



## Effect of Dates of Sowing on Yield of Rice Varieties Under Northern Telangana Zone

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### ABSTRACT

Field experiments were carried out during *kharif* 2007 and 2008 at RARS, Jagtial to study the yield potential of rice varieties under different dates of sowing. The experiment was conducted in split plot design with six varieties *viz.*, (JGL-3844, JGL-3855, JGL-11470, JGL-11727, JGL-13595 and JGL-1798) with four dates of nursery sowings (15<sup>th</sup> May, 30<sup>th</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> June and 30<sup>th</sup> June) and replicated thrice. The crop was fertilized with 120, 60, 40 and 20 kg N, P, K and ZnSO<sub>4</sub> respectively. Results indicated that the mean grain yield reduced significantly during both the years of experimentation with delay in planting from 15<sup>th</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> July. Number of panicles hill<sup>-1</sup>, filled grains panicle<sup>-1</sup> and straw yield decreased with delay in date of planting when compared to early planting (June 15<sup>th</sup>). Among the six varieties tested, JGL-3844 performed well under delayed sowing (30<sup>th</sup> July) by recording a grain yield of 5838 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 5905 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> during 2007 and 2008, respectively.

**Key words :** Dates of sowing, Rice varieties and Yield

Rice is the major *kharif* crop grown under Northern Telangana Zone of Andhra Pradesh. Off late, due to delay in release of canal water, plantings of rice are delayed beyond August resulting in poor yields as critical stages like flowering and fertilization coincide with low temperatures. Among various cultural practices planting date, variety and spacing are of utmost importance for yield maximization. Further, adoption of suitable variety is still the prime importance in enhancing productivity levels. Hence, the present experimentation was carried out to find out the performance of different rice varieties suitable for delayed plantings.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

A field experiment was carried out at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Jagtial during *Kharif* 2007 and 2008 in split plot design with four dates of nursery sowings (15<sup>th</sup> May, 30<sup>th</sup> May, 15<sup>th</sup> June and 30<sup>th</sup> June), with six rice varieties (JGL-3844, JGL-3855, JGL-11470, JGL-11727, JGL-13595 and JGL-1798) and replicated thrice. The soil of the experimental site was sandy clay in texture, low in organic carbon (0.42%) and available nitrogen (198 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) medium in available phosphorus (18.6 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and high in available

potassium (384 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). Seedlings of 30 days old were transplanted (15<sup>th</sup> June, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 15<sup>th</sup> July and 30<sup>th</sup> July) adopting a spacing of 15x15 cm with two seedlings per hill. The crop was supplied with 120, 60, 40 and 20 kg N, P, K and ZnSO<sub>4</sub> respectively. Nitrogen was applied as per treatments in three equal splits (1/3 as basal, 1/3 at maximum tillering and 1/3 at panicle initiation stage). Phosphorus and potassium were supplied through single super phosphate and muriate of potash and were uniformly applied to all plots as basal. Recommended agronomic practices and plant protection measures were followed.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Yield attributes:

Significant interaction effect of varieties and dates of sowing was observed with regard to yield attributes *viz.*, panicles per hill, filled grains per panicle and panicle length during both the years of experimentation.

It is evident from the data (Table 1) that early planting (15<sup>th</sup> June) recorded significantly higher panicles per hill and there was a gradual decrease in the panicle number with delay in planting from June 15<sup>th</sup> (D1) to July 30<sup>th</sup> (D4) among different varieties during both the years of

Table 1. Effect of dates of sowing on panicles per hill and filled grains per panicle.

Varieties	2007				2008				2007				2008							
	Panicles/hill				Filled grains/panicle															
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean
JGL-11470	8.0	8.6	8.0	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.7	8.2	7.3	8.1	203	154	138	98	148	223	158	140	110	158
JGL-11727	9.0	10.0	8.6	6.6	8.6	8.4	10.1	8.8	6.8	8.5	147	122	108	100	119	167	125	115	109	129
JGL-13595	12.3	8.3	8.6	6.0	9.0	13.0	7.8	8.9	6.5	9.0	183	164	165	130	161	185	160	172	159	169
JGL-1798	8.6	10.6	7.3	7.5	8.4	9.4	11.0	7.6	7.4	8.9	166	161	157	145	157	168	165	130	135	150
JGL-3844	11.3	8.3	8.0	7.7	8.9	11.0	8.5	8.2	7.5	8.8	180	186	171	159	174	181	189	154	132	164
JGL-3855	7.6	11.3	8.0	8.3	8.8	7.4	12.0	8.3	7.8	8.8	176	159	152	106	148	174	161	155	87	157
Mean	9.5	9.5	8.1	7.1	-	9.6	9.6	8.3	7.2	-	176	158	149	123	-	183	160	144	130	-
CD(P = 0.05)	D	1.3				1.5					NS					NS				
V	NS					NS					38					40				
D x V	3.0					3.2					50					54				

. Dates of nursery sowing \* NS – Non significant

D1-15<sup>th</sup> May D3-15<sup>th</sup> June

D2-30<sup>th</sup> May D4-30<sup>th</sup> June

Table 2. Effect of dates of sowing on panicle length (cm), grain and straw yield (kg ha<sup>-1</sup>).

Varieties	2007					2008					2007				
	Panicle length (cm)					Grain yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )									
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean
JGL-11470	23.0	21.0	22.0	19.6	21.4	23.1	21.2	22.3	19.8	21.6	6329	4634	5125	2047	4534
JGL-11727	26.0	23.0	25.0	22.7	24.1	26.2	23.1	25.2	22.5	24.2	6216	5125	4903	2451	4674
JGL-13595	22.0	20.0	21.0	20.7	21.0	22.4	20.8	21.6	20.9	21.4	6796	5281	5437	4791	5576
JGL-1798	20.0	18.0	17.0	17.3	18.0	20.3	18.1	17.8	17.6	18.4	5972	5793	5459	4568	5448
JGL-3844	23.0	22.0	22.0	19.8	21.7	23.5	22.8	22.5	19.9	22.1	6796	6128	5791	5838	6138
JGL-3855	22.0	20.0	21.0	20.3	20.8	22.0	20.8	21.0	20.8	21.1	6061	4724	5080	4285	5037
Mean	23.0	21.0	21.4	20.0	-	22.9	21.1	21.7	20.3	-	6361	5280	5299	3996	-
CD	D	NS				NS					D – 654				
(P = 0.05)	V	2.6				2.8					V – 678				
	D x V	3.5				3.2					D x V- 958				

Table 2 cont....

Varieties	2008					2007					2008				
	Grain yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )					Straw yield (kg ha <sup>-1</sup> )									
	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean	D1	D2	D3	D4	Mean
JGL-11470	6459	4680	5089	2188	4613	7535	9358	7576	7576	8011	7562	9426	8268	7598	8214
JGL-11727	6236	5155	5026	2530	4706	8690	7575	7130	7130	7631	8506	7655	9244	7194	8150
JGL-13595	6816	5360	5501	4865	5620	9581	8467	6907	6907	7966	9620	8522	7386	6935	8116
JGL-1798	6022	5804	5115	4630	5478	10472	9358	6016	6016	7966	10361	9410	7610	6036	8354
JGL-3844	880	6336	5182	5905	4578	8690	7576	6686	6686	7410	8588	7612	8320	6665	7796
JGL-3855	6079	4756	5280	4480	5099	7575	8244	7130	7130	7520	7620	8328	8596	7096	7910
Mean	5415	5349	5199	5000	-	8757	8430	6908	6908	-	8710	8492	8237	6921	-
CD(P =	625					D- 1705					1780				
0.05)	701					V-NS					NS				
	971					DxV- 1495					1320				

experimentation. However, there was no significant difference among the varieties in terms of panicles per hill.

Perusal of data (Table -1) indicated that the varieties JGL – 3855, JGL- 3595 and JGL – 3844 recorded higher panicles per hill under June 15<sup>th</sup> planting and the same varieties recorded higher number of panicles under delayed planting (July 30<sup>th</sup>) in comparison to rest of the varieties tested. Filled grains per panicle (Table -1) differed significantly among different varieties and there were no differences observed due to different dates of sowing. The varieties JGL – 3844 and JGL – 1798 recorded higher filled grains per panicle under

delayed planting (July 15<sup>th</sup>) over other varieties which was reflected in higher grain yield (Table - 2) during both the years of study. Data recorded on panicle length indicated that with delay in planting from June 15<sup>th</sup> to July 30<sup>th</sup> there was a significant decrease in panicle length among the varieties. However, the effect of dates on panicle length was found to be non significant (Table 2) during both the years of study.

#### Yield :

Earlier planted crop (June 15<sup>th</sup>) recorded significantly higher grain yields and there was a significant and gradual decrease in yield with delay

in planting. Variety JGL – 3844 recorded higher yields (5988 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) and (5905 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) under delayed planting during both the years of experimentation.

Data on straw yield indicated that highest straw yield was recorded with early planting (June 15<sup>th</sup>). Significant reduction in straw yield was observed with delay in date of planting from June 15<sup>th</sup> to July 30<sup>th</sup>. However, under delayed planting (July 15<sup>th</sup>) there were no significant differences among different varieties with respect to straw yield (Table -2).

Higher yields under early planted crop might be the effect of favourable temperatures at vegetative and ripening stages which helped in better photosynthesis and translocation of photosynthates to sink, thereby resulting in better grain filling (Satyananda Jena *et al.*, 2010).

Decreased yields with delayed planting (July 30<sup>th</sup>) might be due to the existing low temperatures at flowering resulting in poor grain filling (Ramana *et al.*, 2007, Rai and Kushwaha, 2008).

#### LITERATURE CITED

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