



Assessment of Nutrient Management Practices on Productivity and Profitability of Fodder Maize+Ricebean Intercropping under Irrigated Condition

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Abstract: Agronomic experiment entitled "Study on effect of nutrient management practices on fodder maize and ricebean intercropping in irrigated condition" was carried out during rainy season of 2019 at Research Farm of Agronomy Section, ICAR-NDRI, Karnal. The experiment results revealed that the higher growth attributes viz., plant height, leaf length, leaf width, leaf number, stem girth and leaf stem ratio were higher in sole maize. Whereas in ricebean, maximum plant height, leaf length and width were observed under intercropped condition by sowing maize and ricebean in 1:1 row ratio with 100% RDF + PGPR, while number of leaves, branches and nodules per plant were obtained greater in sole ricebean. Significantly higher green fodder yield (452.5 q ha⁻¹) were achieved in Maize + Ricebean (1:1) ratio with 100% RDF + PGPR application. Furthermore, the monetary returns of Maize+Ricebean (1:1) row ratio with 100% RDF+PGPR application accounted highest net returns (Rs. 41,969 ha⁻¹) and maximum B: C ratio (2.27) in comparison with rest of the treatments. The growing of maize and ricebean in 1:1 ratio with 100% RDF + PGPR realized higher production along with profitable returns to the farmers. The biometric parameters of each crop have high and positive correlation with their respective green fodder yield.

Keywords: Correlation, Growth, Intercropping, Maize, PGPR, Ricebean, Yield
