WATER HARVESTING STRATEGY FOR WHEAT PRODUCTION IN CLIMATIC REGION OF DISTRICT LAHORE

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ABSTRACT

A field trial was conducted for three years to assess the influence of different irrigation depths on grain yield of four wheat varieties in a normal, sandy loam soil under the agro-meteorological conditions of district Lahore. It was observed that irrigation applied at the rate of 10 cm, 7.5 cm and no irrigation had significant effect on grain yield of all the varieties. Application of each irrigation at the rate of 7.5 cm or 10 cm deep did not exhibit any pronounced effect on grain yield. However, both the irrigation levels yielded significantly higher than no irrigation. Meteorological data on the rainfall for the last ten years revealed that 25% water can be saved by applying irrigation at the rate of 7.5 cm deep. Faisalabad-85 and Faisalabad-83 yielded significantly more than Pak-81 and Barani-83. It implies that the farmers with lower water status of the region can get a reasonable crop yield after applying 10 cm rouni.