

Performance of Baby Corn as Influenced by Plant Densities and Levels of Nitrogen

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during *kharif* 2014 on sandy loam soils of the Agricultural College Farm, Bapatla. The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with factorial concept and the treatments were replicated thrice. The treatments consisted of four levels of nitrogen in Factor – A ($N_1 = 60 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$, $N_2 = 120 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$, $N_3 = 180 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$ and $N_4 = 240 \text{ kg N ha}^{-1}$) and four planting densities (P_1 : 2,22,222 plants ha^{-1} , P_2 : 1,48,148 plants ha^{-1} , P_3 : 1,11,111 plants ha^{-1} and P_4 : 1,66,666 plants ha^{-1}) in Factor – B. The results of baby corn crop showed that the tallest plants (160.1 cm), and the highest drymatter production (10,181 kg ha^{-1}) were recorded with a plant density of 2,22,222 plants ha^{-1} . Application of 240 kg N ha^{-1} recorded significantly the tallest plants (157 cm), dry matter production (8676 kg ha^{-1}), yield attributes, yield (15100.0 kg ha^{-1}).

Key words : Baby corn, Nitrogen levels, Plant densities.