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THE RESPONSE OF SUNFLOWER TO STRATEGIES OF IRRIGATION.

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ABSTRACT

A study was made of the cumulative accumulation of dry matter and yield together with the cumulative water-use of two cultivars, Hysun 31 and Sungold, over a range of irrigation strategies at Tatura in Central Victoria. The continuing objective is to determine the role of irrigation management in the most efficient use of water. To interpret the data collected at this agronomic level, extensive measurements have also been made of the water status of the plants, of the development and adjustment of their leaf area and leaf diffusive resistance and, by field, chambers, of crop photosynthesis and transpiration.

This paper will discuss the physiological basis of plant response that determines and constrains the observed differences in crop growth and yield and the efficiency of water use in response to managed irrigation.

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SALINITY AND SUNFLOWER AGRONOMY IN EGYPT.

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ABSTRACT

Field experiments were conducted during the year 1980 in Nubaria area to study the effect of N-fertilization and planting dates on sunflower seed yields and agronomic characteristics under saline conditions. It appeared that dates of planting affected seed yields more than any of the other characteristics measured and that the highest seed yield and highest oil yield were obtained when planted before June 1. For maximum sunflower seed yields in saline soils the N rate required lies between 45 and 60 kg/acre.

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