

A '2' CONFOUNDED DESIGN' FOR A MANURIAL EXPERIMENT ON COCONUT

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SUMMARY. A micronutrient-manurial experiment on a factorial '2' confounded design' was started in 1953 on a 8-hectare coconut plantation at the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam, Kerala State as an attempt to control the Root (wilt) disease affecting the palms. The micro-nutrients tried were Boron, Copper, Manganese, Iron, Molybdenum, Zinc, as well as Magnesium. Data on the fruit-yield and other morphological characters were recorded on the 384 experimental palms from the inception of the experiment. The fruit-yield data alone upto and inclusive of 1960 were considered for the Analysis of Covariance and the results reported. After 1960, the micro-nutrients were administered directly into the palms in liquid form by a different method.

Results of analysis have revealed that the healthy palms did not show any significant response to the application of any of the micro-nutrients. But palms in the early stage of the Root (wilt) disease responded favourably to the treatment combination of Boron and Iron. However, when applied alone or in combination with Copper, Iron depressed the nut-yield in this category of palms significantly. Severely diseased palms responded very favourably with Magnesium and Molybdenum when applied individually.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Root (wilt) is the most serious disease of the coconut palm in India affecting over ten per cent of the coconuts in Kerala which is roughly about seven per cent of the crop (0.64 million hectares) grown throughout India, and is responsible for an annual loss of over ten million rupees. The disease appears to be very complex in nature although indications of its viral nature are becoming more clear (Menon, 1951, 1961; Menon and Nair, 1951; Menon and Shanta, 1962; Nagaraj and Menon, 1955, 1956; Nagaraj *et al*, 1954; Radha and Menon, 1954; Shanta and Menon, 1960; Shanta *et al*, 1960). On account of its unknown origin, the Root (wilt) disease may be compared with similar major diseases of the coconut in other countries such as the Lethal Yellowing (or the Unknown Disease) in Central America and Jamaica; Kainecope disease of Togoland; Bronze Leaf Wilt of British Guiana, West Indies and Nigeria, and the Cadang-Cadang of the Philippines. The Coconut Withering Disease making its early manifestation in two provinces of Ceylon may also fall under the above category.

2. HISTORY OF THE EXPERIMENT

At the Central Coconut Research Station, Kayangulam (South India) where the Root (wilt) disease of the coconut is being investigated, the effect of certain micro-nutrients in curing the disease or preventing healthy palms from contacting the disease is being investigated. An experiment with six micro-nutrients: Boron (B), Copper (C), Manganese (D), Iron (E), Molybdenum (F), Zinc (G) and also Magnesium (A) is in progress at this research centre from 1953.

The design of the experiment chosen is '2' confounded design'. There are 384 trees included in the experiment which are spread over a 8-hectare plantation along with several other coconut palms which are regarded as controls. All the palms received uniform macro-nutrients (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash). Of the experimental

palms, a third (128) were apparently healthy at the beginning of the experiment, another 128 palms were moderately diseased, and the remaining 128 palms showed severe disease symptoms. Most of the severely diseased palms included in the experiment were producing some fruits (nuts) and/or flower-bunches even in 1960, and their condition at the time of selection was presumably within the scope of recovery. The yearly mean numbers of nuts produced by the trees of the three categories during the pre-treatment period were: healthy palms 45.97 nuts, palms showing early stage of disease 27.68 nuts, and those showing severe disease symptoms 18.75 nuts. Figure 1 explains this further.

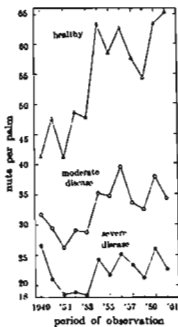


Fig. 1

Blocks and plots: There are 16 blocks under each category making a total of 48 blocks (vide Tables 2-4). Each block was divided into 8 plots (palms). Three blocks (one representing each category) comprising 24 palms may be regarded as one major block, and the trees of a major block are distributed more or less in one region. The 8-hectare experimental plantation consists of three almost contiguous fields as shown in Fig. 2. Field number one accommodated 3 major blocks comprising the first 24 healthy palms, 24 palms in early stage and 24 palms in late stage of disease.

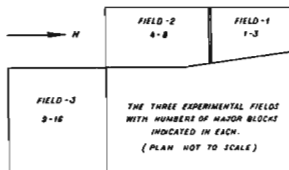


Fig. 2

MANURIAL EXPERIMENT ON COCONUT

Five major blocks were distributed in field two, and the remaining 8 were distributed in field three. Thus, the 48 blocks comprising the 384 plots do not form one composite population. Though the division of blocks within a field was arbitrary, differences between fields, and thus between blocks, were suspected on certain grounds such as the age and variety of palms, soil conditions, level of water table etc. In view of this, a confounding design was decided upon which is expected to eliminate the block-to-block variation and thereby eliminate the variation between fields.

The main treatments and all possible combinations (two to seven) amount to 128 (inclusive of one no-treatment), and a particular treatment was made on a set of three palms (plots) of which one is healthy, another with moderate disease and the third with severe disease. Securing very uniform experimental palms of the same age in large numbers was a difficult problem. Importance was, therefore, given to (1) the uniformity of the condition of the palms (healthy or diseased) under each category, and (2) the spacing between them (as far from each other as possible) so that the nutrients applied to a tree were least absorbed by the neighbouring palms. Even if the palms were planted with the maximum recommended spacing of 10m, there is bound to be root competition between palms since many roots of adult palms measure over 20 meters in length. Accordingly, sufficient consideration could not be given to the age of the palms, and they were from 15 to 65 years in 1963 as recorded in Tables 2-4.

Table 1 gives details on the form and quantity of the manurial salts used and the calculated amounts of micro-nutrient elements contained in them. These salts were applied in powder form in shallow basin trenches (diameter 2 metres) taken around the base of the stem and covered with a thin layer of soil. The application was made in September every year when the heavy South-West monsoon was just over. The experimental palms as well as the non-experimental ones standing in the experimental fields received a basal nutrient dose of 0.34 kg nitrogen as groundnut cake, 0.34 kg phosphoric acid as bonemeal and 0.68 kg of potash as murate of potash (KCl) per tree per year. The pH of the soil was generally acidic, becoming strongly acidic during

TABLE 1. TREATMENTS AND DOSES OF INDIVIDUAL MICRONUTRIENTS

symbol	salts applied	dose per tree per year (gm)	quantity of micro-nutrient element present in the dose (gm)
A	Magnesium Sulphate ($MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$)	454	45.4 (Magnesium)
B	Borax ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$)	227	25.9 (Boron)
C	Copper Sulphate ($CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$)	227	58.1 (Copper)
D	Manganese Sulphate ($MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$)	227	55.8 (Manganese)
E	Ferrous Sulphate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$)	227	45.4 (Iron)
F	Ammonium Molybdate ($(NH_4)_6Mo_7O_{24} \cdot 4H_2O$)	2	1.0 (Molybdenum)
G	Zinc Sulphate ($ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$)	227	51.3 (Zinc)

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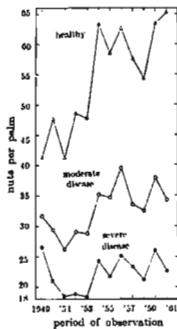


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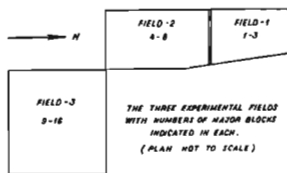


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monsoon, and to ameliorate this condition, about 100 kg of slaked lime per acre was spread over the soil and worked in with hand spades. In addition, a green-manure crop of sunn hemp was raised every year in these fields and at the proper time the entire plants were ploughed into the soil *in situ*. The first application of the micro-nutrients was made in September 1953.

3. OBSERVATIONS RECORDED

Data on the production of nuts as well as female flowers were available on these experimental palms from 1949 onwards. In addition, data on the emergence and shedding of leaves, opening of spathes, measurements of leaves and leaflets as well as the numbers of leaflets, female flowers, nuts shed prematurely and those harvested as ripe ones, appearance and progress of disease symptoms as well as incidence of major pests were collected on these palms periodically from 1953. Colour sketches depicting the condition of their crowns were prepared at the time of first application of the micro-nutrients for later comparison.

In this paper data on the fruit-yield alone are considered, and that too, for a period upto and inclusive of 1960. After 1960, the micro-nutrients were administered directly into the palm as solution by a root-injection method (Davis *et al*, 1954) instead of applying them in the soil around the stem. The fruits produced by a palm have to be regarded as the ultimate criterion of the palm's response to a treatment, since the experiment was running for a fairly long period and since a great majority of the palms were in the productive stage. The author was in charge of this manurial experiment from its inception until 1960, and hence, the data relating to this period alone are considered in this paper.

4. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The fruit-yield data relating to the 384 palms for a 12-year period (1949-1960) are tabulated in Tables 2 to 4. This period has been split into a 6-year pre-treatment period and a 6-year post-treatment period. Since the first annual application of micro-nutrients was made in 1953, normally the years 1953 and 1954 should have been included under the post-treatment period. But the coconut palm is unique in effectively showing the benefit or adverse effect of a manurial treatment only after two years. A flower-primordium, which is most sensitive to a treatment, matures into a nut after about two years although during this two-year period a slight effect due to a higher or lower setting or shedding of the already developed flowers and young fruits may be noticeable.

Three palms gave no nuts at all during the 12 year and they were all diseased (late stage). Three healthy and three diseased palms died through lightning and disease between 1956 and 1959. For these trees the yield averages were based on the yields for the years before their deaths. The nuts were harvested 8 times every year, and partial yields in the year when a tree died were omitted. A few other trees only started producing fruits after 1949.

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TABLE 2. EFFECT OF MICRO-NUTRIENTS ON THE FRUIT YIELD OF COCONUT PALMS : HEALTHY PALMS—*contd.*

plot no.	tree no. (1953)	age	spiral	treatment	pre-treatment yield					post-treatment yield						
					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	408	40	L	AE	82	51	31	28	48	58	47	43	53	20	Died	
	358	60	L	BD	45	48	60	44	43	55	58	78	67	81	49	81
	178	55	R	CF	8	17	28	11	34	28	38	32	25	53	18	
	290	45	R	ABCG	33	19	25	28	17	22	54	50	54	40	31	28
	288	85	L	BEFG	44	49	29	24	30	31	36	44	33	38	36	31
	421	45	L	ADFG	64	64	30	54	35	78	22	110	10	89	31	58
	404	60	R	CDEO	61	32	29	35	37	35	39	28	22	17	Died	
	276	40	L	ABCDEF	15	41	35	72	58	66	77	80	69	69	93	47
	323	55	R	AC	40	58	56	54	52	41	43	70	57	65	75	69
	190	50	R	DG	52	58	38	54	62	50	50	44	46	43	54	61
	345	45	L	EF	37	35	34	27	44	48	57	55	40	84	51	48
	453	35	L	BCFG	4	4	12	13	33	17	129	75	115	96	142	102
	191	60	L	BCDE	55	58	71	45	70	64	72	68	46	46	76	62
	307	25	R	ABDF	43	28	19	29	34	49	42	54	11	14	15	3
	438	50	L	ABEO	73	60	51	43	70	55	58	69	65	65	80	54
	344	40	R	ACDEFG	36	74	60	32	60	68	60	60	54	61	62	nil
	398	30	R	AD	13	59	35	nil	nil	46	38	47	21	69	34	73
	398	50	L	CO	37	28	20	22	25	40	27	37	23	24	42	27
	273	20	R	BE	13	29	40	14	37	58	68	65	59	48	91	61
	549	25	R	ABCF	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	13	25	35	27	27	49	69
	392	40	R	CDEF	12	25	15	28	11	64	30	65	32	57	60	69
	232	60	L	AEFG	6	3	7	42	41	34	53	53	43	46	29	21
	249	50	R	BDFG	86	62	34	24	50	39	37	11	Died			
	254	20	L	ABCDEO	11	15	14	38	31	108	75	60	107	87	109	74
	289	25	L	BC	48	25	41	43	45	112	63	81	65	21	69	54
	299	35	R	EO	17	36	55	41	42	63	70	91	83	75	93	92
	282	35	L	DF	19	28	37	47	53	69	62	73	65	60	80	72
	292	60	L	ACDE	22	35	29	46	45	53	54	61	44	50	38	21
	291	45	R	ACFG	37	63	58	27	98	101	35	109	55	59	84	81
	15	50	L	ABEF	49	79	70	64	71	83	83	78	78	87	101	75
	189	55	R	ABDO	21	40	31	38	37	60	38	31	50	43	49	14
	298	45	L	BCDEFG	7	12	21	nil	9	32	35	6	41	1	32	47
	362	60	L	F	40	56	55	44	52	68	52	50	62	51	94	69
	367	50	R	ACE	33	31	15	23	26	53	39	45	42	22	60	47
	359	65	R	ABO	40	50	32	42	30	54	35	43	44	29	54	36
	361	60	R	DEO	53	53	45	61	57	70	54	60	64	68	55	41
	354	55	R	BCD	74	40	35	65	62	37	65	108	40	86	89	62
	110	30	L	BCEFG	nil	nil	nil	20	5	100	68	33	94	13	91	72
	96	55	R	ACDFG	17	35	48	22	47	67	63	60	78	39	62	85
	365	55	R	ABDEF	nil	nil	nil	11	31	67	38	93	45	69	82	59
	241	35	L	G	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	12	21	38	56	49	62	69
	211	45	R	ACD	86	100	94	61	86	123	89	95	104	76	106	70
	218	45	R	DEF	37	63	48	48	44	45	55	45	40	40	48	48
	188	25	R	BCE	1	22	32	31	17	40	30	35	1	4	nil	nil
	186	25	R	ABF	4	9	15	28	41	29	20	34	25	28	22	24
	4	55	L	ACEFG	44	39	33	29	37	41	43	46	38	30	47	35
	192	25	L	ABDEG	nil	nil	nil	50	55	69	88	107	103	95	112	85
	199	50	R	BCDFG	39	52	32	28	21	29	35	40	45	47	51	24
	94	55	R	ABC	27	48	45	43	47	62	53	54	58	13	62	24
	125	30	R	ADF	42	63	65	40	36	72	67	37	74	33	65	60
	113	45	L	ABCDEFGO	60	80	64	105	49	121	126	118	114	53	127	100
	70	30	L	AEO	6	36	15	46	65	101	80	67	66	77	86	121
	102	35	R	BDG	22	61	60	69	89	102	94	112	115	40	110	93
	105	25	L	BEF	6	62	15	69	25	64	86	94	76	108	78	69
	79	30	R	CDE	58	34	30	91	131	127	167	131	128	73	123	114
	126	40	R	OFG	63	71	62	47	54	78	75	62	62	68	84	75
	133	50	R	I	60	65	62	60	41	58	55	65	60	40	60	91
	44	45	L	ABDE	66	58	40	62	58	76	61	71	61	69	60	39
	48	30	R	BCEG	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	9	20	4	15	nil	nil	nil
	28	35	L	ABFO	54	71	14	60	21	84	69	105	42	60	65	65
	148	50	L	ACEF	65	63	41	62	62	63	76	71	84	69	103	103
	3	25	R	ACDG	66	65	40	45	59	60	54	49	33	38	46	nil
	136	60	L	DEFG	33	67	41	27	46	44	45	49	40	33	41	48
	141	45	R	BCDF	30	64	41	67	34	24	50	53	49	30	48	133

MANURIAL EXPERIMENT ON COCONUT

TABLE 3. EFFECT OF MICRO-NUTRIENTS ON THE FRUIT YIELD OF COCONUT PALMS : DISEASED PALMS (Early Stage)

plot no.	tree no. (1953)	age	spiral	treatment	pre-treatment yield						post-treatment yield						
					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
1	153	45	L	A	11	8	13	31	30	24	42	61	28	53	43	49	
	61	40	R	ABCDF	19	26	46	28	43	50	40	27	44	28	18	60	
	148	45	R	ABCEO	60	26	16	54	29	38	17	12	13	4	1	71	
	38	50	R	ADEFG	71	44	68	61	59	75	88	99	82	87	90	82	
	76	50	R	BDE	7	13	8	7	12	8	11	14	9	7	12	16	
	69	46	L	BFG	5	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	16	
	144	56	L	CEP	50	39	37	40	42	52	44	61	34	21	25	25	
	117	40	R	CDG	49	26	14	31	21	44	38	27	28	22	38	35	
	77	56	R	B	9	17	12	16	18	31	15	5	13	7	13	16	
	106	50	R	ADE	18	11	13	21	19	18	10	28	16	1	15	14	
	122	55	L	AFG	36	21	26	44	51	44	34	68	45	43	34	27	
2	41	45	R	CEG	68	47	60	29	20	nil	4	3	2	nil	1	nil	
	39	45	L	CDP	12	73	18	62	52	18	117	21	58	45	30	97	
	91	40	L	ABCEF	16	5	22	11	9	15	27	27	18	26	23	17	
	113	65	R	ABCDG	34	24	17	20	38	35	23	35	28	25	16	16	
	34	45	L	BDEFG	15	23	14	21	24	48	38	36	32	30	25	23	
	18	45	R	AB	12	24	21	27	4	63	11	28	31	17	14	20	
	32	45	R	DE	52	35	27	66	44	43	56	60	52	48	40	47	
	47	35	R	FG	28	28	13	58	30	41	30	38	29	31	32	31	
3	17	45	R	ACEG	20	15	7	51	17	30	19	29	21	13	13	17	
	99	45	R	ACDF	77	68	31	89	101	81	110	84	126	46	133	38	
	98	45	R	BCDG	19	8	17	16	11	21	25	20	17	20	16	9	
	14	45	R	BCFE	30	24	12	32	16	37	33	11	11	3	6	7	
	83	50	L	BDEFG	63	37	42	67	56	76	72	71	61	57	20	72	
	93	40	L	C	84	38	48	74	55	53	47	54	50	58	48	58	
	15	30	R	ADG	74	48	39	66	24	60	38	67	63	56	58	47	
	123	45	R	AEP	17	5	2	11	3	2	27	21	18	15	5	10	
	185	50	R	BDF	20	21	19	38	31	53	33	42	27	20	27	32	
4	80	20	L	BEG	nil	5	10	nil	nil	2	1	2	3	nil	nil	nil	
	29	35	L	ABCE	35	25	12	47	7	48	38	49	34	61	38	58	
	72	45	R	ABCFG	44	16	36	52	4	26	77	29	63	44	82	51	
	13	40	L	CDEFO	43	21	31	45	15	35	63	41	37	57	60	64	
	44	40	R	AG	44	46	33	48	16	40	52	49	47	57	61	46	
	57	50	R	BF	13	22	11	46	29	41	36	14	40	16	47	15	
	166	45	L	CD	8	18	8	26	48	54	32	68	16	10	48	40	
5	31	40	R	ABCE	30	13	13	20	22	20	28	33	27	31	34	58	
	165	50	L	ADEF	24	20	18	8	34	23	29	30	52	28	48	40	
	53	40	L	BDEG	26	38	11	48	35	38	59	68	40	53	50	54	
	42	45	L	CEFO	90	82	73	77	76	79	48	40	37	28	32	25	
	103	55	L	ABCDFO	29	39	29	34	48	57	33	35	44	22	24	14	
	255	50	R	D	48	27	29	10	58	25	52	45	25	42	34	2	
	286	55	R	ABE	40	27	56	37	47	62	61	40	54	54	60	43	
	281	55	R	BCF	8	50	15	52	18	68	29	58	33	38	46	41	
	285	55	L	ACG	13	36	17	25	25	33	41	34	31	27	36	27	
6	282	36	R	EFG	53	50	47	43	53	70	58	123	48	74	78	84	
	224	35	L	ABDFG	20	24	20	31	27	49	33	37	32	37	32	35	
	227	50	L	ACDEF	11	29	26	19	24	39	3	22	11	15	24	13	
	269	50	R	BCDEG	60	15	10	30	39	40	14	15	8	1	12	34	
	216	45	L	E	3	4	5	6	8	6	21	21	14	7	11	22	18
	223	50	L	ABD	14	30	17	46	37	36	27	47	43	40	54	58	
	217	50	L	ACF	10	20	16	19	22	37	34	51	33	35	47	37	
	293	35	L	BGG	1	3	1	1	nil	17	21	29	61	49	39	62	
7	219	50	L	DFG	10	40	12	34	48	62	18	52	62	2	66	47	
	299	50	L	ADDEG	24	44	33	21	27	49	33	37	32	4	31	7	
	32	35	L	ABRFG	10	8	3	20	27	33	18	34	25	44	46	38	
	218	50	L	BODEF	18	30	29	27	37	27	24	51	38	46	38	39	
	382	30	R	AF	47	3	15	8	8	32	24	36	16	14	21	29	
	346	55	L	BG	46	35	44	35	32	32	26	32	32	25	23	11	
8	319	50	R	CE	35	50	23	46	30	34	10	29	34	19	25	32	
	328	45	L	ABCD	59	57	53	42	38	47	48	86	73	32	38	36	
	383	50	R	BDEF	5	37	12	10	21	23	17	18	27	4	4	21	
	402	55	R	CDFG	43	69	69	69	68	69	70	71	45	30	67	60	
	321	55	R	ADEG	19	10	11	9	7	13	9	15	18	30	22	21	
	320	55	L	ABCEFG	7	31	18	18	13	27	44	15	20	61	34	27	

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 TABLE 3. EFFECT OF MICRO-NUTRIENTS ON THE FRUIT YIELD OF
 COCONUT PALMS: DISEASED PALMS (Early Stage)—contd.

plot no.	tree no. (1953)	age	spiral	treatment	pre-treatment yield					post-treatment yield						
					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
412	35	L	AE	14	19	14	1	nil	2	8	17	9	nil	5	3	
409	35	R	BD	17	13	9	29	35	38	35	65	44	55	64	53	
433	30	R	CF	nil	nil	1	1	14	34	34	60	39	75	75	65	
433	45	R	ABCG	68	41	38	52	45	57	90	100	57	66	71	65	
434	25	L	BEFG	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	15	37	10	54	15	94	20	
437	60	R	ADFG	4	1	7	nil	14	5	17	26	13	8	16	7	
407	35	R	CDEG	35	24	17	14	31	31	23	25	25	3	Died		
439	60	R	ABCDEF	64	75	72	38	56	73	84	88	72	82	65	75	
321	60	R	AC	33	22	48	36	37	27	38	49	41	44	53	44	
458	35	R	DG	22	32	17	16	8	nil	11	53	43	68	42	27	
335	40	R	EF	21	32	26	11	3	8	10	9	23	15	18	28	
449	60	R	BCFG	5	8	8	1	1	20	10	18	14	31	15	17	
456	65	R	BCDE	48	37	27	25	56	54	62	61	45	64	49	50	
352	65	L	ABDF	29	28	26	23	14	8	23	35	35	28	14	22	
444	40	L	ABEG	17	38	27	28	17	47	16	51	52	28	45	42	
460	30	L	ACDEFU	nil	nil	3	3	nil	39	22	9	nil	1	10	nil	
398	25	R	AD	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	25	1	nil	2	7	
231	25	R	CG	nil	4	12	4	8	7	23	11	19	nil	17	6	
391	30	L	BE	22	13	25	4	6	30	12	37	8	43	35	24	
256	40	R	ABCF	68	79	72	43	85	79	68	81	55	59	93	58	
397	50	L	CDEF	27	59	47	51	53	59	33	65	41	43	53	58	
394	30	L	AEGF	24	35	34	24	3	28	13	31	25	nil	13	10	
395	45	R	BDFG	42	40	30	28	35	48	50	42	54	42	60	53	
387	35	L	ABCDEG	3	1	nil	1	3	1	11	7	1	3	4	2	
293	50	R	BC	50	38	13	5	1	9	12	21	16	13	18	14	
301	35	R	EG	21	44	26	11	27	27	34	38	42	59	36	38	
299	20	L	DF	nil	nil	nil	3	16	4	7	25	10	17	53	28	
12	294	50	R	ACDE	26	33	49	23	33	20	40	55	27	45	31	24
285	25	L	ACFO	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	12	nil	2	8	nil	
268	90	R	ABEF	46	46	35	36	43	54	34	55	45	45	50	32	
281	65	R	ABDG	16	21	13	18	25	17	26	25	12	14	27	16	
279	90	R	BCDEFG	33	24	35	23	24	40	20	41	13	29	23	1	
380	55	R	F	17	12	13	4	nil	17	13	17	5	3	12	4	
350	55	L	ACE	68	40	38	2	32	39	39	30	22	18	38	24	
371	55	R	ABG	19	21	4	7	6	11	6	21	5	5	8	3	
13	348	35	L	DEG	20	34	34	7	45	53	29	26	49	57	35	93
388	45	L	BCD	49	38	34	25	23	26	23	22	11	16	27	17	
370	30	L	BCFG	nil	8	9	1	30	31	15	51	20	40	41	29	
351	35	R	ACDFG	14	23	41	41	24	33	39	40	48	25	52	15	
375	45	L	ABDEF	30	21	10	24	25	27	25	51	26	42	49	45	
206	40	L	G	28	24	21	32	12	12	26	35	38	39	41	42	
197	15	R	ACD	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	10	31	15	13	21	26	36	
187	25	R	DEF	4	10	14	2	7	16	12	29	21	10	18	8	
229	45	L	BCE	38	54	40	37	60	48	39	60	45	45	43	50	
208	20	R	ABF	nil	nil	nil	3	nil	3	nil	3	nil	nil	2	nil	
128	65	L	ACEFG	93	109	87	98	99	103	113	112	88	60	117	77	
304	35	R	ABDEG	3	12	4	3	5	1	9	20	10	25	5	7	
230	60	L	BCDFG	26	12	17	10	29	12	36	22	44	28	20	15	
121	50	L	ABC	35	30	54	17	20	18	28	35	29	32	34	20	
93	55	R	ADF	35	41	49	38	37	62	50	59	65	40	67	45	
123	40	L	ABCDEFG	35	13	12	36	18	15	41	53	45	48	54	47	
98	55	R	BCG	35	15	16	29	15	3	18	30	17	43	22	22	
100	65	L	BDG	48	22	44	38	29	50	70	56	40	29	41	18	
90	50	L	BEF	17	26	38	23	13	39	27	34	31	26	26	29	
85	35	R	CDE	35	13	9	17	7	19	29	27	13	19	25	11	
124	25	R	CFG	nil	nil	nil	37	19	55	50	41	45	53	79	58	
37	30	R	F	7	13	15	4	9	12	23	45	25	25	51	23	
163	60	L	ABDE	42	48	41	53	50	49	55	62	57	62	72	41	
32	35	R	BCEG	15	4	10	15	4	12	6	8	12	9	16	9	
54	25	L	ABFG	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	16	29	17	9	38	27	
16	145	35	L	ACEF	66	58	40	43	59	95	113	81	98	37	130	25
32	30	R	ACDG	97	95	53	95	95	93	105	108	112	102	111	115	8
134	40	R	DEFG	38	22	6	20	21	12	14	17	1	7	22	8	
35	30	L	BCDF	nil	nil	nil	23	19	31	39	01	30	14	35	40	

MANURIAL EXPERIMENT ON COCONUT

TABLE 4. EFFECT OF MICRO-NUTRIENTS ON THE FRUIT YIELD OF COCONUT PALMS: DISEASED PALMS (Late Stage)

plot no.	tree no.	age (1963)	spiral	treatment	pre-treatment yield						post-treatment yield					
					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
23	45	R	A	38	62	64	59	60	57	44	48	54	37	46	50	
103	50	R	ABCDF	45	7	10	21	17	29	29	30	25	26	36	23	
162	45	R	ABCEG	29	21	25	40	41	32	41	40	38	28	32	25	
146	50	L	ADEFG	11	nil	nil	2	5	3	5	22	13	10	17	9	
123	55	R	EDE	60	22	20	19	34	28	18	11	6	11	5	6	
118	45	L	BFQ	18	6	11	8	15	23	nil	4	16	2	1	nil	
140	55	R	CEF	24	39	12	37	13	34	17	20	8	16	9	10	
124	40	R	CDG	4	nil	nil	2	5	6	8	6	4	2	4	1	
114	60	L	B	78	11	36	24	27	36	39	31	24	13	22	23	
138	65	R	ADE	40	14	14	18	17	32	29	32	40	33	34	31	
40	45	L	AFG	22	19	26	30	24	35	29	27	32	28	27	42	
61	60	R	CEG	21	19	5	16	2	11	13	2	17	5	19	5	
21	40	L	CDF	5	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	10	11	3	nil	6	nil	
35	45	L	ABCEF	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
93	50	R	ABCDG	20	16	9	37	17	33	11	9	16	7	16	9	
139	40	R	BDEFG	83	16	32	25	18	33	38	43	36	45	60	54	
82	50	L	AB	41	27	26	40	34	51	40	25	38	33	25	24	
109	50	L	DE	27	4	14	17	8	16	8	7	6	7	2	nil	
129	40	R	FG	42	39	38	47	40	84	66	67	75	17	94	50	
111	65	L	ACEG	102	28	28	51	70	82	39	73	67	40	16	22	
29	45	R	ACDF	nil	nil	1	nil	1	4	2	1	1	1	7	4	
18	55	R	BCDG	nil	1	nil	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	2	nil	nil	nil	
28	55	R	BCEF	2	2	2	2	2	1	17	1	6	nil	nil	nil	
135	60	L	ABDEFG	48	18	21	48	50	24	29	24	33	42	43	40	
140	45	L	C	31	47	47	49	41	64	70	59	51	44	41	40	
147	35	L	ADG	5	17	10	23	10	32	10	42	12	42	30	4	
12	40	R	AEF	75	44	35	57	54	49	53	50	55	47	48	42	
122	55	L	BDF	15	9	10	25	32	12	30	47	22	28	31	19	
25	45	L	REG	18	2	4	18	12	13	12	11	12	24	32	35	
141	35	R	ABCDE	6	7	nil	2	7	17	7	28	9	19	42	21	
128	40	L	ABCFG	5	11	nil	6	7	10	3	10	8	7	1	7	
26	35	R	CDEFG	30	14	13	22	16	25	23	36	40	36	55	26	
119	65	R	AG	15	14	5	8	14	20	14	24	24	15	29	26	
43	45	R	BF	28	29	8	50	35	68	53	21	44	67	64	71	
158	60	L	CD	14	47	5	29	49	41	61	14	40	9	49	8	
102	65	R	ABCE	25	25	10	27	23	23	36	34	39	25	18	30	
9	40	L	ADEF	53	37	30	40	40	42	47	52	48	48	61	55	
134	65	R	BDEG	22	17	18	21	16	37	22	28	35	36	29	29	
165	55	R	CEFG	16	14	7	9	36	20	13	8	26	12	3	14	
77	50	L	ABCFDGF	12	18	14	13	13	26	20	31	23	37	27	36	
266	50	R	D	6	2	nil	1	1	3							
231	50	L	ABE	25	22	18	14	19	33	16	32	7	25	25	12	
244	50	L	BCF	2	5	1	7	19	11	17	24	25	14	20	41	
248	50	L	ACG	6	10	8	9	8	12	3	15	12	9	17	11	
208	30	R	EEG	nil	6	1	4	2	4	1	6	nil	5	6	nil	
248	65	R	ABDFG	61	54	50	38	32	35	19	36	13	nil	13	31	
246	60	R	ACDEF	5	14	16	18	2	17	24	19	12	23	7	20	
263	35	L	BCDE	5	nil	6	12	11	13	7	3	15	11	8	4	
187	55	L	E	16	26	20	33	28	48	25	31	21	31	22	22	
190	65	L	ABD	27	29	15	22	2	58	14	29	43	21	42	60	
236	65	L	ACF	6	19	16	19	19	25	32	20	12	14	28	24	
225	50	R	BCG	10	9	11	2	16	15	16	16	16	20	14	26	
226	60	R	DFG	40	49	36	39	31	17	12	39	1	2	7	4	
197	50	R	ACDEG	25	19	15	7	31	26	28	39	17	16	20	14	
195	50	R	ABEFG	3	9	nil	nil	1	8	3	10	11	10	4	7	
220	50	R	BCDE	11	8	7	12	17	19	10	12	15	17	23	13	
417	30	R	AF	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	
347	65	R	BG	42	20	24	10	14	37	27	19	2	13	20	nil	
311	60	R	CE	34	12	16	nil	1	16	nil	nil	nil	1	2	1	
325	65	L	ABCD	77	60	100	37	27	65	35	19	67	73	91	71	
375	25	L	BDEF	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	6	11	11	4	7	1	6	
372	25	R	CDFG	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	3	1	4	3	nil	nil	
329	35	R	ADEG	nil	4	3	4	2	5	9	11	10	10	8	nil	
353	65	R	ABCEFG	39	26	30	15	27	41	23	32	11	32	33	19	

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TABLE 4. EFFECT OF MICRO-NUTRIENTS ON THE FRUIT YIELD OF COCONUT PALMS : DISEASED PALMS (Lato Stage)—*contd.*

plot no.	tree no. (1953)	age	spiral	treatment	pre-treatment yield								post-treatment yield							
					1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960				
9	431	45	R	AE	43	32	28	21	16	23	28	41	32	13	21	23				
	415	66	L	BD	18	2	nil	1	nil	3	nil	Died								
	425	65	R	DF	33	11	5	5	5	10	8	5	14	9	4	5				
	428	66	L	ABCG	38	8	4	4	2	18	8	15	14	11	10	7				
	445	55	L	BRFG	18	23	3	5	5	10	14	29	33	12	32	18				
	430	60	L	ADFG	16	11	19	3	nil	7	21	14	27	13	15	15				
	434	65	R	ODEF	16	14	7	7	2	1	8	25	15	9	12	15				
	437	65	L	ABODEF	31	58	21	46	85	55	31	112	72	65	78	54				
	465	30	R	AO	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	Died					
	462	30	L	DG	9	15	11	11	1	4	10	5	8	7	7	4				
444	40	L	EF	37	22	32	13	30	31	38	31	30	39	40	17					
338	40	R	BCFG	9	4	9	10	nil	1	3	16	18	12	9	5					
467	45	L	BCDE	27	33	19	13	11	27	21	23	22	21	28	28					
343	50	R	ABDF	40	55	35	60	50	35	22	47	45	40	51	31					
340	30	L	ADEG	23	34	34	23	8	13	10	24	26	33	34	37					
338	45	R	ACDEFG	32	59	45	73	55	31	72	67	48	69	84	96					
369	55	L	AD	49	32	37	29	35	31	39	30	36	65	34	25					
384	60	L	CO	40	22	7	nil	1	nil	8	19	25	18	36	14					
269	50	L	BE	1	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	1	nil	1	7	nil	1					
382	50	R	ABCF	65	55	39	45	30	39	48	42	43	39	51	39					
253	30	L	CDEF	19	15	9	5	nil	9	10	3	9	10	12	12					
281	60	L	ABDE	36	15	14	27	20	26	27	31	31	29	43	28					
385	55	L	BDFG	22	20	7	9	11	12	12	15	16	4	8	2					
386	50	R	ABCDEG	27	14	23	9	4	18	38	41	2	10	28	14					
289	45	L	BC	8	30	11	5	2	nil	2	4	7	1	nil	1					
274	30	R	EG	70	9	29	13	5	18	2	14	13	16	16	17					
250	45	R	DF	22	28	36	21	10	9	25	48	25	32	27	26					
283	50	L	ACDE	67	35	42	16	12	28	37	34	39	28	46	31					
287	55	L	ACFG	16	19	14	8	nil	4	24	13	15	10	8	9					
296	85	L	ABEF	40	56	35	11	7	26	28	27	36	40	32	23					
290	45	L	ABDG	58	49	49	53	32	39	49	64	62	67	67	52					
278	65	R	BCDEFG	50	42	46	7	15	21	3	11	26	8	13	17					
365	60	L	F	7	6	9	11	nil	nil	3	3	Died								
372	50	L	ACE	24	7	18	24	24	23	11	22	6	6	28	nil					
366	60	R	ABG	2	3	10	1	1	7	4	15	6	11	14	3					
419	40	L	DEG	10	5	10	8	2	7	14	17	2	nil	4	1					
373	60	R	BCD	45	25	22	28	36	33	28	24	24	19	40	17					
405	50	R	BCFG	13	15	18	8	14	14	7	18	16	9	11	7					
353	45	R	ACDFG	1	1	nil	13	15	27	16	22	34	21	45	41					
374	45	R	ABDEF	26	15	18	20	11	60	20	34	19	18	28	11					
202	45	R	G	4	10	4	10	4	4	7	3	3	1	4	4					
243	40	R	ACD	38	43	17	11	3	18	10	4	13	1	nil	nil					
200	15	R	DEF	nil	8	7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					
221	45	L	BCE	1	21	2	11	nil	2	3	6	11	nil	9	1					
185	45	L	ADF	18	22	8	9	20	37	32	33	35	17	35	27					
217	45	L	ACFG	5	8	2	4	nil	9	15	7	13	11	10	11					
204	40	R	ABDEG	4	7	4	4	nil	nil	3	2	3	nil	1	1					
225	55	R	BCDFG	27	21	12	22	16	22	20	32	35	17	40	24					
60	60	R	ABC	22	14	22	13	7	15	24	31	39	17	37	nil					
68	55	R	ADF	1	4	1	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil					
107	60	R	ABCDEFGO	10	15	20	6	13	13	11	29	12	5	11	6					
82	35	R	ABG	1	4	12	18	1	27	11	3	21	16	15	8					
111	35	L	BDG	nil	nil	nil	7	6	29	16	10	9	7	31	11					
82	55	L	BEF	2	8	1	1	nil	2	3	3	Died								
62	55	L	ODE	20	8	19	4	11	12	21	22	15	7	19	6					
84	60	R	DFG	16	3	6	16	18	28	25	22	23	18	13	8					
198	60	R	I	94	18	10	3	3	nil	Died										
34	30	R	ABDE	nil	nil	nil	nil	5	5	18	15	11	13	21	8					
36	35	R	BCEG	21	12	24	19	9	20	16	19	23	7	13	14					
38	25	L	ABFG	nil	nil	nil	6	17	23	29	26	17	29	57	70					
147	45	L	ACEF	83	58	45	60	66	54	50	60	80	52	78	76					
142	45	R	ACDGO	50	32	17	17	26	23	40	51	34	35	33	43					
154	55	R	DEFG	9	8	15	4	13	17	4	14	15	24	15	nil					
11	50	R	BCDF	18	29	10	9	15	25	22	10	12	nil	15	6					

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Data on the main effects and two-factor interactions are given in Tables 5 and 6. For the statistical analysis, the main effects and the two-factor interactions only were considered, the higher interactions being included in the error. The following interactions were confounded. ABC, ADF, AEG; BDG, BEF; CDE, CFG; ABDE, ABFG, ACDG, ACEF; BCDF, BCEG; DEFG and ABCDEFG.

TABLE 5. MAIN EFFECTS
(corrected for α)

treatment	effect		
	healthy palms	diseased palms	
		early stage	late stage
A	- 127	518	1476
B	898	- 157	246
C	1563	- 848	302
D	634	569	864
E	- 668	-2055*	34
F	-1148	1191	1242*
G	- 308	- 88	724

* significant treatments

TABLE 6. TWO-FACTOR INTERACTIONS
(corrected for α)
Effect

treatment	effect		
	healthy palms	diseased palms	
		early stage	late stage
AB	2007	49	- 164
AC	- 788	844	- 192
BC	1401	685	- 28
AD	1978	- 231	690
BD	1971	- 411	- 730
CD	- 182	- 2	964
AE	- 386	1089	424
BE	- 604	2508*	118
CE	- 808	-2168*	- 338
DE	- 176	1282	1160
AF	- 284	- 325	- 212
BF	2002	367	- 242
CF	1846	1289	102
DF	914	- 698	- 276
EF	160	159	- 162
AG	1114	- 466	- 370
BG	1380	814	-1128
CG	-1128	- 826	126
DG	-2106	- 840	- 450
EG	-1024	- 283	- 12
FG	- 344	381	- 640

* significant treatments

A correction for the yield difference between palms having left- and right-handed foliar spirals was made. Although this foliar asymmetry is non-inherited (Davis, 1962a), the left-handers have been observed to yield significantly more number of nuts than their counterparts (Davis, 1962b, 1963). Figure 3 shows the left-right yield differences of the healthy and diseased palms for the twelve-year period. Having

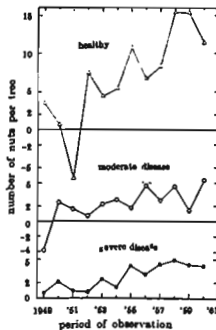


Fig. 3

noticed the difference in the yield between the left-spiralled and right-spiralled palms, it was very essential to make the correction because at the time of choosing the palms no consideration was made on the foliar spirality of the palms. 177 of the 384 palms were left-spiralled. The expectation on a basis of equality is 192 ± 9.8 . The excess of rights is not significant at the 5 per cent level. Each of the 48 blocks contained 8 trees (plots), all healthy or all in the early or late stage of the disease. The numbers of blocks containing a given number of lefts are given in Table 7.

TABLE 7

lefts	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	total
blocks found	1	1	6	14	14	8	3	0	1	48
blocks expected	0.84	2.84	7.01	11.08	12.80	8.76	3.75	0.92	0.10	

The number of blocks expected with n lefts is $\binom{8}{n} \frac{48.69^n \cdot 69^{8-n}}{128^8}$. It is a little unexpected that even one block was found with 8 lefts, however, the variance of the number of lefts is 1.989, the expected value being $\frac{8 \cdot 177 \cdot 207}{384^2} = 1.988$.

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With regard to treatments also, disparity occurs regarding the number of the lefts and rights receiving a particular treatment. With regard to treatment with Iron (E), the difference is significant, χ^2 being 8.0709 as seen below.

	L	R	L+R
E	27	27	54
e	21	43	64

$$\chi^2 = 8.0709.$$

Thus, because of the uneven distribution of the lefts and rights, it was decided to perform the Analysis of Covariance with the spirality as the concomitant variable.

Since the 48 blocks are distributed in a 8-hectare estate, block differences are bound to occur as may be seen from the block totals given in Table 8. The block differences were taken into account and the Analysis of Covariance done for each replication separately.

TABLE 8. NUT-YIELD OF COCONUT PALMS: BLOCK TOTALS

blocks	healthy palms		diseased—moderate		diseased—severe	
	pre-treatment	post-treatment	pre-treatment	post-treatment	pre-treatment	post-treatment
1	2849	2809	1437	1475	1086	914
2	2809	2785	1289	1248	921	968
3	2886	3228	1720	1772	1200	1057
4	1783	2782	1416	1807	928	1203
5	2376	2824	1721	1824	1186	1559
6	2871	3433	1648	1784	637	604
7	1897	2554	1060	1787	908	910
8	1772	3310	1456	1526	828	749
9	1876	2148	1084	2029	808	1089
10	2124	2802	1030	1491	1048	1287
11	1257	2366	1236	1413	827	1045
12	2129	2794	1033	1189	1220	1168
13	1888	2809	1160	1324	698	709
14	1730	2394	1220	1560	493	515
15	2878	4038	1304	1874	466	618
16	2186	2551	1482	2177	932	1179
total	35310	46587	21256	26317	14284	15532

5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Under this heading, the various steps used in arriving at the conclusions are described briefly.

As already stated, this experimental data corresponds to a 2² confounded factorial manurial experiment on three groups of coconut palms (1) healthy, (2) moderately diseased and (3) severely diseased with 16 blocks of 8 plots for each group,

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one palm constituting one plot. Also, corresponding to each tree there is supplementary data regarding the spirality of the leaves. This spirality, is an environmental effect and does not depend on the treatments that are applied to the tree. A difference in the nut-yield due to right and left foliar spirality is observed, so it is necessary to take the spirality of the leaves into consideration. Thus, in the statistical analysis a concomitant variable X to represent the spirality of the leaves is introduced. For computations, X is taken as 1 if it is right, otherwise 2.

In the data it may be observed that some trees have died during the observation period. To account for this, some minor adjustments were made. If the palm died in the course of the pre- or post-treatment period, the yield for that period has been calculated on the basis of the yearly mean production for the period the palms survived.

The model $Y = \beta X + \text{treatment-effect} + \text{block-effect}$ is assumed where Y is the increment in yield, i.e. the sum of post-treatment yields minus the sum of pre-treatment yields.

Treatment totals are calculated for X and Y , and the sum of squares for main effects and two-factor interactions are obtained by Yates' procedure. These are however influenced by the concomitant variable. Adjustment for the concomitant variable is made through standard routines of Analysis of Covariance.

The results of the Analysis of Covariance are presented in Table 9.

As clearly seen from Table 9, there exists a significant correlation between the nut-yield and the foliar spirality of the palms of the healthy and severely diseased groups. However, the moderately diseased palms do not show this dependence significantly. The fact the fruit yield depends on the foliar spiral in the coconut has already been reported (Davis, 1963).

TABLE 9. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE

y = yield	x = spirality			
	corrected sum of squares due to	degrees of freedom		
		xx	xy	yy
		(1) Healthy palms :		
block	15	4.72	147.27	320630.43
treatment	28	7.60	- 548.30	346243.53
error	84	19.34	- 1254.20	1200680.80
total	127	31.72	- 1662.23	1678454.30

Variance estimate $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 13485.08$ Estimate of β ($\hat{\beta}$) = -54.8370

F-statistic to test $\beta = 0$ is $\frac{K^2_{xy}}{E_{xx}}$ / Error ms = 8.03.

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TABLE 9. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE—contd.

y = yield				x = spirality
corrected sum of squares due to	degrees of freedom	ms	my	yy
	(2) Early disease			
block	15	4.30	-306.89	169044.22
treatment	28	6.91	-142.11	210252.28
error	84	20.72	15.38	489287.17
total	127	31.93	-432.64	857683.72

Variance estimate $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 5898.10$ Estimate of β ($\hat{\beta}$) = 0.7413

F -statistic to test $\beta = 0$ is $\frac{F^{xy}/E_{xy}}{\text{Error } ms} = .0019$

	(3) Late disease			
block	15	2.72	- 94.50	55497.75
treatment	28	9.53	62.68	80981.00
error	84	22.47	-517.38	240233.25
total	127	31.72	-549.00	376112.00

Variance estimate $\hat{\sigma}^2 = 2750.84$ Estimate of β ($\hat{\beta}$) = 23.0284

F -statistic to test $\beta = 0$ is $\frac{F^{xy}/E_{xy}}{\text{Error } ms} = 4.33$

The effect x (due to foliar spirality) has been eliminated in order to find out the effect of the manurial treatment alone, and the significance or otherwise was tested by the F -test. The results are presented in Table 10.

TABLE 10. SIGNIFIQANT TREATMENTS (AT 5% LEVEL, $F_{1,80} > 3.92$)
MAIN TREATMENTS AND TWO-FACTOR INTERACTIONS

treatment	effect	F -value
	(1) <i>Healthy palms</i>	
	None significant	
	(2) <i>Diseased—early stage</i>	
E	-2055	5.48159
BE	2508	8.20788
CE	-2188	6.20680
	(3) <i>Diseased—late stage</i>	
A	1470	6.17831
F	1242	4.37523

6. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Of the seven micro-nutrients (including Mg) tried in the experiment, five showed significant response when applied singly and/or in combination in either improving or depressing the fruit-yield of the coconut palms. No micro-nutrient was found to have any significant effect on the number of nuts of healthy palms. Palms in the early stage of disease responded very favourably with a combination of Boron and Iron (BE). The beneficial effect of Boron on the diseased coconuts became obvious even at an early stage of this experiment (Davis and Pillai, 1966). However, its beneficial effect is not noticed among severely diseased palms. Copper in combination with Iron (CE) shows severe depressing effect on early disease palms. At an early period, Copper showed some beneficial effect on healthy palms and those showing severe disease symptoms. Iron behaved differently. When applied singly, this element had severe depressive effect on moderately diseased palms. Further, Iron, in combination with Boron, showed beneficial effect while with Copper it had a depressive effect on the same category palms. The role of Iron, therefore, requires to be studied through further experiments.

Palms of the severely diseased group showed favourable response to Magnesium and Molybdenum applied singly. Analysis of yield data upto 1967 showed that Magnesium increased the nut-yield of trees of all categories, the healthy as well as the severely diseased palms showing greater response. With the present data upto 1960, this element continued to show a favourable response on all groups of palms, but significantly with the severely diseased ones. Root exudates were collected from healthy and diseased palms and their contents analysed chemically. Magnesium was found to be deficient in the root exudates of the diseased palms compared to that of healthy ones (Davis and Pillai, 1969). It would imply that diseased palms are unable to absorb as much Magnesium as healthy ones are capable of, from soils containing very low concentrations of the element. For all practical purposes, Magnesium is a macro-nutrient which is required in large quantities by the coconut. The first visible response to the soil application (as well as foliar application) was noticed on palms showing severe yellowing of the fronds. These leaves turned green steadily which eventually enabled the palms producing more fruits. It may be mentioned that the palms showing symptoms of the Withering Disease in Ceylon also showed a striking favourable response to the soil application of Magnesium (Davis, 1966; Nethasinghe, 1959; 1961a, b; Salgado and Nethasinghe, 1960).

Molybdenum has also shown a very favourable response with the palms showing severe disease symptoms. Though the palms receiving treatment F received just one gram of Molybdenum, they started showing the beneficial effect even in 1957.

7. LIMITATION OF THE ANALYSIS

- (1) The effect of the interactions higher than the two-factor level has not been worked out.
- (2) The experimental palms, as mentioned, are of varying age-groups, and no correction was made to this effect.

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- (3) Though the experimental palms belonged to the same tall variety of coconut, they represent more than one form or colour group. No consideration was given to these differences.
- (4) Field one (having the first 5 major blocks) was underplanted with coconut seedlings from the commencement of the experiment, whereas the other two fields were underplanted only in 1958-59.

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