

Growth, Yield and Quality of Baby Corn (*Zea Mays L.*) And its Fodder As Influenced by Crop Geometry and Nitrogen Application- A Review

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ABSTRACT

Baby corn (*Zea mays L.*) refers to the whole, entirely edible cobs of immature corn harvested just before fertilization at 2-3 cm long silk emergence stage. The baby corn has a medium plant type and provides sweet, succulent and delicious green cobs within 65-75 days of sowing. Crop geometry and nitrogen application are the most important agronomic practices for the higher productivity of baby corn. Most of the researchers have reported improved growth and yield attributes of baby corn with closer crop geometries compared to wider crop geometries, owing to efficient utilization of resources and better harvesting of solar radiation. However, quality attributes were better in wider geometries due to decrease in plant population. It has also been reported that increase in level of nitrogen application results in increased growth, yield and quality of baby corn. However, response to levels of nitrogen application was different for yield and quality attributes

KEYWORDS

Baby corn, Crop geometry, Growth, Nitrogen, Yield, Quality