

Original Research Article

Effect of varying levels of fertilizers and date of sowing on production and economic profitability of *kharif* maize (*Zea mays* L.)

Abstract

Background: Maize, being highly nutritious and multi-purpose C₄ crop can be grown throughout the year. Judicious nutrient management and selection of optimum sowing dates play major role in enhancing productivity and profitability of *kharif* maize to meet the food demand of nation under changing climate scenario. **Method:** The field experiment was conducted during *kharif* season of 2021 at agricultural farm, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, in split plot design with four fertilizer levels (125%, 100%, 75% and 50% RDF recommended dose of fertilizers) in main plots and four sowing dates (15th June, 30th June, 15th July, and 30th July) in sub plots, replicated thrice. Comparatively greater yield attributes as well as grain yield (8.22 t/ha⁻¹), stover yield (11.86 t/ha⁻¹) and harvest index (40.9%) were observed when maize was grown on 30th June under application of 125% RDF. Production economics indicated that maize was grown on 30th June under application of 125% RDF recorded maximum gross return (₹1,68,275/ha), net return (₹1,09,565/ha), and B:C (2.87). Maize grown on 30th July under application of 50% RDF recorded lowest yield attributes, grain yield (2.70 t/ha⁻¹), stover yield (5.31 t/ha⁻¹), harvest index (33.7%), gross return (₹55,980/ha), net return (₹1,404/ha) and B:C (1.03).

Keywords: Economics; Fertilizer levels; Maize; Sowing dates; Yield.

1. INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays* L.), the 'queen of cereals', is grown in all the seasons due to its photo-thermo insensitivity and globally well appreciated for its multi-purpose uses as food, feed, livestock fodder, seed materials and industrial raw materials for production of soup, baby food, flakes, syrup, flour, canned products etc. as well as for its high nutritional values.

Among cereals, it ranks 3rd in the world after rice and wheat and grown in 193.96 million ha with a production of 1117.16 million metric tonnes and productivity of 5.76 metric tonnes/ha (USDA, 2021). The maize production in India is around 28.77 million metric tonnes from 9.57 million ha area with productivity of 3.01 metric tonnes/ha (USDA, 2021). This portrays that there is a need to increase the productivity of maize in India and this can be achieved by various means. Judicious nutrient management can play major role here as maize, being a nutrient exhaustive crop, urges for heavy feeding of nutrients specially nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (Dhakal *et al.*, 2021).

Comment [U1]: Standardize throughout the text.

Comment [U2]: I suggest converting such amounts into US Dollars (\$).

Comment [U3]: Are these values correct?

Comment [U4]: Adjusted.

Comment [U5]: Adjusted. Standardize throughout the text.

Comment [U6]: Cite references.

Comment [U7]: Correct form of citation. Standardize throughout the text. Adjust citation order in references.

Nitrogen is an essential nutrient responsible for chlorophyll and protein synthesis and thus, helps in photosynthesis, growth, yield as well as quality of the produce. Similarly, phosphorus is essential for various plant metabolism regarding root and shoot development for better uptakes of nutrients and moisture resulting in high growth and development. Further, potassium is responsible for the movement of nutrients and directly helps in photosynthesis through regulating stomatal opening. Supply of adequate nutrition specially, under poor soil fertility condition, is the key to realise the high yield for the heavy feeder crops like maize (Wang *et al.*, 2021).

Climate change is a major issue that most of crops are facing today. Under the scenario of various biotic and abiotic stresses, cultivation of a crop requires favourable agro-climatic condition for realising the high production. This can be achieved through selection of ideal date for sowing as it can ensure proper germination, plant density, growth, pollination and maturity (Noormohammadi *et al.*, 1997). Sowing of maize early or beyond the optimum time can lead to poor crop growth and productivity due to climate change impacts. It is, therefore, highly required to examine and compare various dates of sowing for obtaining the most suitable sowing date to achieve maximum production and profitability in maize. Production of a crop does not depend on a single factor and rather, it depends on combination of various factors.

In this context, it is hypothesized that proper standardization of fertilizer levels under optimum date of sowing can create in favourable growth condition which further results in high production and profitability of maize. With this view, the present experiment was planned to examine the effects of fertilizer levels and sowing dates on production and profitability of *kharif* maize.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A field experiment was carried out at Agricultural farm (latitude 31°25'N and longitude 75°70'E and 232 m above MSL), School of Agriculture, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab, during *kharif* season of 2021 to evaluate the effect of levels of fertilizers and different sowing dates on yield and profitability of maize. The experimental soil was sandy loam in texture having good drainage capacity with neutral pH. The experiment was laid out in split plot design comprising four fertilizer levels (T₁: 125% RDF – recommended dose of fertilizers, T₂: 100% RDF, T₃: 75% RDF, and T₄: 50% RDF) in main plots and four dates of sowing (D₁: 15th June, D₂: 30th June, D₃: 15th July, and D₄: 30th July) in sub plots,

Comment [U8]: Adjusted. Standardize throughout the text.

replicated thrice. ~~Recommended dose of fertilizers (RDF)~~ was 120: 60: 40 kg N: P₂O₅: K₂O/ha. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium were supplied from urea, SSP and MOP, respectively. Size of the plot were 4.8 m × 3 m. Maize hybrid 'Laxmi 333' @ 20 kg/ha was sown by flat bed method followed by ridging at a spacing of 60 cm × 25 cm. All the agronomic and plant protection measures were followed as per the standard recommendation for the region.

Comment [U9]: Cite references.

Observations included various yield attributing and associated characters of maize viz. number of cobs/plant, cob length (cm), cob girth (cm), cob weight (g), number of grains/cob, 100 grains weight (g). Further, grain yield (t/ha), stover yield (t/ha⁻¹) and harvest index (%) were recorded. For estimation of various yield attributes 10 maize plants were randomly selected from each plot and data on various yield attributes were recorded from each plant and then mean value was computed. Production economics viz. cost of cultivation (₹/ha), gross return (₹/ha), net return (₹/ha) and benefit-cost ratio (B:C) were chalked out.

Comment [U10]: See comment in abstract.

Cost of cultivation (₹/ha) = Total cost involved in various inputs and package of practice

Gross return (₹/ha) = Price of product (₹/kg) × Quantity of the product (kg/ha⁻¹)

Net return (₹/ha) = Gross return – net return

B:C = Gross return (₹/ha)/cost of cultivation (₹/ha).

Data recorded during the experiment were statistically analysed using 'analysis of variance' method as suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1985). Treatment means were compared considering the critical difference (C.D.) value at 5% level of significance. Pearson's correlation coefficients and regression analysis were made to observe relation between yield attributes and their influence on grain yield, respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Yield attributes of Kharif Maize

Comment [U11]: Adjusted. Standardize throughout the text.

Experimental results (~~Table 1~~) revealed that various yield attributes of *kharif* maize significantly varied under different levels of fertilizers and date of sowing (Table 1). Among the various fertilizer levels, application of 125% RDF (T₁) resulted in highest number of cobs/plant (1.25) as well as maximum cob length (17.6 cm) and cob girth (16.2 cm) of *kharif* maize. The highest cob weight (111.6 g), number of grains/cob (347.7), 100 grains weight (24.88 g) of *kharif* maize were also achieved under application of 125% RDF (T₁). This might be due to improved nutrient uptake with increased supply in fertilizer quantity and consequently, high leaf expansion, chlorophyll contents, photosynthetic efficiency and

partitioning of photo-assimilates to development of reproductive organs (Singh and Agarwal, 2001).

-With the decrease of fertilizer levels in *kharif* maize, the above yield attributes declined and the lowest number of cobs/plant (1.00), cob length (11.2 cm), cob girth (13.8 cm), cob weight (72.9 g), number of grains/cob (218.1) and 100 grains weight (21.95 g) were recorded under application of 50% RDF (T₄). The result was in line with the findings of Gul *et al.* (2015). Considering the impact of date of sowing, it was observed that number of cobs/plant (1.13), cob length (16.0 cm), cob girth (16.0 cm), cob weight (103.4 g), number of grains/cob (316.6) and 100 grains weight (24.18 g) were highest when maize was sown on 30th June (D₂), followed by sowing on 15th July (D₃). Maize sown on 30th July (D₄) recorded lowest number of cobs/plant (1.05), cob length (13.5 cm), cob girth (13.3 cm), cob weight (88.0 g), number of grains/cob (270.1) and 100 grains weight (22.67 g). Delayed sowing of maize in 15th July and 30th July might result in low photosynthesis due to overcast of sky during monsoon season, which reduced radiation interception by the maize plants.

-Similar finding was observed by Rani *et al.* (2013). Sowing on 15th June resulted in poor development of reproductive organs perhaps due to high edapho-climatic temperature and lack of soil moisture at the early stage of crop growth before start of monsoon. Interaction between fertilizer levels and sowing dates exhibited significant variations in different yield attributes of *kharif* maize except number of cobs/plant (Table 1). Maize sown on 30th July under application of 125% RDF (T₁D₂) recorded highest number of cobs/plant (1.31), cob length (18.5 cm), cob girth (17.1 cm), cob weight (122.2 g), number of grains/cob (374.8) and 100 grains weight (25.95 g), which is followed by maize sown on 15th July under 125% RDF (T₁D₃). Lowest yield attributes were recorded by maize sown on 30th July under 50% RDF (T₄D₄). It might be due to nutrient starved situation resulting from high leaching loss of nutrients along with less supply of nutrients under active monsoon period.

3.2 Seed Yield, Stover Yield and Harvest Index of Kharif Maize

Seed yield, stover yield and harvest index of *kharif* maize were significantly influenced by fertilizer levels and date of sowing individually and in combination (Table 2). Among the fertilizer levels, the highest seed yield (7.00 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (10.54 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (39.8%) of *kharif* maize were observed under application of 125% RDF (T₁), which is next followed by 100% RDF (T₂). Application of 50% RDF (T₄) recorded lowest seed yield (3.10 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (5.72 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (35.1 t_{ha}⁻¹) of *kharif* maize.

-Increase in yield attributes due to application of nutrients perhaps directly reflected to grain yield of *kharif* maize. Positive influence of high supply of nutrients on photosynthesis and translocation of nutrients from source to sink (grain) might favour grain yield as well as harvest index. Further, high stover yield under increased levels of fertilizer was probably due to high photosynthesis and dry matter accumulation of the crop. Photosynthesis efficiency was probably increased due to nitrogen application as it was the constituent of chlorophyll. Further, phosphorus might play important role in root development resulting in high nutrient uptakes. Potassium as an activator of various enzymes, perhaps not only facilitated CO₂ entry through stomata but also helped in translocation of assimilates from source to sink.

-Similar type of findings was earlier documented by Chitransha *et al.* (2019). Among various dates of sowing, maize sown on 30th June recorded highest seed yield (5.71 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (9.09 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (38.2 t_{ha}⁻¹), which was next followed by maize sown on 15th July. Maize sown on 30th July exhibited lowest seed yield (4.17 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (7.42 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (35.6%). It might be due to loss of nutrients through leaching under high rainfall as well as poor radiation utilization under cloudy condition. Derby *et al.* (2004) opined that photosynthesis, transfer of assimilates to sink (grains) depended on optimum utilization of sunlight and assimilation of CO₂.

-Interaction between fertilizer levels and sowing dates expressed that maize sown under application of 125% RDF on 30th June (T₁D₂) recorded the highest seed yield (8.22 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (11.86 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (40.9 t_{ha}⁻¹), which was next followed by maize sown under 100% RDF on 30th June (T₂D₂). Maize sown under 50% RDF on 30th July (T₄D₄) showed lowest seed yield (2.70 t_{ha}⁻¹), stover yield (5.31 t_{ha}⁻¹) and harvest index (33.7%). Along with poor radiation utilization and nutrient loss through leaching, delayed sowing faced terminal cool period during later stage which might shorten the period for development of reproductive organs, resulting in low yield and harvest index. Limited application of nutrients might make nutrient scarce situation under high rainfall condition, which directly impacted on poor yield and harvest index of maize.

3.3 Correlation between different yield attributes and their relationships with grain yield

Pearson's correlation coefficients (Table 3) indicated that there existed positive and very strong correlations between different yield attributes (r value ranging from 0.989 to 1.0), specially, among cob length and grains/cob (r =1.0) and cob girth and 100 grains weight (r

=1.0) (Table 3). This indicated that under different fertilizer levels and sowing dates, change in one yield attributes caused positive change in other attributes. Further, linear regression relationships between yield attributes with grain yield (Fig 1) were observed under different fertilizer levels and sowing dates (Fig 1.). As per the coefficient of determination value (R^2) existed between grain yield and (a) cobs/plant ($R^2 = 0.9226$), (b) grains/cob ($R^2 = 0.9090$), (c) cob length ($R^2 = 0.9248$), (d) cob girth ($R^2 = 0.5832$), (e) cob weight ($R^2 = 0.9121$), (f) 100 grains weight ($R^2 = 0.9582$), the linear regression models were able to explain 92.26%, 90.90%, 92.48%, 58.32%, 91.21% and 95.82% variations between grain yield and (a) cobs/plant, (b) grains/cob, (c) cob length, (d) cob girth, (e) cob weight, (f) 100 grains weight, respectively. It also indicated that except cob girth, changes in yield attributes (specially, 100 grains weight) of X-axis caused significant changes in grain yield of Y-axis.

3.4 Economics

Production economics (Table 4) showed that cost of cultivation of *kharif* maize did not change with sowing dates (₹56,643/ha) (Table 4). However, it was increased with increase of fertilizer levels, where costs of cultivation were maximum (₹58,710/ha) and minimum (₹54,576/ha) under application of 125% RDF (T_1) and 50% RDF, respectively. Variable cost of cultivation was possibly due to differential use of fertilizer quantity. Gross return, net return and B:C also followed the identical trend, in which 125% RDF recorded highest gross return (₹1,43,471/ha), net return (₹84,761/ha) and B:C (2.44). High production of yield due to beneficial impact of increased quantity and availability of nutrients might fetched highest gross return, net return and indicated most economic profitability.

The result was in conformity with the finding of Rehman *et al.* (2011). Among sowing dates, highest gross return (₹1,17,464/ha), net return (₹60,822/ha) and B:C (2.06) were seen from maize grown on 30th June (D_2), followed by 15th July (D_3), 15th June (D_1) and 30th July (D_4). It was due to greater utilization of onset of rainy season for seed germination and plant stand as well as adequate capture of solar radiation, which directly helped in photosynthesis and development of reproductive organs and thereby, positively influenced production economics. The result corroborated the finding of Prasad *et al.* (2020). Considering the interaction effect, maize grown on 30th June under application 125% RDF (T_1D_2) recorded highest gross return (₹1,68,275/ha), net return (₹1,09,565/ha) and B:C (2.87), while lowest gross return (₹55,980/ha), net return (₹1,404/ha) and B:C (1.03) were observed from maize

grown on 30th July under application of 50% RDF (T₄D₄). Similar finding was observed from Rani *et al.* (2013).

4. CONCLUSION

From the study, it was found that both nutrient dose and sowing dates were key factors in influencing performance of *kharif* maize in Punjab condition. Overall, study concluded that maize can be grown preferably on 30th July under 125% recommended dose of fertilizers for achieving high yield and profitability during *kharif* season in Punjab, India.

REFERENCES

- Chitransha, A., Swaroop, N., Rao, P.S. and Thomas, T. (2019). Effect of NPK and Zn fertilizers on growth and yield of maize (*Zea mays* L.) Var. *Shivani-KSHM-1980*. *International Journal of Chemical Studies*. 7(3): 1864-1867.
- Derby, N.E., Casey, F.X.M., Knighton, R.E. and Steel, D.D. (2004). Mid season nitrogen fertility management for corn based on weather and yield prediction. *Agronomy Journal*. 96: 494-501.
- Dhakal, K., Baral, B.R., Pokhrel, K.R., Pandit, N.R., Gaihre, Y.K. and Vista, S.P. (2021). Optimizing N fertilization for increasing yield and profits of rainfed maize grown under sandy loam soil. *Nitrogen*. 2: 359-377.
- Gul, S., Khan, M.H., Khanday, B.A. and Nabi, S. (2015). Effect of sowing methods and NPK levels on growth and yield of rainfed maize (*Zea mays* L.). *Scientifica*. pp. 1-6.
- Noormohammadi, Q., Siadat, S.E. and Kashani, E. (1997). *Agronomy*. Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz. vol 1.
- Panse, V.G. and Sukhatme, P.V. (1985). *Statistical methods for Agricultural workers*. Indian Council of Agricultural research publication. New Delhi. pp. 87-89.
- Prasad, G., Chand, M., Kumar, P., Kumar, P. and Singh, A. (2020). Evaluation of maize hybrids for their maturity groups under different sowing dates and their effect on quality, yield and economics. *Plant Archives*. 20(2): 4765-4768.
- Rani, P.L., Sreenivas, G., Reddy, D.R., Rao, V.P., Surekha, K. and Sivasankar, A. (2013). Influence of dates of sowing and nitrogen levels on growth and yield of *kharif* maize under irrigated conditions in South Telanagana agro-climatic zone of Andhra Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Bio-resource and Stress Management*. 4(1): 034-042.

Comment [U12]: Adjust all references. See last issue published in this Journal.

Rehman, A., Saleem, M.F., Safdar, M.E., Hussain, S. and Akhtar, N. (2011). Grain quality, nutrient use efficiency, and bioeconomics of maize under different sowing methods and NPK levels. *Chilean Journal of Agricultural Research*. 71(4): 586-593.

Singh, R. and Agarwal, S. K. (2001). Growth and yield of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) as influenced by levels of farmyard manure and nitrogen. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*. 46(3): 462-467.

USDA (2021). Foreign Agricultural Service Circular Series, 6-21 June, 2021. World Agricultural Production, United States Department of Agriculture. pp.1-43.

Wang, L., Li, X., Mang, M., Ludewig, U. and Shen, J. (2021). Heterogeneous nutrient supply promotes maize growth and phosphorus acquisition: additive and compensatory effects of lateral roots and root hairs. *Annals of Botany*. 128(4): 431-440.

Table 1: Effect of fertilizer levels and sowing dates on yield attributes of *kharif* maize

Treatments	Number of cobs/plant		Cob length (cm)		Cob girth (cm)		Cob weight (g)		Number of grains /cob		100 grains weight (g)	
Fertilizer levels												
T ₁	1.25		17.6		16.2		111.6		347.7		24.88	
T ₂	1.11		15.9		15.3		103.1		325.5		23.98	
T ₃	1.03		14.1		12.8		95.7		288.2		22.76	
T ₄	1.00		11.2		13.8		72.9		218.1		21.95	
S. Em (±)	0.011		0.07		0.12		1.5		6.2		0.04	
C. D. (P= 0.05)	0.04		0.2		0.4		5.1		21.9		0.13	
Dates of sowing												
D ₁	1.10		14.2		13.7		93.7		289.6		23.14	
D ₂	1.13		16.0		16.0		103.4		316.6		24.18	
D ₃	1.11		15.2		15.1		98.2		303.2		23.57	
D ₄	1.05		13.5		13.3		88.0		270.1		22.67	
S. Em (±)	0.016		0.08		0.10		0.4		1.6		0.04	
C. D. (P= 0.05)	0.05		0.2		0.3		1.1		4.8		0.12	
Interaction												
T ₁ D ₁	1.24		17.3		15.8		108.3		338.6		24.61	
T ₁ D ₂	1.31		18.5		17.1		122.2		374.8		25.95	
T ₁ D ₃	1.28		18.2		16.7		114.7		358.1		25.04	
T ₁ D ₄	1.17		16.6		15.3		101.4		319.3		23.91	
T ₂ D ₁	1.12		15.1		14.6		100.2		316.5		23.77	
T ₂ D ₂	1.15		17.3		16.6		111.2		349.7		24.65	
T ₂ D ₃	1.14		16.5		16.2		104.2		328.4		24.11	
T ₂ D ₄	1.04		14.8		14.0		96.9		307.3		23.39	
T ₃ D ₁	1.03		13.5		11.3		95.8		291.4		22.56	
T ₃ D ₂	1.06		15.7		14.7		101.2		304.2		23.39	
T ₃ D ₃	1.01		14.5		13.5		98.9		302.0		22.81	
T ₃ D ₄	1.00		12.9		11.9		86.8		255.2		22.27	
T ₄ D ₁	1.00		10.8		13.3		70.8		211.9		21.61	
T ₄ D ₂	1.00		12.6		15.8		79.1		237.7		22.75	
T ₄ D ₃	1.00		11.5		14.0		75.0		224.2		22.31	
T ₄ D ₄	1.00		9.7		12.2		66.9		198.6		21.11	
	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T
S. Em (±)	0.023	0.031	0.14	0.15	0.24	0.21	2.9	1.6	12.4	6.8	0.07	0.08
C. D. (P= 0.05)	NS	NS	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.6	5.5	11.2	23.3	0.25	0.25

Table 2: Effect of fertilizer levels and sowing dates on grain yield, stover yield and harvest index of *kharif* maize

Treatments	Grain yield (t/ha)		Stover yield (t/ha)		Harvest index (%)	
Fertilizer levels						
T ₁	7.00		10.54		39.8	
T ₂	5.47		9.07		37.5	
T ₃	4.34		7.85		35.6	
T ₄	3.10		5.72		35.1	
S. Em (±)	0.05		0.06		0.15	
C. D. (P= 0.05)	0.17		0.21		0.5	
Dates of sowing						
D ₁	4.80		8.11		36.8	
D ₂	5.71		9.09		38.2	
D ₃	5.21		8.55		37.4	
D ₄	4.17		7.42		35.6	
S. Em (±)	0.05		0.07		0.06	
C. D. (P= 0.05)	0.14		0.20		0.2	
Interaction						
T ₁ D ₁	6.62		10.13		39.5	
T ₁ D ₂	8.22		11.86		40.9	
T ₁ D ₃	7.43		11.03		40.2	
T ₁ D ₄	5.72		9.14		38.5	
T ₂ D ₁	5.26		8.86		37.2	
T ₂ D ₂	6.27		9.93		38.7	
T ₂ D ₃	5.70		9.35		37.9	
T ₂ D ₄	4.65		8.13		36.4	
T ₃ D ₁	4.37		7.89		35.7	
T ₃ D ₂	4.87		8.44		36.6	
T ₃ D ₃	4.50		7.98		36.1	
T ₃ D ₄	3.64		7.09		33.9	
T ₄ D ₁	2.95		5.57		34.6	
T ₄ D ₂	3.51		6.12		36.4	
T ₄ D ₃	3.23		5.86		35.6	
T ₄ D ₄	2.70		5.31		33.7	
	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T	T×D	D×T
S. Em (±)	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.29	0.18
C. D. (P= 0.05)	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.41	0.4	0.6

Table 3: Correlation matrix of various yield attributes of *kharif* maize under varying fertilizer levels and sowing dates

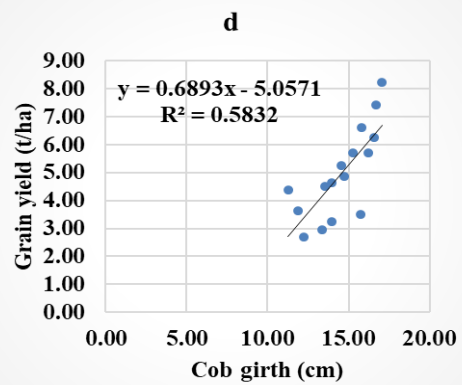
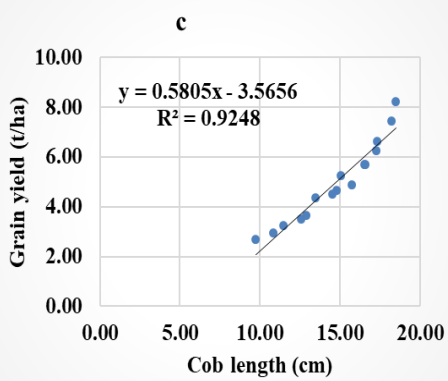
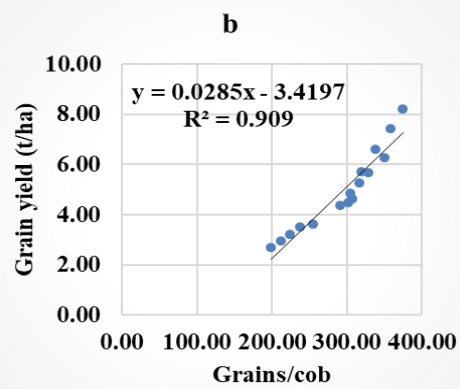
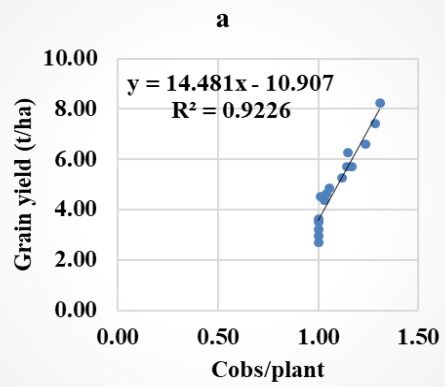
	Cobs/plant	Grains/cob	Cob length	Cob weight	100 grains weight	Cob girth
Cobs/plant	1					
Grains/cob	0.998**	1				
Cob length	0.997**	1.000**	1			
Cob weight	0.990**	0.989**	0.991**	1		
100 grains weight	0.989**	0.991**	0.992**	0.998**	1	
Cob girth	0.989**	0.991**	0.993**	0.998**	1.000**	1

**Highly significant

Table 4: Effect of fertilizer levels and sowing dates on production economics of *kharif* maize

Treatments	Cost of cultivation (₹/ha)	Gross return* (₹/ha)	Net return (₹/ha)	B:C
<i>Fertilizer levels</i>				
T ₁	58,710	1,43,471	84,761	2.44
T ₂	57,332	1,12,566	55,235	1.96
T ₃	55,954	89,739	33,785	1.60
T ₄	54,576	64,033	9,458	1.17
<i>Dates of sowing</i>				
D ₁	56,643	98,856	42,214	1.73
D ₂	56,643	1,17,464	60,822	2.06
D ₃	56,643	1,07,274	50,631	1.88
D ₄	56,643	86,214	29,572	1.51
<i>Interaction</i>				
T ₁ D ₁	58,710	1,35,810	77,100	2.31
T ₁ D ₂	58,710	1,68,275	1,09,565	2.87
T ₁ D ₃	58,710	1,52,258	93,548	2.59
T ₁ D ₄	58,710	1,17,540	58,830	2.00
T ₂ D ₁	57,332	1,08,315	50,983	1.89
T ₂ D ₂	57,332	1,28,798	71,466	2.25
T ₂ D ₃	57,332	1,17,250	59,918	2.05
T ₂ D ₄	57,332	95,903	38,571	1.67
T ₃ D ₁	55,954	90,253	34,299	1.61
T ₃ D ₂	55,954	1,00,403	44,449	1.79
T ₃ D ₃	55,954	92,865	36,911	1.66
T ₃ D ₄	55,954	75,435	19,481	1.35
T ₄ D ₁	54,576	61,048	6,472	1.12
T ₄ D ₂	54,576	72,383	17,807	1.33
T ₄ D ₃	54,576	66,723	12,147	1.22
T ₄ D ₄	54,576	55,980	1,404	1.03

*Price of maize grain and stover: ₹19.75/kg and ₹500/t, respectively



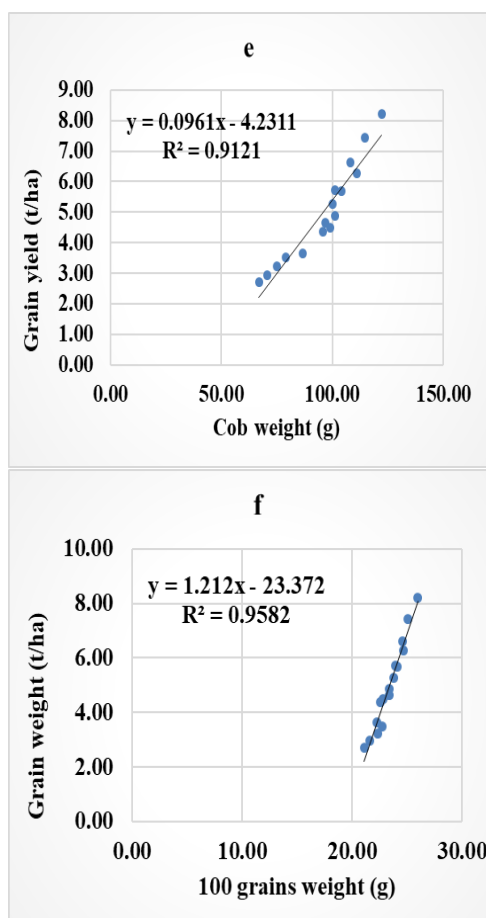


Fig 1: Relationship between grain yield and (a) cobs/plant, (b) grains/cob, (c) cob length, (d) cob girth, (e) cob weight, (f) 100 grains weight