

## **Response of date of sowing and moisture regime on very late sown wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)**

**Ghanshyam Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Pawan Jaiswal<sup>1</sup>, Ajit Kumar<sup>1</sup> and A.K. Singh<sup>2</sup>**

Received November 21, 2014 and Accepted March 19, 2015

**ABSTRACT:** A field experiment was conducted during rabi season of 2011-12 to study “Response of date of sowing and moisture regimes on very late sown wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.)” on silty loam soil of NDU&T Faizabad. Twenty treatments comprised of four levels of Dates of sowing (15 December, 25 December, 4 January and 14 January) and five Moisture regimes (0.8 IW/CPE, 1.0 IW/CPE, 1.2 IW/CPE, Irrigations at CRI, late jointing and milking stage and Irrigations at CRI, maximum tillering, late jointing, flowering and milking stage) were tested in a split plot design with three replications. Sowing date and moisture regime levels significantly affected the growth, yield and economics of wheat. The results revealed that, plant height, number of shoots m<sup>2</sup>, dry matter accumulation, days taken to 50% flowering, maturity and yield attributing characters *viz*, number of grains/spike, number of spike m<sup>2</sup>, length of spike, grain yield and straw yield was significantly maximum with 15 December and irrigation at 1.0 IW/CPE ratio with 6 cm depth. On the basis of results obtained, dates of sowing 15 December and application of irrigation at 1.2 IW/CPE was found to be more suitable for higher yield of wheat variety NW 1014.

**Key Words :** Date of sowing, moisture regimes, late sown wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), crop production.