EFFECT OF INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN SOYBEAN (GLYCINE MAX L. MERRILL) ON GROWTH BEHAVIOR, NUTRIENT UPTAKE AND YIELD IN CENTRAL INDIA

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Abstract: A field experiment was carried out at Instructional cum Research Farm, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur during kharif season of 2006 study the "Effect of integrated nutrient management practices in soybean (Glycine max L. Merrill) on Growth behavior, Nutrient Uptake and yield in central India ". The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with three replications. The treatment consist 10 integrated nutrient management viz. T₁- Control (no fertilizers), T₂-100% RDF (25:80:60 kg NPK ha⁻¹), T_{3} - FYM 10 t ha⁻¹, T_{4} 50% RDF (12.5:40:30 kg NPK ha⁻¹) + FYM 10 t ha⁻¹, T_{5} - 50% RDF (12.5:40:30 kg $NPK \; ha^{-1}.) + FYM \; 5 \; t \; ha^{-1} \; + Rhizobium + PSB, \; T_{6} - T_{2} + Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{-1}, \; \; T_{7} - T_{3} \; + \; Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{-1}, \; T_{7} - T_{3} \; + \; Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{-1}, \; T_{7} - T_{3} \; + \; Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{-1}, \; T_{7} - T_{7} + \; Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{-1}, \; T_{7} - T_{7} + \; Zinc \; 5 \; kg \; ha^{-1} \; + \; Mg \; 10 \; kg \; ha^{ ^{1}$ + Mg 10kg ha⁻¹, T_{8} - T_{4} + Zinc 5 kg ha⁻¹ + Mg 10 kg ha⁻¹, T_{9} - T_{5} + Zinc 5 kg ha⁻¹ + Mg 10 kg ha⁻¹, T_{10} -100% RDF (25:80:60 kg NPK ha⁻¹) + FYM 10 t ha⁻¹ + Zinc 5 kg + Mg 10 kg ha⁻¹ + Rhizobium + PSB ha⁻¹ ¹. The result revealed that growth parameter viz.- plant height, number of leaves, number of branches, dry matter accumulation, chlorophyll content & leaf area were recorded highest result with the application of 25:80:60 kg NPK ha⁻¹ + 10 t FYM ha⁻¹ + Zn 5 kg ha⁻¹ + Mg 10 kg ha⁻¹ + Rhizobium + PSB. Among the all integrated nutrient management practices, application of 25: 80:60 kg NPK ha⁻¹ + 10 t FYM ha⁻¹ + Zn 5 kg ha⁻¹ 1 + Mg 10 kg ha⁻¹ + Rhizobium + PSB (T₁₀) recorded the highest NPK content (272.66, 22.56, 323.23 NPK kg ha⁻¹, respectively) in the soil & NPK uptake (198.96:15.73:160.3 kg NPK ha⁻¹, respectively) by crop, whereas the lowest NPK content (225.6, 11.40, 282.60 NPK kg ha⁻¹, respectively) in the soil & NPK uptake (97.63, 8.71, 61.86 NPK kg ha⁻¹, respectively) by crop recorded under control (T₁). In respect of the highest seed & Stover yield recorded 21.41 q ha⁻¹ & 26.50 q ha⁻¹, respectively under application of 25: 80:60 kg NPK $ha^{-1} + 10 t FYM ha^{-1} + Zn 5 kg ha^{-1} + Mg 10 kg ha^{-1} + Rhizobium + PSB (T_{10})$ compared to other treatment but, it was statistically at par with treatment (T₆).. However, the lowest seed & Stover 12.97 q ha⁻¹ & 16.39 q ha^{-1} , respectively recorded with no fertilizers application (control $-T_1$).

Keywords: Integrated Nutrient Management, Nutrient Uptake and yield of soybean

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