

EFFECT OF SOWING DATES AND IRRIGATION TREATMENTS ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF SOME FABA BEAN CULTIVARS

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation was carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Egypt, during two successive seasons 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 to study the effect of sowing date (1st October, 1st November and 1st December) and irrigation treatments (I₁- Sowing irrigation plus one irrigation after 30 days from sowing "DFS", I₂- Sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS and I₃- Sowing irrigation plus three irrigations after 30, 90 and 120 DFS) on the performance of some faba bean cultivars (Sakha 1, Sakha 4 and Nubaria 2), as well as, their interaction on growth, seed yield and its attributes. Each sowing date was performed in separate experiment. Every experiment of sowing dates was carried out in split-plot design with three replications. The main plots were assigned to irrigation treatments and sub-plots were assigned to field bean cultivars. The main results could be summarized as follows:

- 1-Maximum values of growth characters, plant height, number of branches and biological yield/fed were recorded from early sowing date (1st October). However, the highest numbers seed yield and its components were obtained from intermediate sowing date (1st November).
- 2-Giving plants sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS resulted in the highest values of seed yield and its components in both seasons. While, giving plants sowing irrigation plus three irrigations after 30, 90 and 120 DFS recorded the tallest plants and greatest number of branches and biological yield/fed in both seasons.
- 3-Nubaria 2 cultivar was superior to the other two studied cultivars (Sakha 1 and Sakha 4) in growth characters during both seasons. While, Sakha 4 cultivar exceeded the two other cultivars (Sakha 1 and Nubaria 2) in seed yield and its attributes in both seasons.

It can be recommended that sowing faba bean Sakha 4 cultivar on 1st November and giving plants sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS to improve faba bean productivity under the environmental conditions of Sakha district, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.

INTRODUCTION

Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) is the most important food legume crop in Egypt. It is very important as a source of plant protein and can be used as a vegetable, either green or dried, fresh or canned. It also used as fodder and forage crop for animals and for increasing available nitrogen in the biosphere. The total cultivated area in 2012/2013 season reached about 0.2 million

feddan and the total production exceeded 269400 ton seeds with an average of 8.98 ardab/fed (FAO, 2014). There is need to improve productivity and total production to meet the increasing demand for faba bean in Egypt. This could be achieved through enhancing crop breeding and agronomic practices such as sowing dates, irrigation treatments and most promising cultivars as major factors determining faba bean yield and its components as well as seed quality.

Sowing dates refer to the effect of all environmental conditions on large scale on growth and yield of faba bean crop, which differ widely from region to another as reported by many scientists. Moreover, sowing dates is an important factor which significantly affects the timing and duration of the vegetative and reproductive stages as well as yield and its components and seed quality (Refay, 2001 and Turk and Tawaha, 2002). Since, environmental factors such as temperature and light differ with varying sowing dates. Whereas, early date of sowing (late October and early November) resulted significant increase in vegetative growth and production more pods per plant, consequently increased yield and quality of seed (Hussein *et al.*, 2002 ; Mohamed, 2003 ; Oweis *et al.*, 2005 ; Attia *et al.*, 2009 ; EL-Metwally *et al.*, 2013 and Abido and Seadh, 2014). However, each delay in sowing date over mid November resulted in steadily reduction in growth and yield (Abuldahab *et al.*, 2002 ; Mohamed, 2003 and Grenz *et al.*, 2005). So, it is very important to determinate date of sowing for faba bean that achieving the optimum limits for these factors in order to get best yield and quality.

Drought and its consequent stress are one of the important factors which restrict agriculture production in Egypt. Therefore, recognition and utilization crops tolerant to drought and the special crops improvement methods make it possible to use semi arid region. The faba bean crop requires adequate water in all stages of its physiological development to attain optimum productivity. But, there are critical points in its growth stages where lack of soil moisture greatly impacts seed yield. Mohamed *et al.* (1999) found that seed yield decreased by 52 % and 15.5% with one and two irrigation, respectively as compared to three irrigations. This reduction in yield may be due to lower number of branches, pods, seeds per plant, pod weight, 100-seed weight. Hasanein (2000) showed that giving faba bean plants two irrigations (at 60 and 90 days after sowing) or three irrigations (at 60, 90 and 120 days after sowing) recorded the highest seed yield. El-Galfy (2005) revealed that the yield and its components of faba bean (plant height, number of branches/plant, number of seeds/plant, 100-seed weight and seed yield/fed) significantly decreased as the number of irrigations decreased.

Chosen the high yielding cultivars is very important to raise crop productivity and quality. Whereas, faba bean cultivars were significantly different in number of pods and seeds/plant, seed yield per plant and per unit area as well as seed quality (Metwally *et al.*, 2000 ; Abou-Taleb, 2002 and Annicchiarico, 2005 ; Attia *et al.*, 2009 ; Mulualem *et al.*, 2012 and Abido and Seadh, 2014). Therefore, this study is aiming to evaluate the faba bean cultivars for focusing light on the most promising cultivars that can be used on a large scale at studying area.

Thus, the aim of this investigation was to study the effect of sowing date and irrigation treatments on the performance of some faba bean cultivars to obtain the best seed yield and its components as well as seed quality under the environmental conditions of Sakha district, Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two field experiments were carried out at the Experimental Farm of Sakha Agricultural Research Station, Agricultural Research Center (ARC), Egypt, during two successive seasons 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. The main objectives of this work was to study the effect of sowing date and irrigation treatments on the performance of some faba bean cultivars, as well as, their interaction on growth, seed yield and its components and seed quality.

Each sowing date (1st October "early date", 1st November "intermediate date" and 1st December "late date") was performed in separate experiment. Every experiment of sowing dates was carried out in split-plot design with three replications. The main plots were assigned to three irrigation treatments as follows; I₁- Sowing irrigation plus one irrigation after 30 days from sowing (DFS), I₂- Sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS and I₃- Sowing irrigation plus three irrigations after 30, 90 and 120 DFS. To avoid the effect of lateral movement of irrigation water, the main plots were isolated by levees 1.5 m wide. The sub-plots were assigned to the three field bean cultivars, *i.e.* Sakha 1, Sakha 4 and Nubaria 2. The studied field bean cultivars were obtained from Food Legumes Research Department, Field Crops Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt. Origins and pedigree of studied faba bean cultivars are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Origin, pedigree and some features of three faba bean cultivars.

Cultivar	Origin	Pedigree
Sakha 1	FCRI*	Giza 716 x 620/283/85
Nubaria 2	FCRI	ILB1550 x Radiation2095/76
Sakha 4	FCRI	Rena Blanka x 461/845/83

* FCRI= Field Crops Research Institute, Giza, Egypt.

The experimental soil was clay in texture with EC of 2.18-1.09 ds/m, pH of 7.98-7.86, organic matter of 1.03 – 1.19 % and available nitrogen of 24.0 – 22.8 ppm in the two seasons Each experimental basic unit (sub – plot) included five ridges, each of 60 cm width and 4.0 m long, resulted an area of 12.0 m². The preceding summer crop was rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in both seasons.

Calcium superphosphate (15.5 % P₂O₅) was applied during soil preparation at the rate of 100 kg/fed. Sowing time was carried out at three dates as mentioned before on both sides of ridges at 25 cm between hills and 60 cm between ridges, which expressed 112 000 plants/fed. After full germination plant densities were adjusted by replanting the missing hills or

thinning the over plants at 21 days from planting leaving healthy plant per hill. Hand hoeing was achieved twice every 21 days to control weeds (before time of irrigations). Nitrogen in the form of ammonium nitrate (33.0 % N) at the rate of 15 kg N/fed as starter dose was added before the first irrigation. Potassium sulphate (48 % K₂O) at the rate of 50 kg/fed was applied to soil in two equal portions, before the first and second irrigations. All the other recommended agricultural practices for faba bean production were applied at the proper time.

Studied characters:

Two samples were taken during the growth period (45 and 75 DFS), where five guarded plants of each sub-plot were chosen at random. The following growth characters was determined:

- 1- Leaf area index (LAI): It was measured as described by Watson (1958) and then the following equation was used.

$$\text{LAI} = \frac{\text{Leaf area per plant (cm}^2\text{)}}{\text{Plant ground area (cm}^2\text{)}}$$

- 2- Total dry weight of plant (g). To determine total dry weight of plant and leaves, all plant fractions and leaves were air-dried, then oven dried at 70°C till constant weight obtained
- 3- Crop growth rate (CGR) in g/week: It was determined according to Radford (1967), where: W_1 and W_2 refer to dry weight of plant at sampling time T_1 (45 DFS) and T_2 (75 DFS), respectively.

$$\text{CGR} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{T_2 - T_1}$$

- 4- Net assimilation rate (NAR) in g/cm²/week: It was determined according to Radford (1967), where: W_1 , A_1 and W_2 , A_2 , respectively refer to dry weight and leaf area of plant at sampling time T_1 and T_2 , respectively.

$$\text{NAR} = \frac{(W_2 - W_1) (\log_e A_2 - \log_e A_1)}{(T_2 - T_1) (A_2 - A_1)}$$

At harvest time, five guarded plants were taken from each sub-plot to estimate the following characters.

- 1- Plant height (cm).
- 2- Number of branches/plant.
- 3- Number of pods/plant.
- 4- Number of seeds/plant.
- 5- 100 – seed weight (g).
- 6- Seed yield (ardab/fad); whole plants in each sub plot were harvested and left for air drying, then they were threshed and the seeds (which were at 12 % moisture) were weighted (kg), then converted to ardab per feddan (one ardab = 155 kg).

7- Biological yield (t/fed); it was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Biological yield (t/fed)} = \text{seed yield (t/fed)} + \text{straw yield (t/fed)}.$$

All data were statistically analyzed according to the technique of analysis of variance (ANOVA) for the split – plot design to each experiment (sowing date), then the combined analysis was achieved between sowing dates as outlined by Gomez and Gomez (1984) using means of “MSTAT-C” computer software package. Least Significant Difference (LSD) method was used to test the differences between treatment means at 5 % level of probability as

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1- Effect of sowing date:

Sowing dates of faba bean (1st October "early date", 1st November "intermediate date" and 1st December "late date") significantly influenced leaf area index (LAI) at 45 DAS, total dry weight of plant at 45 and 75 DAS, crop growth rate (CGR) and net assimilation rate (NAR) at the period of 45-75 DAS, plant height, number of branches, pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight, seed and biological yields/fed in both seasons. Maximum values of LAI, total dry weight of plant, CGR and NAR, Plant height, number of branches and biological yield/fed were recorded at the early sowing date (1st October), while the minimum values of these characters were recorded at the late sowing date (1st December) in both seasons. These differences between the sowing dates were probably related to differences in weather conditions. However, the highest numbers of pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight and seed yield/fed were obtained as a result of intermediate sowing date of faba bean (1st November) in both growing seasons. The increase in leaf area index at early sowing date is caused by an increase in branch numbers or leaves on each branch and in size of successive leaves. Such effect of the early sowing might have been resulted from increased photosynthetic area (leaf area), which resulted in more photosynthetic production and consequently increased dry matter accumulation per unit ground area (CGR) and per unit leaf area (NAR). While, the increases in field bean seed yield and its component characters due to sowing on 1st November might be attributed to the seasonable environmental conditions during this period such as temperature, day length and light intensity which allow rapid germination, establishment, development and ripening, consequently increasing dry matter accumulation, yield components as well as seed yield per unit area. These findings are in agreement with those reported by Mohamed (2003), Grenz *et al.* (2005), Attia *et al.* (2009), EL-Metwally *et al.* (2013) and Abido and Seadh (2014).

2- Effect of irrigation treatments:

Data in Table 3 show that irrigation treatments *i.e.* I₁- Sowing irrigation plus one irrigation after 30 DFS, I₂- Sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS and I₃- Sowing irrigation plus three irrigations after 30, 90 and 120 DFS had a significant effect on plant height, number of

branches, pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight, seed and biological yields/fed in both seasons. Giving faba bean plants sowing irrigation plus two irrigations after 30 and 90 DFS resulted in the highest values of number of pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight and seed yield/fed in both seasons. However, giving faba bean plants sowing irrigation plus three irrigations after 30, 90 and 120 DFS recorded the tallest plants and greatest number of branches as well as biological yield/fed in both seasons. On the other hand, the lowest values of all seed yield and its attributes were recorded by application of one irrigation after 30 DFS in addition sowing irrigations in both growing seasons. These increases in seed yield and its components due to reduce water stress and securing sufficient moisture throughout the growing season by giving plants 2 irrigations in addition sowing irrigation may be attributed to enhance photosynthesis process, consequently improvement growth and yields of faba bean. These findings are in good conformity with those reported by Hasanein (2000) who showed that giving faba bean plants two irrigations or three irrigations recorded the highest seed yield, as well as, El-Galfy (2005) who revealed that seed yield and its components of faba bean significantly decreased as the number of irrigations decreased.

3- Performance of faba bean cultivars:

Faba bean cultivars exhibited a significant difference in LAI at 75 DAS, total dry weight of plant at 45 and 75 DAS, crop growth rate (CGR) and net assimilation rate (NAR) at the period of 45-75 DAS, plant height, number of branches/plant (in the second season only), number of pods/plant (in the first season only), number of seeds/plant, 100-seed weight, seed and biological yields/fed in both seasons as shown from data presented in Tables 2 and 3. Nubaria 2 cultivar was superior to the other two studied cultivars (Sakha 1 and Sakha 4) and resulted in the highest values of LAI at 45 and 75 DAS, total dry weight of plant at 45 and 75 DAS, crop growth rate (CGR) and net assimilation rate (NAR) at the period of 45-75 DAS, whereas the lowest values of these characters were produced from Sakha 4 cultivar in both seasons. While, Sakha 4 cultivar exceeded the two other cultivars (Sakha 1 and Nubaria 2) and produced the highest values of plant height, number of branches, pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight and seed yield/fed, whereas the lowest values of these characters were produced from Sakha 1 cultivars in the two growing seasons. However, Sakha 1 cultivar exceeded the two other cultivars (Sakha 4 and Nubaria 2) in biological yield/fed in both seasons. The superiority of Nubaria 2 cultivar in CGR and NAR are interpreted as such genotype had greater photosynthetic area, which resulted in more photosynthesis production and consequently increased accumulated dry matter. These findings might be attributed to the differences in their genetical constitution and genetic factors makeup. Similar results were stated by Annicchiarico (2005), Attia *et al.* (2009), Mulualem *et al.* (2012) and Abido and Seadh (2014).

Table 2: Leaf area index (LAI), total dry weight of plant, crop growth rate (CGR) and net assimilation rate (NAR) after 45 and 75 days from sowing as affected by sowing dates of some faba bean cultivars during 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 seasons.

Characters	Leaf area index (LAI)		Total dry weight (g/plant)		CGR (g/week)	NAR (g/m ² /week)
	Days from sowing (DFS)					
	45	75	45	75	45	75
2011/2012						
A- Sowing dates:						
1 st October	2.96	7.46	19.99	46.47	162.35	41.53
1 st November	3.12	7.67	19.99	39.33	126.31	31.88
1 st December	2.33	7.40	15.08	29.39	90.64	22.57
F. test	*	NS	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	0.45	-	1.84	3.21	9.65	2.23
B- Cultivars:						
Sakha 1	2.88	6.09	17.39	37.51	121.41	31.77
Nubaria 2	2.66	9.92	16.43	40.88	153.79	38.29
Sakha 4	2.86	6.51	21.24	36.80	104.10	25.92
F. test	NS	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	-	0.58	1.37	1.72	5.45	1.91
C- Interaction:						
A × B	NS	NS	*	*	*	NS
2012/2013						
A- Sowing dates:						
1 st October	3.11	7.46	19.45	47.23	172.83	43.03
1 st November	2.72	7.66	18.68	39.96	128.67	32.22
1 st December	2.32	7.45	14.54	30.03	97.68	24.17
F. test	*	NS	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	0.25	-	2.65	2.85	10.33	2.45
B- Cultivars:						
Sakha 1	2.68	6.01	16.08	38.20	134.34	33.50
Nubaria 2	2.76	9.99	15.89	41.55	154.75	38.53
Sakha 4	2.69	6.55	20.70	37.47	110.09	27.40
F. test	NS	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	-	0.56	1.63	1.83	6.40	1.73
C- Interaction:						
A × B	NS	NS	NS	*	*	*

4- Effect of interactions:

Regarding the effect of interactions, there are many significant effects of the interactions on the studied characters. We present only the effect of significant interactions on seed yield (Tables 4, 5 and 6).

Seed yield/fed was significantly affected by the interaction between sowing dates and irrigation treatments during 2011/2012 and season. From data listed in Table 4 the highest value of seed yield/fed (18.7 ardab/fed) was obtained as a result of sowing faba bean plants on 1st November and giving plants sowing irrigation plus two irrigations (after 30 and 90 DFS). This treatment followed by sowing faba bean plants on 1st November and giving plants sowing irrigation plus three irrigations (after 30, 90 and 120 DFS).

Table 3: Plant height, number of branches, pods and seeds/plant, 100-seed weight, seed and biological yields/fed as affected by sowing dates and irrigation treatments of some faba bean cultivars as well as their interactions during 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 seasons.

Characters Treatments	Plant height (cm)	No. of branches /plant	No. of pods/ plant	No. of seeds/ plant	100-seed weight (g)	Seed yield (ardab/ fed)	Biological yield (t/fed)
2011/2012 season							
A- Sowing dates:							
1 st October	175.6	1.50	8.64	25.91	69.08	11.64	2.53
1 st November	153.0	1.35	14.14	42.43	77.06	17.14	2.43
1 st December	115.5	0.53	8.36	25.07	60.92	11.36	1.75
F. test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	2.63	0.10	0.44	1.01	0.65	0.44	0.05
B- Irrigation treatments:							
I ₁ - One irrigation	142.3	1.11	8.09	24.22	67.73	11.09	1.97
I ₂ - Two irrigations	149.2	1.20	11.64	34.93	69.46	14.64	2.37
I ₃ -Three irrigations	152.6	1.36	11.41	34.26	69.87	14.41	2.39
F. test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	2.52	0.13	0.61	1.68	0.42	0.61	0.09
C- Cultivars:							
Sakha 1	144.8	1.10	9.97	29.87	69.76	12.97	2.33
Nubaria 2	148.8	1.14	10.25	30.76	64.35	13.25	2.13
Sakha 4	150.6	1.14	10.91	34.78	72.96	13.91	2.15
F. test	*	NS	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	1.93	-	0.63	1.49	0.39	0.63	0.06
Interactions:							
A × B	*	NS	*	*	*	*	NS
A × C	*	*	NS	NS	*	NS	*
B × C	*	NS	*	*	NS	*	*
A × B × C	*	NS	*	*	NS	*	*
2012/2013 season							
A- Sowing dates:							
1 st October	159.9	1.63	8.66	27.02	76.44	9.48	2.26
1 st November	145.2	1.39	14.79	45.36	79.55	16.14	2.13
1 st December	92.5	0.66	7.70	23.10	68.80	10.78	1.47
F. test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	1.87	0.16	0.35	1.79	0.51	0.68	0.07
B- Irrigation treatments:							
I ₁ - One irrigation	132.0	1.23	8.87	27.59	73.68	9.69	1.69
I ₂ - Two irrigations	131.1	1.15	10.95	33.37	75.10	13.32	2.09
I ₃ -Three irrigations	134.4	1.31	11.32	34.52	76.02	13.39	2.19
F. test	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	2.29	0.11	0.32	1.12	0.33	0.88	0.07
C- Cultivars:							
Sakha 1	128.2	1.36	10.20	31.64	72.00	11.14	2.04
Nubaria 2	133.7	1.12	10.35	31.43	74.73	12.59	1.85
Sakha 4	135.7	1.20	10.59	35.41	78.06	12.67	1.96
F. test	*	*	NS	*	*	*	*
LSD at 5 %	1.83	0.11	-	1.81	0.36	0.81	0.06
Interactions:							
A × B	*	NS	*	*	NS	NS	NS
A × C	*	NS	*	*	*	NS	NS
B × C	*	*	*	*	NS	*	*
A × B × C	*	NS	*	*	NS	NS	*

Table 4: Seed yield (ardab/fed) as affected by the interaction between sowing dates and irrigation treatments during 2011/2012 and season.

Irrigation treatments	Sowing dates		
	1 st October	1 st November	1 st December
I ₁ - One irrigation	9.0	14.0	10.2
I ₂ - Two irrigations	13.1	18.7	12.1
I ₃ - Three irrigations	12.8	18.7	11.8
F. test	*		
LSD at 5 %	1.1		

Table 5: Seed yield (ardab/fed) as affected by the interaction between irrigation treatments and cultivars during 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 seasons.

Cultivars	Irrigation treatments					
	2011-2012			2012-2013		
	I ₁ - One irrigation	I ₂ - Two irrigations	I ₃ - Three irrigations	I ₁ - One irrigation	I ₂ - Two irrigations	I ₃ - Three irrigations
Sakha 1	9.4	15.0	14.4	7.9	12.5	13.0
Nubaria 2	13.4	12.9	13.5	11.9	13.1	13.1
Sakha 4	10.4	16.0	15.3	9.3	14.4	14.1
F. test	*			*		
LSD at 5 %	1.1			1.4		

Table 6: Seed yield (ardab/fed) as affected by the interaction among sowing dates, irrigation treatments and cultivars during 2011/2012 season.

Irrigation treatments	Cultivars	Sowing dates		
		1 st October	1 st November	1 st December
I ₁ - One irrigation	Sakha 1	7.3	11.8	9.3
	Nubaria 2	10.5	18.0	11.5
	Sakha 4	9.3	12.3	9.8
I ₂ - Two irrigations	Sakha 1	14.3	19.3	11.5
	Nubaria 2	11.8	16.0	10.8
	Sakha 4	13.3	20.8	14.0
I ₃ - Three irrigations	Sakha 1	12.5	19.0	11.8
	Nubaria 2	12.5	17.3	10.8
	Sakha 4	13.3	19.8	12.8
F. test	*			
LSD at 5 %	1.9			

The interaction between irrigation treatments and cultivars significantly affected seed yield per feddan in both seasons. Giving plants of Sakha 4 cultivar sowing irrigation plus two irrigations (after 30 and 90 DFS) produced the highest values of seed yield (16.0 and 14.4 ardab/fed) in the first and second seasons, respectively (Table 5). This treatment followed by giving plants of Sakha 4 cultivar sowing irrigation plus three irrigations (after 30, 90 and 120 DFS) in both seasons.

The interaction among sowing dates, irrigation treatments and cultivars exerted significant effect on seed yield/fed in the first season. The highest value of seed yield (20.8 ardab/fed) were obtained from sowing faba

bean plants on 1st November and giving plants of Sakha 4 cultivar sowing irrigation plus two irrigations (after 30 and 90 DFS) as shown from data in Table 6. This interaction treatment followed by sowing faba bean plants on 1st November and giving plants of Sakha 4 cultivar sowing irrigation plus three irrigations (after 30, 90 and 120 DFS).

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تأثير مواعيد الزراعة ومعاملات الري على المحصول وبعض صفات النمو لبعض أصناف الفول البلدي

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أقيمت التجارب الحقلية بالمزرعة البحثية بمحطة البحوث الزراعية بسخا - محافظة كفر الشيخ - مركز البحوث الزراعية - الجيزة - مصر خلال موسمي ٢٠١٢/٢٠١١ و ٢٠١٣/٢٠١٢ م لدراسة استجابة بعض أصناف الفول البلدي لمواعيد الزراعة ومعاملات الري وتأثير ذلك على صفات النمو والمحصول. تضمنت الدراسة ثلاث تجارب في كل موسم ، تجربة لكل ميعاد زراعة (أول أكتوبر، أول نوفمبر، أول ديسمبر). استخدم تصميم القطع المنشقة ذو الثلاث مكررات في كل ميعاد زراعة ، حيث إحتوت القطع الرئيسية على ثلاث معاملات للري (رية الزراعة بالإضافة إلى رية واحدة بعد ٣٠ يوم من الزراعة ، رية الزراعة بالإضافة إلى رييتين بعد ٣٠ و ٩٠ يوم من الزراعة و رية الزراعة بالإضافة إلى ثلاث ريات بعد ٣٠ ، ٩٠ و ١٢٠ يوم من الزراعة) ، بينما إبتتمت القطع الشقية على ثلاث أصناف من الفول البلدي (سحا ٤، نوبارية ٢، سخا ١). ويمكن تلخيص أهم النتائج المتحصل عليها في هذه الدراسة في الآتي:

- ١- أظهرت النتائج المتحصل عليها أن أعلى القيم لصفات النمو ، ارتفاع النبات ، عدد الأفرع للنبات والمحصول البيولوجي/فدان قد نتجت من الزراعة المبكرة في أول أكتوبر. أما أعلى القيم لمحصول البذور ومكوناته تم الحصول عليها عند الزراعة في الميعاد المتوسط للزراعة (أول نوفمبر).
- ٢- أدى إعطاء نباتات الفول البلدي رييتين بعد ٣٠ و ٩٠ يوم من الزراعة بالإضافة إلى رية الزراعة للحصول على أعلى القيم لمحصول البذور ومكوناته في كلا الموسمين. في حين سجل إعطاء نباتات الفول البلدي ثلاث ريات بعد ٣٠ ، ٩٠ و ١٢٠ يوم من الزراعة بالإضافة إلى رية الزراعة أطول النباتات و أكبر عدد من الفروع و المحصول البيولوجي/فدان في كلا الموسمين.
- ٣- تفوق الصنف نوبارية ٢ على كلا الصنفين تحت الدراسة (سخا ١ و سخا ٤) في صفات النمو في كلا الموسمين. أما الصنف سخا ٤ تفوق على الصنفين سخا ١ و نوبارية ٢ في محصول البذور ومكوناته في كلا الموسمين. من النتائج المتحصل عليها في هذه الدراسة يمكن التوصية بزراعة صنف الفول البلدي سخا ٤ في الأول من نوفمبر مع إعطاء النباتات رييتين بعد ٣٠ و ٩٠ يوم من الزراعة بالإضافة إلى رية الزراعة لتحسين إنتاجية الفول البلدي تحت الظروف البيئية لمنطقة سخا ، محافظة كفر الشيخ.

قام بتحكيم البحث

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