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Evaluation of Maize hybrids for morpho-physiological parameters in Hyderabad-Karnataka region

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An experiment was conducted to study the suitable maize hybrid in Hyderabad-Karnataka region. The experiment consisted of five hybrids viz., C.P. 818, C.P. 808, C.P.999, Arjun, and 900-M in four replications. It was revealed that all the five hybrids were raised in black soil during Kharif season of the year 2012-13. The physiological parameters and their relation with growth and yield attributes were analyzed in this experiment and results were computed. It was found that the higher individual cob weight was recorded in 900-M i.e., 338.4 g followed by C.P. 808 332.8 g and lowest was found in Arjun178.1g compared to other hybrid. Whereas, C.P. 818 has recorded higher shelling % (80) in addition to recording higher 100 seed weight i.e., 43.9 g followed by 900-M shelling % 79 and 100 seed weight 42.5 g compared to other hybrids.

This may be due to having higher SPAD values (due to higher photosynthetic contribution) and stomatal conductance and shorter anthesis silking interval. Therefore, 900-M and C.P. 818 both the varieties performance were superior over the other hybrids in Hyderabad Karnataka region.

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Studies on hybridization in tuberose

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A study on hybridization in tuberose by both selfing and crossing techniques were carried out under open field condition at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. The ten single genotypes of tuberose were used for this study viz., Calcutta Single, Hyderabad Single, Kahikuchi Single, Mexican Single, Navsari Local, Phule Rajani, Prajwal, Pune Single, Shringar and Variegated Single. Fruit set was noticed in all selfed and crossed genotypes on seven days after pollination. But the results of selfing study revealed that after ten days of pollination, the fruits dropped in all genotypes. This shows the presence of complete self-incompatibility. Successful seed set was resulted in most of the crosses by using Variegated Single as a pollen parent on three months after crossing. Cross incompatibility was also noticed in few crosses of the above genotypes.

Biography

P. Ranchana is doing her Ph.D. program in the Department of Floriculture and Landscaping, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and working as a Senior Research Fellow in the GOI scheme entitled "Validation of DUS testing guidelines for jasmine". She has attended and presented papers in both national and international conference.

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Effect of fertigation on quality parameters in Turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) cv.BSR 2

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Turmeric being an economically important spice crop with lots of export potential and domestic demands has intensive cultivation requirements especially in terms of nutrients. A field experiment to study the influence of fertigation of N and K fertilizers on quality of turmeric (*Curcuma longa* L.) cv. BSR 2 was carried out during June 2007 to February 2008, at the Agricultural Research Station, Bhavanisagar, Erode district. The experiment consisted of seven treatments replicated four times in a Randomized Block Design. Among the several treatments, the treatment with 100% level of N and K application by fertigation through water soluble fertilizers (T_5) were recorded higher quality contents *viz.*, curcumin (4.4%), oleoresin (9.6%) and essential oil (3.8%).

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