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An important aspect of agriculture is the cultivation of plants for food, fiber, biofuel, medicine and other products used to sustain and enhance human life. Agriculture was the key development in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization[1–4]. In response to the current ecological and environmental problems, the textile industry has increased its demand for eco-friendly natural fibres. Additionally, the use of fully biodegradable "green" composites made from vegetable fibres and non-woody plant fibres for paper production may help to mitigate global warming[5]. Bast (phloem) fibres are a considerable source of commercial fibres and are obtained from crops such as *Linum usitatissimum* (flax), *Cannabis saliva* (hemp), *Corchorus capsularis* (jute), *Hibiscus cannabinus* (kenaf), and *Boehmeria nivea* (ramie). Ramie or China grass (*Boehmeria nivea* (L.) Gaud.) is a perennial herbaceous plant, mainly grown in China and other Asian countries. The fibres obtained from ramie plants are the longest known plant fibres in nature and attain a length of more than 550 mm[6, 7]. Ramie fibre has high strength, good durability, moisture absorbance capacity, and high lustre. These characteristics have made ramie fibre suitable for use in the manufacture of a wide variety of textiles and cordage products. Ramie can be blended with other natural and synthetic fibres, including cotton, silk, wool, polyester, and flax[8, 9]. However, despite the remarkable qualities of this fibre, ramie has received comparatively little attention as an important world crop. However, commercial cultivation of this crop has recently increased in countries such as China, Brazil, and the Philippines[10].

Yield and fibre quality are the most important factors to consider in ramie production. As the bast fibre from ramie is extracted from the outer part of the stem, the fibre yield is dependent on the biomass, length, diameter, and thickness of the stem. Fibre from ramie is normally harvested between three and six times each year with an average annual yield of nearly 1200–1800 kg ha^{-1} of fibre[11]. Due to the plant's robust growth and biomass production, the fibre yield of ramie is highly dependent on the availability of soil nutrients. According to Hiroce *et al.*, ramie plants cannot continue to grow without fertilizers after they reach 60 days of age[12]. The application of

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fertilizer is crucial for sustaining fibre yield, and optimizing yield requires investigation into suitable fertilization rates[13].

Growth regulators play an essential role in the biosynthesis of crop fibres, affecting both the elongation rate and quality. The gibberellins (GA) are natural plant growth promoting hormones that cause the elongation of plant cells. Exogenous application of GAs alters plant growth and affects developmental features. Gibberellins exist in various forms and the bioactive forms are GA_1, GA_3, GA_4, and GA_7. One of these forms, gibberellic acid (GA_3), promotes growth, especially fibre production and elongation, in hemp, jute, kenaf, cotton, and ramie. The greatest concentrations of GA_3 are found in those tissues that are elongating the most rapidly, such as stems, petioles, and, in some crops, flower inflorescences[14,15]. The objective of this project was to evaluate several different combinations of low and normal rates of N, P, and K fertilization and the combined effect of a plant growth regulator and a low rate of fertilization on the subsequent growth, yield and fibre quality of ramie.

There were three treatment groups: low NPK (N:P:K at 140:70:140 kg ha^{-1}), normal NPK (N:P:K at 280:140:280

Treatments	Plant height (cm)			Plant biomass (kg)		
	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_1	H_2	H_3
Low NPK (kg/ha)						
$N_0P_0K_0$ (control)	49.0b	49.0c	60.4b	0.11c	0.27c	0.13c
$N_0P_0K_{140}$	58.7ab	73.0b	86.2a	0.18bc	0.54ab	0.36ab
$N_0P_{70}K_0$	60.3a	76.7ab	83.4a	0.18bc	0.47abc	0.23bc
$N_0P_{70}K_{140}$	67.7a	88.7a	71.4ab	0.25a	0.35bc	0.44ab
N_{140} P_0 K_0	60.3a	89.0a	81.6a	0.14c	0.31c	0.27abc
N_{140} P_0K_{140}	61.3a	79.3ab	79.3a	0.22ab	0.33bc	0.31abc
$N_{140}P_{70}$ K_0	59.3ab	82.7ab	79.3a	0.24ab	0.42abc	0.49a
$N_{140}P_{70}K_{140}$	63.3a	84.3ab	88.3a	0.26a	0.56a	0.46a
Mean	60.0 A	77.7 A	78.7 A	0.19 C	0.41 A	0.34B
Normal NPK (kg/ha)						
N_0 P_0 K_0 (control)	56.3c	53.7c	63.3e	0.08d	0.18c	0.11d
N_0 P_0 K_{280}	64.3abc	88.0ab	88.0abc	0.26bc	0.45ab	0.34c
N_0 P_{140} K_0	66.7abc	88.0ab	93.7ab	0.29abc	0.46ab	0.44bc
N_0 $P_{140}K_{280}$	73.0a	77.0b	71.7de	0.33ab	0.39b	0.58ab
$N_{280}P_0$ K_0	62.3bc	99.0a	97.3a	0.25c	0.48ab	0.47abc
$N_{280}P_0$ K_{280}	70.3ab	84.3b	83.7bc	0.33abc	0.53ab	0.62a
N_0 P_{140} K_0	69.0ab	86.3ab	0.7cd	0.35a	0.61a	0.49abc
N_0 $P_{140}K_{280}$	74.0a	98.3a	96.0a	0.33ab	0.58a	0.59ab
Mean	67.0B	84.3A	84.3A	0.28B	0.46A	0.46A
Low NPK + GA_3						
N_0 P_0 K_0 (control)	54.7b	66.0c	58.0e	0.11e	0.24e	0.14c
N_0 P_0 $K_{140}+GA_3$	79.3a	92.7b	96.0bcd	0.30d	0.52bcd	0.48b
N_0 P_{70} K_0+GA_3	79.0a	94.3ab	88.3d	0.31 cd	0.64abc	0.52ab
$N_0P_{70}K_{140}+GA_3$	82.3a	105.0a	102.0bc	0.35bc	0.65abc	0.56ab
$N_{140}P_0$ K_0+GA_3	78.7a	90.7b	91.7 cd	0.32bcd	0.38de	0.57ab
$N_{140}P_0$ $K_{140}+GA_3$	87.3a	92.7b	106.7b	0.45a	0.68a	0.66ab
$N_{140}P_{70}K_0+GA_3$	81.3a	91.7b	94.7bcd	0.36b	0.49 cd	0.71a
$N_{140}P_{70}K_{140}+GA_3$	86.0a	101.3ab	119.7a	0.44a	0.67ab	0.73a
Mean	78.6B	91.8A	94.6A	0.33B	0.53A	0.55A

Table 2. Plant height and biomass of ramie under different treatments at three harvests (H_1, H_2, and H_3). The low NPK (N:P:K at 140:70:140 kg ha^{-1}), normal NPK (N:P:K at 280:140:280 kg ha^{-1}) and low NPK + GA_3 (gibberellic acid; 10 mg L^{-1}) treatment groups. Each of the three treatment groups were further subdivided into (Control, K, P, PK, N, NK, NP, and NPK) treatments. Plants were harvested on June 20 (1st harvest H1), August 10 (2nd harvest H2), and October 10 (3rd harvest H3), 2015, of ramie, respectively. Data followed by different lowercase letters (a, b, c) in the same column indicate statistically significant differences within a harvest; values followed by different uppercase letters (A, B, C) in the same row indicate significant difference between harvests at $p < 0.05$ based on LSD test.

were from control plants. In the low and normal NPK treatment groups, the combined application of NPK resulted in higher fresh and degummed fibre yield than application of K, P, PK, N, NK, or NP. However, in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group, the highest fresh yield was recorded for NK + GA_3 treatment.

The measures of fibre yield and quality, including the fibre breaking strength, elongation rate, and diameter, were positively affected by fertilizer treatment (Fig. 2). Fibre diameter increased with the application of fertilizers. The thinnest fibres were from unfertilized plants (22–24 µm), and the thickest fibres were from plants in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group that received the NP treatment (47.6 µm). The lowest elongation rate was observed for fibres from unfertilized plants. The maximum elongation rate was observed for fibres from plants in the low and normal NPK treatment groups that received NK treatment and for fibres from plants in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group that received NP treatment.

The lowest breaking strength was observed for fibres from unfertilized plants, and the highest breaking strength was observed for fibres from plants in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group that received NK treatment, followed by those from the low NPK treatment group that received N and NP treatments.

In the present study, ramie responded positively to NPK fertilizers and foliar application of GA. Ramie fibres mainly consist of secondary phloem fibres and the economic value of this plant is based on the amount of fibre produced. Increasing the plant height, biomass, stem diameter, stem weight, and number of stems per plant ultimately increases the bast fibre yield of ramie. Among various combinations of N, P, and K fertilizers tested, the combined application of NPK was the most effective in increasing the fibre yield and fibre quality traits of ramie

Treatments	Stem weight (g)			NO of stem ($plant^{-1}$)			Stem diameter (mm)		
	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_1	H_2	H_3
Low NPK									
$N_0P_0K_0$ (control)	22.7b	104.3b	47.7d	2.67b	2.33c	2.67b	4.74c	5.93b	5.93c
$N_0P_0K_{140}$	70.7a	180.3ab	175.3abc	7.00a	5.67ab	3.67ab	6.29b	7.77a	8.97a
$N_0P_{70}K_0$	79.7a	190.3ab	110.3bcd	6.00a	5.00b	4.00ab	6.73ab	8.20a	8.39ab
$N_0P_{70}K_{140}$	104.0a	166.3ab	185.7ab	6.33a	5.67ab	4.00ab	6.53ab	7.17ab	7.32bc
$N_{140}P_0K_0$	62.0ab	175.3ab	90.7 cd	6.67a	7.00ab	5.33a	6.39ab	7.93a	8.42ab
$N_{140}P_0K_{140}$	78.3a	182.7ab	160.7abc	6.00a	6.33ab	5.00a	7.42a	8.20a	8.06ab
$N_{140}P_{70}K_0$	86.3a	200.7ab	211.0a	7.00a	7.33a	5.67a	6.49ab	8.27a	8.80ab
$N_{140}P_{70}K_{140}$	87.7a	264.0a	249.0a	7.00a	5.67ab	5.33a	7.20ab	8.03a	8.89a
Mean	73.9B	183.0A	153.8A	6.1A	5.6A	4.5B	6.5B	7.7A	8.1A
Normal NPK									
$N_0P_0K_0$ (control)	29.7c	68.3b	42.3e	3.33c	3.33c	2.33c	4.76b	5.70b	6.21b
$N_0P_0K_{280}$	110.0b	197.3a	139.7d	6.00ab	5.67abc	4.67abc	7.00a	8.47a	8.66a
$N_0P_{140}K_0$	111.7b	198.0a	153.0d	6.67a	4.33bc	3.33bc	7.84a	8.27a	9.22a
$N_0P_{140}K_{280}$	169.3a	171.3ab	266.0ab	6.00ab	4.67abc	5.00ab	7.70a	8.60a	9.45a
$N_{280}P_0K_0$	121.7ab	205.0a	187.3cd	4.67bc	6.33ab	4.67abc	6.94a	8.27a	8.81a
$N_{280}P_0K_{280}$	157.7ab	233.7a	235.7abc	6.67a	7.33a	6.00a	7.60a	8.57a	9.09a
$N_{280}P_{140}K_0$	159.7ab	257.7a	204.3bcd	7.00a	7.33a	4.67abc	7.40a	8.20a	9.24a
$N_{280}P_{140}K_{280}$	168.0a	200.0A	190.8A	7.67a	7.33a	5.67ab	8.18a	8.60a	9.30a
Mean	128.5B	268.7a	298.3a	6.0A	5.8A	4.5B	7.18C	8.08B	8.75A
Low NPK + GA_3									
$N_0P_0K_0$ (control)	27.0c	125.3c	54.3d	3.67d	3.33e	2.67e	4.44d	5.77d	6.18c
$N_0P_0K_{140}+GA_3$	127.6ab	250.0b	213.0c	6.67bc	5.67d	4.67d	6.50c	8.33c	8.25b
$N_0P_{70}K_{140}+GA_3$	121.7b	268.3ab	223.3bc	6.00c	7.00bcd	5.33cd	7.39abc		

in all pot experiments. It is well known that N, P, and K are essential nutrients for plant growth. These nutrients are utilized in large amounts because N is an essential component of nucleic acid and protein synthesis, P is used in energy compounds (ATP and ADP) and nucleic acids, and K helps in the transport of water and nutrients through the xylem and is involved in the activation of many enzymes[16]. In the present study, fertilizer treatments that did not include N, such as the K, P, and PK treatments, produced shorter plants with less biomass and stem weight than the NK, NP, and NPK treatments. Ullah *et al.*, has also reported that treatment with combined NPK (150–75–150 kg ha^{-1}) maximizes plant characteristics that affect ramie fiber yield[17]. Among the essential plant nutrients, N plays the most important role in improving agricultural production[17,18]. N application promotes the growth and fiber yield of ramie by increasing plant chlorophyll, soluble protein, and proline content; reducing MDA content; and enhancing gas exchange parameters and antioxidant enzyme activity[19]. It is possible, however, that it is the interaction between nutrients, rather than their absolute concentration, that is most important for maximizing fertilizer use efficiency[20].

In the present study, ramie plants that received a normal rate of NPK fertilization attained greater height, biomass, number of stems, and stem weight than those that received a low rate of NPK fertilization. The recommended fertilization rates for ramie vary with the soil type, growing conditions, and ramie genotype. For example, 90:60:60 kg ha^{-1} N:P:K is recommended for ramie growth in clay loam soil[21].

As the stems of ramie plants are the main source of fibres, an increase in stem biomass and diameter results in increased fibre yield[17]. In the present study, the treatments that resulted in the lowest number, weight, and diameter of stems (controls and fertilizer treatments that did not contain N) also resulted in the lowest raw and degummed fibre yield. Similarly, treatments that resulted in the maximum number, weight, and diameter of stems (NPK, NP, and NK treatments) also resulted in the highest fibre yields. These results are in-line with previous reports of a linear relationship between yield measures, such as dry yield, total aboveground biomass and bast fibres, and plant characteristics, such as stem number, plant height and stem basal diameter[22].

In the present study, harvest time also significantly affected the production of ramie fibre. The second harvest (H_2) was the most productive, resulting in the greatest fibre yield and stem biomass. This contrasts with results reported by Angelini and Tavarini, who found that higher and thicker stems, with higher bast fibre production per hectare, were obtained from the first ramie harvest than from subsequent harvests[22].

In the present study, the application of N in combination with P, K, or PK resulted in the highest quality fibres. Fibre breaking strength was increased significantly with fertilizer application and the maximum breaking strength was recorded for fibres from plants in the low and normal NPK treatment groups that received NP treatment. Breaking strength did not increase further by the addition of K. The maximum fibre diameter was obtained for plants in the low NPK group that were treated with NPK and plants in the normal NPK group that were treated with NP. These results contrast with those of Liu *et al.*, who concluded that application of N to ramie plants had the greatest effect on growth and fibre yield, whereas supplemental K had disc m (t3 (e) -3 (m) 1 (eK) -3 (TJ /Tc9 1 Tf [%

promote growth and yield by increasing endogenous GA content, eliminating oxidative stress, and maintaining cellular integrity[25].

We found that the application of GA_3 to plants resulted in greater production of fibre than fertilizer alone, regardless of the rate of fertilization. The observed increase in fibre yield with the application of GA_3 can be attributed to improved growth, development of chloroplasts, and intensification of photosynthetic efficiency[26]. Plants treated with GA_3 had greater stem weight, more bark, and less wood deposition than plants not treated with GA_3. These are all desirable features for bast-producing plants.

GA affects the differentiation of primary phloem fibre and increases the length of bast fibres by increasing internode length. In *C. blumei*, high levels of GA_3 result in long phloem fibres with thin walls and the length of differentiating internodes is correlated with the length of primary phloem fibres[23]. The increase in the length of fibres treated with GA_3 in the present study is likely associated with the observed increase in plant height and with increases in intermodal length.

In addition to relatively long fibres, plants in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group that were treated with NPK had fibres that were greater in diameter than plants in the low and normal NPK treatment groups that were treated with NPK. Fibre elongation rate was also maximized by spraying with GA_3 and fertilizing with NPK. Similarly, in transgenic kenaf and populus trees that over express gibberellic acid, the increased GA has a positive impact on fibre number, length, diameter, and wall thickness[27].

The breaking strength of fibres from plants in the low NPK + GA_3 treatment group that were treated with NPK was greater than that for fibres from control plants and those treated with NPK alone. The strength of fibres was likely increased by increases in their length and diameter. The flexural strength of hemp fibres decreases significantly with decreasing fibre length[28]. Similarly, long okra fibres are stronger than short fibres because unlike long cells, short fibre cells require many weak connecting points in order to form fibre strands[29]. According to Withanage *et al*., enhanced bioactive GA is extremely importanidbr (id) f [(i) 5 (n) 8.6 (c) 5 (r) 17.6 (e) -1.4 (a) 7.6 (s)40(i3.5

The quantity and quality of ramie bast fibre were significantly affected by harvest, rate of NPK fertilizer, and foliar application of GA_3. Plant height, biomass, stem weight, stem diameter, number of stems, fibre yield, fibre elongation rate, fibre diameter, and fibre breaking strength were improved by fertilizer application. The application of NPK at a normal rate of fertilization was more successful in enhancing these traits than application of NPK at a low rate of fertilization or the application of N, P, or K alone. The maximum fibre yield and fibre quality traits were observed for plants treated with a low rate of NPK fertilization and foliar application of GA_3. Therefore, spraying ramie plant canopies with GA_3 and providing NPK fertilizer at a low rate can enhance fibre yield while reducing the requirement for normal fertilizer doses.

A pot experiment was carried out in a greenhouse at Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China. Rhizome segments (15 cm) obtained from the roots of the normal yield biannual ramie cultivar, Huazhu-5, were obtained from the experimental base at Huazhong Agricultural University. Pots (60 cm diameter) were filled with soil containing 11 g kg^{-1} of organic matter, 40 g kg^{-1} total N, 0.18% total P, and 60 g kg^{-1} total K with EC: 2 dS cm^{-1} and pH: 5.8.

A The prepared pots were separated into low NPK, normal NPK and low NPK + GA_3 treatment groups (Fig. 3). Each of the three treatment groups was further subdivided into K, P, PK, N, NK, NP, and NPK treatments. In the low NPK groups, fertilizer concentrations were 140, 70, and 140 kg ha^{-1} for N, P, and K respectively. In the normal NPK group, fertilizer concentrations were 280, 140, and 280 kg ha^{-1} for N, P, and K, respectively. Controls received no fertilizer. P was applied as a single dose in the form of calcium super phosphate (14% P_2O_5) at planting. N, in the form of urea (46% N), and K, in the form of potassium chloride (54% K_2O), were applied in three doses: at planting (40%), in June (30%) after the first harvest, and in August (30%) after the second harvest. For the NPK + GA_3 treatment group (n = 28), 10 mg L^{-1} GA_3 was sprayed over the canopy three times. The first dose (50%) was sprayed in April (10 days after planting), and subsequent doses were sprayed 10 days after each harvest, with 30% sprayed in June and 20% sprayed in August. Each treatment was replicated four times, arranged in a randomized complete block design.

Before each harvest, the effective number of stems in each pot was counted and plant height was measured from the root neck to the upper most part of the stalk. After each harvest, the remaining plants in each pot were allowed to re-grow until the next harvest. Stem diameter (mm) was measured at a height of 15 cm above soil surface using a digital Vernier calliper (ST22302, SG tools, Hangzhou, China). Plant biomass was measured by weighing both stems and leaves and stems were weighed again separately after removing all leaves. The fibre layer of each stem was decorticated (peeled from the pith), the epidermis was removed, and raw fibres were weighed to calculate fibre yield. Then, 20 g of decorticated fibre was boiled for 1 h in an Erlenmeyer flask containing 100 mL of degumming solution (1 g NaOH and 0.05 g EDTA). The degummed fibres were bleached with 2% H_2O_2 and 0.1% Tween-80 for 1 h at 94 °C in a water bath, washed with distilled water, and dried and combed (Fig. 2). Fibre diameter (μm) was measured using a computerized fibre fineness tester (Model No. YG002C, Changzhou, China) connected to an optical microscope. Fibre breaking strength (centi newtons, cN) and elongation rate (%) were determined using a fibre strength tester (YG004, Nantong Hongda Experiment Instruments, Qidong, China), following the Chinese National Standards (GB 5882–86).

All data were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using the statistical software CoStat Version 6.303 (CoHort, USA). The effects of harvest time (H), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and their interacannd 15 (t) -6 (ET BT 0.018 9 155.626e) 7(6 (BT 0.012 9 155.6262 1e) 1293Tm /Tc17 1Tf () Tj(BT 0

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