Heat Accumulation, Nutrient Content and Yield of Wheat (Triticum Aestivum L.) Varieties in Bangladesh

M A K Mian1*, A A Begum2, J Hossain3, M A A Khan3 and M R Karim3

1Principal Scientific Officer, Bangladesh
2Senior Scientific Officer, Bangladesh
3Scientific Officer, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute, Bangladesh

*Corresponding author: M A K Mian, Principal Scientific Officer, Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Wheat is a widely adapted cereal food crop grown in temperate, warm and humid, dry and cool environments Hakim, et al. [1]. The crop is cultivated worldwide Tahir, et al. [2] and as a staple food over 60 counties Nipa, et al. [3] with an increasing demand day by day. In Bangladesh condition, wheat is a second cereal food grain after rice. Wheat cultivation area covers about 330 348 hectares of land with an annual production of 1016811 tones in Bangladesh [4]. Bangladesh has experienced in climate change effect as the global warming. Under climate change situation winter is becoming shorter and temperature is rising Mian, et al. [5]. Generally wheat grows after Taman rice following Taman-Wheat cropping pattern in Bangladesh Mian, et al. [6]. Consequently, high temperature stress at the terminal of growing season usually constrains crop yield potential as the stress coincides with the grain filling period of wheat Tahir, et al. [2]. Temperature is the single most important climatic factor affecting the growth and development of crop plant. It also influences different physiological process in the plant system. High temperature affects phenology, growth and yield of crop Mian, et al. [5]. Due to variation of air temperature, heat accumulation (Growing Degree Day: GDD) in crop plant and phenological development is always changing Mian, et al. [7]. More accumulation of heat unit (GDD) is an important phenomenon of heat tolerant varieties of wheat Mian, et al. [8]. Heat tolerant varieties get long phenological duration for heading (flowering) and physiological maturity. Consequently, more heat unit (GDD) accumulation occurs in longer duration of vegetation phase as well.
as reproductive phase of wheat Mian, et al. [8]. Heading or flowering starts after accumulation of certain amount of heat unit in a specific variety in an ideal environment without any stress. Heat tolerant varieties are more preferable to wheat grower in Bangladesh due to delay harvesting of Taman rice. Boro rice is a major crop and it is competitive to wheat in winter season in Bangladesh. Wheat cultivation requires less cost as compared to boro rice.

The crop also requires less water as compared to boro rice. Thus, wheat cultivation can save underground water use as compared to boro rice cultivation in Bangladesh condition. Being a major source of starch and energy, wheat also provides substantial amounts of protein, minerals, fat, calcium, iron, carotene, vitamin B-1, vitamin B-2 and other phytochemicals which are essential or beneficial for human and animal health [9]. Wheat grain protein concentration is an important determinant of wheat quality for human nutrition but very often overlooked to improve it Mueller, et al. [10]. Nutrient content in wheat varied significantly due to change of environment as the change of sowing dates Pan, et al. [1,11]. Protein content increased with the increase of maturity period of wheat Hossain, et al. [12]. Protein percent (%) in wheat flour increased with the increase of temperature Mueller, et al. [10]. There exists a relationship between nutrient content in wheat with the change of environment Pan, et al. [11]. Grain yield is positively correlated with GDD to heading duration and maturity duration Al-Karaki [8,13]. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) has developed a good number of modern wheat varieties. Research on nutritional status of wheat was done for some earlier developed varieties Hakim, et al. [1,3]. However, there is a little research work regarding heat accumulation and nutrient content of wheat varieties in Bangladesh condition. Therefore, the study was undertaken to observe the heat accumulation and nutrient content of BARI wheat varieties in Bangladesh condition.

Materials and Method

The experiment was conducted at Regional Agricultural Research Station, Ishwardi, Pabna (Latitude 24.16º N and Longitude 89.45º E) during two consecutive years of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 in Bangladesh. Twelve BARI wheat varieties viz., BARI Gom-21, BARI Gom-23, BARI Gom-24, BARI Gom-25, BARI Gom-26, BARI Gom-27, BARI Gom-28, BARI Gom-29, BARI Gom-30, BARI Gom-31, BARI Gom-32 and BARI Gom-33 were selected as treatment. The experiment was conducted in a RCB design with 4 replications. Unit plot size was 6m × 5m. Crop was sown in 20 November in both the year of 2016 and 2017. Seeding was done in continuous line maintaining 20 cm line to line distance and 4-5 cm depth using seed rare of 120 kg/ha. Nutrients were applied @ 160-35-90-20-3-1.5 kg/ha of N-P-K-S-Zn-B [14-18]. All nutrients including 2/3 of N were applied at final land preparation and the rest 1/3 N was top dressed at CRI stage. Three irrigation was done at 20, 50 and 80 Days After Sowing (DAS). Different varieties were harvested at different dates on the basis of physiological maturity. Heading duration (first flowering time) was recorded. Data on yield components and yield were recorded. Nutrients concentration in grain were determined following the standard laboratory procedures (N by Micro Kjeldahl method, P by modified Olsen method, K by flame photometer from digest, S by turbid metric method, B by CaCl₂ extraction method; Zn, Ca and Fe by atomic absorption spectrophotometer). Protein content was calculated from laboratory analyzed N concentration in grain. Protein content and Growing Degree Day (GDD) were computed using the following formulae.

$$\text{Protein content (\%)} = \frac{\text{N\%} \times 6.25}{\text{Where}}$$

$$\text{GDD} = \frac{\text{Maximum Temperature + Minimum Temperature} - \text{Base Temperature}}{2}$$

Where

- Base Temperature for wheat is 5ºC.
- Heat Use Efficiency (HUE) and Phenothermal index (PTI) were calculated after Akhter et al. [19] as follows.

Heat use efficiency \( (\text{HUE}) = \frac{\text{Grain Yield (kg/ha)}}{\text{GDD}} \)

Phenothermal index \( (\text{PTI}) = \frac{\text{GDD}}{\text{Growing duration (day)}} \)

There was no significant difference from year to year about the studied parameters of wheat. Hence, the paper has been written with the pooled values of the parameters.

Results and Discussion

Phenological Duration and Heat Accumulation

Heading duration varied significantly among the varieties of wheat (Table 1). Longer heading duration (67 day) was noticed in BARI Gom-33 followed by BARI Gom-21 (66 day), BARI Gom-23 (65 day), BARI Gom-27 (65 day) and BARI Gom-31 (65 day) while the shorter duration was found in BARI Gom-25 (61 day) and BARI Gom-30 (62 day) (Table 1). Variation of heading duration was also observed in different genotypes of wheat [15]. Maturity duration significantly varied to different varieties requiring the highest value for BARI Gom-33 (115 day) followed by BARI Gom-21 (114 day) and BARI Gom-23 (114 day) but the lowest (110 day) value was obtained for BARI Gom-25, BARI Gom-28 and BARI Gom-30 (110 day). Variation of maturity duration occurred due to genetical inheritance and it’s interaction with environment specially temperature. Similar results also have been reported by other investigators Mian, et al. [8,15,16]. Significant variation of Growing Degree Day (GDD) for heading was observed among the varieties showing the highest value in BARI Gom-33 (1248) followed by BARI Gom-21 (1229), BARI Gom-23 (1210) and BARI Gom-31 (1210) and giving the lowest value in BARI Gom-25 (1134) and BARI Gom-30 (1153) (Table 1). More heat accumulation (GDD)
occurred in BARI Gom-33 (1248), BARI Gom-21 (1229), BARI Gom-23 (1210) and BARI Gom-31 (1210) due to longer duration of heading as compared to other varieties (Table 1). The GDD for maturity noticed significant variation among the varieties (Table 1). The highest GDD was found in BARI Gom-33 (1913) followed by BARI Gom-21 (1884) and BARI Gom-23 (1884) while giving the lower value (1768) in BARI Gom-25, BARI Gom-28 and BARI Gom-30 (Table 1). Variation of heat accumulation occurred among the varieties due to variation of duration of physiological maturity. Longer physiological maturity duration (day) enhanced to more heat accumulation (GDD) in wheat. Similar results also have been described by other investigators Kumar [17,18]. The GDD might be varied or reduced in a variety due to some stress condition when the crop got forced maturity receiving shorter physiological maturity period. The results are in agreement with the observation of Kumar [17], and Mian, et al. [8].

**Table 1:** Phenological duration, heat accumulation (GDD) and protein content of wheat varieties (Pooled values of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018).

| Variety       | Heading Duration (day) | Maturity duration (day) | GDD for Heading | GDD for Maturity | HUE (kg/ha/GDD) | PTI(GDD/day) | Protein Content (%) |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| BARI Gom-21   | 66                     | 114                     | 1229            | 1884            | 2.58            | 16.53        | 13.69               |
| BARI Gom-23   | 65                     | 114                     | 1210            | 1884            | 2.56            | 16.53        | 13.63               |
| BARI Gom-24   | 64                     | 112                     | 1191            | 1826            | 2.69            | 16.3         | 11.56               |
| BARI Gom-25   | 61                     | 110                     | 1134            | 1768            | 2.69            | 16.07        | 13.5                |
| BARI Gom-26   | 63                     | 112                     | 1172            | 1826            | 2.95            | 16.3         | 13.13               |
| BARI Gom-27   | 65                     | 112                     | 1210            | 1826            | 2.89            | 16.3         | 11.75               |
| BARI Gom-28   | 60                     | 110                     | 1115            | 1768            | 3.03            | 16.07        | 12.25               |
| BARI Gom-29   | 64                     | 112                     | 1191            | 1826            | 2.94            | 16.3         | 12.94               |
| BARI Gom-30   | 62                     | 110                     | 1153            | 1768            | 3.09            | 16.07        | 14.75               |
| BARI Gom-31   | 65                     | 111                     | 1210            | 1797            | 2.77            | 16.19        | 12.63               |
| BARI Gom-32   | 63                     | 108                     | 1172            | 1710            | 2.93            | 15.83        | 12.63               |
| BARI Gom-33   | 67                     | 115                     | 1248            | 1913            | 2.71            | 16.63        | 13.69               |
| LSD [p<0.05]  | 1.91                   | 3.73                    | 22              | 41              | 0.13            | 0.25         | 0.41                |
| CV(%)         | 2.07                   | 2.31                    | 1.27            | 1.43            | 3.22            | 1.07         | 2.35                |

Note: HUE: Heat use efficiency, PTI: Phenothermal index.

**Protein Content**

Protein content was found significantly different among the varieties (Table 1). Protein content was calculated the highest in BARI Gom-30 (14.75%) also showing higher values (13.13-13.69%) in BARI Gom-21, BARI Gom-23, BARI Gom-25, BARI Gom-26 and BARI Gom-33 whereas the lowest value (11.75%) was in BARI Gom-27 (Table 1). Higher protein content occurred due to higher nitrogen (N %) concentration in the grain of wheat varieties (Table 2). Nitrogen concentration in grain varied due to variation of nitrogen uptake efficiency since it was a varietal character. Nitrogen and protein content among the wheat varieties might also be varied due to interaction of varieties and environmental factors Pan, et al. [1,11]. Variation of protein content in different wheat varieties also has been reported by other investigators Hakim, et al. [1,3].

**Nutrient Content**

Concentration of N, P, K, S and Zn was found variation among the varieties (Table 2). Nitrogen concentration was found higher (>2.02%) in all varieties except BARI Gom-24, BARI Gom-27, BARI Gom-28 while the highest value was found in BARI Gom-30 (2.36%) (Table 2). Concentration of P noticed higher value (>0.10%) in all varieties except in BARI Gom-21, BARI Gom-23, BARI Gom-24 while the highest value was observed in BARI Gom-27 (0.16%). Concentration of K was found the highest in BARI Gom-33 (0.54%) followed by BARI Gom-32 (0.51%) but the lowest in BARI Gom-30 (0.32%) while other varieties gave intermediate values (0.40-0.47%) (Table 2). The S concentration was observed the highest in BARI Gom-33 (0.37%) followed by BARI Gom-31 (0.31%) while other varieties showed closer values ranged 0.22 -0.29% (Table 2).
Concentration of Zn was found higher (38 ppm) in BARI Gom-25, BARI Gom-26 followed by BARI Gom-31 (35 ppm) and the lowest in BARI Gom-21 (31 ppm) (Table 2). These nutrient concentration was also found variation in wheat varieties by Nipa et al. [3]. Concentration of Ca, Fe, Na and B was found variation among the varieties (Table 3). Concentration of Ca was found the highest (0.67%) in BARI Gom-31 and BARI Gom-33 followed by BARI Gom-29 (0.65%) while giving the lowest value in BARI Gom-24 (0.51%) (Table 3). Concentration of Fe was obtained the highest (123-126 ppm) in BARI Gom-25 and BARI Gom-26 but other varieties gave lower values (<96 ppm) while the lowest value was found in BARI Gom-24 (56 ppm) (Table 3). Concentration of Na was obtained the highest (0.15%) in BARI Gom-27 followed by BARI Gom-25 (0.14%) and BARI Gom-28 (0.14%) but the lowest value was found in BARI Gom-30 (0.09%) (Table 3). Concentration of B showed significant variation among the varieties giving higher values (6.03-7.39 ppm) in most of the varieties except BARI Gom-21 (5.12 ppm) and BARI Gom-25 (5.32 ppm) (Table 3). Variation of nutrient concentration in different genotypes of wheat also has been reported by other investigators Hakim, et al. [1,3].

**Table 2:** Concentration of N, P, K, S and Zn in wheat varieties (Pooled values of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018).

| Variety    | N (%) | P (%) | K (%) | S (%) | Zn (ppm) |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| BARI Gom-21 | 2.19  | 0.08  | 0.41  | 0.29  | 31       |
| BARI Gom-23 | 2.18  | 0.06  | 0.4   | 0.24  | 32       |
| BARI Gom-24 | 1.85  | 0.03  | 0.4   | 0.24  | 33       |
| BARI Gom-25 | 2.16  | 0.11  | 0.41  | 0.26  | 38       |
| BARI Gom-26 | 2.1   | 0.12  | 0.45  | 0.24  | 38       |
| BARI Gom-27 | 1.88  | 0.16  | 0.46  | 0.26  | 26       |
| BARI Gom-28 | 1.96  | 0.1   | 0.45  | 0.22  | 34       |
| BARI Gom-29 | 2.07  | 0.14  | 0.47  | 0.29  | 32       |
| BARI Gom-30 | 2.36  | 0.13  | 0.32  | 0.26  | 32       |
| BARI Gom-31 | 2.02  | 0.14  | 0.4   | 0.31  | 35       |
| BARI Gom-32 | 2.02  | 0.14  | 0.51  | 0.28  | 32       |
| BARI Gom-33 | 2.19  | 0.13  | 0.54  | 0.37  | 33       |
| LSD (0.05) | 0.0376| 0.0018| 0.0096| 0.0069| 0.97     |
| CV (%)     | 1.23  | 1.09  | 1.52  | 1.77  | 2.04     |

**Table 3:** Concentration of Ca, Fe, Na and B in wheat varieties (Pooled values of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018).

| Variety    | Ca (%) | Fe (ppm) | Na (%) | B (ppm) |
|------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| BARI Gom-21 | 0.57  | 75       | 0.14   | 5.12    |
| BARI Gom-23 | 0.6   | 85       | 0.13   | 7.24    |

**Yield Component and Yield**

Spikes/m² was significantly the highest in BARI Gom-30 (389/m²) which was identical with those in BARI Gom-23 (359/m²), BARI Gom-26 (369/m²), BARI Gom-28 (360/m²) and BARI Gom-33 (363/m²) while the lowest in BARI Gom-24 (327/m²) (Table 4). Variation of spikes/m² among the genotypes also has been reported by [20]. Grains/spike showed significant variation among the varieties producing the highest values (48-50) in BARI Gom-24, BARI Gom-27, BARI Gom-30, BARI Gom-32 and BARI Gom-33 but the lowest (36) value in BARI Gom-23 (Table 4). Weight of 1000-grain was found significantly the highest (44-46 g) in BARI Gom-24, BARI Gom-26 and BARI Gom-31 but the lowest (36 g) in BARI Gom-27 (Table 4). Similar results also have been reported by [20]. Significantly the highest grain yield (5.01-5.47 t/ha) was obtained from BARI Gom-26, BARI Gom-27, BARI Gom-28, BARI Gom-29, BARI Gom-30, BARI Gom-32 and BARI Gom-33 which were identical to each other while the lowest grain yield (4.75-4.98 t/ha) was observed in rest of the varieties (Table 4). The highest yield was mainly contributed by the cumulative effects of spikes/m², grains/spike and 1000-grain weight. Yield potentially depends on genetical make-up of the various but yield potentiality expression occurred by its interaction with the environment. The results are in agreement with the findings of Mian et al. [8] and [20]. Straw yield was found the highest (6.80-7.21 t/ha) in all the varieties except BARI Gom-21, BARI Gom-24 and BARI Gom-25 where straw yield ranged 6.57-6.61 t/ha (Table 4). Significant variation of harvest index (HI%) was noticed among the varieties exhibiting the higher values (43.19-43.77) in later developed varieties (BARI Gom-28, BARI Gom-29, BARI Gom-30, BARI Gom-31, BARI Gom-32 and BARI Gom-33) than those of earlier developed varieties of wheat. Variation of harvest index mainly depends on dry matter partitioning into the grain during grain growth period. Similar results also have been reported by Mian [21].
Table 4: Spikes/m², grains/spike, 1000-grain weight, grain yield, straw yield and harvest index (HI) of wheat varieties (Pooled value of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018).

| Variety    | Spikes/m² (no.) | Grains/Spike (no.) | 1000-Grain Weight (g) | Grain Yield (t/ha) | Straw Yield (t/ha) | HI (%)  |
|------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| BARI Gom-21 | 345             | 39                 | 42                    | 4.87              | 6.61              | 42.13  |
| BARI Gom-23 | 359             | 36                 | 40                    | 4.82              | 6.86              | 41.65  |
| BARI Gom-24 | 327             | 48                 | 44                    | 4.91              | 6.57              | 42.47  |
| BARI Gom-25 | 337             | 45                 | 42                    | 4.75              | 6.61              | 41.82  |
| BARI Gom-26 | 369             | 47                 | 46                    | 5.39              | 7.18              | 42.69  |
| BARI Gom-27 | 357             | 48                 | 36                    | 5.28              | 7.15              | 42.57  |
| BARI Gom-28 | 360             | 47                 | 40                    | 5.35              | 7.04              | 43.19  |
| BARI Gom-29 | 358             | 46                 | 40                    | 5.37              | 7.05              | 43.25  |
| BARI Gom-30 | 389             | 49                 | 42                    | 5.47              | 7.21              | 43.77  |
| BARI Gom-31 | 349             | 45                 | 46                    | 4.98              | 6.81              | 43.66  |
| BARI Gom-32 | 358             | 50                 | 41                    | 5.01              | 7.11              | 43.21  |
| BARI Gom-33 | 363             | 49                 | 41                    | 5.19              | 6.8               | 43.28  |
| LSD (0.05)  | 29.72           | 2.81               | 3.08                  | 0.37              | 0.47              | 0.88   |
| CV(%)       | 5.77            | 4.25               | 5.12                  | 5.11              | 6.29              | 1.42   |

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