**Impact of micronutrient foliar application on the growth traits of cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis* L.)**

**Abstract**

An investigation was conducted during two successive winter season of 2018-19 and 2019-20 at the Agricultural Research farm (25018' North latitude and 83003' E) of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, involving sixteen different foliar micronutrient treatments. These treatments included T1 (Control), T2 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20%), T3 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30%), T4 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40%), T5 (Boron @ 0.060%), T6 (Boron @ 0.080%), T7 (Boron @ 0.100%), T8 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.060%), T9 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.080%), T10 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100%), T11 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.060%), T12 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.080%), T13 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100%), T14 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.060%), T15 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.080%), and T16 (Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%). These treatments were replicated three times using a Randomized Block Design. A recommended basal dose of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (160:80:120 kg ha-1) was applied using urea, SSP, and MOP, respectively, during both years of the experiment. Nitrogen was administered 50% as a basal dose and the remainder at 40 days after transplanting (DAT). The total rainfall during the crop growth period was 29.4 mm in 2018-19 and 93.9 mm in 2019-20. The Snowball-16 variety of cauliflower served as the test crop. Chelated zinc at a concentration of 0.5 g l-1 was applied to all treatments, while boron and molybdenum were applied according to the specific treatment. Other crop management practices were followed as per local recommendations. The objective was to examine the effects of foliar micronutrient application on the growth characteristics of cauliflower. According to the data, the tallest plants, the most leaves per plant, and the highest crop growth rate (CGR) in cauliflower were significantly better with the application of (T16) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.40% combined with boron at 0.100%. This outcome was statistically similar to (T13) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.30% plus boron at 0.100% and (T10) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.20% with boron at 0.100%, surpassing other treatments in both years and in the combined analysis.

**1. Introduction:**

Vegetables are rich in essential minerals and vitamins necessary for the proper functioning of human metabolic processes, which is why they are considered 'protective supplementary food.’ Cultivating vegetables is a highly profitable venture, especially on small and marginal lands because of its high yield over a short period. As a source of farm income, it significantly influences agricultural development and national economy. There is a substantial demand for vegetables for both fresh consumption and processed products domestically, as well as for export, which can generate valuable foreign exchange for India. India ranks as the second largest vegetable producer globally, following China, with a wide variety of crops grown across the country. According to estimates, India produces 184.39 million tonnes of vegetables from 10.25 million hectares (Horticultural Statistics at a Glance, 2018). This accounts for about 13.38 percent of the global vegetable output, yet productivity remains low compared to that of developed nations. Consequently, current production does not satisfy national needs despite the potential for increased yield per unit area. There is also significant potential for exporting and processing vegetables. India leads the world in cauliflower production (Thamburaj and Singh, 2001), with commercial cultivation covering approximately 452.6 lakh hectares, yielding 86.68 lakh tonnes annually, and a productivity rate of 19.2 MT ha-1 (Horticultural Glance, 2018). The primary cauliflower-producing states in India include West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh alone has a cauliflower cultivation area of 17.53 thousand hectares, producing 400.81 thousand tons annually, contributing approximately 4.65 percent of the national cauliflower output (Horticultural Statistics at a Glance, 2018).

Cauliflower is a nutrient-demanding crop and balanced fertilization is crucial for optimal productivity. However, intensive farming and the exclusive use of nitrogenous fertilizers have led to soil deficiencies in secondary nutrients and micronutrients (Ali *et al*., 2008).Although micronutrients are required in minimal amounts, they are just as crucial as macronutrients. Their significance in controlling plant growth and yield has been well-documented (Hall *et al*., 2002). Among the various micronutrients, Boron, Molybdenum, Iron, Copper, Chlorine, Zinc, and Manganese, Boron and Molybdenum stand out because of their availability in soil, mobility within plants and soil, and their dependence on soil pH (Kumar *et al*., 2012). Micronutrients enhance the chemical makeup of curds and the overall health of plants (Hall *et al*., 2002). They boost seed germination, macronutrient absorption, production, and quality by improving photosynthetic efficiency and increasing the leaf metabolite content (Chaudhari *et al*., 2017). Additionally, they help reduce the occurrence of diseases, pests, and disorders while enhancing the postharvest quality of crops (Hemphill *et al*., 1982). A lack of these vital nutrients can greatly diminish crop yield and affect various physiological, morphological, and biochemical traits of cole crops during plant growth. Recently, it has been recognized that applying micronutrients such as Zn, B, and Mo through foliar spraying is beneficial for increasing the yield, quality, and shelf life of cauliflower (Kotecha *et al*., 2011). Foliar application is considered an efficient and straightforward method for supplying plants with the necessary nutrients at sufficient concentrations (Alloway, 2018). Correcting micronutrient deficiencies via foliar application is effective because it allows for easy absorption through the leaves, leading to a profitable yield (Asad *et al*., 2003).Cauliflower plants frequently exhibit boron and Mo deficiencies, which manifest as browning of the curd and whiptail formation in leaves, respectively. These issues make curds unsuitable for consumption and significantly decrease yield. The addition of boron has been shown to notably enhance the diameter, weight, yield, and quality of cauliflower curds (Kumar *et al*., 2002). However, before applying boron fertilizer, it is crucial to confirm a suspected deficiency through soil and plant analyses, as excess boron can be extremely harmful to plants. Nevertheless, information on micronutrients for cauliflower cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is scarce. Considering the aforementioned facts regarding adequate information and research in this area, this study was conducted to examine the impact of foliar micronutrient application on the growth characteristics of cauliflower.

**2. Materials and Methods**

The experiment was conducted over two consecutive winter seasons, 2018-19 and 2019-20, at the Vegetable Research Farm (South Block) of the Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh ( 25010’ N latitude and 83003’ E longitude, with an elevation of 128.93 meters above mean sea level). The soil at the site was sandy clay loam, with a pH of 7.36, an electrical conductivity of 0.28 dSm-1, organic carbon content of 0.42%, available boron at 0.31 mg kg-1, available zinc at 0.57 mg kg-1, and available molybdenum at 0.26 ppm. The study employed a randomized block design with three replications, testing sixteen different micronutrient treatments: (T1) control, (T2) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.20%, (T3) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.30%, (T4) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.40%, (T5) Boron at 0.060%, (T6) Boron at 0.080%, (T7) Boron at 0.100%, (T8) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.20% + Boron at 0.060%, (T9) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.20% + Boron at 0.080%, (T10) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.20% + Boron at 0.100%, (T11) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.30% + Boron at 0.060%, (T12) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.30% + Boron at 0.080%, (T13) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.30% + Boron at 0.100%, (T14) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.40% + Boron at 0.060%, (T15) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.40% + Boron at 0.080%, and (T16) Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) at 0.40% + Boron at 0.100%. Additionally, a uniform application of Zn (0.5 g l-1) was administered across all treatments involving the Snowball-16 cauliflower variety. The crop was transplanted into the main field on November 14th, 2018 and November 16th, 2019. Foliar sprays were applied 20, 30, and 40 days post-transplantation.

**2.1 Statistical analysis and interpretation of data**

The experimental data collected for various parameters were analyzed using Fisher's analysis of variance (ANOVA), following the guidelines set by Gomez and Gomez (1984). The significance level for the 'F' and 't' tests was set at p = 0.05. Critical difference values were determined when the F-test indicated statistical significance.

**3. Results:**

**3.1 Plant height**

Significant differences in plant height were observed due to the foliar application of micronutrients at all growth stages across both experimental years. At 30 DAT, notable variations in plant height were evident among the treatments. The performance data indicated that plant height ranged from 17.84 to 23.51 cm in 2018-19, from 18.05 to 24.20 cm in 2019-20, and from 17.95 to 23.86 cm as a pooled mean. The highest plant heights (23.51 and 24.20 cm) were achieved with the foliar application of (T16) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%, which was statistically similar to (T13) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% and (T10) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100%, outperforming the other treatments in both years. Similarly, the pooled mean data for plant height at 30 DAT was significantly influenced by the foliar application of micronutrients. The maximum pooled mean plant height (23.86 cm) was recorded with (T16) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%, which was statistically comparable to (T13) and (T10), while the minimum height was observed in T1 (Control). At 45 DAT, plant height data was significant in both years, ranging from 21.21 to 28.56 cm in 2018-19, from 22.19 to 29.38 cm in 2019-20, and from 21.70 to 28.97 cm as a pooled mean. The highest plant heights, 28.56 cm in the first year, 29.38 cm in the second year, and 28.97 cm in the pooled mean, were noted with (T16) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%, which was statistically on par with (T13) and (T10), while the lowest height was recorded in T1 (Control) across both years and the pooled mean.

**3.2 Number of leaves plant-1**

The application of different micronutrients to the foliage had a notable effect on the leaf count of cauliflower plants. Thirty days after transplanting (DAT), the average number of leaves ranged from 5.02 to 7.62 in the first year, 5.16 to 7.86 in the second year, and 5.09 to 7.74 when averaged across both years. The highest leaf count, specifically 7.62 in the first year, 7.86 in the second year, and 7.74 in the pooled average was achieved with the treatment (T16) of Ammonium Molybdate at 0.40% combined with boron at 0.100%. This result was statistically similar to that of treatments (T13) with Ammonium Molybdate at 0.30% plus boron at 0.100% and (T10) with Ammonium Molybdate at 0.20% plus boron at 0.100%. The lowest leaf count per plant was observed in the control group (T1) across both years, and in the pooled average. At 45 DAT, the leaf count varied significantly, ranging from 7.69 to 11.21 in 2018-19, 7.98 to 11.88 in 2019-20, and 7.84 to 11.55 in the pooled average. The maximum number of leaves per plant, 11.21 in the first year, 11.88 in the second year, and 11.55 in the pooled average, was recorded with the (T16) treatment of Ammonium Molybdate at 0.40% plus boron at 0.100%. This was statistically comparable to treatments (T13) with Ammonium Molybdate at 0.30% and boron at 0.100%, and (T10) with Ammonium Molybdate at 0.20% and boron at 0.100%. The control group (T1) consistently showed the fewest leaves per plant across both years, and in the pooled average.

**3.3 Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1)**

The findings revealed that CGR was at its peak between 30-45 DAT compared to the other periods. There was a notable variation in the foliar application of micronutrients at all stages across both years. A detailed analysis of the data revealed that foliar application of micronutrients significantly affected crop growth rate in both experimental years. All treatments showed an increase in CGR compared to untreated plots, with the highest value at 0-30 DAT observed in (T16) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%, reaching 2.90 g plant-1 day-1 in the first year, 3.10 g plant-1 day-1 in the second year, and 3.00 g plant-1 day-1 on a pooled basis, followed by (T13) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% (2.73, 3.00, and 2.87 g plant-1 day-1) and (T10) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100% (2.67, 2.80, and 2.74 g plant-1 day-1), with statistical similarities among these treatments. During 30-45 DAT, the CGR varied significantly from 3.80 to 7.20 g plant-1 day-1 in the second year, 4.0 to 7.67 g plant-1 day-1 in the second year, and 3.90 to 7.44 g plant-1 day-1 in the pooled data. The highest CGR, 7.20 g plant-1 day-1 (2018-19), 7.67 g plant-1 day-1 (2019-20), and 7.44 g plant-1 day-1 (pooled mean), was recorded with the application of (T16) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100%, which was statistically comparable to (T13) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% with 6.73 g plant-1 day-1 (2018-19), 7.33 g plant-1 day-1 (2019-20), and 7.03 g plant-1 day-1 (pooled mean), and (T10) Ammonium Molybdate @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100% with 6.53 g plant-1 day-1 (2018-19), 6.93 g plant-1 day-1 (2019-20), and 6.73 g plant-1 day-1 (pooled mean).

Table **1: Plant** height (cm) of cauliflower as influenced **by foliar application of micro** nutrients at different growth stages

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | Plant height at **30 DAT** | | | **Plant** height at **45 DAT** | | |
| **2018-19** | **2019-20** | Pooled | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | Pooled |
| T1: Control | 17.84 | 18.05 | 17.95 | 21.21 | 22.19 | 21.70 |
| T2: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% | 19.49 | 19.61 | 19.55 | 23.73 | 25.11 | 24.42 |
| T3: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% | 19.62 | 19.83 | 19.73 | 24.11 | 25.34 | 24.73 |
| T4: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% | 19.88 | 20.27 | 20.08 | 24.56 | 25.76 | 25.16 |
| T5: Boron @ 0.060% | 18.75 | 18.91 | 18.83 | 22.48 | 24.09 | 23.29 |
| T6: Boron @ 0.080% | 19.01 | 19.12 | 19.07 | 22.78 | 24.63 | 23.71 |
| T7: Boron @ 0.100% | 19.23 | 19.42 | 19.33 | 23.31 | 24.89 | 24.10 |
| T8: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.060% | 20.11 | 20.51 | 20.31 | 24.89 | 26.02 | 25.46 |
| T9: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.080% | 21.05 | 21.89 | 21.47 | 26.02 | 26.99 | 26.51 |
| T10: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100% | 22.76 | 23.26 | 23.01 | 27.37 | 28.19 | 27.78 |
| T11: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.060% | 20.64 | 20.87 | 20.76 | 25.37 | 26.42 | 25.90 |
| T12: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.080% | 21.67 | 22.26 | 21.97 | 26.42 | 27.37 | 26.90 |
| T13: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% | 23.12 | 23.90 | 23.51 | 27.94 | 28.71 | 28.33 |
| T14: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.060% | 20.78 | 21.15 | 20.97 | 25.79 | 26.73 | 26.26 |
| T15: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.080% | 22.04 | 22.73 | 22.39 | 26.98 | 27.72 | 27.35 |
| T16: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100% | 23.51 | 24.20 | 23.86 | 28.56 | 29.38 | 28.97 |
| SEm+ | 0.42 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.54 | 0.52 |
| LSD Q=0.05) | 1.29 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.53 | 1.63 | 1.58 |

Table 2: Number of **leaves** plant-1 of cauliflower as **influenced** by foliar application of micro nutrients at different growth **stages**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatments | Leaves plant-1 at 30 DAT | | | Leaves plant-1 at 45 DAT | | |
| **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **Pooled** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **Pooled** |
| T1: Control | 5.02 | 5.16 | 5.09 | 7.69 | 7.98 | 7.84 |
| T2: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% | 5.70 | 5.79 | 5.75 | 9.02 | 9.11 | 9.07 |
| T3: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% | 5.78 | 5.83 | 5.81 | 9.24 | 9.37 | 9.31 |
| T4: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% | 5.89 | 5.97 | 5.93 | 9.54 | 9.62 | 9.58 |
| T5: Boron @ 0.060% | 5.45 | 5.52 | 5.49 | 8.42 | 8.54 | 8.48 |
| T6: Boron @ 0.080% | 5.59 | 5.67 | 5.63 | 8.63 | 8.78 | 8.71 |
| T7: Boron @ 0.100% | 5.64 | 5.71 | 5.68 | 8.94 | 9.03 | 8.99 |
| T8: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.060% | 5.99 | 6.02 | 6.01 | 9.68 | 9.87 | 9.78 |
| T9: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.080% | 6.53 | 6.68 | 6.61 | 10.32 | 10.42 | 10.37 |
| T10: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100% | 7.28 | 7.37 | 7.33 | 10.58 | 11.12 | 10.85 |
| T11: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.060% | 6.09 | 6.19 | 6.14 | 10.01 | 10.11 | 10.06 |
| T12: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.080% | 6.71 | 6.92 | 6.82 | 10.43 | 10.67 | 10.55 |
| T13: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% | 7.46 | 7.52 | 7.49 | 11.06 | 11.45 | 11.26 |
| T14: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.060% | 6.24 | 6.43 | 6.34 | 10.18 | 10.29 | 10.24 |
| T15: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.080% | 6.99 | 7.19 | 7.09 | 10.16 | 10.82 | 10.49 |
| T16: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100% | 7.62 | 7.86 | 7.74 | 11.21 | 11.88 | 11.55 |
| SEm+ | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.33 |
| LSD Q=0.05) | 0.59 | 0.63 | 0.61 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 0.99 |

Table 3: Crop growth rate (g plant-1 day-1) of cauliflower as influenced by foliar application of micro nutrients at different growth stages

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatments** | **0-30 DAT** | | | **30-45** DAT | | |
| **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **Pooled** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **Pooled** |
| T1: Control | 1.57 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 3.80 | 4.00 | 3.90 |
| T2: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 4.53 | 4.67 | 4.60 |
| T3: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% | 1.90 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 4.73 | 4.80 | 4.77 |
| T4: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% | 1.93 | 1.97 | 1.95 | 4.73 | 4.93 | 4.83 |
| T5: Boron @ 0.060% | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 4.13 | 4.27 | 4.20 |
| T6: Boron @ 0.080% | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.79 | 4.33 | 4.33 | 4.33 |
| T7: Boron @ 0.100% | 1.80 | 1.83 | 1.82 | 4.33 | 4.53 | 4.43 |
| T8: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.060% | 2.00 | 2.07 | 2.04 | 4.93 | 5.07 | 5.00 |
| T9: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.080% | 2.20 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 5.47 | 5.60 | 5.54 |
| T10: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.20% + Boron @ 0.100% | 2.67 | 2.80 | 2.74 | 6.53 | 6.93 | 6.73 |
| T11: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.060% | 2.07 | 2.10 | 2.09 | 5.07 | 5.20 | 5.14 |
| T12: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.080% | 2.33 | 2.40 | 2.37 | 5.73 | 5.87 | 5.80 |
| T13: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.30% + Boron @ 0.100% | 2.73 | 3.00 | 2.87 | 6.73 | 7.33 | 7.03 |
| T14: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.060% | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 5.27 | 5.33 | 5.30 |
| T15: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.080% | 2.50 | 2.60 | 2.55 | 6.07 | 6.33 | 6.20 |
| T16: Ammonium Molybdate (Mo) @ 0.40% + Boron @ 0.100% | 2.90 | 3.10 | 3.00 | 7.20 | 7.67 | 7.44 |
| SEm+ | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.23 |
| LSD Q=0.05) | 0.31 | 0.38 | 0.34 | 0.68 | 0.77 | 0.71 |

**4. Discussion**

The noticeable increase in plant height can be attributed to increased cell division and elongation facilitated by boron. This may be due to the provision of micronutrients and availability of nutrients in the soil under favourable conditions. Additionally, the increase in plant height could be linked to an enhanced root system, which allows for better absorption of water and nutrients from the soil, as well as the utilization of more nutrients through foliar application of micronutrients such as boron and molybdenum. This, in turn, improves various plant organs and the plant as a whole. These findings are consistent with those of Moniruzzaman *et al*. (2007) for broccoli, Singh *et al*. (2011) for cauliflower, Kumar *et al*. (2012) for cauliflower, and Devi *et al*. (2012) for cabbage. The beneficial effect of boron and Mo on leaf number may be due to the availability of essential plant nutrients at different growth stages, which accelerates metabolic processes, sugar metabolism, solute translocation, and protein synthesis, ultimately leading to the production of more leaves. A similar outcome was reported by Chaudhari *et al*. (2017) for cauliflower. The increase in growth characteristics could be attributed to the availability of essential plant nutrients in the necessary quantities during various growth stages. This availability may accelerate the plant's metabolic processes, including sugar metabolism, solute translocation, and protein synthesis, potentially leading to longer roots and stalks. Chaudhari *et al*. (2017) observed similar outcomes in cauliflower. These results align with the findings of Srichandan *et al*. (2015); Sharma (2016) and Meena *et al*. (2018).

**5. Conclusion**

Cauliflower is an important vegetable crop in both India and Uttar Pradesh, but achieving optimal nutrient management is crucial for its enhanced growth. The data suggest that the tallest plants, greatest number of leaves per plant, and highest crop growth rate (CGR) in cauliflower were statistically superior to the application of (T16) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.40% combined with boron at 0.100%. This result was statistically comparable to (T13) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.30% plus boron at 0.100% and (T10) Ammonium Molybdate at 0.20% with boron at 0.100%, outperforming other treatments across both years and in the pooled analysis. It can be concluded that foliar application of the micronutrient Ammonium Molybdate at 0.40% and boron at 0.100% is advantageous for promoting greater cauliflower growth in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

**References:**

Ali, S, Khan, AZ, Mairaj, G, Arif, M, Fida, M and Bibi, S, Assessment of different crop nutrient management practices for yield improvement, Australian Journal of crop Science, 2(3), 150-157, 2008.

Alloway, BJ, Micronutrients and crop production: An introduction, In: Micronutrient Deficiencies in Global Crop Production, Springer, Dordrecht, 1-39, 2018.

Asad, A, Blamey, FBC and Edwards, DG, Effect of boron foliar application on vegetative and reproductive growth of sunflower, Annals of Botany, 92, 565-570, 2003.

Chaudhari, VL, Patel, NK, Patel, GD, Chaudhari, VJ and Sheth, SG, Impact of micronutrients spray on growth and yield of Brassica oleracea var. Capitata, International Journal of Chemical Studies, 5(4), 2113-2115, 2017.

Devi, MN, Devi, RK and Das, R, Enhancement of physiological efficiency of cabbage using foliar nutrition of boron, Progressive Horticulture, 43(2), 76-80, 2012.

Hall, JL, Cellular mechanisms for heavy metal detoxification and tolerance, Journal of Experimental Botany, 53(366), 1-11, 2002.

Hemphill, DD, Weber, MS and Jackson, TL, Table beet yield and boron deficiency as influenced by lime, nitrogen and boron, Soil Science Society of America Journal, 46, 1190-1192, 1982.

Horticultural Statistics at a Glance, Government of India. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, 2018.

Kotecha, AV, Dhruve, JJ and Vohol, NJ, Effect of foliar application of micronutrients and growth regulators on growth and yield of cabbage (Brasicca oleracea L. var. capitata) cv. Golden Acre, Asian Journal of Horticulture, 6(2), 381 384, 2011.

Kumar, A, Parmar, DK, and Suri, VK, Effect of boron fertilizers and organic manure on autumn cauliflower in western Himalayas, Annals of Horticulture, 5(1), 17-24, 2012.

Kumar, S, Jat, AK and Choudhary, DR, Effect of FYM, molybdenum and Boron application on yield attributes and yield of cauliflower, Crop Research, 24(3), 494-496, 2002.

Meena, MK, Aravindakshan, K, Dhayal, M, Singh, J and Meena, SL, Effect of Biofertilizers and Growth Regulators on Growth Attributes of Cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis L.) cv. Pusa Paushja, International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences, 7, 885-890, 2018.

Moniruzzaman, M, Rahman, SML, Kibria, MG, Rahman, MA and Hossain, MM, Effect of boron and nitrogen on yield and hollow stem of broccoli, Journal of Soil Nature, 1(3), 24-29, 2007.

Sharma, V, Effect of nutrient management on growth and yield of cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis) inside low cost polyhouse, Himachal Journal of Agricultural Research, 42(1), 88-92, 2016.

Singh, KP, Singh, VK, Kamalkant, S and Roy, RK, Effect of different levels of boron and it’s methods of application on growth and yield of cauliflower, The Asian Journal of Horticulture, 38(1), 76-78, 2011.

Srichandan, S, Mangaraj, AK, Behera, KK, Panda, D, Das, AK and Rout, M, Growth, yield and economics of broccoli (Brassica oleracea var. italica) as influenced by organic and inorganic nutrients, International Journal of Agriculture, Environment and Biotechnology, 8(4), 965-970, 2015.

Thamburaj, S and Singh, N, Textbook of Vegetables, Tuber crops and Spices, Directorate of Information and Publications of Agriculture, ICAR, New Delhi, 76, 2001.