

Research Article

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# Effect of different dose of fertilizer application on growth parameter of chilli and uptake and micronutrient concentration after harvest of the crop

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**Summary**

Field experiment was conducted during *Kharif* 2011 on a farmer's field in Koliwad (Hubli Taluk) village in northern transitional zone of Karnataka between 15°21' N latitude and 75°24' E longitude and at an altitude of 629 m above mean sea level (MSL). In the soil test crop response dose of 216:116:166 N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, recorded significantly higher plant height (95.4cm) over remaining treatments. This was at par with treatments T<sub>5</sub> (93.5 cm) and lowest plant height (85.8 cm) was recorded in RDF (T<sub>1</sub>) at harvest. T<sub>2</sub> (STCR) registered highest number of branches (30.2), which was significantly superior over remaining all the treatments. The application of STCR dose of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O (T<sub>2</sub>) recorded higher dry matter production (120.7 g) which was significantly superior over RDF (T<sub>1</sub>), STL (T<sub>3</sub>) and modified RDF<sub>1</sub> (T<sub>4</sub>). The concentration of N, P and K were higher in the treatment T<sub>2</sub> (STCR dose N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O) as compared to rest of the treatments. There was significant difference among treatments with respect to zinc concentration in plant as the soil was deficient in zinc.

**Key words :** Growth parameter, Chilli, Nutrient concentration, Dry matter production

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