significantly higher cane yield compared to other treatments (Table 2). The increased cane yield under the paired rows was attributed to increase in planting density and better distribution of crop plants due to which the crop enjoyed favorable environment for its growth which resulted in higher number of millable canes under paired rows resulting into increased cane yield. It indicated that by changing the planting pattern from single to paired rows, on an average, additional cane yield of 6.8 and 7.5 t/ha was obtained over 90 and 60 cm row spacing, respectively. The cane yield under the planting densities of 37,500 (spaced at 90 cm) and 56,250 (spaced at 60 cm) three budded sets/ ha was at par indicating that the planting density at these rates was not sufficient to exert their differential influence on the cane yield. The cane quality, however remained unaffected by the planting density/geometry (Table 3). These results are in line with the earlier studies conducted by Phogat et al. (1989), Singh et al. (1994) and Yadav et al. (1997) who also reported higher cane yield under paired row planting.

The results concluded that paired row (60:30 cm) planting by using 75,000 three budded setts/ha is better over planting in single rows, either at 90 cm using 37,500 three budded setts/ha or at 60 cm using 56,250 three budded setts/ha.

Our results concluded that under late sown conditions, planting in furrows, covering the setts with 2 cm soil layer f.b. irrigation and blind hoeing and planted in paired rows (using 75,000 three budded setts/ha), was the most beneficial method of planting.

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