

Effect of Liquid Organic Manures on the Performance of Sweet corn (*Zea mays L. Saccharata*)

M Sushmitha, B Rajendra Kumar, P Amara Jyothi and P Gurumurthy
Department of Agronomy, Agricultural College, Naira

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during *Rabi* 2022 at Block D of the College Farm, Agriculture College, Naira. The experiment was laid out in split-plot design with three main plots. M_1 : 100% RDF (180-60-60 NPK Kg ha⁻¹) + FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹, M_2 : 75% RDF (135-45-45 NPK Kg ha⁻¹) + FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹, M_3 : 0% RDF- Control and four sub-plots S_1 : Liquid azospirillum+PSB+KRB+ZnSB+@1.25 L ha⁻¹ each at knee high stage, S_2 : Vermiwash spraying twice @5% at knee high and tasseling to silking stages, S_3 : Panchagavya spraying twice @3% at knee high and tasseling to silking stages and S_4 : Drava Jeevamrutham spraying twice @10% at knee high and tasseling to silking stages. Results revealed that 100% RDF (180-60-60 NPK kg ha⁻¹) + FYM @ 10 t ha⁻¹ (M_1) recorded maximum fresh cob yield (16409 kg ha⁻¹) and stover yield (17481 kg ha⁻¹). Among the subplots, S_1 : Liquid azospirillum+PSB+KRB+ZnSB+@1.25 L ha⁻¹ (S_1) recorded maximum fresh cob yield (14091 kg ha⁻¹) and stover yield (15623 kg ha⁻¹). The interaction effect of different doses of RDF and liquid biofertilizers on fresh cob yield, stover yield and HI was found to be nonsignificant. Hence, it can be concluded that different doses of RDF and liquid biofertilizers are advantageous for sweet corn cultivation on sandy loam soils of North coastal region.

Keywords: *Biofertilizers, Fresh cob yield and Harvest Index, FYM and Panchagavya.*