

EFFECT OF VARIOUS LEVELS OF NITROGEN AND ROW DIRECTIONS ON YIELD COMPONENTS OF WHEAT VARIETIES PAK-81 AND SARHAD-82.

Hayat-Ullah Khan, Haji Khalil Ahmed, & Qasim Khan,
Faculty of Agriculture, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan.

Khanzada,
N.W.F.P. Agriculture University, Peshawar.

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ABSTRACT

An investigation to observe the effect of various levels of nitrogen viz. 0, 56, 112, kg ha⁻¹ and row position that is East-West and North-South on two wheat varieties (Pak-81 and Sarhad-82), was carried out at the Agronomic Research Area, 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 replicates. A basal dose of 56 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ was applied in the form single super phosphate before sowing. All the cultural practices were uniformly given to evaluate the response of variables on the test varieties. It was noted that in both the varieties nitrogen affected plant height, tillers per unit area, grain per spike and grain weight. Pak-81 gave more yield components than Sarhad-82. All the yield components such as plant height, tiller per unit area, grains per spike, and grain weight gave maximum response to 112 kg ha⁻¹. East-West row proved to be more effective in increasing the yield components.

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 is an indispensable food article of the people of Pakistan. Among