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STRESS INDUCED BIOCHEMICAL ALTERATION OF PROLINE IN PIGEONPEA - SMALL MILLETS - PEANUT BASED RAINFED CROPPING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted during the *rabi* season of 2015 - 2016 at Dry land Agricultural Research Station, TNAU, Chettinad, Tamil Nadu. There were 45 combinations comprising of different cropping system, nutrient management and stress management practices with 2 replications. Results indicated that Pigeon pea + foxtail millet + Groundnut (1:2:1) + 100% RDF for base crop + foliar spray of 2% DAP +1% KCl + foliar spray of PPFM @500 ml ha^{-1} were significantly higher proline content in pigeon pea (52.85 and 64.85 mg g^{-1} FW), small millets (12.05 and 12.65 mg g^{-1} FW) and peanut (3.15, 3.45 mg g^{-1} FW) for both pre flowering and flowering stage of the crops.

KEYWORDS: Proline, Stress management, Nutrient management, Cropping system