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NITROGEN AND PHOSPHOROUS RESPONSE TO CHICKPEA GENOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

Experiments resulted in high seed yield of chickpea during first year (1984-85) Table.I. Yield increased significantly over control when Nitrogen and phosphorous were applied in combination. Application of either Nitrogen or phosphorous alone (Table.I) did not enhance the yield significantly. Pod number and 1000 grain weight followed the same trend in increase of yields. Pod number expressed significant response to each factor.

INTRODUCTION

Chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) is an important legume crop. In Pakistan it is cultivated over an area of about 1.27 million hectares with an annual production of 0.52 million tonnes. (Anonymus 1985). The average yield of 500 kg per hectare is quite low as compared to world average. The big gap existing between the actual and potential yields can be lessened by adopting efficient practices including use of proper nutrients, things which are generally ignored by the farmers at present. According to Chandhawat et al. (1976) and Roy Tripathi (1985) fertilizer application increases yield. Many workers have expressed apprehension about total reliance on yield components analysis (Hardwick & Andrews, 1980). Sandhu & Singh (1972) and Singh et al. (1973) reported that grain yield of chickpea was positively correlated with number of pods and grain wt. Chand et al. (1975) and Khan and Chaudhry (1974). Stated that yield is correlated with pod number and 1000 grain wt. Similarly Chaudhry et al. (1975) and Singh et al. (1976) also expressed that yield was positively correlated with pod number and