



Effect of planting geometry and nitrogen levels on growth, green cob yield and economics of sweet corn (*Zea mays saccharata* Sturt.)

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Abstract : A field experiment was conducted at the Instructional Farm of Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G.) during *Kharif* season of 2009. The sweet corn var. Sugar-75 was sown on July 7th 2009 using experimental techniques of Split Plot Design with three replications. Treatment comprised of three planting geometry viz., 60 × 25cm (P₁), 60 × 20cm (P₂), 60 × 15cm (P₃) in main plots and 5 levels of nitrogen viz., control (N₀), 40 (N₁), 80 (N₂), 120 (N₃), 150 (N₄), kg N ha⁻¹ in sub plots. Results revealed that all the growth parameters were influenced significantly due to different planting geometries and levels of nitrogen. Wider plant spacing 60x25cm (P₁) produced maximum number of green leaves, stem girth, dry matter accumulation and crop growth rate which resulted in maximum green cob yield (9.65 t ha⁻¹) and higher net returns (Rs. 78,371 ha⁻¹) coupled with wider B:C ratio (3.33) as compared to other planting geometries. However, narrow plant spacing (60 × 15 cm was found to be superior in terms of number of cobs ha⁻¹ (91.63 × 10³), green fodder and stover yields. Application of nitrogen @ 120 kg N ha⁻¹ was found to improve growth and yield attributes of sweet corn and consequently the higher green cob yield (10.23 t ha⁻¹). Wider plant geometry (60 × 25cm) in combination with 120 kg N ha⁻¹ recorded maximum green cob yield (11.06 t ha⁻¹).

Key Words : Sweet corn, Planting geometry, Levels of nitrogen, Growth, Green cob yield

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