Studies on tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) + curryleaf (*Murraya koelngii*) in silvi-horti system on red gravelly degraded land conditions

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ABSTRACT: In an agroforestry practice of land use pattern, the study on integration of curryleaf with tamarind was conducted from 2002 to 2016 on red gravelly degraded soil conditions of Main Agricultural Research Station, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. The ten tamarind clones viz., V-2, TH, H-5, P-11, S-132, U-112, PKM-2, B-1, S-201 and HR-107 were planted at 6 x 6 m spacing and curryleaf of two rows planted at 2 x 2 m apart in the inter space of tamarind alley in three replications in the Randomized Block Design. The curryleaf yield was higher when it is grown in V-2 tamarind clone. Fruit yield of tamarind was higher in V-2 and PKM-2 clones as compared to other clones. Among the agroforestry systems, higher net returns, IRR percent and B : C ratio were recorded in the V-2 tamarind clone + Curryleaf (Rs. 9,764.5/ha/yr; 64 % and 2.16 respectively) followed by the clone PKM-2 + Curryleaf (Rs. 8,561.8/ha/yr; 51 % and 1.85, respectively) as compared to other clones. The integration of curryleaf at the initial stage of tamarind orchard is more successful practice of establishment of tamarind plantations.

KEY WORDS: Agroforestry system, Tamarind, Curryleaf, Inter crop, Degraded land


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