

Effect of Different Wheat Genotypes Differed by Date of Sowing and Establishment Methods

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Abstract:

A field experiment with three wheat varieties at different sowing dates on two crop establishment methods was accomplished to identify the optimum sowing date at AFU Rampur during winter season of 2014/2015. Three wheat varieties namely: Tillotama, Danfe and Vijay sown on three dates: 14th November, 29th November, and 14th December under two crop establishment practices: Conservational and conventional agriculture were evaluated with strip –split plot design in three replications. The field data on, crop growth and development, yield attributes and yields were collected. Earlier sowing on 14th November gave the highest yield (3427.15 kg ha⁻¹), total dry matter (8154.44 kg ha⁻¹), with longest days to crop maturation (133.11 days). In case of varieties, Vijay gave the highest grain yield (3458.61 kg ha⁻¹) and total dry weight (4456.11 and 8832.42 kg ha⁻¹ respectively) with earliest days to heading and maturity. The straw yield was the highest for 29th November sowing (5821 kg ha⁻¹) and for Danfe variety (5756 kg ha⁻¹). Vijay variety recorded the highest test weight (43.60 g) and highest harvest index (35.89%) even though with the lowest effective tillers per square meter (320.83), it proved to be the most promising variety.

Key words: Conservation agriculture, Sowing date, establishment methods

1 INTRODUCTION

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is one of the principal cereal crops of the world, growing in almost 215 million hectares of the land each year. It is the major staple food for the 2.5 billion people in 89 countries of the world and is the first in major three cereal crops for protein source in developing countries. The global wheat production for the year 2013 was 716 million tons which was higher by 18.35% in comparison to the year 2007(CIMMYT, 2013). China ranked the first among the wheat producers in the world with its share of 17.03% followed by India(FAO, 2013). Nearly US \$50 billion-worth of wheat is traded globally each year (CIMMYT, 2013).

As wheat is the third important cereal crop after rice and maize in Nepal it plays a vital role in food security of the country. The area under wheat cultivation in Nepal is 0.7 ha and the production is 1.8 millionmetric ton with the average productivity of 2.50 metric ton per hectare for the year 2013/14. This is mere 0.03% increase in area, but 9.01% increase in production comparing to the previous year (MoAD, 2015). The productivity of the wheat is far below than the world productivity i.e. 3.33 metric ton per hectare. The area under wheat production for the Chitwan district was 10100 hectare and the production was 20700 metric ton with productivity of 2.04 metric ton per hectare for the year 2001/02. After 11 years on 2012/13, the area had decreased but the production had increased instead. The area, production and productivity for the year 2012/2013 were 8,750 hectare, 30125 metric ton and 3.44 metric ton per hectare respectively (CBS, 2013).

The terai part of Nepal including the strip of Shivalik hills (0.6 million hectare) falls under the Indo-Gangetic plains (IGP) where rice-wheat is the major cropping system and 84% of the total wheat is cultivated after rice harvesting (Chauhan, Mahajan, Sardana, Timsina,&Jat, 2012;Timsina& Conner,

2001).With the increasing population and purchasing power, demand on food has also increased which is impossible to meet with the present varieties, technologies and management practices. Use of resource-conserving technologies, innovations on residue use, use of suitable agronomic practices not only increase productivity and profitability but also reduce risk due to environmental and economic factors (Chauhan *et al.*, 2012).

Conservation agriculture (CA) defined as the minimal soil disturbance (no-till or minimum till), and permanent soil cover (mulch or residue retention) combined with diversified rotations is a more sustainable cultivation system for the future (Hobbs, Gupta & Meisner, 2006). Adoptions of conservation agriculture based technology not only reduce the cost of cultivation and increased profit but also conserve the soil moisture for late stages of crops (Thierfelder& Wall, 2009).Wheat in case of Nepal is sown after rice and it grows and survives on the residual soil moisture, late monsoon rains and winter rain. Shrestha, Raes, Vanuytrecht, &Sah(2013) simulated the rain fed yields of the wheat (1.7 t ha⁻¹) and showed that yields were predominantly constrained by water stress. Wheat in Nepal is generally sown in November to late December and harvested in March/April (Joshi, Mishra, Charath, Ferrara & Singh, 2007). The late planting is often due to difficulty in land preparation resulting by excess or lack of moisture, late maturing rice varieties or longer window period between rice harvesting and wheat sowing. So it is necessity to identify the optimum sowing dates for different varieties.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Location

The experiment was conducted at Agronomy Farm of the Agriculture and Forestry University (AFU), Rampur starting from November 2014 to April 2015. The average maximum

temperature and the average minimum temperature for the cropping duration were 24.99°C and 13.09°C. The total rainfall during the cropping period was 119.70 mm. The maximum relative humidity for the cropping period was 69.24% and minimum was 17.15%.

2.2 Experimental details

The experiment was laid out in Strip-split block design with the combination of 18 treatments comprising of two crop establishment methods in horizontal factor (conservation agriculture and conventional agriculture), three dates of sowing as vertical factor (November 14, November 29 and December 14) and three varieties as subplot factors (Tillotama, Danfe and Vijay). Each treatment was replicated thrice. Each individual subplot had 25 rows with spacing of 20 cm apart and total area of 4 m x 5 m. The central 10 rows with 8m² area (10 x 0.2 m x 4m) was treated as the net plot whereas inner 5 rows on the both sides of the plot were used for biometrical and phenological observations leaving single rows on both sides as the check boarder.

2.3 Crop management practices

The fertilizer was applied on the crops with the dose of 120:50:50 kg NPK ha⁻¹ through Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash, respectively. The seeds were sown continuously in the rows spaced at 20 cm. Seed sowing was done on three dates. First sowing was done on November 14 supposed to be early sowing. The second sowing was conducted on 29th November for normal sowing whereas late planting was done on 14th December, 2014. Weed management was done by spraying 2, 4-D at 1.4 kg a.i. ha⁻¹ at 30 days after sowing for each dates.

2.4 Observation recorded

Phenological observations: The phenological stages, i.e. emergence, anthesis and physiological maturity were recorded in fixed sample plants of 0.2 m² (1.00 m × 0.20 m) area. Approximately 75% development of each of the stage was treated as completion of that particular stage and the data was expressed as days after sowing (DAS) for all treatments. The vegetative growth period was recorded as the number of days from planting to anthesis. The grain filling period was determined as the number of days from anthesis to maturity.

Total dry matter: It was carried out at 30 DAS and then after steadily at an interval of 15 days to physiological maturity stages from the plants of the above mentioned row strip of destruction row from each plot. Dry matter deposition was determined by drying plant organs at a temperature of 70°C in hot oven till constant weight.

Yield and yield attributing characters: (i) Before harvesting, effective tillers per square meter was determined by counting the number of tillers from 2 entire lines of 4 m length from the net harvest area. These effective tillers were later worked out to express the number of effective tillers per meter square. (ii) Total number of grains were counted from twenty spikes and weighed in g. The mean was derived for weight and number of grains per spike. (iii) Total number of florets of twenty spikes of net plot was counted. The mean was derived for the number of florets per spike. (iv) Thousand kernels from each bulk of each net plot were separated and weighed in g with the help of electronic balance. (v) Total number of florets and number of grains per spike were counted from twenty randomly selected spikes from each plot before harvest, averaged and then sterility percentage were estimated using Lumle method as mentioned by Subedi *et al.* (1991/92) as follows.

$$\text{Sterility percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of florets per spike} - \text{Number of grains per spike}}{\text{Number of florets per spike}}$$

Grain and straw yield: The net plot consisting of 10 rows each 4m length was harvested for the record of grain yield. The net crop was dried, threshed, cleaned and sundried for 2 days to maintain moisture percentage. The yield obtained was computed for each treatment to obtain the yield per hectare. The straw yield was obtained by deducting the grain yield from total biomass yield. The grain yield from each net plot was checked for moisture percentage using moisture meter and then the grain yield from all the plots were adjusted at 12% moisture.

$$\text{Grain yield (Kgha}^{-1}\text{) at 12\% moisture} = \frac{(100 - \text{MC}) \times \text{plot yield (kg)} \times 10000}{(100 - 12) \times \text{net plot area}}$$

Where MC = moisture content of the grain

Harvest index: The harvest index (HI) was obtained by dividing the grain yield with the biological yield.

$$\text{HI} = (\text{grain yield} \times 100) / (\text{grain yield} + \text{straw yield}).$$

2.5 Statistical analysis

All the collected data were entered into MS- Excel and further subjected to analysis of variance. Genstat and MSTAT-C package were used for the data analysis. All the data analyzed were put to DMRT for mean comparison by selecting 5% level of significance.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Phenological observations

Plant phenology is the study of the time between like events, dislike events, or duration of processes. Like events include the

time interval between main stem leaves. Unlike events include the interval between the plant emergence and formation of flower bud, flower, or mature fruit (Reddy & Reddi, 2005). In this experiments unlike events i.e. the interval between wheat sowing and emergence, flowering and maturity stages were observed under different establishment methods, sowing dates and rice varieties.

3.1.1 Emergence

The data in the table revealed the mean days to 50% emergence was 7.65 days (Table 1). The establishment methods, sowing date and varieties all have significant effect on the emergence of the wheat seed. The emergences of the wheat seeds were found to be significantly higher in the conservational agriculture without residue than no till plots with residue application. The emergence of the seeds were significantly faster with earlier planting of November 14 than 29thNovember followed by 14thDecember date of planting. Incase of varieties, Danfe was found to have significantly lower no of day for 50% days to emergence than both of the other varieties, Tillotama and Vijay whereas they are equal with each other.

Table 1: Phenological stages (Days to 50% emergence, flowering and physiological maturity) of wheat as influenced by establishment methods, sowing dates and varieties in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Phenological stages		
	Emergence	Anthesis	Maturity
Establishment methods			
CA	8.22 ^b	84.51	118.52
ConA	7.07 ^a	85.06	118.44
SEm (±)	0.14	0.07	0.25
LSD (=0.05)	0.83	0.41	ns
Sowing date			
14 th Nov	6.56 ^a	86.09 ^b	124.11
29 th Nov	7.11 ^b	86.45 ^b	119.61
14 th Dec	9.28 ^c	81.82 ^a	111.72
SEm(±)	0.11	0.14	0.24
LSD(=0.05)	0.43	0.55	0.93
Varieties			
Tillotama	8.00 ^b	80.61 ^b	116.06
Danfe	6.94 ^a	95.90 ^c	123.83

Vijay	8.00 ^b	77.84 ^a	115.56
SEm (±)	0.33	0.38	0.23
LSD (=0.05)	0.96	1.11	0.66
CV, %	18.10	1.90	0.80
Grand Mean	7.65	84.78	118.48

Note: CA, Conservation agriculture; ConA, conventional agriculture; ns, non-significance. Treatments means followed by common letter (s) are not significantly different among each other based on DMRT at 5% level of significance

3.1.2 Anthesis

The mean days for the 50% days to flowering fell on 84.78thday (Table 1). The establishment methods showed no significant effect on the days to flowering. The wheat planted on 14thDecember showed earlier flowering by 5 days which was significant over early planted wheat on 14th and 29th December. Variety Vijay had significantly earlier flowering on 77.84thday followed by Tillotama (80.61 days) and Danfe (95.90 days) which were significantly late heading for each other. The interaction effect of sowing dates and varieties was significant (Table 2).

Table 2: Flowering and physiological maturity (days to 50%) of wheat as influenced by interaction between sowing dates and varieties in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Flowering			Physiological maturity		
	Tillotama	Danfe	Vijay	Tillotama	Danfe	Vijay
14 th Nov	79.83 ^b	101.83 ^f	76.60 ^a	120.67 ^c	131.33 ^e	120.33 ^c
29 th Nov	83.45 ^c	95.42 ^e	80.46	117.17 ^b	125.00 ^d	116.67
14 th Dec	78.54 ^{ab}	90.45 ^d	76.46 ^a	110.33 ^a	115.17 ^b	109.67 ^a
SEm (±)		0.56			0.40	
LSD (=0.05)		1.62			1.18	

Note: Treatments means followed by common letter (s) are not significantly different among each other based on DMRT at 5% level of significance.

3.1.3 Physiological maturity

The average day to maturity was found 118.48 days and both establishment methods has similar effect on days to maturity whereas delayed in sowing of wheat significantly early maturity of the crop (Table 1). The early sown wheat on 14th

November had significantly longer growth duration (124.11days) followed by wheat sown at November 29 and December 14 with maturation days of 119.61 and 111.72 days respectively. Variety Danfe had longest days to maturity of 123.83, significantly higher than two other varieties Tillotama and Vijay which were at par with each other. The interaction effect of sowing dates and varieties was significant (Table 2).

Table 3: Total dry matter (kg ha⁻¹) as influenced by establishment methods, sowing dates and varieties of wheat in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Total dry matter					
	30 DAS	45 DAS	60 DAS	75 DAS	90 DAS	105DAS
Establishment methods						
CA	534.07	1558.52	2698.89	4331.11	6633.33	8014.93
ConA	434.81	1517.41	2743.33	4683.70	7087.99	7902.57
SEm (±)	39.20	29.90	58.40	375.70	353.50	266.60
LSD(=0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sowing dates						
14 th Nov	593.89 ^a	1851.67	2958.33	5131.67	7077.22	8154.44
29 th Nov	557.22 ^a	1474.44	2687.22	4667.78	6713.10	8092.91
14 th Dec	302.22 ^b	1287.78	2517.78	3722.78	6791.67	7628.89
SEm(±)	23.10	83.90	161.00	237.50	391.20	244.80
LSD(=0.05)	90.50	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
Varieties						
Tillotama	508.33	1526.11	2933.89 ^a	5007.22 ^a	7673.89 ^a	8473.20 ^a
Danfe	453.33	1427.78	2083.33 ^b	3056.67 ^b	5197.90 ^b	6570.62 ^b
Vijay	491.67	1660.00	3146.11 ^a	5458.33 ^a	7710.20 ^a	8832.42 ^a
SEm (±)	38.10	84.90	169.50	269.40	298.70	287.20
LSD (=0.05)	ns	ns	239.70	786.40	871.80	838.30
CV, %	33.40	23.40	26.40	25.40	18.80	15.30
Grand Mean	484.44	1537.96	2721.11	4507.41	6860.66	7958.75

Note: CA, Conservation agriculture; ConA, conventional agriculture; DAS, days after sowing; ns, non-significance. Treatments means followed by common letter (s) are not significantly different among each other based on DMRT at 5% level of significance

3.2 Total dry matter

The total dry matter was not affected significantly by establishment methods whereas date of sowing showed influence only for 30 DAS (Figure 3). The average total dry matter was found lowest on 30 DAS (484.44 Kg per hectare) and increased continuously thereafter up to 105 days with highest total dry matter of 7958.75 kg per hectare. Wheat sown on 14th Dec has significantly lower total dry matter on 30 DAS

but wheat sown on 14th Nov and 29th Nov had total dry matter at par with each other. Though date of sowing showed no significant variation in total dry matter for date of sowing, 14th November date of sowing had higher total dry matter for throughout the cropping period. Variety showed no significant difference in total dry matter at 30 and 45 DAS but varieties Tillotama and Danfe were seen to have significantly higher total dry matter than Danfe for rest of the growth period and were at par with each other.

3.3 Yield attributing characters

3.3.1 Number of effective tillers per square meter

The number of effective tillers per meter square was also found insignificant for crop establishment methods and date of sowing. But it was higher in conservational agriculture than conventional one. The early sowing of wheat on 14th November produced higher numbers of effective tillers than sowing at 29th November and 14th December. Variety Tillotama produced significantly higher effective tillers (344.15) than Vijay (307.58) but at par with Danfe (332.63). The average number of effective tillers per meter square was 328.12.

Table 3: Number of effective tillers per square meter, number of grains per panicle, thousand grain weight (g) and sterility percentage (%) as influenced by establishment methods, sowing dates and varieties of wheat in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Number of effective tillers per square	Number of grains per spike	Thousand grain weight (g)	Sterility percentage
Establishment methods				
CA	329.35	30.38	36.66	42.23
ConA	326.88	28.98	38.71	41.17
SEm (±)	7.86	0.81	0.83	1.36
LSD(=0.05)	ns	ns	ns	ns
Sowing dates				
14 th Nov	343.87	31.88	38.06	39.54
29 th Nov	330.45	30.57	38.02	43.44
14 th Dec	310.04	26.59	36.96	42.11
SEm(±)	9.78	0.18	0.95	1.55
LSD(=0.05)	ns	0.70	ns	ns
Varieties				
Tillotama	344.15 ^a	32.51	34.59 ^b	38.51 ^a

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Danfe	332.63 _a	27.45	34.85 ^b	43.44 ^b
Vijay	307.58 ^b	29.07	43.60 ^a	42.46 ^b
SEm (±)	14.13	0.98	1.34	1.09
LSD (=0.05)	25.16	2.87	3.90	3.18
CV, %	8.62	14.00	15.10	11.10
Grand Mean	328.12	29.68	37.68	41.70

Note: CA, Conservation agriculture; ConA, conventional agriculture; ns, non-significance. Treatments means followed by common letter (s) are not significantly different among each other based on DMRT at 5% level of significance.

3.3.2 Number of grains per spike

The number of grains per spike was insignificant to establishment methods and sowing dates but varieties had significant influenced. Comparatively higher number of grains per spike was recorded under conservation agriculture and delaying on sowing reduced the grains per spike. Vijay (43.60) had significantly higher number of grains per spike than Tillotama (34.59) and Danfe (34.85).

3.3.3 Thousand grain weight

The thousand grain weight showed no influence by the difference crop establishment techniques and date of sowing but only by the cultivars. The thousand grain weight was higher for conventional agriculture than conservational agriculture and in case of sowing date the thousand grain weight decreased gradually with delay in seeding. The varieties showed significant effect on thousand grain weight and Vijay had highest thousand grain weight measured 43.60 g followed by Danfe and Tillotama while they are at par with each other weighing 34.85 and 34.59 g. The average thousand grain weight was found to be 37.68 g.

3.4 Grain and straw yield and harvest index

3.4.1 Grain yield

Among the two tillage practices comprising conservational and conventional, no any significant difference was seen on yield.

However, Wheat sown on 14th Nov had significantly higher yield of 3427.15 kg per hectare followed by 29th Nov and 14th Dec date of sowing with recorded yield of 3134.68 and 2544.78 kg per hectare respectively. Variety Vijay proved to be the highest yielder with yield 3458.61 kg per hectare which was at par with Tillotama with 3173.96 kg per hectare yield. Variety Danfe was significantly lower for yield than both of the varieties with the lowest recorded yield of 2474.02 kg per hectare.

Table 4: Grain yield (kg ha⁻¹) as influenced by establishment methods, sowing dates and varieties of wheat in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Sowing date			Percent reduction in yield due to change in sowing dates	
	November 14	November 29	December 14	Nov. 14 vs Nov. 29	Nov. 29 vs Dec. 14
CA					
Tillotama	3297.19	3573.26	2326.66	-8.37	34.89
Danfe	2983.94	2706.25	2259.6	9.31	16.50
Vijay	3995.63	3542.26	2756.37	11.35	22.19
Mean	3425.59	3273.92	2447.54	4.43	25.24
ConA					
Tillotama	3974.65	2976.66	2895.36	25.11	2.73
Danfe	2670.91	2430.59	1792.84	9.00	26.24
Vijay	3640.56	3579.03	3237.83	1.69	9.53
Mean	3428.71	2995.43	2642.01	12.64	11.80
GrandMean	3427.15	3134.68	2544.78	8.53	18.82

Note: CA, Conservation agriculture; ConA, conventional agriculture; ns, non-significance.

3.4.2 Straw yield

The two different tillage systems showed no any significant difference for straw yield but conservational tillage had greater straw yield of 5494 kg per hectare. Wheat sown at 29th Nov had highest straw yield of 5821kg per hectare which was at par with wheat sown on 14th Nov and significantly higher than wheat sown on 14th Dec. No varietal effect was seen significant for the straw yield though variety Danfe had highest straw yield of 5756 kg per hectare.

3.4.3 Harvest index

The mean harvest index was found 32.32 percent and the tillage system had no effect on harvest index. The harvest index was seen maximum for the wheat sown on 14th Nov (35.02) which were significantly higher than wheat sown on 29th Nov (31.74). The harvest index of wheat on late planted condition, 14th Dec was found to be the lower significantly (30.21). Variety Vijay had significantly higher harvest index than variety Danfe but Tillotama was at par with it.

Table 5: Grain and straw yield (kg ha⁻¹) and harvest index (%) as influenced by establishment methods, sowing dates and varieties of wheat in 2014-15 at AFU, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal

Treatments	Grain yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
Establishment methods			
CA	3049.02	5427.00	32.63
ConA	3022.05	5494.00	32.02
SEm (±)	25.00	160.90	0.90
LSD(=0.05)	ns	ns	ns
Sowing dates			
14 th Nov	3427.15 ^a	5442.00 ^{ab}	35.02 ^c
29 th Nov	3134.68 ^b	5821.00 ^a	31.74 ^b
14 th Dec	2544.78 ^c	5118.00 ^b	30.21 ^a
SEm(±)	53.40	97.20	0.22
LSD(=0.05)	209.8	381.80	0.87
Varieties			
Tillotama	3173.96 ^b	5314.00 ^b	33.94 ^b
Danfe	2474.02 ^c	5756.00 ^a	27.15 ^a
Vijay	3458.61 ^a	5312.00 ^b	35.89 ^b
SEm (±)	103.10	192.20	1.21
LSD (=0.05)	301.00	ns	3.54
CV, %	14.40	14.90	15.90
Grand Mean	3035.53	5461.00	32.32

Note: CA, Conservation agriculture; ConA, conventional agriculture; ns, non-significance. Treatments means followed by common letter (s) are not significantly different among each other based on DMRT at 5% level of significance.

5 DISCUSSIONS

The results obtained are discussed with possible reasons under the following heading along with literature support.

5.1 Crop phenology

Emergence of any seed is influenced by many factors as tillage system (Buhler, Mester & Kohler, 1996), quality of seed, availability of soil moisture, adequate temperature and soil conditions (Mohler & Galford, 1997; Webster *et al.*, 1998). The result shows faster rate of emergence in conventional agriculture practice which may be due to friability of soil resulted by tillage practice which lacked on conservation agriculture and make it easy for the coleoptiles to penetrate the soil. Moreover, the crop residues on the surface lowers the temperature, fluctuates the light stimuli and obstruct the hypocotyls elongation (Buhler *et al.*, 1996) causing the delay in emergence in conservational system. Rebetzke, Bruce & Kirkegaard(2005) also mentioned that surface retained residue mulch cause mechanical barrier for emergence. The days to 50% emergence showed an increment with delay in seeding date which may be due to progressively depleting soil moisture and decreasing temperature (Quasim *et al.*, 2008). Similar result was obtained by Benjamin (1990) and Munif (2015). The difference in seedling emergence on the varieties could be due to their genetic makeup.

Days to heading and maturity was also found to be considerably influenced by sowing dates and cultivars. Later sowing hastened the phenological growth and development as the increase in temperature with late sowing accelerates the growth and development in wheat (Fischer, 1985; Singh & Pal, 2003). So, wheat sown earlier had longer days for anthesis and physiological maturity whereas this period goes on decreasing with delayed sowing. The result has been found on line with Ouda, El-Marsafawy, El-Kholy, & Gaballah(2005); Singh & Dhaliwal (2000); Sandhu, Sharma, & Sur (1999) who also reported the delayed phenological occurrences with earlier sowing. Furthermore, the considerable differences shown on days to heading and physiological maturity by the varieties are

due to the differential genetic characters that respond differently under diverse agro-climatic condition which was also reported by Araus, Ferrio, Buxo, & Voltas(2007).

The variation brought by date of sowing in total dry matter on 30 DAS is due to the lower winter temperature on delayed sowing that arrest the growth of plant and total dry matter at 30 DAS comprises of almost the tillers. The genotypic variation has existed for total dry matter of the plant which has been also reported by Ahamed, Nahar & Fujita (2010). The total dry matter of varieties Tillotama and Vijay could also be related with their higher economic yield than variety Danfe.

5.2Yield attributing characters

5.2.1 Effective tillers per square meter

The effective tillers per meter square meter is not affected significantly by crop establishment methods as for the first season the difference between conservational and conventional agriculture was not drastic. The first date of sowing (14th November) had produced higher number of effective tillers per square meter followed by 2nd and 3rd date of sowing which is reported earlier too. This is due to longer vegetative period obtained by early sowing and it is well established fact that early sowing and fertile soil produce more tillers. The delayed planting produced less tillers and tillers die between the start of stem extension and flowering with the last formed dying first which consequently resulted in less number of effective tillers per square meter on late sowing. Bradley *et al.* (2008) mentioned that tillers survival are significantly affected by varieties under 40 to over 70% which had also seen here with varieties Tillotama and Danfe producing significantly higher number of tillers than Vijay.

5.2.2 Number of grains per spike

Number of grains per spike is one of the yield components which determine the grain yield. The decreasing number of grains per ears with delay in sowing date could be explained by the decreasing number of days from booting to ear emergence available for them due to change in weather conditions. As Bradley *et al.*(2008) mentioned number of grains per spike are determined before flowering, the temperature plays crucial role on prolonging the ear formation period. Fischer (2011) and Hochman (1982) also reported that 10-15 days prior to anthesis is crucial for the grain number formation and Dolferus (2011) revealed that abiotic stress like increasing temperature minimizes the grain number. The less number of days avail for grain number formation could also be evident by significant difference in days to heading for 3rddate of sowing than earlier sowing. The variation in number of grains per spike for varieties is controlled by the genetic factors as Tillotama showed better performance than Danfe and Vijay.

5.2.3 Thousand grain weight

The thousand grain weight is not significant for date of sowing and establishment methods. The thousand grain weight depends upon number of days available for grain filling and varietal genetic makeup. The thousand grain weight is not significantly different though delayed sown wheat varieties get less number of grain filling days and that might be due to differential grain filling rate which nullified the effect. In case of varieties, Vijay produced grains with significantly higher thousand grain weight was due to genetic reasons. Moreover, Bradley *et al.* (2008) reported that a crop with sparse shoot density produce more grains per ear and heavier grains than thick crop which is evident in case of Vijay as it had significantly lower number of effective tillers per square meter than two other varieties.

5.3 Grain and straw yield and harvest index

The grain yield had been higher for conventional agriculture which might be attributed by higher number of effective tillers per panicle produced and higher number of grains per spikes. As all the yield attributing characters as number of effective tillers per square meter, number of grains per spike and thousand grain weight is higher for earlier sowing at 14th November, it is obvious and logically correct to have significantly greater grain yield than sowing at 29th November followed by 14th December. The longer crop duration and chance of escaping from terminal stress due to early sowing had been another reason for significant variation in grain yield. The variation within the varieties is purely genetic which showed Vijay is high yielder followed by Tillotama and Danfe.

The straw yield showed almost no difference for tillage differences whereas significant difference is seen for sowing date and varieties. The difference for straw yield for sowing date might be due to shorter vegetative period for delayed sowing which resulted in less number of leaves, less tillers and less growth and development for delayed on sowing that resulted less straw yield. The varieties also showed the variation for straw yield. The variety Danfe had greater straw yield, significantly greater than Tillotama and Vijay could be the controlled by inbuilt genetic character. Moreover, the less harvest index of variety Danfe(27.15%) is evident enough to know that it had less photosynthates redistribution efficiency from stem and leaves to straw than two other variety.

6 CONCLUSION

Wheat variety Vijay can be grown in conservation agriculture with higher yield and can also be sown up to 1st week of December. Wheat variety Vijay can be grown in conservation agriculture with higher yield and can also be sown up to 1st

week of December. Earlier planting of the wheat in November 14 yield the highest production for the sowing date. Variety Vijay exceed the two other varieties for the wheat grain production but Danfe variety had highest straw production. The establishment method had no any influence on wheat yield and straw yield.

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