Effect of Crop Geometry and Nutrient Management Practices on Yield and Yield Attributing Traits of Finger Millet

A Aliveni, B Venkateswarlu, M Sree Rekha, P R K Prasad and K Jayalalitha
Department of Agronomy, Agricultural college, Bapatla, A. P.

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at Agricultural College Farm, Bapatla to assess the performance of finger millet under different crop geometries and nutrient management practices on yield and yield attributes. The trial comprised three crop geometries with different age of seedlings (30x10 cm with 30 days old seedlings, 30x30 cm with 15 days old seedlings and 45x45 cm with 15 days old seedlings) and seven nutrient management practices (S_0: absolute control, S_1: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1}+ application of *dravajeevamrutham*, S_2: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + application of *dravajeevamrutham* along with wooden log treatment, S_3: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 100% RDF, S_4: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 100% RDF along with wooden log treatment, S_5: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 125% RDF, S_6: FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 125% RDF along with wooden log treatment) laid in split plot design replicated thrice. The yield components *viz*., productive tillers $hill^{-1}$, ear head weight, ear head length, no. of fingers ear $head^{-1}$ and test weight were significantly influenced by the wider spacing of 45x45 cm transplanted with 15 days old seedlings. The grain and straw yields were significantly higher at 30x10 cm spacing transplanted with 30 days old seedlings. Significantly higher yield parameters *viz*., productive tillers $hill^{-1}$, ear head weight, ear head length, no. of fingers ear $head^{-1}$, test weight and grain and straw yields were recorded with the application of FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 125% RDF along with wooden log treatment but were on par with FYM @ 10 tonnes ha^{-1} + 125% RDF.

Key words: *Crop geometry, Nutrient management practice and finger millet, Yield and Yield attributes.*