

Effect of Nutrition and Moisture Conservation Practices on Growth, Yield Attributes and Yield of Rainfed *Bt* Cotton

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment conducted on clay soil of Regional Agricultural Research Station, Lam, Guntur to find out the effect of nutrition and moisture conservation practices on growth parameters, yield attributes and yield of rainfed *Bt* cotton. The treatment 125% RDF (150:75:75) fertilizer application with opening furrow for every row during last intercultural operation + foliar nutrition with 2% KNO₃ at square formation, flowering, and boll development stages recorded maximum seed cotton yield (3411 kg ha⁻¹) and was on a par with 125% RDF (150:75:75) fertilizer application + foliar nutrition with 2% KNO₃ at square formation, flowering, and boll development stages seed cotton yield (3266 kg ha⁻¹). or 100% RDF (120:60:60) + opening furrow for every row during last intercultural operation + foliar nutrition with 2% KNO₃ at square formation, flowering and boll development, seed cotton yield (3177 kg ha⁻¹) whereas Lowest seed cotton yield (2285 kg ha⁻¹) recorded with 100% RDF 120:60:60 kg ha⁻¹.

Key words: *Foliar nutrition, Moisture conservation, Growth, Yield attributes and yield.*