

Yield and quality of sweet corn [*Zea mays* (L.) var. Saccharata] as influenced by planting geometry and fertilizer levels

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SUMMARY

A field experiment was conducted to study the effect of planting geometry and different fertilizer levels on yield and quality of sweet corn [*Zea mays* (L.) var. Saccharata] at All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Water Management, Central Campus, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, district Ahmednagar during *Kharif*-2009. The soil was medium deep black and uniform in depth. Among the three spacings, sowing of sweet corn with paired row planting of 45-75 x 20 cm significantly improved growth and yield components, resulting in significant increase in cob and green fodder yield of sweet corn. This treatment also gave significantly more uptake of NPK as compared to other spacings. The application of fertilizer as per soil test with paired row planting of 45-75 x 20 cm significantly increased available soil NPK status of soil after harvest of sweet corn crop. The paired row planting at 45-75 x 20 cm recorded significantly higher protein in grain (8.09 %), reducing sugars (3.86 %), sucrose content (8.11 %) and total sugar content (11.98 %) than remaining plant spacings. The uptake of N, P and K was significantly higher due to paired row planting of 45-75 x 20 cm than rest of the treatments.

Key Words : Sweet corn, Fertilizer levels, Planting geometry, Quality

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