RESPONSE OF SORGHUM [SORGHUM BICOLOR (L.) MEONCH] GENOTYPES TO DIFFERENT FERTILITY LEVELS ON NUTRIENT UPTAKE, AVAILABLE SOIL NUTRIENTS AFTER HARVEST AND YIELDS

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Abstract: An experiment was conducted at the Instructional Farm, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, during *kharif* 2012. To study the effect of different fertility levels on nutrient uptake and nutrient status in soil nutrients after the harvest and yields of crop. Four fertility levels *i.e.* control, 50, 75 and 100% RDF (recommended dose of fertilizers; 80 kg N+40kg P₂O₅ +40kg K₂O ha⁻¹) and 6 elite sorghum genotypes (SPH 1674, SPH 1680, SPV 2083, CSH 16, CSH 25 and CSV 23) were compared in a factorial randomized block design. Maximum nitrogen uptake by grain, maximum protein uptake by grain, as well as fodder, with genotype SPH 1674. CSV 23 recorded maximum phosphorus uptake (22.66 ha⁻¹) by fodder. Results showed that application of 100 % RDF gave significantly higher grain, fodder and biological yields over 50 % and control.Significantly increased available N, P & K contents in soil after harvest the sorghum crop over control.CSV 23 and SPV 2083 recorded significantly maximum available N, P and K in soil after harvest over rest of the genotypes.SPH 1674 recorded significantly higher grain yield (61.94 q ha⁻¹) and harvest index (34.48 %) than other genotypes.

Keywords: Fertility levels, Genotypes, Nutrient uptake, Available soil after harvest, Yield

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