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Effect of sheath moisture and relation of SPAD on yield of sugarcane

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ABSTRACT : An experiment was conducted at Zonal agricultural Research Station, V.C. Farm, Mandya during 2007-08 to study the relationship of nutrient management practices and varieties of sugarcane on sheath moisture, SPAD chlorophyll values and ultimately yield of sugarcane. The results revealed that sheath moisture was higher after 6 months of planting and showed a decline with the maturity of the crop. The SPAD values recorded were higher with Co 62175 (41.74) over Co 86032 (39.32). The sheath moisture and SPAD are indicators of cane yield as Co 62175 variety (149.40 t/ha) over Co 86032 (130.05 t/ha) and recommended package of practices nutrient management have resulted in higher cane yield (174.82 t/ha) over organic nutrient management practices.

Key Words : Sheath moisture, SPAD chlorophyll values, Nutrient management

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