



Research Paper

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Evaluation of coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) genotypes in hill zone of Karnataka

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ABSTRACT : Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum* L.) is the most important grain spice crop cultivated in considerable area in hill zone of Karnataka. The locally grown varieties are low in productivity thus giving poor returns to the farmers. Development of high yielding varieties suitable for hill zone especially in sandy loam soils is very important for improving the productivity of the crop. Varieties that are high yield potential under these climatic conditions will improve the productivity of the crop thereby increasing the net returns realized by the farmers without affecting cost of cultivation. Hence, the present study was undertaken at college of horticulture, Mudigere from January to March 2012 to know the performance and adaptability of promising genotypes. Among the seventy one genotypes evaluated with respect to growth and yield traits, the yield data emphasized the fact that the genotype DCC 37 (37.71 kg/ha), DCC 49 (31.64 kg/ha) and DCC 51(31.53 kg/ha) recorded maximum seed yield followed by DCC 8 (31.51 kg/ha), DCC 58 (29.44 kg/ha), DCC 59 (31.59 g / plant) and DCC 44 (31.20 g / plant) these genotypes can be used successfully for further breeding programmes.

KEY WORDS : Evaluation genotypes, *Coriandrum sativum*L., Coriander

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