



# SOUVENIR

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## Comparative seed yield performance of popular and new olitorius jute variety in different states of India

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Field experiment was conducted during 2007-08 in five districts of four states, viz. Burdwan of West Bengal, Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, Ahmadnagar of Maharashtra, Coimbatore and Erode of Tamil Nadu to study the comparative seed yield performance of popular (JRO-524) and new (JRO-8432) olitorius jute variety. At Burdwan (West Bengal) between the two varieties, JRO 8432 yielded more seed (2.4 q/ha) than JRO 524 (2.1 q/ha). In general, the seed yield was low at Burdwan due to the fact that sowing of jute seed at Burdwan (Budbud) was delayed resulted from continual rain during the date of sowing (106.2 mm in 72 hrs just prior to sowing). In Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), addition of organic manure @ 3.75 t/ha at the time of final land preparation increased number of pods per plant and resulted higher seed yield of 14.01 q/ha. Among the tested varieties, it was observed that JRO 8432 has the capacity to produce more pods per plant and thereby increased the seed yield by 9.26% as compared to JRO 524 which produced 12.74 q/ha. In Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra), sowing in the first week of July increased the number of branches per plant, number of pods per plant and number of seeds per pod which ultimately produced higher seed yield (14.57 q/ha) as compared to late sowing in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of July (13.68 q/ha). Use of organic manure @ 3.75 t/ha improved the seed yield and produced 14.71 q/ha as compared to 13.54 q/ha in case of no organic manure. The seed yield of JRO 8432 (14.80 q/ha) was 10.04% more as compared to the seed yield of JRO 524 at Ahmadnagar (Maharashtra). At Coimbatore the jute seed crop raised with the application of organic manure (FYM @ 3.75 t/ha) was found to be superior in performance over no organic manure application. Between the considered varieties, JRO 8432 (4.20 q/ha) performed better than JRO 524 (4.10 q/ha), irrespective of manurial treatments. In the second location in Tamil Nadu (Erode) application of organic manure (FYM @ 3.75 t/ha) in addition to recommended NPK application, recorded the maximum number of plants/m<sup>2</sup>, branches/plant, pods/plant, seeds/pod, test weight and seed yield as compared to the crop without organic manure application. Between the two varieties, JRO 8432 (4.17 q/ha) was found superior in its performance over JRO 524 (4.15 q/ha). At all the centres the highest jute seed yield was obtained with first date of sowing, use of organic manure (FYM) and new olitorius variety, JRO 8432. Among the five different districts, Ahmadnagar of Maharashtra produced the highest seed yield of 16.08 q/ha (when FYM was applied) followed by the seed yield obtained from Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh (14.58 q/ha). The highest jute seed yield at Tamil Nadu (Erode) was 4.45 q/ha. Either due to higher depth of sowing and/ or due to low crop stand in the field the seed yield was poor in general. However, seed yield per plant was highest (30-40 g) at Tamil Nadu as compared to other places (12-16 g in Maharashtra and 6-10 g in West Bengal).

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