Adjusting planting time of Binadhan-17 in boro season

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ABSTRACT

Boro rice (grown in winter under irrigated condition) contributes to the major portion of rice production (over 50%) in Bangladesh. Binadhan-17 is a green super rice developed by BINA which requires 30% less nitrogenous fertilizer and water which is grown in aman season (primely produced under rainfed). Due to its increasing popularity and adoption rice growers are keen to cultivate it in boro season also. Taking account of the above situation, two field trials were conducted at Magura during November 2019 to May 2020 to investigate the effect of variety, sowing dates and their interaction. Factorial RCBD (Randomized Complete Block Design) was applied for experimentation. Two rice varieties: Binadhan-17 (V₁), BRRI dhan58 (V₂) and three sowing times: 30ᵗʰ November (T₁), 10ᵗʰ December (T₂), 20ᵗʰ December (T₃) were used as treatments. 35 days old seedlings were transplanted in main field. Relevant agronomic and morphological data were statistically analyzed through Statistix 10.0. Combined effect of the above factors at farm exposed that, T₁×V₁ required longest days (159.33 days) to mature; but, comparatively short life cycle (149.97 days) was observed by T₂×V₂. Maximum grain was yielded (7.70 t/ha) by T₁×V₂ and minimum (5.74 t/ha) by T₁×V₁ treatment combination. Outcomes of on station revealed that, T₁×V₁ needed more days (158.00 days) to mature; conversely, alike duration was noted with T₂×V₂ (147.20 days) and T₃×V₃ (145.43 days) which matured quite earlier. T₁×V₁ produced the highest grain yield (7.41 t/ha) and T₃×V₃, the lowest (5.94 t/ha). Our results indicate that, planting of Binadhan-17 on 10ᵗʰ December may give insect-disease free grains with optimum yield in context of Magura region. Farmers will be financially benefited if they cultivate this variety in the boro season in lieu of aman; due to higher yield.

KEYWORDS: Binadhan-17, boro, Magura, adjustment of sowing time, yield, planting time

INTRODUCTION

Three major rice seasons namely aus, aman and boro are the rice cultivating time in Bangladesh. All these constitute 100% of total rice production and grown in three overlapping seasons. Among them, boro rice (irrigated rice) occupies the second highest position, which is about 42% of total rice land and contributes over 55% of the total rice production. It has been persistently contributing to higher rice production in last successive years occurring in April-May (Bhowmik et al., 2012). Boro season of rice starts in November and ends in March (Chowhan et al., 2019). The environmental conditions i.e. lower respiration, evapotranspiration, temperature, less insect pest infestation, clear sunshine, congenial weather conditions etc. favors in getting higher rice yield during this time of the year. Total area under boro crop has been estimated 118, 32, 309 acres (47, 88, 276 hectares) in 2018-19 as compared to 120, 07, 983 acres (48, 59, 367 hectares) of the last year (2017-18). The harvested area has decreased by 1.46 % this year (FAOSTAT, 2020). The main reason is, boro rice is totally dependent on supplemental irrigation which requires a huge amount of ground water thus farmers are trying to grow an alternative crop in the pattern which is water saving preferably pulse and oil seeds under zero tillage. National average yield (husked) of boro rice (including local, HYV and hybrid) during 2018-19 was 4.0851 t/ha. Whereas, mean national rice yield (milled equivalent) of Bangladesh was 3.16 t/ha during this period (BBS, 2019).

Binadhan-17 is a HYV (high yielding variety) of aman rice (grown by rainfed condition mostly); but as it’s a photo...
insensitive variety it can be cultivated in boro also. It needs 30% less water (irrigation) and urea fertilizer (BINA, 2017). Due to higher yield, finer grain quality, taste, higher market price and farmers preference it’s being grown in dry season also. Time of sowing determines time of flowering and it has great influence on dry matter accumulation, seed set and seed yield (Sofield et al., 1977). Sowing at proper time allows sufficient growth and development of a crop to obtain a satisfactory yield because high temperature is one of the major environmental stresses that affect plant growth and development (Boyer, 1982). Contrary, variation in planting time is associated with disease and pest incidence also. To gain optimum yield and stability, it is necessary to take into consideration to determine the optimum sowing date for gaining potential yield of Binadhan-17 during boro season.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was conducted during 27 November to 2019 to 23 May 2020 at the BINA substation Magura farm and farmer’s field Sottopur, sadar, Magura. RCBD 2 factor design was followed for trial setup. Factor (A): Three sowing time viz. 30th November (T1), 10th December (T2), 20th December (T3) and Factor (B): Two variety: Binadhan-17 (V1), BRRI dhan58 (V2). Seedlings were transplanted in the main field at 35 DAS (days after sowing). Unit plot size was 4m × 2.5m. All sorts of fertilizer were applied according to the instructions described at fertilizer recommendation guide by Alhmed et al. (2018) for high yield goal. All sorts of pest and disease were controlled as per procedure described by, Paul et al. (2017) and Khatun et al. (2020)

Data on different growth and agronomic character were recorded from randomly 10 (ten) sampled hills when the crop retained 90% maturity. For grain yield individual whole plot was harvested to calculate yield (t/ha) according to Chowhan et al. (2018). All the collected data were statistically separately analyzed by using ANOVA (analysis of variance) technique through Statistix 10 software (Statistix, 2020). Significance of mean difference was compared by LSD (least significant difference) test (Gomez & Gomez, 1984) at 5% level of probability. A brief graphical status of the weather conditions during the experiment is presented in Figure 1 (BINA, 2019a).

RESULTS

Different growth and yield attributes of sowing time, variety and their interaction are shown in Table 1 and 2. Their results and explanation are stated below sequentially—

Plant Height

In the on-farm trial significantly highest (90.23 cm) plant height was seen with treatment T1. Sowing times T1 (30th November) and T2 (10th December) gave statistically identical results (Table 1). At on-station, when seed was sown at 20th December (T3), then plant height was higher (94.23 cm) compared to other sowing dates. Sowing time T1 (30th November) had the lowest height (83.63 cm) which was followed by T2 (10th December).

Both in on-farm and on-station Binadhan-17 (V1) (83.31 cm and 86.31 cm) had the lower plant height than BRRI dhan58 (V2) (89.51 cm and 93.02 cm).

In case of interaction effect, treatment T1×V2 showed foremost plant height both at on-farm and on-station (94.33 cm and 98.33 cm). T1×V1 beard the most dwarf height which was statistically same at on-farm and on-station (80.60 cm and 88.20 cm). T2×V1 also had the alike height (86.67) in the station trial.

Number of Effective Tillers Per Hill

Number of effective tillers per hill remained unchanged with the effect of sowing time, variety, and their interaction. Thus, it was non-significant.

Panicle Length

Length of panicle was non-significant on on-farm with the effect of sowing time and variety. But their combined effect resulted significantly highest panicle length by treatment T1×V1 (23.87 cm) and lowest by T1×V2 (21.80 cm). In the station trial, longer panicle was observed with sowing time T1 (24.05 cm) and shorter with T2 (21.73 cm). Varietal effect was uninfuenced here. Interaction effect of sowing time and variety exhibited statistically identical and lengthier panicle with treatments T1×V1 and T2×V2 (24.87 cm and 23.73 cm) contrary, shortest length was noticed in T1×V2 (21.33 cm).

Days to Fifty Percent Flowering

Both at on-farm and on-station sowing time T1 (118.67 days and 117.70 days) initiated early flowering and T2 (125.67 days and 126.50) late flowering; whereas, with variety Binadhan-17 (V1) beard late flowering (123.33 days and 123.89 days) than BRRI dhan58 (V2) (121.33 days and 120.43 days) in both locations. Summative effect showed that, treatment T1×V2 completed fifty percent flowering within the shortest time.

Figure 1: Weather data of the experimental period (November/2019 to May/2020) at Magura
### Table 1: On-farm performance of boro rice varieties influenced by planting time, variety and their interaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>PH (cm)</th>
<th>NETPH</th>
<th>PL (cm)</th>
<th>DTFPF</th>
<th>NFGPP</th>
<th>NUGPP</th>
<th>TGW (g)</th>
<th>Duration (days)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sowing Time</strong></td>
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<td>8.83</td>
<td>22.47</td>
<td>125.67 a</td>
<td>151.87 a</td>
<td>20.07</td>
<td>24.51 a</td>
<td>157.00 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>T₂</td>
<td>84.33 b</td>
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<td>22.97</td>
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<td>24.20</td>
<td>23.50 b</td>
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<td>T₃</td>
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<td>10.83</td>
<td>22.93</td>
<td>118.67 c</td>
<td>114.47 b</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>24.28 ab</td>
<td>152.32 b</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
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<td>148.09 a</td>
<td>31.91 a</td>
<td>24.24</td>
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<td>V₂</td>
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<td>23.09</td>
<td>121.33 b</td>
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**Figures in a column having different letter(s) differ significantly at 5% level of probability according to LSD.**

**SEM** = Standard Error of Mean; **CV** = Coefficient of Variation; **NS** = Non-significant; **PH** = Plant Height; **NETPH** = Number of Effective Tillers per hill; **PL** = Panicle length; **DTFPFW** = Days to fifty percent flowering; **NFGPP** = Number of filled grains per panicle; **NUGPP** = Number of unfilled grains per panicle; **TGW** = Thousand grain weight

### Table 2: Effect of sowing time, variety and their combination on the yield attributes of Binadhan-17 and BRRI dhan58 at on-station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>PH (cm)</th>
<th>NETPH</th>
<th>PL (cm)</th>
<th>DTFPF</th>
<th>NFGPP</th>
<th>NUGPP</th>
<th>TGW (g)</th>
<th>Duration (days)</th>
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<td>11.00 ab</td>
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<td>162.87 a</td>
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<td>6.67 b</td>
<td>21.80 c</td>
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<td>140.87 ab</td>
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<td>24.12 ab</td>
<td>154.67 bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T₃</td>
<td>80.60 c</td>
<td>11.67 a</td>
<td>22.07 bc</td>
<td>124.82 a</td>
<td>159.47 a</td>
<td>34.67 a</td>
<td>23.80 ab</td>
<td>156.77 ab</td>
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<td>23.87 a</td>
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<td>129.93 bc</td>
<td>13.73 b</td>
<td>23.20 b</td>
<td>152.00 cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>* NS NS</td>
<td>* NS NS</td>
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<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>3.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>V₁</td>
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<td>123.89 a</td>
<td>142.87 a</td>
<td>50.60 a</td>
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<td>V₂</td>
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<td>23.17</td>
<td>120.43 b</td>
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<td>23.62</td>
<td>147.88 b</td>
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<td>LSD₀.₀⁵</td>
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<td>2.83</td>
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<td>0.95</td>
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Compared to other treatments in both the trials at on-farm and on-station (117.66 days and 116.59 days); conversely, treatment combination T₁×V₁ had finished flowering with most time (126.78 days and 127.33 days) at farm and station.

### Number of Filled Grains Per Panicle

Sowing times T₁ and T₂ produced statistically identical and most number of filled grains per panicle (151.87 and 144.70)
followed by T1 (114.47) at farm. But at station, treatments T3 and T4 generated maximal number of filled grains (150.47 and 140.70) and statistically minimal number of filled grains per panicle was noted with planting time T3 (122.30). With varietal outcome in the farm, V1 produced more number filled grains (148.09) over V2 (125.93) which was statistically significant. A non-significant result was obtained in the station by variety on number filled grains per panicle. United effect of sowing time and variety at farm exposed that, treatments T1×V1 and T2×V1 had statistically utmost number of filled grains (162.87 and 159.47). Contrary, T3×V2 gave the lowest filled grain. In case of stational trial, treatments T2×V1, T3×V2 and T4×V1 exhibited statistically identical greater number of filled grains (158.13, 151.33 and 149.60) than treatments T1×V2, T1×V2 and T3×V1 (123.27, 123.73 and 120.87).

Number of Unfilled Grains Per Panicle

There was no effect of sowing time on the number of unfilled grains in the farm experiment. But, in station, ultimate number of sterile grains were observed with T3 (39.20) and T4 (45.47) which was statistically greater than T1 (31.40). Identical outcome was seen with the effect of variety on both investigations in case of grain sterility. At farm as well as on station more number of unfilled grains were noticed in V1 (51.91 and 50.60) contrary less was noted by V2 (17.13 and 26.91). Interaction of sowing time and variety demonstrates that, both T1×V1 and T3×V1 treatments generated statistically profuse number of unfilled grains at farm (56.00 and 54.67) and station (57.27 and 53.53). Significantly fewer number of sterile grains were obtained from treatments T1×V2 (13.73) and T2×V1 (15.47) at farm. The treatment, T4×V2 (21.80) also gave little number of unfilled grains at the station trial which was statistically different compared to other treatments.

Thousand Grain Weight

Statistically similar thousand grain weight at on farm was derived from sowing time T1 (24.51 g) and T2 (24.28 g). T3 had the lightest seed weight (23.50 g) and was statistically similar to T4. Variety didn’t influence one thousand seed weight. But, in the on-station trial; planting time and varietal effect didn’t give any significant result. Joint effect at farm revealed heaviest thousand grain weight from T1×V1 (24.91 g) and T2×V2 (24.54 g) treatment combination. The lightest grain weight was visible by T3×V2 (23.20 g) which was statistically similar to T4×V1 (23.80 g), T1×V1 (24.02 g) and T2×V1 (24.12 g). At station, massive thousand grain weight was seen with T4×V1 (24.69 g) treatment and it was statistically similar to T1×V1 (25.90 g) and T3×V1 (24.07 g). Statistically tiny and identical thousand seed weight was marked by T2×V1 (23.33 g), T1×V1 (23.40 g) and T4×V1 (23.45 g).

Duration

Maturity duration of T1 (157.00 days and 154.50 days) was the longest and T3 (152.32 days and 146.72 days) was the shortest at both on farm and stational trial respectively. Highest and lowest duration were statistically different in each location. Here, treatment T2 gave the intermediate duration at farm (154.38 days) and at station (150.48 days). Variety V1 matured earlier than V3 on both locations. At farm maximum duration was 156.92 days and minimum was 152.21 days. In station, it was 153.26 days and 147.88 days respectively. Whole effect of sowing time and variety showed that, combination T1×V1 took the longest days to complete maturity days at both farm (159.33 days) and station (158.00 days). Contrary, shortest days to maturity was observed by T1×V1 and T4×V1, in each location. In farm it was 149.97 days and 152.00 days; and at station, it was 145.43 days and 147.20 days respectively. These results were statistically significant than the other treatment summations.

Grain Yield

Treatment T1 yielded maximum grain yield (7.37 t/ha) in farm and at station (7.31 t/ha). Minimum yield was noticed when planted at T3; which was 5.95 t/ha and 6.28 t/ha at farm and station respectively (Figure 2). Under varietal influence, Binadhan-17 (V1) produced highest yield of 6.77 t/ha and 7.03 t/ha at farm and station respectively; Contrary, this was 6.34 t/ha and 6.66 t/ha for BRRI dhan58 (V2) (Figure 3). Summative effect of sowing time and variety produced a top yield of 7.70 t/ha at farm and 7.41 t/ha at station with combination T1×V1. Contrarily, treatment T3×V1 yielded 5.74 t/ha at farm and 5.94 t/ha at station (Figure 4). The highest and lowest grain yields were statistically significant.

DISCUSSION

Plant height was found to be more when sown at late (T1) compared to earlier planting at T1 and T2. Al-Amin et al. (2019) stated a decrease in plant height with late planting. Sarker et al. (2013) concluded that, aged seedlings produce short plant height than the young seedlings. Variation with the previous findings may have occurred due to weather related factors (temperature, sun shine, relative humidity etc.) during the vegetative growth stage. Height of Binadhan-17 was low and BRRI dhan58 was high on both locations. BINA (2017) reported that, average plant height of Binadhan-17 was between 96 to 98 cm and BRRI (2012) revealed that, plant height range of BRRI dhan58 within 100 to 105 cm. Combined effect exhibited T1×V1 as longest and T2×V2, T3×V1 as shortest height. As discussed above, with the individual effect of sowing time and variety it is

![Figure 2: Influence of planting time on the grain yield of boro rice at Magura.](image-url)
much similar in interaction effect also. Safdar et al. (2008) observed that plant height of different genotype of fine rice was significantly influenced when assessed through the interaction of varieties and sowing dates. Sarkar (2014) explained that, deviation in height occur primely due to varietal genetic character.

In all cases plant height was greater in on-station than on-farm. This was probably due to intensive management practices in station like timely fertilizer application, weeding and also may be due to variation in potassium content of soil of two different locations.

Sowing time, variety and their united effect was non-significant for number of effective tillers per hill. Patel et al. (2019) concluded that, aged seedlings produce fewer tillers due to the reduction of vegetative period and thereby result in poor yield. Karim et al. (2019) alluded that, mean effective tiller/hill of BRRI dhan58 was 12.30 with varietal effect. The present result is different from the earlier findings may be due to less variation in weather during the sowing intervals and it also may have happened due to soil fertility factor(s).

On-farm, planting time and variety didn’t show a role on panicle length; but their interaction revealed that, with BRRI dhan58 (V₂) when sown at 10th December (T₂) it gave lengthiest panicle and while sown on 30th November (T₁); demonstrated shortest panicle length. Conversely, at station longer length of panicle was noticed with late sowing at 20th December (T₃) and shorter with early sowing on 30th November (T₁). Combination of effects figured that, with V₂ when sowed at T₁ and T₂ gave the highest length and when sown at T₃ gave the lowest panicle length. Mean panicle length of BRRI dhan58 was found to be between 24.12 cm to 25.43 cm under different locations (BRRI, 2018). According to BINA (2019b), panicle length of Binadhan-17 was found 22.54 cm to 23.31 cm with varietal effect and with combined effect of planting time and variety it was 22.00 cm to 24.08 cm at different location trials. Variation in panicle length was mainly due to genetic trait and planting time intervals of the varieties.

Days to fifty percent flowering varied due to differences in planting time and variety. In winter (boro season) plant growth and development remains slow for low temperature and sunshine. Therefore, plant requires more days to complete vegetative and ultimately reproductive growth. But, as time advances day length elongates and temperature rise thus, physiological processes is advanced too. Which resulted late planting early flowering (less days) and early planting late flowering (more days). BRRI dhan58 is a short duration variety and beard earlier flowering to complete its life cycle. Chopra et al. (2006) stated that days to fifty percent flowering were remarkably related with planting time. Wani et al. (2016) reported that the days taken to reach flowering and harvest varied significantly among the sowing dates. Binadhan-17’s duration was much alike BRRI dhan29 in boro season. Thus, it’s fifty percent flowering may have took longer to complete (Ghosh et al., 2020).

Number of filled and unfilled spikelets per panicle were greatly dominated by sowing time and varieties. Though, under normal condition rice produces 15-20% sterile grains (BRKB, 2019); but grain filling and sterility is exclusively dependent on temperature; both extreme high or low temperature is detrimental for rice anthesis and pollination. Here ten days...
interval in planting time caused the wide deviation in filled and unfilled number of grains per panicle. Singh and Singh (2000) found that, low temperature at anthesis and spikelet primordial formation adversely affects grain filling. Dawadi and Chaudhary (2013) reported that extreme temperature fluctuation during flower initiation causes more number of sterile spikelets. Hasan et al., (2018) noticed changes in filled number of grains per panicle under various variety and sowing dates. Which is in conformity with the present findings.

Thousand grain weight (TGW) was unchanged with individual sowing time and varietal effect at station but their summative effect showed a variable result. Conversely, at farm combined effects gave a closer result on TGW. Grain weight is mainly a genetic character of the variety which may vary due to weather, soil nutrition factor(s) and stress condition(s). Chowhan et al., (2017) found differences in grain weight at different rice varieties following same treatments. BINA (2019b) reported that, with varietal effect thousand grain weight range is 22.84 g to 23.76 g; with sowing time between January 24 to February 13 mean grain weight was found 23.58 g to 24.49 g and their interaction resulted a range of 22.58 g to 24.07 g in case of Binadhan-17. BRRI (2018) concluded, average thousand grain weight of BRRI dhan58 was 21.44 g to 21.56 g at boro season under various nutrient source treatment. So, the present outcomes are more or less supported by the earlier findings.

Sowing time, varieties and their interaction played a significant role on the growth duration and grain yield of boro rice. It was noted that, within the advancement of time and planting maturity days were reduced both on farm and station but, grain yield increased when planted at 10th December (T4) compared to 30th November (T3) and 20th December (T2) and 20th December can be fruitful for gaining optimal yield of Binadhan-17 at Magura region. As weather conditions may vary, the interaction resulted a range of 22.58 g to 24.07 g in case of Binadhan-17. BRRI (2018) concluded, average thousand grain weight of BRRI dhan58 was 21.44 g to 21.56 g at boro season under various nutrient source treatment. So, the present outcomes are more or less supported by the earlier findings.

CONCLUSION

From the above variation in sowing times. It can be concluded that, sowing at 10th December can be fruitful for gaining optimum yield of Binadhan-17 at Magura region. As weather factor(s) is an important criterion for growth, duration and yield of every crop; this result may alter with differences in weather and agro-ecological zones of Bangladesh. Because of extensive popularity of this variety; farmers are suggested to cultivate this high yielding variety in the boro season instead of aman by adjusting the sowing time as above for getting insect and disease free production with potential yield.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Authors are thankful to Md. Abu Sayeed, ASO of BINA Sub-station, Magura for his toiled effort and sincere assistance throughout the entire research work. The authors also express their gratitude to Mrinal Kumar Shil, ASM Mushfiqur Rahman, staffs and labors of the sub-station for data collection, doing required management practices in the field and relevant works needed in the experiment. We are obliged to the Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture for providing necessary supports to carry out this field trial.

DISCLAIMER

Partial portion of this experimental result was presented (as abstract) in the International Conference on Environmental, Agriculture and Rural Development (EARD-2020). October 17–18, 2020, India.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors do not have any conflict of interests to declare.

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