

Studies on Sowing Windows and Nitrogen Levels on Safflower in Non-Traditional Krishna Agro-Climatic Zone of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation, an attempt was made to know the suitability of safflower in non-traditional areas of Krishna Agro Climatic Zone of South Coastal Andhra Pradesh. a field investigation was carried out at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Lam farm, Guntur, during *rabi* 2021-22 and 2022-23 with an objective to determine the effects of residue crop, sowing dates and nitrogen levels to determine the optimum time of sowing and to find optimum nitrogen and their interaction effect on safflower succeeding to kora. The study revealed that the sowing dates and nitrogen levels tried showed significance in their interaction but individual effects of sowing dates and nitrogen levels were non-significant. The safflower sown on 2nd FN of October with 125 % RDN recorded significantly higher seed yield which was on par with safflower sown on 1st FN of October with 100% RDN. The yield of safflower recorded in this experiment was 57 % below that of the productivity of safflower grown in traditional areas (843 kg ha⁻¹) indicating the various other factors to be considered other than present agronomic practices and traits for its' introduction to the Non-traditional area like Krishna Zone of Andhra Pradesh.

Keywords: *Dates of sowing, Per cent oil content, Nitrogen levels, Safflower and Vertisols*