

# Yield and Yield Components of Bread Wheat as Influenced by Water Stress, Sowing Date and Cultivar in Sokoto, Sudan Savannah, Nigeria

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## ABSTRACT

Field experiments were conducted during 2009/10 and 2010/2011 dry seasons at the *Fadama* Teaching and Research Farm of the Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, in the Sudan Savanna ecological zone of Nigeria (latitude 13°01'N; longitude 5°15'E, altitude of 350 m above sea level) to study the effect of water stress, sowing date and cultivar on yield and yield components of wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). The treatments consisted of factorial combination of water stress at three critical growth stages which was imposed by withholding water at tillering, flowering, grain filling and control (no stress), four sowing dates (21<sup>st</sup> November, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January) and two bread wheat cultivar (Star 11 TR 77173/SLM and Kuaz/Weaver), laid out in a split-plot design with three replications. Water stress and date of sowing were assigned to the main-plot, while variety was assigned to the sub-plots. Result revealed that water stress at tillering significantly reduced spike length and grains per spike. Whereas, water stress at flowering and grain filling significantly reduced 1000-grain weight, grain yield and harvest index. Results also indicated significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) effect of sowing date on length of spike, spikelets per spike, grains per spike and grain yield. Early sown wheat significantly differed from the late sown wheat in all parameters measured. Yield and yield components decreased with delay in sowing date and it was highest at 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December and lowest at 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January, therefore wheat should be sown in November or at least first week of December in this area and other area with similar climate. Variety had significant effect on spike per m<sup>-2</sup>, grain yield and harvest index. Water stress at flowering and grain filling should be avoided as they are the most critical growth stages in yield determination in wheat, because plants cannot recover, while delay in sowing resulted in reduction in yield and yield components. Star II TR 77173/SLM is therefore recommended for the area.

**Keywords:** Yield; Yield Components; Bread Wheat; Water Stress; Sowing Date Cultivar; Sudan Savanna

## 1. Introduction

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) belongs to the tribe Triticeae which is one of the largest and most important tribes in the Poaceae family [1]. It is grown on 200 million hectares with an average total production of 600 million metric tons. Global average yield is around 2.7 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> with high variability among countries and regions. The highest average yields are obtained in Western Europe, with more than 8 t·ha<sup>-1</sup>, in contrast to less than 1 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> in countries in Central/West Asia and North Africa [2]. Nigerian production currently stands at 100,000 tonnes

from 95,000 hectares with an average yield of 1.05 t·ha<sup>-1</sup> [3]; this is far below that of Germany (7.9 tons·ha<sup>-1</sup>), France (6.6 tons·ha<sup>-1</sup>) and Egypt (6.4 tons·ha<sup>-1</sup>) [4]. Wheat contributes about 60% of daily protein requirement and more calories to world diet than any other food crop [5].

Nigeria is currently the second largest export destination for USA wheat [3,6] reported that food security in the world is challenged by increasing food demand and threatened by declining water availability. Wheat production has been shown to be limited by a number of factors such as moisture stress [7,8], variety and weed [9]; soil fertility and date of sowing [8,10] observed that con-

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tinual heat stress affects approximately 7 million hectares of wheat in developing countries, whereas terminal heat stress is a problem in 40% of the temperate environments that encompass 36 million hectares.

Wheat is an important cereal crop and serves as a staple food in many countries of the world [7]. With human population expected to reach 8.3 billion by 2025, coupled with continuous deterioration and losses of agricultural lands, it has become imperative to have crop varieties of higher yielding and good quality and this ought to be achieved to feed the billions of human population. [8,11] observed that supply of irrigation water at different stages of plant growth plays a vital roles in boosting yield per unit area; the authors further observed that optimum sowing date plays an important role on yield of wheat. Currently, some newly developed wheat varieties have been introduced into the country from CIMMYT, Mexico. These varieties need to be evaluated for their response to local conditions, particularly heat tolerance [12]. This is important in the Sudan savanna where high temperatures at the end of the dry season which coincides with grain filling stage of wheat are common features and impediment to good wheat crop performance. [13] observed that higher productivity of wheat in USA was due to more favorable environmental condition which includes temperature and moisture.

The objectives of the study are to determine the effect of water stress at critical growth stages on the productivity of two wheat varieties, so that farmers could save irrigation (which is expensive) with the knowledge of critical growth stages, determine the effect of sowing date on yield and yield components of two wheat cultivars to enable the farmers to know the optimum sowing date for the newly introduced cultivars and determine the most suitable wheat cultivar for farmers in Sokoto and other areas with similar conditions.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The trials were conducted during the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 dry seasons at the Fadama Teaching and Research Farm, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, (Latitude 13°01'N. longitude 15°13'E) at Kwalkwalawa village in Sokoto. The farm is located within the Sudan Savanna Zone of Nigeria [14]. The area has a long dry season that is characterized by cool dry air during harmattan from November to February and hot dry air during hot season from March to May [15]. The soil is hydromorphic that is seasonally flooded during rainy season. The area was previously used for the cultivation of vegetables and cereals crops. Prior to sowing, soil samples were collected from nine randomly selected points within the experimental site at 0 - 30 cm depth using soil auger. The samples were bulked to form a composite sample and sub-samples about 200 g were collected us-

ing coning and quatering method. The samples were air-dried, grounded, sieved and analyzed for physical and chemical properties.

The treatments consisted of factorial combinations of water stress at three critical growth stages which was imposed by withholding water at tillering, flowering, grain filling and control (no stress), four sowing dates (21<sup>st</sup> November, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January) and two heat tolerant wheat varieties (Star 11 TR 77173/SLM and Kuaz/Weaver), laid out in a split plot design with three replications. Water stress and date of sowing were assigned to the main-plot, while variety was assigned to sub-plots.

The land was cleared, ploughed, harrowed, leveled, which was followed by construction of basins and water channels. Gross plot size was 3 m × 3 m (9 m<sup>2</sup>) while the net plot was (4.5 m<sup>2</sup>). One meter (1 m) lee-way was left between blocks and 0.5 m between plots. The seeds were treated with Apron star 42 WS (20% w/w thiamethoxam, 20% w/w metalaxyl-M and 2% w/w difenoconazole) at the rate of 10 g per 4 kg of seed before sowing. The seeds were sown by hand drilling at 20 cm intra-row spacing at 2 - 3 cm depth and at the rate of 120 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>. The date of sowing was as prescribed by the treatments. The method of irrigation used was check basin irrigation; water was applied to soil saturation at 5 days interval. Weeds were controlled manually with hoe at 3 and 6 WAS to ensure weed free plots. Fertilizer was broadcasted at the recommended rate of 120, 60 and 60 kg N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O per ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Half of nitrogen and full dose of phosphorous and potassium was worked in to the soil during seedbed preparation using NPK 15:15:15: while, the second dose of 60 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> was applied prior to tillering using urea (46% N) as source of nitrogen. Birds were controlled by scaring while rodents were controlled by using baits and traps. No disease out break was recorded. The crop was manually harvested from the net plot at physiological maturity using sickles when 50% of the peduncles had turned brown. The plants were cut at ground level and sun dried for a period of 4 days. The spikes were beaten out with sticks to expose the grain, which was winnowed in open air with the help of wind current. Data was collected on length of spike, number of spikelets per spike, number of grains per spike and grain yield.

The data collected were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) using SAS [16] computer package. Duncan's New Multiple Range Test (DNMRT) was used for means separation.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Physical and Chemical Properties of the Experimental Site

The soil of the experimental area was sandy loam using

the USDA textural triangle, slightly acidic, very low N content, low organic carbon content extremely low available P content; low Ca values, medium Mg, high K, moderate Na and low CEC. Meteorological data of the experimental site showed that the relative humidity ranged from 26% - 39% in the dry season. Minimum temperature ranged between 18°C to 29°C and Maximum temperature ranged from 30°C to 42°C from November to April and, wind speed ranged between 1.9 to 5 m/s (Sokoto Energy Research Center) [17]. The meteorological data is a typical of Sudan Savannah as reported by Davis [15] and [18] who reported relative humidity of 21 - 47 during the harmattan and temperature ranged of 17 - 40 from November to April.

### 3.2. Length of Spike

The effect of water stress and sowing date on length of spike of two bread wheat varieties in 2009/10 and 2010/11 dry seasons and combined is presented in **Table 1**. In both seasons and combined the result indicated that water stress at tillering resulted in shorter spikes than water stress at flowering, grain filling or the no stress control which are statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar. The shorter spikes observed at stress at tillering could be as a result of water stress imposed at that stage which resulted to shorter plants. In wheat there is correlation between incoming radiation and photosynthates available for spike growth [19]. Water stress retards photosynthesis and translocation of photosynthates to spike growth. [20] also observed reduction of spike length under water stress.

The effect of sowing date on length of spike is presented in **Table 1**. In both seasons and combined, length of spike decreased with delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> January. Plants sown on 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January are statistically similar with shorter spike than plants sown on 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December which were statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar with longer spike. Decreased in spike length observed at the two late sowing dates could be as a result of delay in sowing in those treatments. In late sowing small heads are formed due to shortened growing period, the result is not in agreement with that of [21] who reported that spike length is not affected by sowing date.

The effect of variety on length of spike is presented in **Table 1**. In both seasons and combined, variety had no significant difference in length of spike.

### 3.3. Number of Spikelets per Spike

The effect of water stress and sowing date on spikelets per spike of two bread wheat varieties in 2009/10 and 2010/11 dry seasons and combined is presented in **Table 2**. In both seasons and combined, the result indicated that

**Table 1. Effects of water stress, sowing date and variety on length of spike of bread wheat in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Treatment	Length of spike (cm)		
	2009/10	2010/11	Combined
<b>Water stress</b>			
Tillering	11.44 <sup>b</sup>	14.20 <sup>b</sup>	12.82 <sup>b</sup>
Flowering	12.02 <sup>a</sup>	15.03 <sup>a</sup>	13.52 <sup>a</sup>
Grain filling	12.12 <sup>a</sup>	15.12 <sup>a</sup>	13.62 <sup>a</sup>
Control	12.17 <sup>a</sup>	15.10 <sup>a</sup>	13.67 <sup>a</sup>
Significance	*	*	*
SE±	0.049	0.149	0.094
<b>Sowing date</b>			
21st November	12.57 <sup>a</sup>	15.47 <sup>a</sup>	14.02 <sup>a</sup>
5th December	12.50 <sup>a</sup>	15.46 <sup>a</sup>	13.98 <sup>a</sup>
19th December	11.47 <sup>b</sup>	14.41 <sup>b</sup>	12.94 <sup>b</sup>
2nd January	11.21 <sup>b</sup>	14.18 <sup>b</sup>	12.70 <sup>b</sup>
Significance	*	*	*
SE±	0.106	0.097	0.101
<b>Variety</b>			
Star II TR77173/SLM	11.97	14.92	13.45
Kauz/Weaver	11.90	14.84	13.37
Significance	Ns	Ns	Ns
SE±	0.096	0.098	0.051
<b>Interaction</b>			
S X D	Ns	*	*
S X V	Ns	Ns	Ns
D X V	Ns	*	*
S X D X V	Ns	Ns	Ns

Means in a column and treatment group followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level. NS = Not significant, \* = significant at 5% level.

water stress at tillering and flowering resulted in fewer number of spikelets per spike than water stress at grain filling or the no stress control which are statistically similar with higher number of spikelets per spike. The fewer number of spikelets per spike observed could be as a result of water stress imposed at tillering and flowering, due to fewer spikelets primordial being formed during tillering or may be attributed to floret death at the terminal and basal end of the spike during stem extension. This finding is in line with that of [20] reported decreased in spikelets per spike as a result of water stress.

The effect of sowing date on number of spikelets per spike is presented in **Table 2**. In both seasons and com-

**Table 2. Effects of water stress, sowing date and variety on number of spikelets per spike of bread wheat in 2009/10 and 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Treatment	Number of spikelets per spike		
	2009/10	2010/11	Combined
<b>Water stress</b>			
Tillering	30.11 <sup>b</sup>	31.51 <sup>b</sup>	30.81 <sup>b</sup>
Flowering	31.36 <sup>b</sup>	33.65 <sup>b</sup>	32.50 <sup>b</sup>
Grain filling	35.76 <sup>a</sup>	37.91 <sup>a</sup>	36.84 <sup>a</sup>
Control	38.59 <sup>a</sup>	40.75 <sup>a</sup>	39.67 <sup>a</sup>
Significance	*	*	*
SE±	1.004	1.175	1.077
<b>Sowing date</b>			
21st November	42.34 <sup>a</sup>	44.50 <sup>a</sup>	43.42 <sup>a</sup>
5th December	43.36 <sup>a</sup>	45.54 <sup>a</sup>	44.45 <sup>a</sup>
19th December	26.73 <sup>b</sup>	28.57 <sup>b</sup>	27.65 <sup>b</sup>
2nd January	23.38 <sup>b</sup>	25.22 <sup>b</sup>	24.30 <sup>b</sup>
Significance	*	*	*
SE±	3.092	3.229	3.160
<b>Variety</b>			
Star II TR77173/SLM	34.36	36.35	35.35 <sup>a</sup>
Kauz/Weaver	33.55	35.56	34.55 <sup>b</sup>
Significance	Ns	Ns	*
SE±	0.476	0.477	0.244
<b>Interaction</b>			
S X D	Ns	*	*
S X V	Ns	*	*
D X V	Ns	*	*
S X D X V	Ns	Ns	Ns

Means in a column and treatment group followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level. NS = Not significant, \* = significant at 5% level.

bined, spikelets per spike decreased with delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> January. Plants sown on 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January are statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar with fewer spikelets per spike than plants sown on 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December which were statistically similar with higher spikelets per spike. Decrease in number of spikelets per spike could be as a result of delay in sowing in late sown plants, couple with higher temperature experienced in the month of March and April, photosynthesis had a broad temperature optimum from 20°C to 30°C with photosynthesis and translocation declining rapidly at temperatures above 30°C [22]. [23] observed that delayed sowing decreased the number of

spikelets per spike.

The effect of variety on number of spikelets per spike is not significant in both seasons (Table 2). However, in the combined analysis Star II TR 77173/SLM showed higher number of spikelets per spike than Kauz/Weaver. Significant varietal differences indicate that cultivars responded differently.

### 3.4. Number of Grains per Spike

The effect of water stress and sowing date on number of grains per spike of two bread wheat varieties in 2009/10 and 2010/11 dry seasons and combined is presented in Table 3. In 2010/11 dry season and combined the result

**Table 3. Effects of water stress, sowing date and variety on number of grains per spike of bread wheat in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Treatment	Number of grains per spike		
	2009/10	2010/11	Combined
<b>Water stress</b>			
Tillering	32.06	39.89 <sup>a</sup>	35.98 <sup>ab</sup>
Flowering	32.22	32.37 <sup>b</sup>	32.29 <sup>b</sup>
Grain filling	34.79	41.40 <sup>a</sup>	38.10 <sup>a</sup>
Control	35.76	39.65 <sup>a</sup>	37.70 <sup>a</sup>
Significance	Ns	*	*
SE±	1.729	0.970	1.298
<b>Sowing date</b>			
21st November	37.51	39.50 <sup>a</sup>	38.51 <sup>a</sup>
5th December	36.63	39.78 <sup>a</sup>	38.21 <sup>ab</sup>
19th December	31.22	35.50 <sup>b</sup>	33.36 <sup>b</sup>
2nd January	29.47	35.51 <sup>b</sup>	32.49 <sup>b</sup>
Significance	Ns	*	*
SE±	2.310	1.008	1.430
<b>Variety</b>			
Star II TR77173/SLM	34.27	38.83	36.55
Kauz/Weaver	33.15	37.83	35.49
Significance	Ns	Ns	Ns
SE±	0.734	0.595	0.535
<b>Interaction</b>			
S X D	Ns	*	*
S X V	Ns	*	*
D X V	Ns	*	*
S X D X V	Ns	Ns	Ns

Means in a column and treatment group followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level. NS = Not significant, \* = significant at 5% level.

indicated that water stress at flowering resulted in fewer number of grains per spike than water stress at tillering, grain filling or the no stress control which are statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar. However in 2009/10 dry season water stress had no effect on number of grains per spike. The fewer number of grains per spike observed in 2010/11 dry season could be as a result of water stress at flowering which could affect pollen formation and sterility. Because number of flowers and grains decrease with water stress due to decrease in photosynthesis and translocation. [24] observed that pollen formation and fertilization can be seriously affected under water stress.

The effect of sowing date on number of grains per spike is presented in **Table 3**. In 2010/11 dry season and combined, number of grains per spike decreased with delay. Plants sown on 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January are

statistically similar with fewer number of grains per spike than plants sown on 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December which were statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar with higher number of grains per spike. In 2009/10 water stress did not affect number of grains per spike. Decreased in number of grains per spike at the two late sown plants could be as a result short growing season, high temperature and inappropriate prevailing weather condition during the grain filling period in late planted crops. [25] reported that early planting resulted in maximum yield of grains per spike.

### 3.5. Grain Yield

The effect of water stress and sowing date on grain yield of two bread wheat varieties in 2009/10 and 2010/11 dry seasons and combined is presented in **Table 4**. Water

**Table 4. Effects of water stress, sowing date and variety on grain yield of bread wheat in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Treatment	Grain yield (t·ha <sup>-1</sup> )			
	2009/10	2010/11	Combined	% Yield decrease in combined
<b>Water stress</b>				
Tillering	2.27 <sup>b</sup>	3.80 <sup>a</sup>	3.03 <sup>a</sup>	16.50
Flowering	1.73 <sup>c</sup>	3.06 <sup>b</sup>	2.40 <sup>b</sup>	34.00
Grain filling	2.26 <sup>b</sup>	3.20 <sup>b</sup>	2.73 <sup>b</sup>	25.00
Control	2.97 <sup>a</sup>	4.30 <sup>a</sup>	3.63 <sup>a</sup>	
Significance	*	*	*	
SE±	0.095	0.268	0.243	
<b>Sowing date</b>				
21st November	3.38 <sup>a</sup>	4.62 <sup>a</sup>	4.00 <sup>a</sup>	
5th December	2.75 <sup>a</sup>	3.71 <sup>b</sup>	3.23 <sup>b</sup>	19.25
19th December	1.48 <sup>b</sup>	3.31 <sup>b</sup>	2.39 <sup>c</sup>	40.25
2nd January	1.52 <sup>b</sup>	3.16 <sup>b</sup>	2.34 <sup>c</sup>	41.50
Significance	*	*	*	
SE±	0.188	0.180	0.144	
<b>Variety</b>				
Star II TR77173/SLM	2.60 <sup>a</sup>	4.10 <sup>a</sup>	3.35 <sup>a</sup>	
Kauz/Weaver	1.96 <sup>b</sup>	3.30 <sup>b</sup>	2.63 <sup>b</sup>	
Significance	*	*	*	
SE±	0.074	0.145	0.098	
<b>Interaction</b>				
S X D	*	*	*	
S X V	Ns	*	*	
D X V	*	*	*	
S X D X V	Ns	Ns	Ns	

Means in a column and treatment group followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level. NS = Not significant, \* = significant at 5% level.

stress resulted to significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) reduction in grain yield. In 2009/10 dry season the highest grain yield was obtained from control (the unstressed) and the lowest grain yield was from water stress at flowering. In 2010/11 dry season and combined water stress at flowering and grain filling resulted to significant reduction in grain yield. The differences between 2009/10 dry season and 2010/11 dry season in terms of grain yield may be as a result of relatively higher fertility status of the experimental area in 2010/11 dry season, better environmental conditions particularly relatively lower temperature and longer grain filling period in 2010/11 dry season. The grain filling period in 2009/10 dry season was as follows: 21<sup>st</sup> November (24 days), 5<sup>th</sup> December (21 days), 19<sup>th</sup> December (16 days) and 2<sup>nd</sup> January (16 days). In 2010/11 grain filling period was longer with 21<sup>st</sup> November having 32 days, 5<sup>th</sup> December (30 days), 19<sup>th</sup> December (30 days) and 2<sup>nd</sup> January (23 days), the longer the grain filling period the longer the assimilate production and transfer. Similarly relatively higher LAI, NAR, CGR, and 1000-grain weight in 2010/11 dry season as compared to 2009/10 dry season could be responsible for the variation.

Yield reduction due to water stress could be as a result of reduction in photosynthesis and translocation resulting to decrease in spikelets per spike, grain per spike and 1000-grain weight. In the combined analysis yield reduction of 16.50%, 34.00% and 25.00% was recorded as a result of water stress at tillering, flowering and grain filling respectively.

There was a linear relationship between available water and yield, where reduction in available water limits evapotranspiration and consequently reduced yield, as reported by several researchers [26]. Yield enhancement due to irrigation was associated to significant increases in number of tillers and spikes per  $m^{-2}$ , number of grain per spike and thousand kernel weights. This finding is similar to that of [7] in Pakistan who observed that irrigation is a component of production which significantly affect yield of wheat. Flowering period is reported to be the most sensitive to water deficit, because pollen formation and fertilization can be seriously affected under heavy water stress resulting to reduction in yield largely resulted from the reduction in fertile panicle number and filled grain percentage. The loss in yield due to water deficits during the flowering period cannot be recovered by providing adequate water supply during the later growth stage [24].

The effect of sowing date on grain yield is presented in **Table 4**. In both seasons and combined, grain yield decreased with delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> January. Plants sown on 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January are statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) similar with lower grain yield

than plants sown on 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December which were statistically similar with higher grain yield in 2009/10 dry season. In 2010/11 dry season and combined grain yield decreased with delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> January (**Table 4**). All phases of plant growth, tillering, jointing, flowering, grain filling and yield components such as spike length, spikelets per spike, number of grain per spike and 1000-grain weight were adversely affected by delay in sowing and thus grain yield. In the combined analysis yield reduction of 19.25%, 40.25% and 41.50% was recorded as a result of delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 5<sup>th</sup> December, 19<sup>th</sup> December and 2<sup>nd</sup> January respectively. Grain yield varied significantly during the two years of experimentation grain yield in 2010/11 was higher than the previous year. The yield difference between years might be attributed to variable temperature, leading to better leaf area duration, average crop growth rate and long grain filling period during 2<sup>nd</sup> year of experimentation, which is similar to the finding of [5,27] observed that the duration of grain filling in cereals (wheat) is determined by temperature. [28] reported that an increase in 10°C can cause decrease of 4 mg in grain weight. [29] observed that the penalty in terms of crop yield associated with delayed planting is in the order of 1 percent yield loss per day.

The effect of variety on grain yield is presented in **Table 4**. In both seasons and combined Star II TR 77173 differed from Kauz/Weaver with higher grain yield. This could be as results of better LAI, NAR, CGR and yield component exhibited by Star II TR 77173. The different responses of wheat varieties in respect of the yield and yield components examined could be due to their varied genetic composition and adaptation to the soil and climatic conditions [30]. Similarly previous studies have indicated that there were significant differences in grain yield among wheat varieties [31].

The interaction between water stress and sowing date on grain yield in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined indicated that delay in sowing irrespective of water stress condition decreased grain yield. Regardless of sowing date water stress at flowering and grain filling resulted to decrease in grain yield (**Table 5**). The loss in yield due to water deficits during the flowering period cannot be recovered by providing adequate water supply during the later growth stage [24]. The grain yield attributes were increased to maximum under normal irrigation, but reduced significantly under water stress [32].

The interaction between water stress and variety on grain yield in 2010/11 and combined is presented in **Table 6**. The result indicated that water stress at flowering and grain filling resulted to lower grain yield. Regardless of water stress the two varieties are statistically similar, However at control (unstressed) Star II TR 77173/SLM

significantly differed from Kauz/Weaver. This is an indication that each cultivar responded differently to water stress. The finding is similar to that of [33].

The interaction between sowing date and variety on grain yield in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined were significant (**Table 7**). The result indicated that delay in sowing from 21<sup>st</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> January decreased grain yield both cultivars. 21<sup>st</sup> November plants were higher in grain yield than the other late sowing dates. However regardless of sowing date the two varieties are statistically similar at. But at 21<sup>st</sup> November and 5<sup>th</sup> December sowing dates Star II TR 77173/SLM differed from Kauz/Weaver with higher yield in both season and combined. Significant interaction between sowing date and variety is an indication that cultivars were not the same at different sowing date. The finding is similar to that of [33].

#### 4. Conclusion

Water stress at flowering and grain filling should be

**Table 5. Interaction between water stress and sowing date on grain yield t-ha<sup>-1</sup> in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Water stress	Grain yield (t-ha <sup>-1</sup> )			
	21st November	5th December	19 December	2nd January
<b>2009/10</b>				
Tillering	3.14 <sup>b</sup>	2.78 <sup>bcd</sup>	1.55 <sup>efg</sup>	1.21 <sup>fg</sup>
Flowering	2.95 <sup>bc</sup>	2.23 <sup>cde</sup>	0.89 <sup>g</sup>	0.85 <sup>g</sup>
Grain filling	2.40 <sup>b-c</sup>	2.97 <sup>bc</sup>	1.70 <sup>efg</sup>	1.99 <sup>def</sup>
Control	5.03 <sup>a</sup>	3.03 <sup>bc</sup>	1.78 <sup>ef</sup>	2.04 <sup>def</sup>
SE±	8.154			
<b>2010/11</b>				
Tillering	4.76 <sup>a-c</sup>	3.85 <sup>ab</sup>	3.40 <sup>c-f</sup>	3.91 <sup>b-e</sup>
Flowering	3.79 <sup>b-f</sup>	2.27 <sup>f</sup>	2.66 <sup>d-f</sup>	3.53 <sup>c-f</sup>
Grain filling	4.18 <sup>b-d</sup>	3.53 <sup>ef</sup>	3.16 <sup>b-d</sup>	2.55 <sup>ef</sup>
Control	5.74 <sup>a</sup>	5.18 <sup>ab</sup>	4.03 <sup>b-d</sup>	2.65 <sup>d-f</sup>
SE±	0.537			
<b>Combined</b>				
Tillering	3.95 <sup>ab</sup>	3.31 <sup>b</sup>	2.47 <sup>cg</sup>	2.56 <sup>c-g</sup>
Flowering	3.37 <sup>b-f</sup>	2.25 <sup>efg</sup>	1.77 <sup>g</sup>	2.19 <sup>g</sup>
Grain filling	3.29 <sup>cd</sup>	3.25 <sup>b-f</sup>	2.43 <sup>d-f</sup>	2.27 <sup>efg</sup>
Control	5.39 <sup>a</sup>	4.10 <sup>a</sup>	2.90 <sup>b-g</sup>	2.34 <sup>efg</sup>
SE±	0.2987			

Means followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level of probability.

**Table 6. Interaction between water stress and variety on grain yield t-ha<sup>-1</sup> in 2010/11 dry season and combined at Sokoto.**

Water stress	Grain yield t-ha <sup>-1</sup>	
	Star II TR 77173/SLM	Kauz/ Weaver
<b>2010/11</b>		
Tillering	4.63 <sup>a</sup>	3.35 <sup>b</sup>
Flowering	3.26 <sup>b</sup>	2.87 <sup>b</sup>
Grain filling	3.34 <sup>b</sup>	3.26 <sup>b</sup>
Control	4.78 <sup>a</sup>	3.70 <sup>ab</sup>
	SE ± 0.291	
<b>Combined</b>		
Tillering	3.47 <sup>ab</sup>	2.86 <sup>bc</sup>
Flowering	2.65 <sup>bc</sup>	2.14 <sup>c</sup>
Grain filling	3.14 <sup>b</sup>	2.62 <sup>bc</sup>
Control	4.15 <sup>a</sup>	2.89 <sup>bc</sup>
SE±	0.196	

Means followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level of probability.

**Table 7. Interaction between sowing date and variety on grain yield t-ha<sup>-1</sup> in 2009/10, 2010/11 dry seasons and combined at Sokoto.**

Sowing date	Variety	
	Star II TR 77173/SLM	Kauz/Weaver
<b>2009/10</b>		
21st November	4.02 <sup>a</sup>	2.74 <sup>bc</sup>
5th December	3.17 <sup>b</sup>	2.33 <sup>cd</sup>
19th December	1.47 <sup>c</sup>	1.48 <sup>c</sup>
2nd January	1.76 <sup>c</sup>	1.28 <sup>c</sup>
SE±	0.243	
<b>2010/11</b>		
21st November	5.08 <sup>a</sup>	4.15 <sup>abc</sup>
5th December	4.22 <sup>ab</sup>	3.20 <sup>bcd</sup>
19th December	3.78 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.84 <sup>d</sup>
2nd January	3.33 <sup>bcd</sup>	2.99 <sup>cd</sup>
SE±	0.243	
<b>Combined</b>		
21st November	4.55 <sup>a</sup>	3.45 <sup>bc</sup>
5th December	3.69 <sup>b</sup>	2.77 <sup>cd</sup>
19th December	2.63 <sup>d</sup>	2.16 <sup>d</sup>
2nd January	2.54 <sup>d</sup>	2.14 <sup>d</sup>
SE±	0.1963	

Means followed by same letters are not significantly different using DNMRT at 5% level of probability.

avoided as they are the most critical growth stages in yield determination in wheat, because plants cannot recover, while delay in sowing resulted in reduction in yield and yield components. Star II TR 77173/SLM is therefore recommended for the area.

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