



Performance of Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) Variety Megha Turmeric-1 in Various Districts of Assam

Shourov Dutta ^{a*}, Bhaskar Baruah ^b, Lipika Nath ^c, Sukanya Gogoi ^d,
Sudeshna Baruah ^e, Subhashree Dihingia ^f, Angana Sarmah ^g,
Manoranjan Neog ^h and Prasanna Kumar Pathak ^h

^a Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Karbi Anglong, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^b Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Udalguri, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^c Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Barpeta, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^d Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Morigaon, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^e Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dibrugarh, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^f Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sivasagar, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^g Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sonitpur, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

^h Directorate of Extension Education, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-13, Assam, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was brought out after the contribution by all the authors. Authors MN and PKP conceptualised the work. Authors SD, BB, LN, SG, SB, SD and AS conducted the study in their respective districts i.e Karbi Anglong, Udalguri, Barpeta, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar and Sonitpur respectively. Author BB did the data compilation and tabulated it. Author SD wrote the manuscript. Authors MN and PKP corrected and revised the manuscript. All the authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aim: An experiment was conducted in the farmers' field of various locations representing four agro climatic zones of Assam to assess the performance of Turmeric variety Megha Turmeric-1.

Place and Duration of the Study: The study was conducted by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Karbi Anglong, Udalguri, Barpeta, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar and Sonitpur under Assam Agricultural University.

Results: The study revealed that the plant was 175.24 cm tall with 10 numbers of leaves on main shoot. Additionally, the leaf lamina length and width were found to be 54.08 cm and 15.18 cm respectively from the study. The leaf disposition was erect with distant venation and wavy leaf

*Corresponding author: E-mail: shourov.dutta6@gmail.com;

margin. Moreover, the rhizomes were found to have distant inter nodal pattern along with tertiary rhizomes. The crop recorded higher yield 249.63 quintal per hectare against the local varieties in all the locations.

Conclusion: From the study, it can be inferred that the farmers may adopt Megha Turmeric-1 over their local varieties for better yield and returns.

Keywords: Megha Turmeric-1; Assam; Turmeric; morphological characters.

1. INTRODUCTION

Spices are playing vital role in Indian diets and recipes since time immemorial. Records have been found in Vedas as early as 6000 BC about the ancient uses of spices [1]. And since then, India is well known for production and trade of quality spices which invited the foreigners mainly the European countries to invade India which is also known as the “Spice Bowl of the World”. Mostly, the southern India is a treat for spice lovers because most of the delicacies are based on spice modules and this is the reason for high production of spices in this region. Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) is one of such major spice crop native to Southeast Asia [2] grown throughout the country with enormous medicinal properties in it. It is referred as Indian saffron and commonly called as *Haldi*. India is the largest consumer, producer, consumer and exporter of turmeric in the world. The global production of turmeric is around 11 lakh tons per annum India dominates the world production scenario contributing 80% followed by China (8%), Myanmar (4%), Nigeria (3%) and Bangladesh (3%). In 2021-22, India had exported 1.71 lakh tons of turmeric compared to 1.37 lakh tons on the previous year. Major turmeric importing countries are Bangladesh, UAE, Morocco, Iran and USA. In India, the leading state with highest production is Telangana (294.56 thousand tons) followed by Maharashtra (190.09 thousand tonnes) and Andhra Pradesh (79.73 thousand tons).

The demand for Turmeric is due to its deep yellow colour and pungent aromatic flavor which is due to the presence of Curcumin. It is a natural polyphenol found in the rhizomes [3] and a volatile oil ‘termerol’. In addition it is also used as

medicine and cosmetic and as dye in textile industries [4]. It is also helpful for its properties like antioxidant, anti-inflammatory [5], antimutagenic, antimicrobial [6], and anticancer properties [7]. Moreover, it also helps in boosting immunity which has been evident in the recently hit pandemic, COVID-19. In addition, it has also been reported that Turmeric is effective in management of inflammatory and degenerative eye conditions [8], treatment of kidneys [9].

Assam holds 12th position in terms of production (19.17 thousand tons) and 6th in terms of area (17.11 thousand hectares) amongst the Indian states under Turmeric [10]. The soil and climate is very much suitable for Turmeric cultivation in this region with an average annual rainfall of 2818 mm and average daily temperature of 30°C. Very few farmers in Assam follow scientific practice and at the same time are not aware of the high yielding and hybrid varieties instead of the local varieties and as a result there is a potential for increasing the production margin by better practices. Therefore, keeping the above fact in view a study has been conducted by testing Turmeric hybrid in 07 (seven) different locations to study its performance in terms of growth, yield and returns.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted by the KrishiVigyanKendras (KVKs) representing 04 (four) agro-climatic zones of Assam (Table 1). The experimental areas considered) during 1920-21. In the study the performance of Turmeric variety - Megha Turmeric 1 has been tested against the local check of their respective locations.

Table 1. Experimental locations

Sl. No.	Agro-climatic zone	KVKs involved in conducting the study
1	Upper Brahmaputra Valley Zone	Dibrugarh and Sivasagar
2	North Bank Plain Zone	Sonitpur, Darrang, Udalguri
3	Lower Brahmaputra Valley Zone	Barpeta
4	Hill Zone	Karbi Anglong

The variety Megha Turmeric-1 was developed by the ICAR Complex for NEH region, Meghalaya through clonal selection form Lakadong. It has a potential yield of 270 q/ha with 350-425 g of average rhizome yield per clump. The variety is rich in curcumin content (6.8%), essential oil (5.5%), and dry matter (16.37%). Moreover, Megha Turmeric-1 has high tolerance towards leaf spot and leaf blotch diseases [11]. According to the study done by Anandaraj et al. [12], the variety is capable for dry yield across environments and henceforth can be a good genetic source in breeding programmes for high dry yield and curcumin content.

In the study, Megha Turmeric-1 has been cultivated following all the practices as per recommended package of Assam Agricultural University, 2019. During the study, plant height (cm), duration (days), dry matter content (%), number of leaves on main shoot, leaf laminal length and width (cm), primary rhizome length (cm), leaf disposition, leaf venation pattern, leaf margin, shape and habit of rhizomes, number of rhizomes, inter node pattern, yield (q/ha) economics along with B:C ratio were recorded in all the locations and presented with the average mean data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Turmeric variety Megha Turmeric-1 was found to perform very well in all the districts where it has been tested. The variety suited well to the Assam climatic conditions. The mean evaluated data from the study are represented in Table 2 (Mean performances of various

morphological characters) and Table 3 (Mean observation on Yield, Economics and benefit/cost ratio of Megha Turmeric-1).

3.1 Performances of Various Morphological Characters

The Megha Turmeric-1 has shown encouraging results in comparison to the local varieties. The mean data for plant height was 175.24 cm whereas, for dry matter content it was 18.01%. The variety on an average took crop duration of 293.33 days. On the other hand, 10 number of leaves were recorded on the main shoot which is closer to the results reported by Das [13]. In addition, the length and width of the leaf lamina were found to be 54.08 cm and 15.18 cm respectively. The results are similar with the findings of Angami et al. [14].

In the study some additional observations were also noted down which was found to be same in all the locations. The parameters were leaf disposition which was found to be erect, leaf venation pattern was distant, wavy leaf margin, compact and curved rhizome and distant inter nodal pattern was evident with the presence of tertiary rhizome. Similar results were also reported by Aarthi et al. [15].

3.2 Yield, Economics and B:C Ratio

The data on yield, B:Cratio are represented in Table 3. The mean data for yield of Megha Turmeric-1 was recorded 249.63 q/ha along with a B:C ratio of 4.48.

Table 2. Mean performances of various morphological characters

Sl. No.	Particulars	Data
1	Plant height (cm)	175.24
2	Duration of wilting (days)	293.33
3	Dry matter content (%)	18.01
4	Number of leaves on main shoot	10
5	Leaf Laminal length (cm)	54.08
6	Leaf Lamina width (cm)	15.18
7	Primary Rhizome Length (cm)	13.55

Table 3. Mean observation on Yield, Economics and B:C ratio of Megha Turmeric-1

Yield (q/ha)	Cost of cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross return (Rs/ha)	Net return (Rs/ha)	B:C
249.63	146958	666144	502519	4.48

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained from the present investigation, it can be concluded that the Turmeric variety "Megha Turmeric-1" is well suited for growing in the agro climatic conditions of Assam. Therefore, the farmers can opt for this variety rather than using local varieties for higher yield and productivity with higher returns.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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