Morpho-physiological characters associated with grain yield of \textit{rabi}\text-em-sorghum\text-em-genotypes unders shallow soils

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ABSTRACT
A field experiment was conducted in shallow soils at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Bijapur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad (Karnataka) during \textit{rabi} season. Among the genotypes RSLG 1119, RSLG 871, RSV 423, and Maulee have given higher yields compared to other genotypes. The factors that favoured the higher yields were leaf area index, chlorophyll content, relative water content, and panicle dry weight. The production of dry matter alone donot help in realizing the higher yield. In case of high yielder there was a efficient dry matter production as well as translocation from source to sink. Less number of factors in moderate and only few factors have favoured the low yielders. It was observed that the differential performance of genotypes were due to difference in the dry matter partitioning efficiency.

Key words: Sorghum, Dry matter production, Harvest index

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