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EFFECTIVENESS OF APPLIED FERTILIZER SOURCE AND IRRIGATION FREQUENCIES ON GROWTH, YIELD, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TOBACCO NICOTIANA TABACUM L. VARIETY TJ-I UNDER TANDO JAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

The study envisaged that complex fertilizer (low chloride displayed significantly maximum cured tobacco yield which was mainly associated with significant increase in plant height, leaves per plant, chemical character like chloride, decreased in this treatment, where as potash and reducing sugar in leaves increased significantly, the nitrogen and nicotinic percentages were non significant statistically.

Irrigation frequencies also had significant effect on plant height, leaves per plant, cured tobacco yield as well as potash and reducing sugar content in leaves increase with increase of irrigation. Leaf nitrogen, nicotine percentage and chloride in leaves were not significant statistically.

The interaction between fertilizer sources and irrigation frequencies were significant for plant height and cured tobacco yield only, whereas other characters were not affected by the interaction.

INTRODUCTION

Crops classified and stimulats are tobacco, tea and coffee of these corps, however, tobacco is byfar the most important in Pakistan. It is one of the great money earning crops of Pakistan. Tobacco is very sensitive to soil conditions, but these requirements vary with the different types. Tobacco is used chiefly for chewing, smoking and snuff. Low grade leaves and by-products are used in the production of insecticides, disinfectants, and other nicotine products. The stalks, stems, and some byproducts of the nicotine Industries are used for fertilizers.