Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

Effect of Sowing date and Nitrogen rate on Yield, Yield Components and Nitrogen use of efficiency of Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (Moench) L.) under irrigation

تأثیر میعاد الزراعة ومستویات النیتروجین علی الإنتاجیة ومکوناتها و کفاءة إستخدام النتروجین فی الذرة الرفیعة تحت ظروف الری

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of (Ph .D) in Agronomy

By

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August 2015

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DEDICATION

In the name of Allah the Merciful, the

Compassionate with thank to my Allah

I dedicate this work to:

The soul of my father and Allah bless him

My Intimate Mother

My Brothers and sisters

My Tender Love Wife (Safa)

My Children (Ibrahim and Ibtihaj)

My friends

With love

Acknowledgement

All my prayers and greatest thanks expressed to Allah without his willed mercy, the completion of this work might have been impossible.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to my Supervision: Professor Dr. Yassin Mohammed Ibrahim Dagash and Co. Supervision: Dr. Samia Osman Yagoub for their generous support, continuous help and distinguished teaching guidance.

Thanks are extended to my friends and colleagues at University of Dalang, College of Agricultural Science, Agronomy Department, Dr. Fendama, Dr. Hassan Elsadig and Dr. Omer Elzubair for their encouragement and assistance through the study.

Thanks are extended to Gezira Research Station for helping and providing the seeds of the cultivar. Grateful thanks go to the staff of Crop. Science of Sudan University, College of Agricultural Studies.

My thanks are to all who help me in collecting the data of the study.

I owe great debt of gratitude to all my family members for their patience, encouragement and unlimited support to complete this work.

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Abstract

Afield experiment was conducted for two seasons at the college of Agricultural studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology in Khartoum (Shambat), during summer season of 2012 /2013, to study the effects of sowing date, nitrogen rate and nitrogen use efficiency on yield of sorghum (sorghum bicolor L.). The cultivar used was Wad Ahmed. The experiment was laid in spilt plot arrangement in a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications . The main plots were four sowing date on 1st July (S1), 15th July (S2), 1st August (S3) and 15th August (S₄). Subplots were four nitrogen rates: control (No), 45 Kg N/ha (N1),90 Kg N/ha (N2) and 135 Kg N/ha (N3). Growth parameters studied were plant height, leaves number /plant and leaf area. Yield components studied were length of head, weight of seeds /plant, 100.seeds weight, grain yield, harvest index and nitrogen use efficiency. The results showed that sowing date had significant effect on leaf area, harvest index in both seasons, leaves number/plant and grain yield in season one, length of head and weight of 100seeds in season two. Application of fertilizer resulted in significant effect on grain yield and nitrogen use efficiency in both seasons, leaves number in season two.

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت تجربة حقلية بكلية الدراسات الزراعية -جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا في الخرطوم (شمبات) في العروة الصيفية في موسمي ٢٠١٢م و ٢٠١٣م لدراسة تأثير ميعاد الزراعة ومستويات النتروجين على الإنتاجية وكفاءة إستخدام النيتروجين في الذرة الرفيعة واستخدم الصنف ود أحمد في التجربة ونفذت التجربة بطريقة القطعة المنشقة بالتصميم العشوائي ذو القطاعات العشوائية الكاملة والتكرار الثلاثي .أحتوت القطع الرئيسية على أربعة تواريخ زراعية هي الأول من يوليو و ١٥ يوليو و الأول من أغسطس و ١٥ أغسطس. و احتوت القطع الفرعية على أربعة مستويات من النيتروجين وهي الشاهد و ٤٥ كيلوجرام نيتروجين / للهكتار و ٩٥ كيلوجرام نيتروجين / للهكتار و ١٣٥ كيلوجرام نيتروجين / للهكتار و ١٥٥ كيلوجرام النبات وعدد الأوراق على النبات ومساحة سطح الورقة ، كما درست مكونات الانتاجية وهي طول القندول ، ووزن البذور في النبات ، ووزن الـ . . ١ حبة ، وإنتاج الغلة للهكتار ، ودليل الحصاد وحساب كفاءة إستخدام النيتروجين.

اظهرت النتائج أن تاريخ الزراعة كان له تاثير معنوى على مساحة الورقة ودليل الحصاد في الموسمين ، وعدد الأوراق على النبات وإنتاجية البذور في الموسم الأول ، وطول القندول ووزن ١٠٠ حبة في الموسم الثاني .

إضافة السماد ادت إلى اختلافات معنوية في إنتاجية البذور و كفاءة إستخدام النيتروجين في الموسمين ، وعدد الأوراق على النبات في الموسم الثاني .