EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TILLAGE PRACTICES AND IRRIGATION SCHEDULE ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN ALFISOLS OF CHHATTISGARH PLAINS

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Abstract: The field experiments was carried out at the Research-Cum-Instructional Farm of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (Chhattisgarh) to evaluate the effect of different tillage practices and irrigation schedule on the growth and yield of linseed in Alfisols of Chhattisgarh plains during two consecutive rabi seasons of 2009-10 and 2010-11. The experiment was laid out in strip-plot design with three replication. The horizontal strip treatments consisted of four tillage practices viz., zero tillage (T₀), harrowing once (T₁), rotavator once (T₂) and conventional tillage (T₃) and vertical strip treatments consisted of four irrigation schedules viz., one at after seeding (I₀), one at 35 days after sowing (I₁), two at 35 and 75 days after sowing (I₂) and three at 0, 35 and 75 days after sowing (I₃). Result indicated that plant population, plant height, dry matter accumulation plant⁻¹, number of branches plant⁻¹, leaf area index and yield were found significantly higher under conventional tillage (T₃) as compared to others. Among the irrigation schedules, treatment I₃ (three irrigations at 0, 35 and 75 DAS) recorded significantly maximum plant population, plant height, dry matter accumulation, number of branches plant⁻¹, leaf area index and yield.

Keyword: Tillage practices, Irrigation schedule, Growth and development, Linseed

REFERENCES


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improved with dietary plant n-3 fatty acid from flax seed oil despite increased LDL oxidizability. 


