HARDENING, POPULATION AND FERTILIZER EFFECTS ON PAPRIKA (*Capsicum annuum* L.) ESTABLISHMENT AND YIELD IN CHINYIKA RESETTLEMENT AREA, ZIMBABWE

BY

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HARDENING, POPULATION AND FERTILIZER EFFECTS ON PAPRIKA

(Capsicum annuum L.) ESTABLISHMENT AND YIELD IN THE CHINYIKA

RESETTLEMENT AREA, ZIMBABWE

Submitted by **SYDNEY MAVENGAHAMA** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (AGRONOMY)**

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ABSTRACT

On–farm trials on paprika (*Capsicum annuum* L.) agronomy were carried out in Chinyika Resettlement Area during the 2000/1 to 2002/3 cropping seasons. The effect of nursery seedling density and hardening treatment on seedling vigour and field establishment ability of paprika transplants was studied. There were three seedling densities (450, 750 and 1500 seedlings m⁻²) and three hardening methods (a) (H0) no hardening: seedlings were watered until date of transplanting, b) (H1) watering of seedlings was stopped two weeks prior to transplanting. They were only given survival irrigation when they wilted severely, and c) (H2) water was gradually withheld by skipping a day during the fifth week, skipping two days during the sixth and completely withholding water beginning of week seven). Watering was done only when plants showed signs of wilting by 10:00am. The currently recommended seedling density of 1500 seedling m⁻² produced weak seedlings, which gave high post-transplant mortality. The best seedlings were produced with densities of 450 and 750 seedlings m⁻².

The response of two paprika cultivars, PapriKing and Red Tsar, to various hardening treatments was also evaluated. The six hardening methods compared were: H0 – Seedlings were well watered up to the day of transplanting, i.e. no hardening, H1 – watering stopped during the last two weeks preceding transplanting (farmer practice), H2 – water withheld gradually by skipping a day during the 5th and skipping 2 days during the 6th week and then completely in the 7th and 8th weeks, H3 – watering stopped in the 5th and 7th weeks only, H4 – water withheld in the 6th and 7th week only and H5 – water withheld in the fifth week and only watered when seedlings showed signs of wilting by 10:00 am. There were significant interactions between cultivar and hardening method with respect to field establishment. Red Tsar was very susceptible to post-transplant mortality when it was not hardened and had the lowest (p<0.05) field establishment.

The effect of plant population and spatial arrangement on paprika yield was studied. Plants were arranged either as one row or two rows per ridge. There were four plant populations as follows: 35 000, 50 000, 65 000 and 80 000 plants per hectare. Paprika yield increased significantly (p<0.05) as plant population was increased from 35 000 plants per hectare to 65 000 plants per hectare in 2000/1 and up to 80 000 plants per hectare in 2001/2 cropping season.

The effects of different types of basal fertilizers and timing of top dressing on paprika fruit yield and quality (ASTA content) were evaluated. There were four basal fertiliser levels as follows: no basal fertiliser (control), cattle manure (5 000 kg/ha), Compound L (5 N:18 P₂O₅:10 K₂O) (200 kg/ha), and Compound D (7 N;14 P₂O₅;7 K₂O) (200 kg/ha) Ammonium nitrate (AN) (34.5%N) topdressing had three levels: no topdressing (control), 350 kg/ha AN applied either as a single application 4 weeks after transplanting (WAT) or as an equal split at 4 and 8 WAT. Compound L and Compound D fertilizers and manure resulted in higher yields compared with the no basal fertiliser control. In the 2001/2 and 2002/3 cropping seasons there were no significant (p<0.05) differences in yield due to either splitting of AN or application as single dose but these two treatments had significantly higher (p<0.05) yields that the non-application of AN (control).

The main conclusions from this study are: (1) withholding water in the last two weeks prior to transplanting leads to production of seedlings that can withstand post-transplant stress, (2) reducing nursery seedling density from 1500 seedlings m⁻² to 750 seedlings m⁻² and below leads to the production of vigorous seedlings that have high rates of survival when transplanted, (3) paprika fruit yield increases as plant population is increased from 35 000 to 65 000 plants/ha and (4) application of basal fertilizer and AN top dressing increases paprika fruit yield. Farmers are recommended to continue with the current practice of hardening their seedlings in the last two (7th and 8th) weeks prior to transplanting. Seedling density in the nursery needs to be reduced to 750 seedlings m⁻² while plant population in the field is increased to 65 000 plants/ha. Compound "D" and cattle manure can be used as basal fertilizers for paprika production and smallholder farmers are encouraged to use them.

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1	71

Dedicated to the smallholder sector farmers in Zimbabwe and those who strive to uplift them

CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Field establishment methods for paprika	6
2.2 Effect of nursery practices on crop establishment and yield	
of paprika	7
2.2.1 Seedling density in the nursery	8
2.2.2 Hardening treatment	9
2.3 Fertility in the seedbed and after transplanting	10
2.4 Plant spatial arrangement and density in the field	13
CHAPTER 3	15
GENERAL MATERIALS AND METHODS	15
3.1 Site selection	15
3.2 Planting materials	15
3.3 Nursery establishment and management	16
3.4 Land preparation and transplanting	16
3.5 Harvesting and post harvest handling	17
3.6 Data analysis	17
3.7 Rainfall data	18
CHAPTER 4	20
EFFECT OF SEEDLING DENSITY AND HARDENING	
TREATMENT ON SEEDLING VIGOUR AND SUCCESS	
OF FIELD ESTABLISHMENT OF PAPRIKA TRANSPLANTS	20
4.1 Introduction	20
4.2 Materials and methods	21
4.3 Results	23
4.3.1 Seedling vigour	23
4.3.2 Field establishment	25
4.3.3 Yield and yield-related parameters	27
4.4 Discussion	29
4.5 Conclusions and recommendations	32
CHAPTER 5	34
EFFECT OF HARDENING METHOD ON FIELD ESTABLISHMENT	
AND YIELD OF TWO PAPRIKA CULTIVARS	34

5.1 Introduction 5.2 Materials and methods	34 34
5.3 Results	36
5.3.1 Field establishment	36
5.3.2 Yield and yield-related parameters	40
5.4 Discussion	42
5.5 Conclusions and Recommendations	43
CHAPTER 6	44
EFFECT OF PLANT POPULATION AND PLANT	
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT ON PAPRIKA YIELD PERFORMANCE	44
6.1 Introduction	44
6.2 Materials and methods	45
6.3 Results	47
6.4 Discussion	55
6.5 Conclusions and Recommendations	57
CHAPTER 7	58
PRELIMINARY STUDIES ON THE RESPONSE OF PAPRIKA	
(Capsicum annuum L) TO TYPE OF BASAL FERTILIZER AND	
TIMING OF TOP DRESSING	58
7.1 Introduction	58
7.2 Materials and methods	60
7.2.1 Method of plant sampling	61
7.2.2 Methods of plant analysis	62
7.2.2 Methods of manure analysis	62
7.2.4 Methods of colour content analysis	62
7.2.5 Methods of soil sampling	63
ė e	64
7.2.6 Methods of soil analysis 7.3 Results	64
	64
7.3.1 Paprika yield and yield-related parameters	-
7.3.2 Soil analysis	73 72
7.3.3 Manure analysis	73
7.3.4 Plant analysis	73
7.3.5 Fruit analysis for ASTA content	78 7 8
7.4 Discussion	78
7.5 Conclusions and Recommendations	83
CHAPTER 8	84
GENERAL DISCUSSION	84
REFERENCES	89
APPENDICES	95

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1. Main effect of hardening and seedling density on paprika seedling vigour 8 weeks after sowing (WAS) at Chinyudze during the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons.	24
Table 4.2. Main effect of seedling density and hardening treatment on yield of paprika at Chinyudze and Dengedza during the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 season. Table 5.1. Main effect of hardening method and cultivar on paprika total and marketable yield and field establishment at the University of Zimbabwe farm in 2000/2001 season.	28
Table 5.2. Main effect of hardening method and cultivar on paprika total and marketable yield and field establishment at Mukada farm in 2001/2002 season.	38
Table 6.1. Main effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge on paprika total yield, marketable yield per hectare and per plant and number of fruits per plant at Mugadza in the 2000/2001 season	49
Table 6.2. Main effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge on paprika total and marketable yield per hectare, number of fruits per plant and plant height at Mugadza in the 2001/2002 season	51
Table 6.3. Main effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge on paprika total and marketable yield per hectare, number of fruits per plant and plant height and fruits per plot at Kunyongana in the 2002/2003 season	54
Table 7.1. Main effect of type of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate (AN) top dressing on total and marketable yield (kg/ha) of paprika at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season.	66
Table 7.2. Main effect of type of basal fertiliser on total and marketable yield (kg/ha) at Sanhi and Mhiripiri farms and fruits per plant at Mhiripiri in the 2001/2002 season	68
Table 7.3. Main effect of type of basal fertiliser on final plant population and total and marketable yield at Sanhi and Mhiripiri farms in the 2001/2002 season	69

Table 7.4. Main effect of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate (AN) top dressing on plant height, plants m ⁻² , shoot dry mass, fruit number per plant, total and marketable yield at Kunyongana farm site during 2002/2003 season.	71
Table 7.5. Main effect of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate (AN) top dressing on plant height, plants m ⁻² , fruit number per plant, total and marketable yield at Sanhi farm site during 2002/2003 season.	72
Table 7.6 Chemical composition of paprika fruits in response to type of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate top dressing at Sanhi and Mhiripiri in 2001/2002	74
Table 7.7 Chemical composition of paprika leaves in response to type of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate top dressing at Sanhi and Mhiripiri in 2001/2002	75
Table 7.8 Chemical composition of paprika leaves in response to type of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate top dressing at Kunyongana in 2002/2003 season.	76
Table 7.9 Chemical composition of paprika stems in response to type of basal fertiliser and ammonium nitrate top dressing at Kunyongana in 2002/2003 season	77

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Monthly rainfall for the period October to April 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 at Mhiripiri in Chinyika East Resettlement Area	18
Figure 3.2 Monthly rainfall for the period October to April 2000 to 2003 at Chinyudze in Chinyika West Resettlement Area	19
Figure 4.1 Interaction effect of seedling density and hardening treatment on Field establishment of paprika at Chinyudze during 2000/1 season	25
Figure 4.2 Interaction effect of seedling density and hardening treatment on field establishment of paprika at Dengedza during 2001/2 season	26
Figure 5.1. Interaction effect of hardening method and cultivar on paprika field establishment at Mukada during the 2001/2002 cropping season.	39
Figure 5.2. Interaction between hardening treatment and cultivar on total yield of paprika at University farm in 2000/2001	40
Figure 5.3. Interaction between hardening treatment and cultivar on marketable yield of paprika at University farm in 2000/2001	41
Figure 6.1. Interaction effect of plant population and plant spatial arrangement on paprika plant height at Mugadza in the 2000/1 season	52
Figure 7.1. Effect of basal fertiliser type and ammonium nitrate top dressing on paprika fruit mass at Sanhi farm in the 2000/1 season	67
Figure 7.2. Effect of basal fertiliser type and ammonium nitrate top dressing on paprika fruit ASTA content at Sanhi farm in the 2001/2 season	78

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix Table 1: Analysis of variance of seedling height (cm) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Chinyudze combined over the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons	95
Appendix Table 2: Analysis of variance of seedling dry mass (g) for the of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze combined over the 2000/2001 and 2001/2002 seasons	95
Appendix Table 3: Analysis of variance of number leaves per seedling for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2001/2002 season	96
Appendix Table 4: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2000/2001 season	96
Appendix Table 5: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2000/2001 season	96
Appendix Table 6: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2000/2001 season	97
Appendix Table 7: Analysis of variance of field establishment (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2000/2001.	97
Appendix Table 8: Analysis of variance of field establishment (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Chinyudze during the 2001/2002 season	97
Appendix Table 9: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2000/2001 season	98
Appendix Table 10: Analysis of variance of field establishment (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2000/2001 season	98

Appendix Table 11: Analysis of variance of mean fruit mass (g) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2000/2001 season	98
Appendix Table 12: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2000/2001 season	99
Appendix Table 13: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2001/2002 season	99
Appendix Table 14: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2001/2002 season	99
Appendix Table 15: Analysis of variance of field establishment (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of seedling density and hardening treatment at Dengedza during the 2001/2002 season	100
Appendix Table 16: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of hardening treatment and cultivar at University farm during the 2000/2001 season	100
Appendix Table 17: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of hardening treatment and cultivar at University farm during the 2000/2001 season	100
Appendix Table 18: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of hardening treatment and cultivar at Mukada during the 2000/2001 season	101
Appendix Table 19: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of hardening treatment and cultivar at University farm during the 2000/2001 season	101
Appendix Table 20: Analysis of variance of field establishment (plants/m ⁻²) for the effect of hardening treatment and cultivar at University farm during the 2000/2001 season	101
Appendix Table 21: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2000/2001 season	102

Appendix Table 22: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2000/2001 season	102
Appendix Table 23: Analysis of variance of total yield per plant (g) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2000/2001 season	102
Appendix Table 24: Analysis of variance of number of fruits per plant for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2000/2001 season	103
Appendix Table 25: Analysis of variance of plant height for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2000/2001 season	103
Appendix Table 26: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2001/2002 season	103
Appendix Table 27: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2001/2002 season	103
Appendix Table 28: Analysis of variance of number of fruits per plant for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2001/2002 season	104
Appendix Table 29: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Mugadza during the 2001/2002 season	104
Appendix Table 30: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	104
Appendix Table 31: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	104
Appendix Table 32: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	105

Appendix Table 33: Analysis of variance of mean fruit mass (g) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	105
Appendix Table 34: Analysis of variance of number of fruits per plant for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	105
Appendix Table 35: Analysis of variance of final plant density (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of plant population and number of rows per ridge at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	105
Appendix Table 36. Soil analysis results for Sanhi and Mhiripiri sites in 2000/2001 and 2001/2002	106
Appendix Table 37: Chemical content of cattle manure from Sanhi and Mhiripiri sites for 2001/2002 season	106
Appendix Table 38: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	107
Appendix Table 39: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	107
Appendix Table 40: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	107
Appendix Table 41: Analysis of variance of number of fruits per plant for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	107
Appendix Table 42: Analysis of variance of fruit length (cm) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	108
Appendix Table 43: Analysis of variance of mean fruit mass (g) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2000/2001 season	108
Appendix Table 44: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	108

Appendix Table 45: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	108
Appendix Table 46: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	109
Appendix Table 47: Analysis of variance of number of final plant density (plants/m ⁻²) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	109
Appendix Table 48: Analysis of variance of total yield per plant (g) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	109
Appendix Table 49: Analysis of variance of marketable yield per plant (g) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2001/2002 season	109
Appendix Table 50: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	110
Appendix Table 51: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at farm Mhiripiri during the 2001/2002 season	110
Appendix Table 52: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	110
Appendix Table 53: Analysis of variance of number of fruits per plant for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	110
Appendix Table 54: Analysis of variance of final plant density (plants/m ⁻²) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	111
Appendix Table 55: Analysis of variance of total yield per plant (g) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	111

Appendix Table 56: Analysis of variance of marketable yield per plant (g) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Mhiripiri farm during the 2001/2002 season	111
Appendix Table 57: Analysis of variance of plant height for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2002/2003 season	111
Appendix Table 58: Analysis of variance of fruits per plant for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2002/2003 season	112
Appendix Table 59: Analysis of variance of final plant density (plants/m ⁻²) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi farm during the 2002/2003 season	112
Appendix Table 60: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Sanhi during the 2002/2003 season	112
Appendix Table 61: Analysis of variance of marketable yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	112
Appendix Table 62: Analysis of variance of plant height (cm) for the for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	113
Appendix Table 63: Analysis of variance of fruits per plant for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	113
Appendix Table 64: Analysis of variance of shoot dry mass for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	113
Appendix Table 65: Analysis of variance of final plant density (plants m ⁻²) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	113
Appendix Table 66: Analysis of variance of total yield (kg/ha) for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	114
Appendix Table 67: Analysis of variance of marketable yield for the effect of basal fertiliser and timing of top dressing at Kunyongana during the 2002/2003 season	114

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA Atomic Absorption

Agritex Agricultural Technical and Extension Services

a.i active ingredient
AN Ammonium Nitrate

ASTA American Spice Traders Association

B boron

BER blossom end rot

Ca calcium cm centimetres

CRA Chinyika Resettlement Area

Cu copper cv cultivar

DAT days after transplanting F₂ Filial generation 2

Fe iron g grams ha hectare

ICM Integrated Crop Management

ICMR Integrated Crop Management Research

K potassium kg kilogramme

kg/ha kilogrammes per hectare

m metres

ME milliequivalents
mM millimoles
Mn manganese
N nitrogen
ns not significant
°C degrees Celsius
P phosphorus

PNC pretransplant nutritional conditioning

ppm parts per million
Pvt. Ltd. Private Limited
SH smallholder

WAS weeks after sowing WAT weeks after transplanting

WP wettable powder

Zn zinc