Cabbage (Brassica oleracea var. capitata L.) is one of the most important vegetable crop grown all around the world in more than ninety countries. It is cruciferous vegetable crop, which originated from western Europe and north shores of Mediterranean sea region. Being an important winter vegetable crop in India, it is grown in 0.25 m ha, with 6.1 tonnes production. While in M.P., it covers approximately 2820 hectare area with 56400 tonnes production and 20 t/ha productivity (Agricultural statistics, 2004). Nitrogen increases the growth and yield of most of the crops, particularly leafy vegetable including the cabbage. Application of nitrogen through inorganic fertilizers can enhance the growth and yield to considerable extent but the soil fertility and productivity cannot be retained for a longer period. Therefore, it is important to supplement the urea with inorganic sources of nitrogen. In country like India, it is more important owing to the availability of sufficient FYM, vermicompost and poultry manure in mixed farming system. Keeping all these points in mind, an investigation was conducted to evaluate the effect of organic and inorganic sources of nitrogen on growth and yield of cabbage (Brassica oleracea var. capitata L.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was conducted during Rabi, 2008-2009 at Horticulture Nursery, College of Agriculture, Gwalior (M.P.). The experiment was laid out in Randomized Block Design having 17 treatments of integrated application of nitrogen including control with 3 replications. The treatments consisted of T₁ (Control), T₂ (100% N through urea), T₃ (75% N through urea + 25% N through FYM), T₄ (50% N through urea + 50% N through FYM), T₅ (25% N through urea + 75% N through FYM), T₆ (100% N through FYM), T₇ (75% N through

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