



Integrated nutrient management in the maize (*Zea mays* L.) yield and soil properties

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Abstract : Low soil fertility is one of the bottlenecks to sustain agricultural production and productivity in India. Anthropogenic factors such as inappropriate land use systems, mono cropping, nutrient mining and inadequate supply of nutrients are aggravated the situation. A field experiment was conducted at experimental field of Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad during *Rabi* season on alluvial, clay soil under irrigated agro-ecosystem of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The experiment comprised of four treatment combinativns viz., T₁ (Control), T₂ (RDF) T₃ (RDF +Zn) and T₄ (RDF +FYM 10 t ha⁻¹). The treatments were arranged in Randomized Completely Block Design with three replications. The grain yield was higher in T₄ (29.29 q ha⁻¹) followed by T₃ (28.59 q ha⁻¹). However, straw yield was higher in T₃ followed by T₄. The result revealed that ratio of grain and straw yield was good and highest in T₄ followed by T₂. Recommendation of the result was RDF along with FYM is suitable combination of yield as well as straw (fodder) for maize crop in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Key Words : FYM, RDF, Maize, Grain yield, Straw yield

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