

## Original Research Article

Effect of Date of Ssowing on Growth Atttribute, Yield and Profitability of Wwheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Varieties in Central plains Zone of Uttar Pradesh.

### Abstract

To investigate the Effect of date of Ssowing and Wwheat Varieties on Yield, and its component as well as Profitability of Wwheat. A field experiments was conducted at the Students' Instructional Farm of Agronomy, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh during *Rabi* 2021-22 growing seasons. A split plot design with four replications was used in this study. The experimental treatments were date of sowing as main factor (D<sub>1</sub>-15<sup>th</sup> November, D<sub>2</sub>-30<sup>th</sup> November, D<sub>3</sub>-10<sup>th</sup> December) and wheat varieties as sub-factor (V<sub>1</sub>-DBW-187, V<sub>2</sub>-K-1006, V<sub>3</sub>-HD-2967). The results of this study showed significant effect on yield and its components as well as profitability of wheat in both factors. In the different date of sowing, treatment of 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop resulted in significantly higher spike length (10.67 cm), spike weight (3.147g), number of grains spike<sup>-1</sup> (53.55), 1000-grain weight (42.06 g), grain yield (52.81 q ha<sup>-1</sup>), gross income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 118837.667), net income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 49087.66) as well as B:C ratio (1.7), of wheat as compared to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 10<sup>th</sup> December. Among wheat varieties, HD-2967 resulted the highest values of yield and its components as well as profitability *viz.* spike length (10.44 cm), number of grains spike<sup>-1</sup> (52.41), 1000- grain weight (40.85 g), grain yield (51.38 q ha<sup>-1</sup>), gross income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 115612.66), net income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 45862.66) as well as B:C ratio (1.65), The greatest grain yield was obtained by date of sowing, 15<sup>th</sup> November with variety, HD-2967 Thus it is possible to obtain maximum yield, yield component, as well as profitability of wheat by 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop and variety HD-2967.

**Keywords-** Wheat Verities; Date of Sowing; Yield; Profitability;

Comment [B1]: CHECK SPELLING

### 1. Introduction

wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the king of cereals and one of the most significant staple food crops, belonging to Poaceae family is grown in at least 43 nations throughout the world (Kumar

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

& Abraham, 2018). About 20% of the world's protein supply comes from wheat alone, and about 35% of the population depends directly or indirectly on it for nourishment. Humans mostly consume wheat as food. It can be easily transformed into a variety of foods, is concentrated, easy to store and transport, and is nutrient-rich. Wheat crop contributes substantially to the national food security by providing more than 50% of the calories to the people who mainly depend on it (Shiferaw *et al.*, 2013).

Wheat is a very adaptable crop and is grown under a wide range of soil and climatic condition (Kamran *et al.*, 2014). The crop is most successfully grown between latitude of 30° N to 60° N and 27° S to 40° S in the world, with a high altitude of 5000 m. In India wheat is grown from 11° N to 30° N and from sea level up to an elevation of 3658 m in the Himalayas. In India, it is grown mostly in the plain, whereas, in the hill, it is cultivated in hill regions of North India under a wide range of climate conditions from Kashmir and other hilly regions of semi-arid regions with mild to severe winter. In India, wheat occupies second place after rice. The demand for wheat in the country will reach 140 million tonnes by 2050 (Ramadas *et al.*, 2019). Most of the demand in production will have to manage by increasing productivity as the land area under wheat is not expected to expand. Efficient input management along with varietal improvement is the two basic elements that can help in achieving the target.

In India, wheat is only planted as a *Rabi* crop during the winter months. It is grown in practically all of India's states, although only Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, and Gujarat can afford to grow it. The majority of the nation's wheat is grown in the northern region (India). The ideal temperature range for the wheat crop during the growth season is between 20-22 °C at sowing, 16-22 °C from tillering to grain filling stage, and slowly rises to 40 °C at harvest time (Sarbaz *et al.*, 2022). Sowing takes place between the first weeks of October to the latter week of December. Due to high farming intensity, a delayed harvest of the preceding crop, or other factors, the sowing of wheat is delayed in several areas of the U.P.

A 4-5-day heat spike at any growing stage can reduce wheat output (Spiertz *et al.*, 2006). For every 1-3°C increase in temperature, optimal planting period will advance by 5-8 days. This development is slower in cooler regions (Kalra *et al.*, 2008), and even a brief aberrant temperature rise can cause large grain losses (Alexander *et al.*, 2010). Sowing timing affects

wheat phenological development, yield, and biomass conversion (Dar *et al.*, 2018). Timely sown wheat will develop, accumulate more biomass, and have a greater grain and biological yield. Late seeding exposes wheat to low temperatures during germination and seedling emergence, whereas high temperatures during the reproductive stage force maturity and lower grain output and biological yield (Gupta *et al.*, 2017).

Too-early sowing results in weak-rooted plants. Temperatures above the optimum range cause improper germination, embryo death, and endosperm decomposition from bacterial or fungal activity. These factors affect seedling emergence and tiller quantity, lowering economic yield (Thakar and Dhaliwal, 2000). Improper variety selection impacts agricultural output since variety performance varies by genetic potential and environment. Multi-character high-yielding cultivars can boost wheat output (Hussain *et al.*, 2012). Stress levels affect crop development and output. Temperature impacts winter crop yield in India, specifically. Heat unit requirement measures wheat's temperature sensitivity (Rezaei *et al.*, 2015). Solar radiation impacts crop growth, blooming, and grain production in addition to temperature. Temperature and humidity are the most important elements to consider when analyzing wheat's thermal response and its requirements at different phenophases (Didal *et al.*, 2022).

Using temperature units, crop maturity dates are determined. Plants must achieve a certain temperature to change phenological phases. To forecast phenology and agricultural yield across large areas, a crop model is needed. Temperature affects agricultural output during *rabi* season (Hanif *et al.*, 2010). Temperature affects grain yield through phenological development. Winter crops are particularly sensitive to high temperatures during reproductive periods, and different crops respond differently to temperature change (increase).

Due of the significant inter-annual variations in production brought on by temperature variations, Central India is a good place to observe the impact of temperature on wheat productivity. The rate of temperature change has a significant impact on wheat productivity. In North India, a 10°C increase in temperature during the growing season will have no impact or hardly enhance productivity. But in most regions, a 20°C temperature increase decreased the amount of grain that could be produced (Agrawal and Sinha, 1993).

Given the foregoing information, the following goals were set for the current study which was carried out during the Rabi season of 2021–2022. To determine the ideal timing of seeding wheat varieties in relation to weather parameters, to investigate the impact of weather parameters on the yield attributes and yield of wheat varieties, to calculate the costs and benefits of various therapies.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

### **2.1 Experimental Site**

The field experiments was conducted at Student's Instructional Farm (SIF) at Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, and generated weather data of wheat crop during the *Rabi* season of 2021-22 from Agro-meteorological Observatory, Department of Agronomy. The experiment farm falls under the Indo-Gangetic alluvial tract of Uttar Pradesh.

### **2.2 Climatic Conditions**

Geo-graphically, Kanpur is situated in the central part of Uttar Pradesh and the sub-tropical semi-arid tract of North India. The Kanpur-city district lies between  $26^{\circ} 29' 35''$  North latitude and  $80^{\circ} 18' 25''$  East longitudes and is located on an elevation of about 125.9 meters above mean sea level in Gangetic plain. Kanpur City is situated in the central plain zone of Uttar Pradesh which is located on the right bank of the holy river the Ganga and falls under the upper Indo-Gangetic plain zone of India. The average annual rainfall is about 885.6 mm out of which normally about 88.70% is received during July to September.

### **2.3 Soil Characteristics**

The soil as a medium of plant growth is bound to affect profoundly the rate of growth of plants and ultimately the final yield through its properties. The general characteristics of experimental field were sandy clay loam, Organic Carbon (0.52%), Available nitrogen ( $148 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ), Available  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  ( $22.60 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ), Available  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  ( $235.50 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$ ) and pH (7.2).

### **2.4 Experimental Details**

The experiment was laid out in split plot design with four replications., The experimental treatments were date of sowing as main factor ( $\text{D}_1$ -15<sup>th</sup> November,  $\text{D}_2$ -30<sup>th</sup> November,  $\text{D}_3$ -10<sup>th</sup>

December) and wheat varieties as sub-factor ( $V_1$ -DBW-187,  $V_2$ -K-1006,  $V_3$ -HD-2967). The size of each plot was ( $24 \text{ m}^2$ ), 6.0 long and 4.0 m width.

## 2.5 Crop Varieties:

- (a) **K-1006 (Shekhar):** It was released from Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology (U.P.) Kanpur in 2014. The optimum time of sowing of this variety ranges from the 1<sup>st</sup> week of November to the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December and its yield potential is  $50\text{-}60 \text{ q ha}^{-1}$ .
- (b) **HD-2967:** It was released from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Pusa Delhi in 2013. The optimum time of sowing of the variety range from the 1<sup>st</sup> week of November to the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December and its yield potential is  $50\text{-}60 \text{ q ha}^{-1}$ .
- (c) **DBW-187 (Karan Vandana):** It was released from Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal, Haryana. This variety is recommended for irrigated timely sown condition NWPZ (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Western U.P.). Resistant to stripe and leaf rust, highly resistant to wheat blast, moderate resistance to karnal bunt and tolerance to loose smut with average yield of  $61.3 \text{ q ha}^{-1}$  and Potential Yield of  $96.6 \text{ q ha}^{-1}$ .

## 2.6 Agronomical Practices

The field was prepared well at proper soil moisture level after pre-sowing irrigation which was given about 10 days before the sowing date. The first ploughing was done by tractor-drawn rotavator followed by two cross ploughing with cultivator followed by planking and sowing through seed drill and planking to make the soil firm, friable, and level to ensure proper germination of seed and subsequent growth of the crop. Certified seed of wheat varieties  $V_1$ -DBW-187,  $V_2$ - K-1006 and  $V_3$ - HD-2967, were timely sown on  $D_1$ -15<sup>th</sup> November,  $D_2$ -30<sup>th</sup> November,  $D_3$ -10<sup>th</sup> December. Sowing was done manually at proper moisture with a uniform seed rate of  $100 \text{ kg ha}^{-1}$  and planking was done properly to cover the seeds in the furrows. The crop was fertilized uniformly at the rate of  $120 \text{ kg N}$ ,  $60 \text{ kg P}_2\text{O}_5$ , and  $40 \text{ kg K}_2\text{O ha}^{-1}$ . For weed control Application of Clodinafop-propargyl (Topik) @  $60\text{-}80 \text{ g a.i. ha}^{-1}$  & Metsulfuron-methyl @  $4\text{-}8 \text{ g a.i. ha}^{-1}$  was applied uniformly at 30-35 DAS in each treatment. The experiment was

conducted under irrigated condition and five irrigations (including one pre-sowing irrigation) were applied. The crop was first irrigated at the crown root initiation (CRI) stage (21-25 DAS) in all the treatments and the remaining three irrigations were given to the fulfillment of the crop after 20-25 days interval. The crop was harvested when the ear head turned golden yellow in color and leaves and stem became dry. The plants were cut close to the ground and kept for drying. Net plot, leaving borders from each treatment were harvested, bundled, and tagged separately. Bundles were brought to the threshing floor and weighted after complete drying in the sunlight. Threshing was done plot-wise by thresher, yield data of grain and straw were recorded carefully.

## 2.7 Observations ~~Recorded~~

The appropriate sampling technique implies that proper balance in sampling to achieve maximum precision at minimum cost. Following this principle, the various observations were recorded from four tagged plants in each plot. Yield and yield attributes were recorded per plot basis and then converted to  $q\ ha^{-1}$ .

### 2.7.1 Yield ~~Attributing~~ ~~C~~characteristics:

#### a) Length of the ~~e~~Ear (cm):

Length of four selected ears from each plot as measured carefully from the neck node to the tip of last grain and averaged out to get the length of a single ear.

#### b) Number of ~~G~~grains $ear^{-1}$ :

The total yield from randomly selected ears was threshed and seeds were counted and averaged to get the number of grains per ears.

#### c) Grain ~~W~~weight per ~~S~~spike (g):

The total yields of grain from four randomly selected tagged plants were balanced manually from each replication of variety. Average was worked out and recorded as yield (g) of grain spike.

#### d) Test ~~W~~weight (g):

One thousand grains from a composite sample of each plot was taken, weighed separately, and recorded in grams.

### 2.7.2 Yield

**a) Grain Yield ( $q\ ha^{-1}$ ):**

After measuring the bundle weight of the harvested produce of each plot, the grains were separated by threshing. The grains thus obtained after threshing the produce from each plot were air-dried to maintain 12 % moisture and grain yield was recorded in ( $kg\ plot^{-1}$ ) which was further multiplied with conversion factor in order to get in ( $q\ ha^{-1}$ ).

**2.7.3 Profitability of Treatments:**

**a) Gross Return ( $INR\ ha^{-1}$ ):**

Gross return was worked out based on grain and straw yield of wheat obtained under treatments considering the prevailing current year MSP of crop and local price of straw ( $INR\ ha^{-1}$ ).

**b) Net Return ( $INR\ ha^{-1}$ ):**

Net returns for individual treatment were worked out by deducting the total cost of cultivation of each treatment from gross returns of respective treatments ( $INR\ ha^{-1}$ ).

**c) Benefit: cost ratio:**

Benefit: cost ratio of each treatment was calculated by dividing gross return by the Cost of Cultivation of the respective treatment.

$$B:C\ ratio = \frac{\text{Gross return (INR } ha^{-1}\text{)}}{\text{Cost of cultivation (INR } ha^{-1}\text{)}}$$

**2.8 Statistical Analysis:**

The allocation of different treatments in the plot was allotted as per design in the main plot and sub-plot. The data recorded on different growth characters, yield attributes, and grain yield during the investigation was subjected to statistical analysis of variance techniques in a split-plot design (Gomez & Gomez, 1984).

**3. Results and Discussion**

**3.1 Yield Attribute**

The perusal of the data (Tables 1) reveals that on 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop was found significantly better than 30<sup>th</sup> November and 10<sup>th</sup> December. The increment recorded under different yield attributes varied to the tune in length of ear 10.67cm (18.12 %), ear weight 3.147g (17.47%), No. grains per ear<sup>-1</sup> 53.55 (17.38%), test weight 42.06g (10.00%), under 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop compared to 10<sup>th</sup> December sowing. The better yield attributes under 15<sup>th</sup> November sowing is probably due to the good vegetation at early sowing compared to 10<sup>th</sup> December sowing. The variety HD 2967 recorded better yield attributes varied the tune in the length of the ear 10.44cm (10.88%), ear weight 3.08g (11.83%), No. grain ear<sup>-1</sup> 52.41 (10.87%), and test weight 40.85g (5.85%) compared to the variety K-1006. Similar findings were also reported by (Dwivedi *et al.*, 2015), (Kaur *et al.*, 2015), (Bashir *et al.*, 2016), (Hussain *et al.*, 2018), (Chetan Lal, 2019), (Ravichandran *et al.*, 2020).

### 3.2 Yield

The data showed to the yield of wheat was significantly influenced by different dates of sowing and varieties. The grain yield increased to the tune of 52.81 q ha<sup>-1</sup> (7.28%) and (24.05%) in the 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop compared to 30<sup>th</sup> November and 10<sup>th</sup> December sown crop, respectively. These differences are primarily due to the differences in the environmental conditions and growth habit of the crop as evidenced from the variation in crop growth and yield parameters with sowing dates (Meena *et al.*, 2017). Under different varieties, HD 2967 produced higher grain yield 51.383 q ha<sup>-1</sup> (15.5%), compared to K-1006. It might be due to better genomics characters as well as better growth characteristics and yield attributes of the variety HD 2967 achieved under favorable climatic conditions. Similar findings were reported by (Singh *et al.*, 2006), (Jat *et al.*, 2013), (Kumar *et al.*, 2018), (Mohammad *et al.*, 2019), (Chetan Lal, 2019), (Amarjeet *et al.*, 2020), (Tripathy *et al.*, 2020).

### 3.3 Profitability

The overall effect of date of showing on 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop found excellent in terms of profitability over other date of sowing *viz.* 30<sup>th</sup> November, 10<sup>th</sup> December (Table 2). The 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop, recorded more gross return (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 118837.66), net return (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 49087.66) and B: C ratio (1.7) as compared to 10<sup>th</sup> December sown crop. Among different wheat varieties, HD-2967 recorded more grass return (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 115612.66), net income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 45862.66) and B: C ratio (1.65) compared to K-1006 variety. The above findings are matched

with findings of (Bachhao *et al.*, 2018), (Maurya *et al.*, 2014) and (Mukherjee, 2012), (Netam *et. al.*, 2020).

The significant interaction effect was observed between date of sowing and varieties on yield attributes, yield and profitability, but the interaction effect in date of sowing and varieties were non-significant.

**Table 1: Effect of Date of Sowing on Yield Attribute and Yield of Wheat Varieties**

Treatments	Yield Attributes				Yield
	Spike Length (cm)	Spike Weight (g)	Number of Grains/Spike	Test Weight(g)	Grain Yield (q ha <sup>-1</sup> )
<b>Date of Sowing</b>					
D <sub>1</sub> -15 <sup>th</sup> Nov	10.673	3.147	53.553	42.060	52.817
D <sub>2</sub> -30 <sup>th</sup> Nov	9.937	2.930	49.857	39.660	48.970
D <sub>3</sub> -10 <sup>th</sup> Dec	8.817	2.597	44.240	37.150	43.857
SE(d)±	0.162	0.051	0.539	0.244	0.509
C.D. (P=0.05)	0.396	0.124	1.316	0.595	1.242
<b>Varieties</b>					
V <sub>1</sub> -DBW187	9.670	2.850	48.523	39.553	47.933
V <sub>2</sub> -K1006	9.310	2.743	46.710	38.467	46.327
V <sub>3</sub> -HD2967	10.447	3.080	52.417	40.850	51.383
SE(d)±	0.162	0.051	0.556	0.250	0.566
C.D. (P=0.05)	0.396	0.119	1.169	0.526	1.190
<b>Interaction</b>					
<b>V x D</b>					
SE(d)±	0.301	0.098	0.964	0.434	0.981
C.D. (P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
<b>D x V</b>					
SE(d)±	0.291	0.094	0.949	0.428	0.932

C.D. (P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
---------------	----	----	----	----	----

**Table 2: Effect of dDate of sSowing on pProfitability of wWheat vVarieties**

Treatments	Gross <u>R</u> eturn (INR ha <sup>-1</sup> )	Net <u>R</u> eturn (INR ha <sup>-1</sup> )	B:C ratio
<b>Date of <u>s</u>Sowing</b>			
D <sub>1</sub> -15 <sup>th</sup> Nov	118837.667	49087.667	1.703
D <sub>2</sub> -30 <sup>th</sup> Nov	110183.000	40433.000	1.580
D <sub>3</sub> -10 <sup>th</sup> Dec	98677.667	28927.667	1.417
SE(d)±	757.258	335.110	0.044
C.D. (P=0.05)	1848.071	704.172	0.108
<b>Varieties</b>			
V <sub>1</sub> -DBW187	107850.333	38100.333	1.547
V <sub>2</sub> -K1006	104235.333	34485.333	1.497
V <sub>3</sub> -HD2967	115612.667	45862.667	1.657
SE(d)±	779.567	335.110	0.050
C.D. (P=0.05)	1848.071	704.172	0.105
<b>Interaction</b>			
<b>V x D</b>			
SE(d)±	1350.250	580.427	0.087
C.D. (P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS
<b>D x V</b>			
SE(d)±	1330.869	565.449	0.082
C.D. (P=0.05)	NS	NS	NS

#### 4. Conclusion

The 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop recorded better yield attributes and grain yield (52.817 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) of wheat. Among wheat varieties, HD-2967 exhibited maximum yield attributes and grain yield (51.383 q ha<sup>-1</sup>) compared to other varieties viz. K-1006, DBW-187. The economic parameters of 15<sup>th</sup> November sown crop recorded maximum gross income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 118837.66), Net income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 49087.667) and B:C ratio (1.703). Among varieties, HD-2967 recorded maximum gross income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 115612.66), net income (INR ha<sup>-1</sup> 45862.667) and B: C ratio (1.65) compared to varieties viz.K-1006, DBW-187.

## 5. References

Agrawal, P. K. and Sinha, S. K. (1993). Effect of probable increase in carbon dioxide and temperature on wheat yield in India. *Journal of Agricultural Meteorology*, 48 (5): 811-814.

Alexander, B., Hayman, P., McDonald, G., Talukder, H., & Gill, G. A. S. M. (2010). Characterising the risk of heat stress on wheat in South Australia: meteorology, climatology and the design of a field heating chamber. In *Proceedings of the 15th Australian Agronomy Conference, Lincoln, New Zealand*.

Amarjeet, A., Singh, B., Kumar, J., Kumar, M., Sharma, R., & Kaushik, P. (2020). Effect of sowing date, seed rate and row spacing on productivity and profitability of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) in north India.

Bachhao, K.S., Kolekar, P.T., Nawale, S.S. and Kadlag, A.D. (2018). Response of different wheat varieties to different sowing dates. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*. 7: 2178-2180.

Bashir, M. U., Wajid, S. A., Ashfaq, A., & Iqbal, M. (2016). Potential soil moisture deficit: An alternative approach for irrigation scheduling in wheat. *International Journal of Agriculture and Biology*, 18(1).Pg.

Chetan Lal (2019). Yield attributes and yield of various varieties of wheat under different dates of sowing in rice based cropping system in Chhattisgarh. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*; 8(1): 1066-1068.

Comment [B2]:

Comment [B3]: Incomplete

Comment [B4]: INCOMPLETE

Dar, E. A., Brar, A. S., & Yousuf, A. (2018). Growing degree days and heat use efficiency of wheat as influenced by thermal and moisture regimes. *Journal of Agrometeorology*, 20(2), 168-170.

Didal, B., Lal, B., Lal Mandeewal, R., Sharma, M., Saxena, R., & Prajapat, A. L. (2022). Growing degree daysday's requirement and yield of wheat cultivars as influenced by irrigation scheduling and time of sowing. *International Journal of Plant & Soil Science*, 28-35.

Comment [B5]: incomplete

Dwivedi, S.K.; Kumar, S.; and Prakash, V. (2015). Effect of late sowing on yield and yield attributes of wheat genotypes in Eastern Indo Gangetic Plains (EGIP), ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna, Bihar, India. *Journal Agricultural Research* 2 (4): 304-306.

Gomez, K. A., & Gomez, A. A. (1984). *Statistical procedures for agricultural research*. John wiley & sons. Pg.

Gupta, S., Singh, R. K., Sinha, N. K., Singh, A. and Shahi, U.P. (2017). Effect of different sowing dates on growth and yield attributes of wheat in Udham Singh Nagar District of Uttarakhand, India. *Plant Archives*, 17(1): 232-236.

Hanif, U., Syed, S. H., Ahmad, R., Malik, K. A., & Nasir, M. (2010). Economic impact of climate change on the agricultural sector of Punjab [with comments]. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 771-798.

Hussain S, S.A., Shah, M.A., Hisbani, A.A., Mihas, A Ahmed, M.A., Chandio and M Kumbhar. (2018). Effect of different sowing dates on growth and yield of candidate wheat varieties. *National Journal of Advanced Research* 4(1): 41-46.

Hussain, H., Shabir, G., Farooq, M., Jabran, K, Farooq, S. (2012). Developmental and phenological responses of wheat to sowing dates. *Pakistan. Journal -Agri. Science*. 49(4): 459-468.82.

Comment [B6]: write in full

Jat, L. K., Singh, S. K., Latore, A. M., Singh, R. S., & Patel, C. B. (2013). Effect of dates of sowing and fertilizer on growth and yield of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) in an Inceptisol of Varanasi. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*, 58(4), 611-614.

Kalra, N., Chakraborty, D., Sharma, A., Rai, H. K., Jolly, M., Chandra, S. and Lal, M. (2008). Effect of increasing temperature on yield of some winter crops in northwest India. *Current Science*, 82- 88.

Kamran, A., Iqbal, M., & Spaner, D. (2014). Flowering time in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.): a key factor for global adaptability. *Euphytica*, 197(1), 1-26.

Kaur, S. and Dhaliwal, L.K. (2015). Yield and yield contributing characteristics of wheat under bed planting method. *International Journal of Farm Sciences*, 5 (3): 1-10.

Kumar, S., & Abraham, T. (2018). Productivity potential of wheat under certified organic production system. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 7(10), 281-288.

Kumar, S., Meena, R. S., & Bohra, J. S. (2018). Interactive effect of sowing dates and nutrient sources on dry matter accumulation of Indian mustard (*Brassica juncea* L.). *Journal of Oilseed Brassica*, 9(1), 72-76.

Maurya, P., Kumar, V., Maurya, K. K., Kumawat, N., Rakesh Kumar, R. And Yadav, M. P. (2014). Effect of potassium application on growth and yield of wheat varieties, Department of Agronomy, CSAU & T, Kanpur, India, 9 (4): 1371-1373.

Meena, H., & Meena, R. S. (2017). Assessment of sowing environments and bio-regulators as adaptation choice for clusterbean productivity in response to current climatic scenario. *Bangladesh J Bot*, 46(1), 241-244.

Comment [B7]: Write in full

Mohammad Yusuf, Satish Kumar. (2019). Effect of Sowing Dates and Varieties on Yield and Quality Performance of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). *Agricultural Science Digest*, Volume 39 Issue 4: 306-310.

Comment [B8]: Please check

Mukherjee, D. (2012). Effect of different sowing dates on growth and yield of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivars under mid hill situation of West Bengal. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*, 57(2), 152-156.

Netam, A. K., Nag, U. K. and Netam, C. R. (2020). Growth and Yield of Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) Varieties as Influenced by Different Sowing Dates under Bastar Plateau Zone of Chhattisgarh. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci* (2020) 9(6): 2161-2169.

Comment [B9]: Write in full

Ramadas, S., Kumar, T. K., & Singh, G. P. (2019). Wheat production in India: trends and prospects. *In Recent advances in grain crops research*. IntechOpen.[pg.](#)

Ravichandran, P., Verma V. K., Ram Pyare and Singh, D. (2020). Effect of date of sowing and varieties on growth and yield of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) in central plain zone of Uttar Pradesh. *International Journal of eChemical Studies* 2021; 9(1):448-450.

Rezaei, E. E., Siebert, S., & Ewert, F. (2015). Impact of data resolution on heat and drought stress simulated for winter wheat in Germany. *European Journal of Agronomy*, 65, 69-82.

Sarbaz, S. A., Kumar, S., Kumar, S., Chaudhary, K., Kumar, J., & Malik, V. K. (2022). Effect of Integrated Nitrogen Management on the Yield and Economy of Wheat Variety WH 1184. *Journal of Research in Science and Engineering*: 4(1) 1656-1996.

Shiferaw, B., Smale, M., Braun, H. J., Duveiller, E., Reynolds, M., & Muricho, G. (2013). Crops that feed the world 10. Past successes and future challenges to the role played by wheat in global food security. *Food Security*, 5(3): 291-317.

Singh, B. and Singh, G. (2006). Effect of nitrogen on wheat cultivars under late sown conditions. *Indian J. Agron*, 34 (3): 387-389.

Comment [B10]: Write in full

Spiertz, J. H. J., Hamer, R. J., Xu, H., Primo-Martin, C., Don, C. and Van Der Putten, P. E. L. (2006). Heat stress in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). Effects on grain growth and quality traits. *European Journal of Agronomy*, 25(2): 89-95.

Thakar, S. and Dhaliwal, G. S. (2000). Performance of wheat varieties under late sowing conditions in south-western region of Punjab. *Journal of Research, Punjab Agricultural University*, 37(3/4):181-183.

Tripathy, B., Roy, A. K. S., & Mitra, B. (2020). Influence of dates of sowing on phenology, growth, and yield of diverse wheat varieties under changing climate in eastern sub-Himalayan Indian plains. *Journal of Cereal Research*, 12(1): 69-73.