

4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD WHEAT YIELDS

Benefits of nitrogen

- Promotes rapid plant growth
- Helps plants produce many tillers
- Ensures tillers contain more heads of larger size
- Ensures good grain quality



NITROGEN

Symptoms of nitrogen deficiency

- Short plants with few tillers
- Pale green or yellowish plants
- Lower leaves turn yellow
- Short thin stems with few tillers
- Small ear size with few grains



Nitrogen-deficient plants are shorter with light green upper (young) leaves and yellow lower (older) leaves.



Nitrogen-deficient wheat field with sparse, pale growth.



Severely N-deficient oldest leaves turn brown and wither.

Right Source

Recommended basal N sources include DAP and NPS fertilizers such as 19:38:0+7(S) and 19:38:0+7(S)+2.2(Zn).
Apply urea fertilizer to supply N during top dressing.

Right Rate

Right N rate is 120-150 kg per ha depending on local conditions.
Consult your local extension officer to determine the right rate for your wheat field based on the N content of available fertilizers, field size, soil type, and target yields.



<https://4solution.org>

Right Time

Basal application: Apply half the required N rate during sowing. Ensure that the right rate of other nutrients, such as P, are co-applied with N for best yields.

Top dressing: Apply the remaining N required as urea at the onset of tillering.

Right Place

For both basal and top dress applications, broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire field.

Before top dressing, ensure that the wheat field is well weeded.