





Response of Fertility Levels and Spacing on Productivity of Pearl Millet Hybrids (*Pennisetum glaucum* L.) under Dryland Condition

Chandra Prakash, J. P. Singh, Chetan Singh Panwar and Sandeep Kumar Tripathi¹*

Department of Agronomy, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi-221 005, India

¹Department of Soil and Water Conservation, B.C.K.V., Mohanpur-741 252, India

*E-mail: sktripathibhu@gmail.com

Abstract: The grain yield was maximum in Ankur 068. Sowing pearl millet at 40×15 cm spacing produced highest grain and stover yield. The maximum grain (26.70 qha⁻¹) and stover (52.85 qha⁻¹) yield was obtained with the application of $N_{120}P_{60}K_{60}$ kg ha⁻¹. Ankur 068 had significantly higher total uptake over Super sony. Wider spacing of 40×20 cm had higher NPK content but 40×15 cm resulted into higher total uptake of NPK. NPK content and uptake was higher when pearl millet was fertilized with $N_{120}P_{60}K_{60}$ kg ha⁻¹.

Key Words: Hybrids, Nutrient uptake, Plant population, Pearl millet