

Response of baby corn-baby corn cropping system to different nutrient management practices

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ABSTRACT : A field experiment was conducted on sandy loam soil at Crop Research Farm, Department of Agronomy, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, U.P. during 2013 and 2014. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with eight treatments and replicated thrice. The result revealed that Kharif season recorded maximum growth and yield attributes of baby corn. However, treatment T₁ 100% RDN (150 kg N/ha through urea) recorded maximum value of growth and yield attributes. Organic and inorganic source of nitrogen treatment T₇ (75 kg/ha urea + 2.45 t/ha poultry manure) recorded maximum value of aforesaid parameters. In Kharif, maximum value of cob yield 63.45 and 64.75 q/ha was recorded in 2013 and 2014, respectively and fodder yield 15.89 t/ha and 16.05 t/ha in Kharif season of both the years of 2013 and 2014, respectively. Treatment T₇ (75 kg/ha urea + 2.45 t/ha poultry manure) recorded 69.73 q/ha cob yield in 2013 and 70.16 q/ha in 2014. Whereas, fodder yielded 16.00 t/ha and 16.05 t/ha in both the years of experiment respectively. Treatment T₁ 100% RDN (150 kg N/ha through urea) in Kharif season recorded maximum value of gross return, Net return and BC ratio. However, treatment T₇ (75 kg/ha urea + 2.45 t/ha poultry manure) also recorded maximum value of gross return, Net return and BC ratio in Kharif season.

Key Words: Baby corn, urea, poultry manure, vermicompost, *Zea mays* L.