

EFFECT OF SEEDING DATES ON THE YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF WHEAT GENOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was conducted in Agronomy Section (A.R.I) Tandojam during Rabi 1985-86. Four wheat genotypes namely M-18 (M-154), M-141, Pavon and Sonalika were seeded at 10 days interval in four dates viz 15th Nov, 25th Nov., 5th Dec. and 15th Dec. respectively. Seeding dates had no significant effect statistically on yield. Maximum grain yield of 3.687, 3.495 and 3.430 m.t/ha were obtained from cv M-141, Pavon. and Sonalika respectively. The minimum grain yield of 3.387 m.t/ha was obtained under cv M-18 (M-154).

INTRODUCTION

Wheat Triticum aestivum L. is one of the most important staple food grain of Pakistan. The demand for wheat is increasing day by day due to increase in population which is accelerating at a rate of 3.0 - 3.6 percent per annum. To keep pace with population the only way is to increase the production of wheat by applying new technology. There are many reports in literature which indicate that the seeding date plays an important role to increase the present yield of wheat in combination with high yielding varieties. Prasad (1979) investigated that delay in sowing at 2 week intervals between 15th Nov., and 11 Jan. decreased grain yield of wheat. Mahatim et al. (1979) reported that delay in sowing wheat or transplanting 20 days old seedling at 2-3/hill from 20 Dec. to 30 Dec. and 9 Jan. decreased grain yield. Purushothaman et al. (1979) reported that wheat sown on 10th Nov. and 1st Dec. gave the