
Effect Of Sowing Date And Seeding Rate On Different Winter

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Effect of Sowing Date and Weed Control Methods on Direct Seeded Rice
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Crop Physiology
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Rainfed Farming Systems
Effects of Sowing Date, Seeding Rate and Varieties on Yield of Rice
Effect of Sowing Dates on Seed Yield and Seed Quality of Coriander and Fenugreek
Effect of Sowing Date and Harvesting Date on the Performance of Autumn Sown Sugarbeets
Studies on the Effect of Sowing Dates, Harvesting Dates and Spacings on Growth, Yield and Quality of Irrigated Groundnut
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Studies on the Effect of Sowing Dates and Nutrients in Isabgol (Plantago Ovata Forsk)
Effect of Sowing Dates and Phosphorus Levels on the Growth, Yield and Quality of Moong (Phaseolus Aureus) Sown During Summer Season

*Effect Of Sowing Date And Seeding
Rate On Different Winter*

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URIEL JAMARI

**The Effect of Sowing Date on the Growth and Yield of
Hasawi Alfalfa and Weeds in Saudi Arabia** Elsevier

While a good grasp of the many separate aspects of agriculture is important, it is equally essential for all those involved in agriculture to understand the functioning of the farming system as a whole and how it can be best managed. It is necessary to re-assess and understand rain-fed farming systems around the world and to find ways to improve the selection, design and operation of such systems for long term productivity, profitability and sustainability. The components of the system must operate

together efficiently; yet many of the relationships and interactions are not clearly understood. Appreciation of these matters and how they are affected by external influences or inputs are important for decision making and for achieving desirable outcomes for the farm as a whole. This book analyses common rain-fed farming systems and defines the principles and practices important to their effective functioning and management.

The Effects of Sowing Date on Forage Yield and Composition of Oats, Barley and Wheat Grown Under Irrigation in Saudi Arabia
Springer Science & Business Media

Effect of genotype, planting date, and year on yield, yield components and phenology; Effect of PTQ, temperature, and solar radiation on yield and GM2 during pre-anthesis; Absolute and

relative losses with delayed sowing; Statistical analysis; Effect of genotype, planting date, and year on yield, yield components, and phenology; Effect of PTQ, temperature, and solar radiation on yield and GM2 during pre-anthesis; Effect of temperature and solar radiation during post-anthesis period on grain yield and TGW; Use of the PTQ for explaining year effects; Absolute and relative losses with delayed sowing.

EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND NITROGEN LEVELS YIELD OF GREEN FOLIAGE OF SENNA DURING KHARIF SEASON

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Study on the Effect of Sowing Date Upon Seed Yield of YuteEffect of Sowing Date and Harvesting Date on the Performance of Autumn Sown SugarbeetsEffects of Sowing Date, Seeding Rate and Varieties on Yield of RiceLAP Lambert Academic Publishing
The Effect of Sowing Date on Forage Yield and Composition of Oats, Barley and Wheat Grown Under Irrigation in Saudi Arabia
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Yield response of three wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivars (Gemmieza 7, Sakha 93 and Giza 168) to various sowing times was studied during the two 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 seasons. Three sowing dates were 5th November, 20th November, and 5th December. A split-split plot design was used. Wheat plants were sown on 20th November gave the highest values of the most of characteristics such as plant height, leaf area index, crop growth rate, spike length, number of spikes m⁻², 1000- kernel weight, grain yield (Mg ha⁻¹), harvest index and protein grains content in both seasons. Increasing N- fertilization rates up to 288 kg N ha⁻¹ led to increased growth parameters, yield and yield components.

288 kg N ha⁻¹ recorded the highest values of the most parameters in both seasons. Gemmieza 7 had highest values for most of growth characters, yield and its components compared with the other cultivars (Sakha 93 and Giza 168). Sowing on 20 Nov. with 288 kg N ha⁻¹ had significantly increased on most studied characteristics. There was no fungal diseases infection as affected by different sowing dates and nitrogen fertilization level of the three wheat cultivars during two sowing seasons.

The Effect of Sowing Date on the Growth and Yield of Winter Barley Springer

The experimental treatments were laid down in a split plot design with three replications to determine the effects of sowing date, seeding rate & varieties on the yield & yield components of rice. Three sowing date treatments were assigned to main plots; while factorial combinations of three seeding rates & three rice varieties (X-Jigna, Gumara and Superica- 1) were randomly allocated to subplots. Variety X- Jigna produced significantly higher number of panicles/0.5 m row than Gumara & Superica-1, whereas Superica-1 & X-Jigna produce comparable number of spiklets per panicle which was significantly greater than that of Gumara. The third sowing date gave the highest harvest index than the other two sowing dates. Compared to the other varieties X-Jigna exhibited the highest harvest index. Similarly 75kg/ha seeding rate gave the highest harvest index compared with the remaining two seeding rates. Based upon the present study findings it may be tentatively recommended that variety Supereica-1 should be planted 10 days after the farmers planting time. On the 3rd sowing date, both X-Jigna & Gumara resulted in higher grain yields at a seeding rate of 75kg/ha.

Study on the Effect of Sowing Date Upon Seed Yield of Yute LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

From climate change to farming systems to genetic modification of organisms, *Crop Physiology, Second Edition* provides a practical tool for understanding the relationships and challenges of successful cropping. With a focus on genetic improvement and agronomy, this book addresses the challenges of environmentally sound production of bulk and quality food, fodder, fiber, and energy which are of ongoing international concern. The second edition of *Crop Physiology* continues to provide a unique analysis of these topics while reflecting important changes and advances in the relevant science and implementation systems.

Contemporary agriculture confronts the challenge of increasing demand in terms of quantitative and qualitative production targets. These targets have to be achieved against the background of soil and water scarcity, worldwide and regional shifts in the patterns of land use driven by both climate change and the need to develop crop-based sources of energy, and the environmental and social aspects of agricultural sustainability. Provides a view of crop physiology as an active source of methods, theories, ideas, and tools for application in genetic improvement and agronomy. Written by leading scientists from around the world. Combines environment-specific cropping systems and general principles of crop science to appeal to advanced students, and scientists in agriculture-related disciplines, from molecular sciences to natural resources management.

Effect of Sowing Dates and Plant Spacings on Growth, Yield and Quality of Pea for Seed Production CIMMYT

Approximately half of the irrigated area of Iran falls under different types of salt-affected soils and average yield losses may be as high as 50 percent. Slightly and moderately salt-affected soils are mostly found on the piedmonts at the foot of the Elburz (Alborz) Mountains in the northern part of the country. The soils having severe to extreme salinity are predominantly located in the Central Plateau, the Khuzestan and Southern Coastal Plains and the Caspian Coastal Plain. The process of salinization of the surface water resources is mainly due to natural conditions, and to a lesser extent, to the discharge of drainage water into the river systems. Estimates show that about 6.7 km³ of brackish water flow annually through 12 major rivers. There is no straightforward solution to the complex problems of salt-induced soil and water resources degradation in Iran. The approaches addressing the management of these resources need to be multidimensional and must take into account biophysical and environmental conditions of the target areas as well as livelihood aspects of the associated communities.

Effect of Sowing Date and Weed Control Methods on Direct Seeded Rice LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the most important crop of south east Asia popularly referred to as the rice bowl of the world. India has the largest area under rice in the world it ranks second in production falling far behind China, which has production of about 200 m tons. The reason for very low productivity in Bihar centres round the fact that rice cultivation in Bihar is mostly rain dependent. Both raising nursery and transplanting seedlings are on the mercy of monsoon, which is extremely erratic in onset, distribution, intensity and cessation. Invariably the seedlings

overgrow in the nursery awaiting for rains adequate to perform puddling operations. As a result of use of overgrown seedlings, at times, the crop starts flowering soon after flowering reducing the yield tremendously. Some of the times it becomes even difficult to raise seedlings due to very delayed and erratic monsoon. A very large number of herbicides are there which have been observed to have effective control of weeds in direct seeded rice. However, selecting a particular herbicide or its combination with mechanical weed management require thorough probe.

EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND SEED SIZE ON SEED QUALITY, YIELD AND YIELD CONTRIBUTING CHARACTERS OF FORAGE COWPEA Cv. EC-4216 UNDER SUMMER CONDITIONS

IWMI

Agronomic crops have been used to provide foods, beverages, fodders, fuels, medicines and industrial raw materials since the dawn of human civilization. Today, agronomic crops are being cultivated by employing scientific methods instead of traditional methods. However, in the current era of climate change, agronomic crops are subjected to various environmental stresses, which results in substantial yield loss. To meet the food demands of the ever-increasing global population, new technologies and management practices are being adopted to boost yield and maintain productivity under both normal and adverse conditions. Scientists are now exploring a variety of approaches to the sustainable production of agronomic crops, including varietal development, soil management, nutrient and water

management, pest management, etc. Researchers have also made remarkable progress in developing stress tolerance in crops through different approaches. However, achieving optimal production to meet the increasing food demand is an open challenge. Although there have been numerous publications on the above-mentioned problems, and despite the extensive research being conducted on them, there is hardly any comprehensive book available. In response, this book offers a timely resource, addressing all aspects of production technologies, management practices and stress tolerance in agronomic crops in a single volume.

Crop Physiology Study on the Effect of Sowing Date Upon Seed Yield of Yute
Effect of Sowing Date and Harvesting Date on the Performance of Autumn Sown Sugarbeets
Effects of Sowing Date, Seeding Rate and Varieties on Yield of Rice

A field experiment entitled "Effect of sowing date and seeding rate on growth, yield and quality of summer mungbean cultivars" was conducted at Tirhut College of Agriculture, Agronomy Farm, Dholi of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar in during 2006. The growth parameter recorded at different growth stages exhibited the influence of different treatments. Significant influence of seed rate and varieties on height were recorded till grand growth phase (60 DAS). Number of branches was also positively influenced by date of sowing and cultivars whereas increase in seed rate recorded reduced number of branches. The effective leaves per plant was significantly and positively influenced by early sowing (25th March) but seed rate could not influence in definite direction. 10th April sowing had significant and positive effect on dry matter accumulation till 60 DAS and

cultivar Samart recorded to be most efficient in dry matter production.

Effect of Sowing Date, Plastic Use and Variety Type on Yield and Quality of Forage Maize

Rainfed Farming Systems

Effects of Sowing Date, Seeding Rate and Varieties on Yield of Rice

Effect of Sowing Dates on Seed Yield and Seed Quality of Coriander and Fenugreek

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THE PERFORMANCE OF AUTUMN SOWN SUGARBEETS

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