

EFFECT OF VARIOUS LEVELS OF NITROGEN AND ROW DIRECTIONS
ON GRAIN YIELD, HARVEST INDEX AND STRAW YIELD
OF WHEAT VARIETIES PAK-81 AND SARHAD-82

Hayat Ullah Khan, Haji Khalil Ahmad, M. Qasim Khan.
Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan.

Khanzada
NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar.

Received 07-04-91
Accepted 17-09-91

ABSTRACT

An investigation to observe the effect of various levels of nitrogen viz. 0, 56, 112 kg ha⁻¹ and row positions that is east-west and north-south on two wheat varieties (Pak-81 and Sarhad-82) was carried out at the Agronomic Research Area of Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan during the year 1985-86. The crop was sown in lines 30 cm apart on November 20, 1985 using split-split plot design with 3 replications. A basal dose of 56 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ was applied in the form of single superphosphate before sowing. All the cultural practices were uniformly given to evaluate the response of variables on the test varieties. The variations caused, however, were not significantly different. Pak-81 gave more yield than Sarhad-82. Grain yield and Harvest index gave maximum response to 112 Kg N Ra⁻¹. Whereas straw yield gave better response to 56 Kg N ha⁻¹. East-West rows proved to be more effective in increasing the yield.

INTRODUCTION

Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) a member of the family poaceae has been playing an important role in the development of civilization from earlier times. It is not only the chief source of bread for human being, but is also used in the manufacturing of pastries, sweets, cakes, biscuits etc. It is the staple food and