

Effect of different levels of drip and surface irrigation methods on potassium distribution in the rhizosphere of beetroot crop under saline vertisols

■ SUBHAS BALAGANVI, M.V. RANGHASWAMI, P. BALAKRISHNAN AND S.B. SALIMATH

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See end of the Paper for authors' affiliation

Correspondence to :

SUBHAS BALAGANVI
Department of Agricultural
Engineering, College of
Agriculture, Hanumanamatti,
HAVERI (KARNATAKA) INDIA
Email : subhasuasd@rediffmail.
com

■ **ABSTRACT** : A study was conducted at the Agricultural Research Station, Gangavati, in northern Karnataka, India during *Rabi*/summer, 2007-'08 and 2008-'09 with beetroot (*Beta vulgaris*) as the test crop in saline vertisol. During both the year and irrespective of the soil salinity levels slightly higher potassium was observed at 15 cm away from the dripper point compared to either at the dripper point or distances beyond 15 cm from the dripper point. The magnitude of available nutrients decreased vertically with increase in soil depth. The drip irrigation scheduled at 1.2 ET resulted in the maximum tuber yields of 19.43 and 18.91 t ha⁻¹ during 2007-'08 and 2008-'09, respectively. Among the salinity levels, the highest tuber yield of 18.23 and 17.89 t ha⁻¹ were recorded in salinity level-I, respectively. Whereas among the surface irrigation levels, irrigation at 1.2 ET recorded the highest tuber yields of 12.2 and 11.84 t ha⁻¹, respectively.

■ **KEY WORDS** : Drip, Surface irrigation, Vegetable, Beetroot, Soil salinity, Potassium distribution

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