

الاية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى :

(وَأَيُّ لَّهُمُ الْأَرْضُ الْمَيْتَةُ أَحْيَيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَا مِنْهَا حَبًّا فَمِنْهُ يَأْكُلُونَ (33)
وَجَعَلْنَا فِيهَا جَنَّاتٍ مِّنْ نَّخِيلٍ وَأَعْنَابٍ وَفَجَّرْنَا فِيهَا مِنَ الْعُيُونِ (34) لِيَأْكُلُوا
مِنْ ثَمَرِهِ وَمَا عَمِلَتْهُ أَيْدِيهِمْ ۖ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ (35))

سورة يس

الاية 33-35

DEDICATION

In the name of Allah the Merciful, the Compassionate with thanks to my Allah I

dedicate this work to:

My dear intimate mother

My candle brightness father

My heart brothers and sister

My friends

My entire teachers

To my uncles and aunts

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First I thank Allah, the Lord of Worlds, Who gave me strength and patience to finish this work successfully.

I am greatly indebted to the guidance, encouragement and continued support of my supervisors:

Dr. Abdesalam Kamil Abdelsalam

Dr. Mozzamil Ahmed Mohamed Eltalib during the study time.

My thanks are expressed to all the teachers in the Department of Agronomy in the college of agricultural Studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology especially professor. Yassin Mohamed Ibrahim Dagash.

Great thanks to my parents Mymona and Basher, my brothers Osman, Adeel and Omer and my sisters Fatima, Safia and Mahasin.

Finally, I owe gratitude for all those who helped me in one way or another.

LIST OF CONTENT

| Title | Page No |
|---|---------|
| الأية..... | I |
| Dedication..... | II |
| Acknowledgement..... | III |
| Table of Contents..... | IV |
| Abstract..... | VII |
| المستخلص..... | VIII |
| CHAPTER ONE..... | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| CHAPTER TWO..... | 3 |
| LITERATURE REVIEW..... | 3 |
| 2.1 Importance of barley..... | 3 |
| 2.2 Environmental requirements..... | 4 |
| 2.3 Nitrogen fertilization..... | 4 |
| 2.4 Seed rate and plant populations..... | 7 |
| 2.5 Rates and method of sowing..... | 8 |
| 2.6 Plant population and crop yield relationship..... | 8 |
| CHAPTER THREE..... | 9 |
| MATERIALS AND METHODS..... | 9 |
| 3.1 Site of the experiment..... | 9 |
| 3.2 Experimental procedures..... | 9 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.3 Land Preparation | 10 |
| 3.4 Source of seed..... | 10 |
| 3.5 Data recorded..... | 10 |
| 3.5.1 Number of days to 50% heading..... | 10 |
| 3.5.2 Plant height (cm)..... | 10 |
| 3.5.3 Culm density/m ² | 10 |
| 3.5.4 Number of leaves/plant | 10 |
| 3.5.5 Number of tillers/plant..... | 10 |
| 3.5.6 Chlorophyll content (%)..... | 10 |
| 3.5.7 Fresh matter yield (t/ha)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.8 Dry matter yield (t/ha)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.9 Number of spikes per m ² | 11 |
| 3.5.10 Number of grains per spike..... | 11 |
| 3.5.11 Thousand grains weight (g)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.12 Biomass (t/ha)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.13 Grain yield (t/ha)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.14 Harvest index (%)..... | 11 |
| 3.5.15 Statistical analysis..... | 12 |
| CHAPTER FOUR..... | 13 |
| RESULTS..... | 13 |
| Growth attributes and yield of forage barley..... | 13 |
| 4.1 Number of days to 50% heading | 13 |
| 4.2 Plant height (cm)..... | 13 |
| 4.3 Culm density/m ² | 13 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 4.4 Number of leaves/plant..... | 14 |
| 4.5 Number of tillers/plant..... | 14 |
| 4.6 Chlorophyll content (%)..... | 14 |
| 4.7 Fresh matter yield (t/ha)..... | 15 |
| 4.8 Dry matter yield (t/ha)..... | 15 |
| Table 1..... | 16 |
| Table 2..... | 17 |
| Grains attribute and yield of barley..... | 18 |
| 4.9 Plant height (cm)..... | 18 |
| 4.10 Culm density/m ² | 18 |
| 4.11 Number of spikes/m ² | 18 |
| 4.12 Number of grains per spike..... | 19 |
| 4.13 1000 grain weight (g)..... | 19 |
| 4.14 Biomass (t/ha)..... | 19 |
| 4.15 Grain yield (t/ha)..... | 20 |
| 4.16 Harvest index (%)..... | 20 |
| Table 3..... | 21 |
| Table 4..... | 22 |
| CHAPTER FIVE..... | 23 |
| DISCUSSION..... | 23 |
| Effect of seed rate..... | 23 |
| Effect of nitrogen fertilizer | 24 |
| SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS..... | 26 |
| REFERENCES..... | 27 |

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at the experimental farm of the college of agricultural studies, Sudan University of Science and Technology (SUST), at Shambat, in Khartoum State, during the winter season 2017/2018, to investigate the effect of different seeding rate and nitrogen levels on forage and grain yield of barley. The experiment was designed at a randomized complete block design with three replicates. Data were recorded on growth and yield parameters. The data were analyzed using Gen Stat statistical package. The treatments consisted of 4 levels of seed rate (48, 72, 92 and 120 kg/ha) and 4 levels of N (0, 93, 186 and 279 kg/ha), applied as urea (46% N). Parameters studied included days to 50% heading, plant height (cm), culm density (m^2), number of leaves/plant, number of tillers/plant, chlorophyll content, fresh matter yield (t/ha), dry matter yield (t/ha), number of spikes per m^2 , number of grains per spike, 1000 grain weight, biomass (t/ha) grain yield (t/ha) and harvest index (%). The results revealed that there was no significant effect of seeding rate for all parameters, except grain yields (t/ha), while a highly significantly difference ($p \leq 0.01$) of nitrogen application of all parameters, except number of leaves/plant. The interaction of seeding rate and nitrogen levels was not significant. The best results were obtained at the lower seed rate (48 kg/ha) and the highest nitrogen rate (279 kg/ha).

المستخلص

أجريت تجربة حقلية بمزرعة كلية الدراسات الزراعية ، جامعة السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا - شمبات بولاية الخرطوم في الموسم الشتوي 2018/2017. لدراسة تأثير مستويات مختلفة من البذر وجرعات من سماد النتروجين (يوريا) على محصول الشعير. أجريت التجربة بإستخدام نظام القطع العشوائية الكاملة بثلاثة مكرارات. تم تسجيل بيانات النمو والإنتاجية وتحليلها باستخدام برنامج (Gen Stat). اشتملت التجربة على أربع معاملات مختلفة من معدلات البذر (٤٨، ٧٢، ٩٢، ١٢٠ كيلوجرام/هكتار) و أربعة مستويات من سماد النتروجين (٠، ٩٣، ١٨٦، ٢٧٩ كيلوجرام/هكتار) شملت الدراسة المعايير الاتية: ٥٠% إزهار، إرتفاع النبات (سم)، الكثافة النباتية م^٢، عدد الأوراق/نبات ، عدد الخلف /نبات، محتوى النبات من اليخضور (%، الوزن الرطب (كجم/هكتار)، الوزن الجاف (كجم/هكتار) ، عدد السنابل م^٢ ، عدد البذور في السنابل، وزن ١٠٠٠ حبة(جم) ، الكتلة الحية (طن/هكتار) ، الإنتاجية من البذور (طن/هكتار)، دليل الحصاد (%). أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروقات معنوية في معدلات البذر المختلفة ماعدا في الإنتاجية حيث أظهر هنالك فرق معنوي عالي. بينما أظهرت النتائج ان هنالك فرقا معنوياً عالياً في المستويات المختلفة من سماد النتروجين عند ($p \leq 0.01$)، ماعدا عدد الأوراق /نبات. كما وضحت النتائج عدم وجود فروقات معنوية في التداخل بين معدلات البذر ومستويات النتروجين . اقل معدل بذر ٤٨كجم/هكتار و أعلى مستوى سماد ٢٧٩ كجم/هكتار أعطى أفضل نتائج.