

OPTIMUM AND ECONOMIC LEVELS OF PHOSPHORUS AND POTASSIUM FERTILISATION FOR GROUNDNUT (Arachis hypogaea L.)

With the object of studying the response of graded doses of phosphorus (50, 75 and 100 kg P2O5/ha) and potassium (25, 50 and 75 kg K2O/ha) on two varieties of groundnut, an experiment was conducted in the Instructional Farm, College of Agriculture, Vellayani during 1976-77. Quadratic response curves of the type Y = c + bx + ax2, were found to be the best fit to the data for both phosphorus and potassium. The response model for P2O5 was Y = 696.3012 + 28.0176P - 0.1484P2, while the model for K2O was found to be Y = 1570.7121 + 8.6284K - 0.0347K2. The optimum level [(-b/a)] and the economic level [(-b/a) + 1/(2a) * (PX/PY)] of phosphorus (where PX, the price per unit input of P2O5 and K2O were Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 1.40 respectively and PY, the price per unit output was Rs. 2.50) were found to be 94 kg and 90 kg P2O5 per hectare respectively. The rates of increase in yield of pods per kg of P2O5 due to increasing levels of P2O5 from 50 to 75 kg and from 75 to 100 kg P2O5 per hectare were 23.64 kg and 5.11 kg respectively.

The economic and optimum doses of potassium were calculated as 116 kg and 124 kg K2O per hectare, respectively. The rate of increase of pod yield per kg of applied K2O for increasing levels of potassium from 25 kg to 50 kg and from 50 kg to 75 kg K2O per hectare were 15.08 and 10.68 respectively.

സംഗ്രഹം

നിലക്കടല ചെടിക്കാവശ്യമായ ഫോസ്ഫറും, പൊട്ടാസിയം എന്നിവയുടെ തോത് അറിയുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി കാർഷിക കോളേജിന്മേൽ നടത്തിയ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഫോസ്ഫററിന്റെ പരമാനുക്യുലതോത്, ആദായകരമായ raammMnja യഥാക്രമം 94 കിലോഗ്രാമും 90 കിലോഗ്രാമും ആണെന്നു കണ്ടു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ പൊട്ടാഷിന്റെ പരമാനുക്യുലതോത് ആദായകരതോത് 124 കിലോഗ്രാമും 110 കിലോഗ്രാമും ആണെന്ന് കാണുകയുണ്ടായി.

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