



## RESEARCH PAPER

# Effect of date of sowing and row spacing on yield attributes and yield of baby corn

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**Abstract :** A field experiment was carried out at the Instructional-Cum-Research farm, Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat in the year of 2017-18, during *Rabi* season. The treatment consisted of two different factors, viz., four dates of sowing 31<sup>st</sup> October (D<sub>1</sub>), 10<sup>th</sup> November (D<sub>2</sub>), 20<sup>th</sup> November (D<sub>3</sub>) and 30<sup>th</sup> November (D<sub>4</sub>) and three row spacing 60 cm x 20 cm (S<sub>1</sub>), 45 cm x 20 cm (S<sub>2</sub>) and 30 cm x 20 cm (S<sub>3</sub>). Experimental findings revealed that almost all the yield attributes such as number of cobs per plant, cob length, cob girth, cob weight and baby corn yield were significantly influenced by different dates of sowing. In most of cases early sowing on 31<sup>st</sup> October and 10<sup>th</sup> November were statistically at par and shown their superiority over late sowing on 20<sup>th</sup> November and 30<sup>th</sup> November sown crop. Results showed that wider spacing of 60 cm x 20 cm had significantly higher number of cobs plant<sup>-1</sup>, weight of cob and length of cob and cob girth, however, the lowest values were found at 30 cm x 20 cm spacing. Yield of cob with husk, without husk was found to be the higher under spacing 45 cm x 20 cm (88.24 q ha<sup>-1</sup> and 20.79 q ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively). Cob yield with husk obtained under 45 cm x 20 cm spacing increased by 8.40, 17.57 per cent over other spacing viz., 60 cm x 20 cm and 30 cm x 20 cm, respectively.

**Key Words :** Yield attributes, Sowing date, Row spacing, Baby corn, Yield

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