

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF NITROGEN ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF SUNFLOWER.

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Received 22-01-90

Accepted 11-12-90

ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted to study the performance of sunflower varieties under different levels of nitrogen with basal dose of 50-Kg P₂O₅ per hectare at latif Experimental Farm, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam during 1987-88 and 1988-89. The experiment was laidout in a randomized complete block (Factorial) design with 12 treatments replicated four times having plot size of 22.5 sq. meter. The results revealed highly significant differences at 1 per cent level of probability for all the traits among the varieties and nitrogen levels and non-significant for their interaction. However, variety HO-I responded better performance for all the traits except days to flowering, maturity and oil content of the seed. Among the nitrogen levels, all the traits increased consistently with increasing nitrogen rate and were maximum in all the varieties at 100-Kg N per hectare. Maximum seed yield (1890 kg hectare⁻¹) was recorded in HO-I followed by Cargill-204, and among the nitrogen levels the maximum yield was obtained (1855.31 kg ha.⁻¹) with the nitrogen level of 100-kg per hectare followed by 75-kg N per hectare. It is, therefore, concluded that variety HO-I with fertilizer level of 100 kg N along with the constant rate of 50-kg P₂O₅ per hectare showed better performance under Tandojam conditions.

INTRODUCTION

Sunflower (Hrlisnyhud snnuud) is an important oilseed crop in most parts of the world after soybean in world's edible oil produ-