Indian Journal of Ecology (2017) 44(1): 40-44

Manuscript Number: 2469
NAAS Rating: 4.96

Effect of Planting Method and Nutrient Management Practices on Seed Yield of Brown Sarson (*Brassica rapa* L.)

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Abstract: Field experiments were carried out to investigate the effect of planting method and fertilizer doses on yield and yield components of brown sarson. The seed yield and yield related traits including plant height, the number of siliquae plant^{-1}, seed weight, days to flowering, days to maturity and secondary branches were evaluated. All the growth and yield parameters of mustard plant were significantly affected by fertilizer dose and planting methods. The combination of 125% RFD + line sowing had a significant impact on the majority of yield-related traits in brown sarson. At the same time, it was also demonstrated that the use of boron can affect the important traits such as seed yield and number of siliqua plant^{-1}. In addition, the line sowing was a better method for increasing the seed yield because of less competition for light, space and nutrients.

Keywords: Brown sarson, Boron, Sowing method, Yield, Rapeseed-mustard