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Effect of integrated nutrient management and planting geometry on growth and yield of aerobic rice

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Abstract : A field experiment was conducted with three integrated nutrient management practices and three spacings were laid out in Factorial Randomized Complete Block Design with three replications during *Kharif* 2009 at College of Agriculture, Shimoga. The integrated nutrient management practices including 50% RDN through chemical fertilizers and 50% RDN through organic sources like farm yard manure, poultry manure and vermicompost with three spacing *viz.*, 30 x 30 cm, 20 x 20 cm and 20 x 10 cm. Among integrated nutrient management practices (M_3) 50% RDN through chemical fertilizers + 50% RDN through vermicompost recorded significantly higher plant height (80.54 cm), leaf area (1537.69 cm²), number of tillers hill⁻¹(30.04), total dry matter accumulation hill⁻¹ (84.78 g) grain yield (39.48 q ha⁻¹) and straw yield (52.9 q ha⁻¹). Wider spacing of 30 x 30 cm (S_3) had registered significantly higher plant height (84.26 cm), leaf area (1538.12 cm²) number of tillers hill⁻¹ (87.18 g), grain yield (40.61 q ha⁻¹) and straw yield (53.63 q ha⁻¹).

Key Words : Aerobic rice, Organic manures, INM, Spacing

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