**INTRODUCTION**

Wheat (Triticumaestivum L.) has been playing an important role iin devolepment of civilization since immorial time and is the serial of choice in many countries of the world.it is a chief source of food for a great deal of population and is known as ing of cereals.It is staple food for the people of Pakistan and meats the major dietry requirements and supplies about 73% of calories and protein of average diet.A decrease in wheat production severely affect economy of the country and increase the miseries of the inhibitants (IIyas et al., 2006).Beside its tremendous significance and average yield is far below than developed countries (FAO,2010),although limiting facter include delayed sowing,high weed infestation and water shortage at critical growth stages and imbalance and non-judicious fertalizer use ­(Khan et al., 2010)

Abitic stress like deficient for crop growth and development might influence the quantity and quality of seed (Younasi and Moradi, 2009).Water stress reduce crop yield and hence a considerable importance for agriculture research (Zhang et al., 2008).Crop adopted to stresses modify its metabolic and morphological processes in response to water stress (Tohidi-Moghadam et al., 2009).Water stress during grain formation stage interferes development and hence result poor seed formation (Cruz-Aguado et al.,2000).The reduction in seed size is mainly due to reduction grain filling period compared to inhibition of seed growth rate (Younasi and Moradi,2009).ater stress decrease dry matter production and grain yield and yield related traits and phonological traits(Ramirez et al.,2006.(Pazouki -2000)reported high grain yield with shortening irrigation interval and vice versa.Thus,it is very important to determine critical stages of wheat crop against drought stresses.

Physiological proceses like photosynthesis,cell turgidity and cells growth are substainly influenced by water stresses (Tahir et al.,2007).photosynthesis decrease (Huxet et al., 1997) under dought stress conditions.High electron leakage in photosynthetic and respiratory processes in drought stress induced oxidative stress in the plant cell.Enhance of the reactive oxygen species(ROS) generations takes place(Tauhedi-monghadam et al., 2009).(Gumasekara et al., 2006) in flower formation and pod intiation.Supplimental irrigation applied at grain filling stage increased the grain yield(Wang et al., 2005).(Hang et al.,2008)indicated that irrigation during stem elongation increased grain yield in non irrigating conditions.(Gutteri et al., 2001) also evaluated the determental effect of water stress on grain yield by reducing kernel growth rate,whereas (Altenbach et al., 2003) reported reduced grain size and yield by shortening of grain filling stage.

Humic acid is orgainic fertalizer comprised of essential nutrients involving in increasing in fertility of soil and availability of nutrients hence increases crop growth and yield by mitigating water stress condition (Tufencki et al ., 2006).Humic acid consist of 51 to 57% Carbon,4 to 6%Nitrogen,and 0.1 to 2%P that might inhances crop growth and production through its addition to crop (Sharif et al.,2002).Humic substance have considerable impact on growth and devolpment of crop plants roots.Application of humic acid to soil inhanced root growth and devolpment (Koopal et al.,2005).The application of humic acid due to its orgainic nature may increase orgainic matter yield as compared to control (Delfineet et al.,2005).Its also improve nitrogen us efficiency and enhances shoot and root growth of crop by improving oil physic-chemical traits i.e.water holding capacity,PH and thermal insulation(schnitzer,2001).It also fixes macro and micro nutrients,enzyme activation and inhibition variation in membrane permeability ultimately enhance crop growth and yield and protein synthesis (Steveson,2009).