000 ppm) as compared to control. Paclobutrazol at 7500 ppm was found to be the best treatment which promoted earlier flowering as well as increased yield and quality of mango. KNO₃ is an effective flower inducer which at 4 % and 8 % produced profuse flower and good quality fruits in Amrapali.