

EFFECT OF PLANTING PATTERNS AND ROW DIRECTIONS ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF WHEAT VARIETY Lu-26

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ABSTRACT

Studies were conducted to see the effect of planting patterns and row directions on yield and yield components of Wheat variety 'LU-26'. The plant height, Total and number of productive tillers per meter row length, number of grains per spike and 1000-grain weight were not influenced measurably by the different planting patterns and row directions. The modified close multi-row strip planting geometry produced similar biological and grain yield compared to 40 cm apart single row planting pattern. The conventional row orientation practice also produced grain yield at par with the modified row orientation. However planting pattern of 60 cm apart 3 rows strips may be adopted for inter cropping the pulses in wheat to get maximum economic returns from the same piece of land in North - South direction.

INTRODUCTION

Planting pattern has a great bearing on crop yield as it not only determines the optimum crop stand but also the feasibility and ease of using inter tillage devices for efficient weed control, soil moisture conservation and inter cropping. In view of increasing interest in inter cropping among growers with small land holdings and confronting the problem of weed control under intensive system of cultivation, some changes in the existing planting patterns of crops appear inevitable, if productivity per unit area is to be improved.

Row directions by influencing the solar radiation interception and aeration may help in improving photosynthetic activity of the plants and thereby, the yield. Therefore, it was contemplated in these investigations to study the responsiveness of a new wheat variety "LU-26" to different planting patterns and row directions under irrigated conditions at Faisalabad.