

EFFECT OF NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT AND TASSEL REMOVAL ON PRODUCTIVITY OF MAIZE (*ZEA MAYS* L)

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Abstract: A field experiment was conducted at Research farm, Ambikapur Chhattisgarh on maize in rabi season 2020- 21 to study the effect of nutrient management and tassel removal. The experiment was laid out in factorial randomized block design with two factors. Factor A having three levels of nutrient management and factor B having three levels of detasseling of maize which consisted of nine treatment combination each replicated thrice. First factor was of nutrient management viz., 100% RDF, 100 % RD of N & P₂O₅ and 75% K₂O and 75 % RDF whereas another factor was Detasseling viz., no tassel removal, 50% tassel removal of alternate crop within row, and 50% tassel removal of crop of alternate row. Various yield attributes such that no. of cobs, cob length, cob girth, no of grain rows cob⁻¹, number of grains row⁻¹, barrenness %, cob yield, grain yield, net return and B:C ratio was recorded highest under the treatment with F₁ i.e., 100% RDF which was found to be at par with F₂ i.e., 100% RD of N & P and 75% of K but both of these treatments were significantly superior over F₃ i.e., 75% RDF. Detasseling practice indicated that the yield parameters and cob yield, grain yield, net return and B:C ratio were observed higher under D₁ i.e., 50% tassel removal of alternate crop within row which was at par with D₂ i.e., 50% tassel removal of alternate row and both of these treatments were found significantly superior over D₀ i.e., no tassel removal. The interaction between F₁ D₁ i.e. 100% RDF and 50% tassel removal of alternate crop within row had maximum grain yield and proved to be better in economic return over the other treatments.

Keywords: Detasseling, Nutrient management, Rabi season, Yield attributes, Yield

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