

Effect of Zinc Management on Yield, Nutrient Uptake and Economics of Kabuli Chickpea (*Cicer kabulicem* L)

P Damadara Ramaprasad, Ch Pulla Rao and K Srinivasulu

Department of Agronomy, Agricultural College, Bapatla 522 101, Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted on clay loam soil in farmer's field of Cheluvanuppalapadu village, Nagulappalapadu Mandal, Prakasam (Dt.), Andhra Pradesh during *rabi* 2007-08 to study the effect of soil and foliar application of Zinc sulphate on seed yield nutrient uptake and economics of kabuli chickpea (Cv LBeG-7). The highest yield was recorded with the application of 25 Kg ZnSO₄ ha⁻¹ in combination with 0.5% ZnSO₄ spray twice at 45 DAS and 55DAS. Higher dose of Zinc (37.5Kg ZnSO₄/ha⁻¹) showed a decline trend in seed yield. The uptake of N, P and Zn was significantly influenced by soil application of zinc upto 25 kg ZnSO₄ ha⁻¹ at maturity. The maximum uptake of N, P, K and Zn was recorded by 0.5% ZnSO₄ spray twice (at 45 and 55DAS) at maturity. Application of 25Kg ZnSO₄ ha⁻¹ through soil in combination with 0.5% ZnSO₄ foliar spray twice (at 45 and 55 DAS) recorded highest B:C ratio 1: 2.98 and net returns (Rs. 59,037 per hectare).

Key words : Economics, Kabuli chickpea, Nutrient Uptake, Yield.