**Original Research Article**

**Effect of *Trichoderma,* organic manure and inorganic fertilizer on growth, flowering and post-harvest parameters in rose cv. Top Secrete**

**Abstract**

This investigation was conducted from 2023 to 2025 at the Horticulture Research Farm and Post-harvest Laboratory, Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, featuring nine nutrient treatments that included various combinations of farmyard manure (FYM), vermicompost and recommended fertilizer doses (RDF). These were divided into two groups, viz., *Trichoderma* inoculated plants and *Trichoderma* uninoculated plants, to assess their effects on growth, flowering and postharvest quality of rose cv. Top Secret, under open ventilated polyhouse conditions. The experiment was conducted using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with nine different treatments, each replicated five times. The treatments included: T1 (100% RDF), T2 (100% FYM), T3 (100% Vermicompost), T4 (75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost), T5 (50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost), T6 (25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost), T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF), T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF) and T9 (Control, no fertilizer), each examine with and without *Trichoderma* inoculation. Significant differences were recorded across all measured parameters. The maximum plant height (107.08 cm) and the highest number of leaves (189.76) were found in T7 with *Trichoderma* inoculated and flower production (27.69 flowers/plant) was also in the same. Early bud initiation (26.14 days), the longest vase life (16.12 days) occurred in T7 with *Trichoderma inoculation* and the highest anthocyanin content (620.66 mg/100g) occurred in T3 with *Trichoderma inoculation*. These findings suggest that employing integrated nutrient management with a mix of organic and inorganic fertilizers along with *Trichoderma* significantly improves the growth, flowering and postharvest quality of rose cv. Top Secret in protected cultivation.

**Keywords:** *Trichoderma,* vermicompost, organic fertilizers, protected cultivation.

**Introduction**

Roses are widely recognized as symbols of love and peace, serving as a natural means of communication between humans and nature. Their appealing shape, size, fragrance and vibrant colours, along with their gradual blooming process and long-lasting freshness, make them highly valued for commercial cultivation to meet both domestic and international demand (Pandey, 2024). Rose (*Rosa hybrida* L.), roses belong to the Rosaceae family and have a basic chromosome number of n = 7. Many species within the Rosa genus, particularly those of Asian origin, are diploid with 2n = 14 chromosomes. However, modern cultivated roses are typically tetraploid with 2n = 28 chromosomes (Singh and Sisodia, 2017). Roses are native to various regions, including the Himalayas, West Asia, China, Japan, Europe and North America. The *Rosa* genus comprises about 200 species, but only a select few have significantly contributed to the development of modern roses. These key species include *Rosa gallica, R. damascena, R. chinensis, R. foetida, R. gigantea, R. moschata, R. multiflora* and *R. wichuriana*. Modern roses are categorized into different groups such as Hybrid Teas (HT), floribundas, climbers, miniature roses and shrub roses (Kumar *et al*., 2023). Roses have been cultivated since ancient times and continue to hold their title as the "King of Flowers" among cut flowers. Within the *Rosaceae* family, classification is based on fruit type, dividing it into four subfamilies: *Spiraedoideae*, *Amygdaloideae*, *Maloideae* and *Rosoideae*. The *Rosa* genus belongs to the *Rosoideae* subfamily (Longhi *et al*., 2014). In horticulture, the natural fertility of the soil has historically determined its production. A rich source of nutrients, farmyard manure (FYM), vermicompost and poultry manure are examples of organic inputs that improve the physical and chemical characteristics of soil, promoting long-term soil health and sustainable crop production. This study was conducted to assess the efficacy of organic manures and vermicompost as substitute nutrient sources due to the growing expense of chemical fertilizers, which are frequently utilized to satisfy the nutritional requirements of horticultural crops (Sendhilnathan *et al*., 2019). *Trichoderma* fungi are recognized as effective bio stimulants with a global presence, thriving in diverse environments such as soil, decaying wood and especially the rhizosphere. They produce a range of bioactive compounds that facilitate interactions with plants and microbes. Through mechanisms like hyper parasitism and antibiosis, *Trichoderma* spp. suppresses pathogens including bacteria, viruses and *Fusarium* fungi (Wojtkowiak *et al*., 2006). Additionally, studies (Benitez, 2004; Swierczynska, 2011; Poveda, 2021) suggest they can bolster plant defences against insect pests. These fungi secrete enzymes (e.g., cellulases, proteases), antibiotics, volatiles and plant growth regulators, enhancing both plant health and soil biology (Kosicka, 2014).

**Materials and Methods**

The present experiment was conducted in a naturally ventilated polyhouse at the Horticulture Research Farm and Post-harvest Laboratory, Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, during the years 2023-2025. The experimental site is situated at 25° 15' North latitude and 82° 59' East longitude, with an altitude of 103 meters above mean sea level, near the banks of the river Ganges. The region experiences a humid subtropical climate with significant seasonal temperature variations. The maximum temperature was recorded as 47.2 ⁰C to the minimum. The soil had a pH of 7.2 and was rich in organic carbon and nitrogen. The experiment was conducted on the rose cultivar Top Secret, an attractive red rose variety chosen for its high market demand and suitability for polyhouse conditions. Uniformly healthy plants with consistent height and bud development (2 years old) were selected for research work. The experiment was laid out in a Complete Randomized Design (CRD) involving 9 different treatments (including various combinations of organic and inorganic fertilizers) on rose plants, where each treatment was divided into 2 groups: half the plants were inoculated with *Trichoderma* @25ml/plant, and the other half were left uninoculated. This design allowed for the comparison of the *Trichoderma* inoculation effect across various treatment conditions on rose plants. The nine treatments were T1 (100% RDF), T2 (100% FYM), T3 (100% Vermicompost), T4 (75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost), T5 (50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost), T6 (25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost), T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF), T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF) and T9 (Control, without fertilizer application). Plants were spaced at 30 cm × 30 cm using a single row system on raised beds. Fertilizers were applied in different proportions according to the treatments. The required quantities for FYM were 100% (2.08 kg/m2), 75% (1.56 kg/m2), 50% (1.04 kg/m2) and 25% (0.52 kg/m2), while for vermicompost, they were the same. Urea was applied at 100% (2 g/plant) and 50% (1 g/plant), whereas Single Super Phosphate (SSP) was given at 100% (1 g/plant) and 50% (0.5 g/plant). Observations were recorded on various growth, flowering and postharvest parameters. Results thus obtained were subjected to statistical analysis as suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1978).

**Results and Discussion**

**Growth parameters**

Plant height and number of leaves in rose were significantly influenced by various nutrient treatments (Tables 1 and 2). *Trichoderma* alone showed inconsistent effects, but when combined with organic and inorganic nutrients, it boosted early growth. The highest plant height was recorded in T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma inoculation*) at 107.08 cm, followed by T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma inoculation*) at 103.90 cm and T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF without *Trichoderma inoculation*) at 99.26 cm. *Trichoderma* has the ability to trigger systemic defence responses in plants, enhancing their resistance to pests and pathogens (Poveda *et al*., 2020). Similar trends were observed by Singh and Jauhari (2005), Singh (2006) using *Azotobacter* and others (Patel *et al*., 2017; Kumar *et al*., 2022), attributing growth improvement to better nutrient uptake, enhanced soil conditions and microbial activity.

The number of leaves per plant is a vital marker of rose growth and yield. The study showed significant variation across treatments, with the highest leaf count recorded during the first flush. T7 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) showed the maximum at 189.76, followed by T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 182.92 and T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 178.5. It could also be attributed due to fact that after proper decomposition and mineralization, the farmyard manure supplied available nutrients directly to the plant and also had solubilizing effect on fixed form of nutrients in soil (Sinha *et al*., 1981). The beneficial effect of farmyard manure on growth and flowering in rose might be due to additional supply of plant nutrients as well as improvement in physical and biological properties of the soil (Majumdar *et al*., 2002). Similar trends were observed by Singh and Jauhari (2005), Singh and Singh (2010), Boshra *et al*. (2012) and Bhat and Shepherd (2006), who highlighted the role of manure types in influencing leaf in plant.

**Flowering parameters**

Early flowering is crucial for the commercial floriculture industry. Bud initiation in roses varied significantly with different nutrient treatments shown in Table 2, and *Trichoderma* inoculation, with the earliest recorded in the third flush. The fastest bud initiation was observed in T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 26.14 days, followed by T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 27.14 days and T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 27.83 days. *Trichoderma* significantly influences bud initiation in rose flowers. Organic manures like farmyard manure and vermicompost improve soil structure, microbial activity, and nutrient availability, leading to healthier plants and earlier bud initiation. The supporting findings by Preethi *et al*. (1999) and Singh (2005), who also noted the positive role of microbial inoculants in plant development.

Bud diameter, a key indicator of rose growth and yield, varied significantly with nutrient treatments and *Trichoderma* inoculation. The largest diameter was recorded in the first flush under T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 26.76 mm, followed by T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at (25.27 mm). Using organic manures makes the soil healthier and provides more nutrients, helping buds grow steadily. Inorganic fertilizers offer quick nutrients for fast bud growth, especially potassium. *Trichoderma* increases nutrient uptake and boosts plant defences, which together enhance the size of rose buds and the quality of the flowers. The similarly result found by Preethi *et al*. (1999) and Singh (2005), who emphasized the role of nutrient and microbial interactions in plant development.

The number of flowers per plant is a key yield factor in roses. This study showed significant variation across treatments, with the first flush producing the most flowers. The highest number was in T7 (50% FYM + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 27.69, followed by T8 (50% Vermicompost + 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 26.37 and T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 26.29. All the flowering and yield characteristics improved thanks to organic manure. This is because, chemically, organic manures introduce organic compounds into the soil as they decompose. Biologically, they also supply food for helpful soil microorganisms, which boosts the availability of nutrients. The findings are consistent with previous research by Kolambe (2008), Rathva (2011) and Naik *et al.* (2008). Additionally, research by Lambat and Pal (2012) reported that the highest flower count per plant was achieved when treated with neem cake, PSB and *Azotobacter.*

Flowering duration, an important trait for rose yield, varied significantly with nutrient treatments shown in Table 3 (Figure 2) and with *Trichoderma* application. The longest duration was observed in the third flush under T7 (50% FYM + 50 % RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 7.31 days, followed by T3 100% Vermicompost (7.31 days) and T8 50% Vermicompost+ 50% RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculated (7.04 days) indicating the positive impact of organic inputs and *Trichoderma* on prolonged blooming. Organic inputs strengthen petals and retain moisture. Inorganic nutrients like potassium boost petal durability and *Trichoderma* induces systemic resistance, delays senescence. The results are consistent with previous studies, including that of Bhalla *et al*. (2006 or a), who reported similar findings in Gladiolus cv. Red Beauty and standard carnation. Likewise, Vishen (2005) observed an extended flowering duration in tuberose with the combined application of *Azotobacter*, FYM and vermicompost.

**Postharvest parameters**

Vase life, a key indicator of postharvest quality in roses, varied significantly with nutrient treatments and *Trichoderma* inoculation shown in Table 4 and Figure 1. The longest vase life was recorded in T7 (50% FYM + 50 % RDF with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 16.12 days, followed by 15.86 days in the second flush of the same treatment, and 15.84 days in T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma* inoculation). *Trichoderma* promotes systemic resistance and enhances root health, increasing nutrient uptake and stress resilience, which slows down aging and prolongs vase life. Notably, potassium and calcium strengthen cell walls and lessen petal aging, aiding in the preservation of flower freshness after harvest. Similar findings were reported by Bhor (2010) and Trivedi *et al.* (2016). Anzu-Man-Ara *et al.* (2022) observed that the use of a combination of soil, coco dust, vermicompost and leaf compost increases the valife of flowers.

Figure 1 Effect of Trichoderma, organic manure and inorganic fertilizer on anthocyanin content (g/mg-1) in rose petals.

Anthocyanins protect rose petals from UV damage and increase under stress, contributing to both stress tolerance and postharvest quality. This study found significant variation in anthocyanin content across treatments shown in Table 4, with the highest in the first flush under T3 (100% Vermicompost with *Trichoderma* inoculation) at 620.66 mg/100g, followed by T3 without inoculation (598.30 mg/100g) and the second flush of T3 with inoculation (558.30 mg/100g). Organic manures such as farmyard manure and vermicompost help make the soil healthier and add important micronutrients like magnesium and iron, which are necessary for making chlorophyll and anthocyanin. Potassium also helps in developing pigments by boosting the metabolic processes that are linked to flavonoid production. Similar observations were reported by Ahmed *et al*. (2011). Furthermore, Latif and Mustafa (2019) examined the effect of biofertilizers and carbolizers on the growth of *Gerbera jamesonii*, reporting an anthocyanin concentration of 30.11 mg/100 g in flower petals.

Figure 2: Effect of Trichoderma, organic manure and inorganic fertilizer on flowering duration in rose plant

**Table 1: Effect of *Trichoderma,* organic manureand inorganic fertilizer on growth parameters in rose**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment**  ***Trichoderma***  **Nutrients** | **Plant height (cm)** | | | | | | **Number of leaves per plant** | | | | | |
| **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | | **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | |
| **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** |
| T1=100% RDF | 62.08 | 76.72 | 45.48 | 48.12 | 42.92 | 43.21 | 126.41 | 126.08 | 74.86 | 77.46 | 75.23 | 79.60 |
| T2=100% FYM | 79.36 | 89.36 | 48.30 | 51.96 | 48.57 | 55.60 | 154.60 | 137.41 | 74.80 | 76.58 | 81.63 | 79.84 |
| T3=100% Vermicompost | 88.46 | 103.90 | 53.36 | 56.36 | 55.78 | 51.07 | 167.98 | 169.53 | 83.20 | 81.77 | 77.91 | 80.71 |
| T4=75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost | 90.70 | 96.94 | 55.39 | 57.01 | 52.57 | 47.07 | 138.97 | 131.95 | 72.26 | 74.40 | 79.69 | 75.29 |
| T5=50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost | 88.58 | 68.02 | 53.06 | 52.30 | 50.46 | 52.06 | 143.23 | 150.96 | 73.60 | 84.60 | 82.77 | 77.02 |
| T6=25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost | 95.22 | 89.56 | 47.38 | 51.73 | 54.04 | 56.61 | 145.65 | 154.32 | 74.06 | 78.20 | 77.85 | 74.71 |
| T7=50% FYM + 50 % RDF | 99.26 | 107.08 | 46.29 | 58.44 | 47.70 | 58.83 | 173.24 | 189.76 | 73.34 | 86.84 | 76.80 | 88.40 |
| T8=50% Vermicompost+ 50% RDF | 97.72 | 93.78 | 48.96 | 56.58 | 45.90 | 46.96 | 178.56 | 182.92 | 71.95 | 83.87 | 74.26 | 84.52 |
| T9=Control | 59.30 | 59.30 | 40.38 | 40.38 | 37.66 | 37.66 | 102.51 | 102.51 | 61.69 | 61.69 | 69.07 | 69.07 |
| Mean | 84.52 | 87.18 | 48.73 | 52.54 | 48.40 | 49.90 | 147.91 | 149.16 | 73.30 | 77.71 | 77.24 | 78.91 |
| C.D. at 5% |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| T | NS | | NS | | NS | | NS | | 0.38 | | 0.23 | |
| N | 9.77 | | 8.55 | | 9.24 | | 6.13 | | 2.68 | | 2.36 | |

**Table 2: Effect of *Trichoderma,* organic manureand inorganic fertilizer on flowering parameters in rose**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment**  ***Trichoderma***  **Nutrients** | **Day to bud initiation** | | | | | | **Bud diameter (mm)** | | | | | |
| **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | | **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | |
| **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** |
| T1=100% RDF | 47.64 | 41.97 | 39.44 | 35.86 | 28.94 | 29.69 | 21.40 | 22.88 | 19.68 | 21.40 | 15.78 | 17.86 |
| T2=100% FYM | 39.82 | 39.25 | 34.12 | 34.86 | 32.22 | 29.22 | 22.60 | 24.11 | 21.80 | 20.69 | 20.24 | 17.04 |
| T3=100% Vermicompost | 45.06 | 42.60 | 36.30 | 35.02 | 32.94 | 26.14 | 22.44 | 24.95 | 20.31 | 22.88 | 15.81 | 20.52 |
| T4=75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost | 42.47 | 43.20 | 37.45 | 32.40 | 33.33 | 32.39 | 22.60 | 23.19 | 21.64 | 20.92 | 17.22 | 18.72 |
| T5=50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost | 45.32 | 44.50 | 42.20 | 38.00 | 29.52 | 28.56 | 21.35 | 24.49 | 20.68 | 21.38 | 16.06 | 19.67 |
| T6=25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost | 42.56 | 42.79 | 34.80 | 35.60 | 31.23 | 29.23 | 21.35 | 23.75 | 18.28 | 21.34 | 16.46 | 16.46 |
| T7=50% FYM + 50 % RDF | 42.32 | 37.11 | 32.86 | 31.40 | 34.60 | 27.60 | 21.83 | 25.76 | 20.50 | 25.17 | 16.54 | 19.70 |
| T8=50% Vermicompost+ 50% RDF | 43.46 | 37.25 | 36.42 | 34.41 | 29.05 | 27.83 | 23.57 | 26.27 | 19.48 | 23.14 | 16.19 | 18.12 |
| T9=Control | 48.07 | 48.07 | 39.29 | 39.29 | 36.08 | 36.08 | 20.20 | 20.20 | 22.15 | 22.15 | 12.26 | 12.26 |
| Mean | 44.08 | 41.93 | 36.99 | 35.20 | 31.99 | 29.64 | 21.92 | 23.96 | 20.50 | 22.34 | 16.29 | 17.82 |
| C.D. at 5% |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| T | 1.98 | | 1.64 | | 1.75 | | 0.33 | | 0.92 | | 1.38 | |
| N | 4.21 | | 3.49 | | 3.73 | | 1.36 | | 1.95 | | 2.94 | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment**  ***Trichoderma***  **Nutrients** | **Flowering duration (days)** | | | | | | **Number of flowers per plant** | | | | | |
| **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | | **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | |
| **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** |
| T1=100% RDF | 3.68 | 4.61 | 3.34 | 3.76 | 4.49 | 6.51 | 22.38 | 22.51 | 12.70 | 13.30 | 15.64 | 18.69 |
| T2=100% FYM | 5.75 | 5.73 | 5.92 | 5.28 | 5.68 | 5.34 | 23.94 | 25.69 | 13.75 | 13.77 | 19.58 | 18.28 |
| T3=100% Vermicompost | 6.20 | 5.52 | 4.85 | 6.15 | 6.64 | 7.24 | 24.33 | 26.37 | 13.89 | 14.70 | 20.03 | 20.05 |
| T4=75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost | 5.02 | 5.82 | 5.60 | 5.85 | 4.98 | 5.37 | 22.59 | 23.93 | 13.71 | 14.08 | 16.77 | 18.49 |
| T5=50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost | 5.29 | 5.64 | 5.35 | 4.89 | 6.10 | 6.24 | 22.14 | 25.74 | 14.10 | 14.03 | 16.51 | 17.51 |
| T6=25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost | 4.32 | 4.90 | 4.26 | 4.46 | 6.01 | 6.18 | 23.24 | 25.09 | 15.45 | 16.05 | 14.18 | 17.43 |
| T7=50% FYM + 50 % RDF | 4.81 | 6.82 | 6.27 | 6.54 | 7.04 | 7.31 | 24.26 | 26.69 | 15.71 | 17.02 | 18.63 | 22.59 |
| T8=50% Vermicompost+ 50% RDF | 4.62 | 5.90 | 5.08 | 5.66 | 7.03 | 7.02 | 23.11 | 27.29 | 13.98 | 14.38 | 17.12 | 21.49 |
| T9=Control | 4.36 | 4.36 | 3.89 | 3.89 | 5.65 | 5.65 | 21.61 | 21.61 | 11.35 | 11.35 | 15.82 | 15.82 |
| Mean | 4.89 | 5.37 | 4.95 | 5.16 | 5.96 | 6.33 | 23.06 | 25.02 | 13.82 | 14.30 | 17.14 | 18.93 |
| C.D. at 5% |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| T | 0.37 | | 0.15 | | 0.24 | | 0.61 | | 0.42 | | 1.08 | |
| N | 0.78 | | 0.71 | | 0.87 | | 1.30 | | 0.89 | | 2.29 | |

**Table 3: Effect of *Trichoderma,* organic manureand inorganic fertilizer on flowering parameters in rose**

**Table 4: Effect of *Trichoderma,* organic manureand inorganic fertilizer on postharvest parameters in rose**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Treatment**  ***Trichoderma***  **Nutrients** | **Vase life (days)** | | | | | | **Anthocyanin Content(g/mg-1)** | | | | | |
| **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | | **1st Flush** | | **2nd Flush** | | **3rd Flush** | |
| **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** | **Un inoculated** | **Inoculated** |
| T1=100% RDF | 12.25 | 14.47 | 11.80 | 12.60 | 12.93 | 14.26 | 395.57 | 403.89 | 353.57 | 349.89 | 373.67 | 390.16 |
| T2=100% FYM | 13.70 | 13.83 | 13.42 | 14.40 | 15.11 | 15.24 | 435.65 | 547.54 | 391.65 | 473.54 | 382.27 | 433.72 |
| T3=100% Vermicompost | 12.62 | 15.12 | 14.32 | 14.14 | 15.45 | 15.84 | 598.30 | 620.66 | 558.30 | 528.66 | 530.27 | 518.28 |
| T4=75% FYM + 25% Vermicompost | 13.64 | 14.82 | 13.22 | 13.92 | 14.41 | 14.84 | 353.01 | 402.50 | 348.81 | 356.50 | 386.10 | 411.12 |
| T5=50% FYM + 50% Vermicompost | 13.26 | 12.42 | 13.20 | 11.87 | 13.55 | 13.35 | 506.65 | 463.12 | 486.65 | 423.12 | 422.34 | 404.94 |
| T6=25% FYM + 75% Vermicompost | 12.92 | 12.83 | 12.80 | 12.64 | 13.13 | 14.19 | 466.82 | 431.38 | 466.82 | 407.33 | 468.05 | 494.22 |
| T7=50% FYM + 50 % RDF | 14.62 | 16.12 | 14.60 | 15.20 | 14.32 | 15.54 | 527.58 | 517.24 | 397.58 | 346.68 | 465.91 | 494.01 |
| T8=50% Vermicompost+ 50% RDF | 13.05 | 14.84 | 12.40 | 14.14 | 13.50 | 14.58 | 489.59 | 464.78 | 461.59 | 451.18 | 416.95 | 446.29 |
| T9=Control | 11.29 | 11.29 | 10.61 | 10.61 | 12.23 | 12.23 | 307.67 | 307.67 | 283.67 | 283.67 | 329.29 | 329.29 |
| Mean | 13.04 | 14.08 | 12.93 | 13.26 | 13.85 | 14.45 | 453.43 | 462.08 | 416.51 | 402.29 | 419.43 | 435.78 |
| C.D. at 5% |  | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| T | 0.53 | | 0.31 | | 0.47 | | NS | | NS | | NS | |
| N | 1.13 | | 1.38 | | 1.00 | | 79.01 | | 57.94 | | 58.93 | |

**Conclusion**  
The current study assessed the impact of different nutrient combinations and *Trichoderma* inoculation on the growth, flowering and postharvest characteristics of rose cv. Top Secret in polyhouse conditions. The findings indicate that using either (T7) 50% FYM + 50% RDF in inoculation or (T8) 50% vermicompost + 50% RDF in inoculation with *Trichoderma found* the best results. These nutrient combinations led to notable enhancements in plant height, leaf count, bud initiation, flower yield, vase life and anthocyanin content. The combined effects of organic, inorganic nutrients and *Trichoderma* significantly contributed to improved overall plant health, flower quality and postharvest durability, surpassing the benefits of individual treatments.

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