

Response of Rabi Maize to Different Methods of Irrigation and Fertigation

V. Ramulu¹, M. Devender Reddy² and M. Umadevi³

^{1and3}Water Technology Centre, Professor Jayashankar Telangana

Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 500030, India

²M.S. Swaminathan School of Agriculture, Centurion University of Technology and Management, Paralakhemundi, Odisha -761211, India

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted on maize for three cropping seasons during rabi 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in strip plot design with 3 replications at Water Technology Centre farm, College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad to determine the best irrigation scheduling and fertilizer level through drip fertigation to optimize maize grain yield and water productivity. The treatment consisted of four irrigation methods and schedules as main treatments (surface furrow irrigation at 1.0 IW/CPE, drip irrigation at 0.7, 1.0 and 1.2 Epan and three fertigation levels (150, 100 and 75% NPK Recommended Dose of Fertilizer (RDF)) as sub treatments. The results showed that increasing the irrigation water quantity and the fertilizer level (NPK) increased the maize grain yield. The highest and the lowest grain yield were obtained under the drip fertigation scheduled at 1.2 and of 0.7 Epan, respectively. The fertilizer application with 150% RDF (NPK) resulted in higher grain yield than the lower doses of NPK (75% and 100% RDF). Application of 150% RDF (NPK) and drip fertigation at 0.7 Epan gave the highest water productivity (0.78, 0.91 and 1.05; 0.76, 1.01 and 1.13 kg m⁻³ in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively) closely followed by drip fertigation at 1.0 Epan (0.73, 0.78 and 0.97 kg m⁻³ in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively). Drip fertigation regime at 1.0 Epan saved on an average of 22% of the water as compared to the control surface ridge and furrow irrigation (1.0 IW/CPE). From three years experimentation, it can be advocated for maize crop under semi arid conditions to irrigate crop at 1.0 IW/CPE through drip under limited water available conditions.

KEY WORDS: MAIZE YIELD, RIDGE AND FURROW IRRIGATION, DRIP FERTIGATION, WATER PRODUCTIVITY.

INTRODUCTION

Maize is grown in *khariif* (June to October) under rain fed and also under supplemental irrigation and in *rabi* (November to March) under irrigated conditions. The

maize crop is irrigated with furrow or check basin where the irrigation efficiency seldom exceeds 50%. Being most exhaustive crop, maize extracts more nutrients and also responds well to the irrigation as it's one of the crops with higher yield potential. Since water and nutrients are the critical inputs for agriculture, their better management and effective utilization is very much essential for successful crop production and is also a serious challenge to future food security and environmental sustainability (Hanumanth et al., 2016 Shruithi et al., 2018).

Fertigation along with drip irrigation has gained importance in present day crop production as water is a limiting factor and major source for crop production. In India, the irrigation efficiency does not exceed 40%. Due to water scarcity, the available water resources are

Article Information:

Corresponding author email: metukudevenender@gmail.com

Received 14/10/2020 Accepted after revision 10/12/2020

P-ISSN: 0974-6455 E-ISSN: 2321-4007

Thomson Reuters ISI Clarivate Analytics

Web of Science ESCI Indexed Journal

Identifiers & Pagination:

Vol 13(4) E-Pub 31st Dec 2020 Pp- 2181-2186

This is an open access article under Creative Commons

License Attribution International (CC-BY 4.0)

Published by Society for Science & Nature India

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21786/bbrc/13.4/83>

to be effectively utilized through adoption of water saving technologies. Under such situations, increase in water productivity has greater role. It has been observed that the productivity of maize increases with increase in fertilization (Reddy et al., 1980) without considerable increase in water consumption. This results in higher productivity of water.

Supply of nutrients to the crop at the time of maximum requirement is important. Supplying nutrients to the crop during growth period continuously helps in improving the efficiency and productivity of water and nutrients. The supply of nutrients in small quantity continuously at the root zone is possible through drip system of irrigation. With drip fertigation the nutrient application efficiency can be increased up to 90% (Dioudis et al., 2003; Payaro et al., 2006 Hanumanth et al., 2016). Further, it is very important to consider how much fertilizer to be given and when to give the fertigation and also the crop stage and its nutrient demand, thereby one can achieve higher water and nutrient efficiency in addition to higher yield and economic returns.

The traditionally grown maize crop is fertilized with NPK in the form of urea, SSP/DAP and MOP. While the entire P and one third of N and half the dose of K are applied as basal, the remaining N is applied in 2 equal splits at knee high stage and flowering and rest of the K is applied at flowering. However, these fertilizers are not efficient to be made through drip irrigation. Better availability of nutrient with water soluble fertilizers result in higher growth attributes at fertigation levels of 50 and 75% RDF through drip over 100% RDF through soil. Similar results were found by Kumar and Pandian (2010) and Muthukrishnan et al., (2011).

The recent research findings have also revealed an increased crop yield and fertilizer use efficiency with fertigation supplied with water soluble NPK fertilizers (El-Hendawy et al., 2008, Hanumanth et al., 2016 Shruthi et al., 2018). Keeping in view of the above, a trial was conducted to evaluate the performance of *rabi* maize at different irrigation and fertigation levels with conventional and water soluble fertilizers to know yield performance and water productivity of *rabi* maize in semiarid regions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment was conducted at Water Technology Centre Farm, Agriculture College, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad during *rabi* seasons of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The soil was sandy clay loam in texture with pH of 8.19, E.C of 0.57 dS m⁻¹ along with a field capacity of 14.82 %. The fertility status of experimental site was low in nitrogen (242 kg ha⁻¹), medium in phosphorus (37 kg ha⁻¹) and high in potassium (526 kg ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out in strip plot design with three replications. The four main treatments consisted of combination of irrigation methods and schedules viz. surface ridge and furrow irrigation at 1.0 IW/CPE, surface drip fertigation

at 1.2, 1.0 and 0.75 Epan and three sub-treatments viz. fertilizer doses (150, 100 and 75% of recommended NPK). The maize hybrid DEKALAB super 900M was sown on 3rd, 5th and 3rd November in *rabi* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively on flat bed in paired row (40/80 cm) under surface drip irrigation and in ridges and furrows under conventional method of irrigation.

The drip system was laid out at 120 cm lateral spacing and 40 cm between dripper spacing with discharge rate of 2lph. In all the treatment combinations a spacing of 60 cm x 20 cm was adopted. The recommended fertilizer level of (120-60-50 kg NPK ha⁻¹) was applied through conventional straight fertilizers in conventional irrigation. In drip irrigation treatments, the fertilizers viz. water soluble fertilizers 19-19-19 (NPK), Mono Ammonium Phosphate (12-61-0 NPK) and KNO₃ (13-0-46 NPK) were used as fertigation at 8 days interval from 12 to 80 DAS. Irrigations were scheduled as per the treatments by taking decennial average evaporation data obtained from Agro-Climatic Research Centre, Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. Irrigation was scheduled at 3 days interval in drip and 6 to 8 days interval in ridge and furrow method of irrigation.

The recommended agronomic practices and plant protection measures were adopted as and when required. Irrigation water was scheduled to each treated plot at a pre-determined pan evaporation replenishment factor after adjusting the effective precipitation received (CropWat) and the amount of water discharged was measured through water meter attached to the irrigation system control unit. The water productivity (kg m⁻³ of water) was calculated by following equation. $WP = Y / WA (IR+ER)$ Where, Y = Grain yield (kg ha⁻¹); WA (total water used in m³) = IR (irrigation) + ER (effective rainfall). The data on yield and water consumed in the experiment were recorded and the grain yield was analyzed statistically and where ever the treatment differences were found significant (F test), the critical difference was calculated at 5% probability.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Grain Yield: In all the years of study, the irrigation regimes did not influenced the maize grain yield significantly except during *rabi* 2008-09. Whereas, the fertilizer levels significantly influenced the grain yield in all the years of study and interaction effect between irrigation regimes and fertilizer levels studied were found significant only during *rabi* 2008-09. During *rabi* 2008-09 drip fertigation at 1.2 Epan has resulted higher grain yield (5.58 t ha⁻¹) over rest of the irrigation regimes and it recorded 20 % higher grain yield over ridge and furrow method of irrigation (4.64 t ha⁻¹). Significantly lowest grain yield was noticed with drip fertigation scheduled at 0.7 Epan (3.68 t ha⁻¹). With respect to fertilizer doses, with increase in recommended fertilizer dose (RDF) from 75 to 100 and 150 % increased the grain yield significantly and the maximum grain yield (5.56 t ha⁻¹) was recorded at 150 % RDF. Higher grain yield (5.97 t ha⁻¹) was realized

with drip fertigation at 1.0 Epan and with 150 % RDF and differed significantly over all other irrigation regimes and fertilizer doses (Table 1 and 2 and Fig 1).

may be due to the leaching of nutrients away from the root zone as a result of the increasing amount of the irrigation water applied under the conventional ridge and furrow irrigation, which produced low yield, on the hand, the treatment at 0.7 Epan resulted in the lowest

grain yield and exhibited a 20.0 % decrease in the grain yield compared to the conventional surface ridge and furrow irrigation. This means that the growth of plants might have stressed under the treatment at 0.7 Epan due to insufficient water supply. The higher grain yield obtained at 1.0 Epan with 150 % RDF of water soluble fertigation might be due to increased nutrient dynamics in the root zone and in plants under drip fertigation as documented by Mmolawa and Or (2000).

Table 1. Maize grain yield ($t\ ha^{-1}$) as influenced by irrigation regimes and fertigation levels

Treatments Irrigation regimes	Fertilizer dose 75% RDF	100%RDF	150 %RDF	Mean
	Rabi 2008-09			
Ridges and furrow method at 1.0 IW/CPE	3.42	4.95	5.56	4.64
Fertigation at 1.2 Epan	4.36	5.82	6.55	5.58
Fertigation at 1.0 Epan	3.92	5.31	5.97	5.07
Fertigation at 0.7 Epan	3.20	3.69	4.16	3.68
Mean	3.73	4.94	5.56	
CD (5%) for irrigations	0.21			
CD (5%) for fertilizers	0.26			
CD at 5% Irrigation X fertigation	0.34			
CD (5%) for fertigation for same level of irrigation	0.59			
	Rabi 2009-10			
Ridges and furrow method	4.58	5.21	7.50	5.76
Fertigation at 1.2 Epan	5.00	6.04	6.46	5.83
Fertigation at 1.0 Epan	2.71	7.08	7.70	5.83
Fertigation at 0.7 Epan	4.38	5.21	6.67	5.42
Mean	4.18	5.89	7.08	
CD (5%) for irrigations	NS			
CD (5%) for fertilizers	0.80			
CD at 5% Irrigation X fertigation	N.S.			
CD (5%) for fertigation for same level of irrigation	NS			
	Rabi 2010-11			
Ridges and furrow method at 1.0 IW/CPE	3.75	3.90	4.68	4.11
Fertigation at 1.2 Epan	3.60	4.28	4.90	4.26
Fertigation at 1.0 Epan	2.55	4.08	5.17	3.93
Fertigation at 0.7 Epan	2.47	3.85	4.71	3.68
Mean	3.09	4.03	4.86	
CD (5%) for irrigations	NS			
CD (5%) for fertilizers	0.69			
CD at 5% Irrigation X fertigation	NS			
CD (5%) for fertigation for same level of irrigation	NS			

Table 2. Influence of irrigation methods and schedules on water productivity of maize

Treatments	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Water consumed (mm)			Total volume (m3 ha ⁻¹)	Water productivity (kg m ⁻³)
		Irrigation	Rainfall	Total depth (mm)		
	Rabi 2008-09					
Ridges and Furrow method at 1.0 IW/CPE	4.64	840	12.6	852.6	8526	0.54
Fertigation at 1.2 E pan	5.58	807	12.6	820.2	8202	0.68
Fertigation at 1.0 E pan	5.07	673	12.6	685.6	6856	0.73
Fertigation at 0.7 E pan	3.68	471	12.6	483.7	4837	0.76
Mean water consumed					7105	
	Rabi 2009-10					
Ridges and Furrow method	5.76	900	45	945	9450	0.61
Fertigation at 1.2 E pan	5.83	840	45	885	8850	0.66
Fertigation at 1.0 E pan	5.83	700	45	745	7450	0.78
Fertigation at 0.7 E pan	5.42	490	45	535	5350	1.01
Mean water consumed					7775	
	Rabi 2010-11					
Ridges and Furrow method	4.11	510	41	551	5510	0.74
Fertigation at 1.2 E pan	4.26	420	41	461	4610	0.92
Fertigation at 1.0 E pan	3.93	365	41	402	4020	0.97
Fertigation at 0.7 E pan	3.68	285	41	326	3260	1.13
Mean water consumed					4350	

Table 3. Influence of fertigation levels on water productivity of maize

Fertigation levels, % Recommended fertilizer dose	Grain yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Mean water consumed (m3 ha ⁻¹)	Water productivity (kg m ⁻³)
	Rabi 2008-09		
75	3730	7105	0.53
100	4940	7105	0.70
150	5560	7105	0.78
	Rabi 2009-10		
75	4180	7775	0.54
100	5890	7775	0.76
150	7080	7775	0.91
	Rabi 2010-11		
75	3090	4350	0.71
100	4030	4350	0.92
150	4860	4350	1.05

During *rabi* 2009-10, increase in fertigation levels from 75 % RDF to 100 and 150 % RDF has significantly influenced the maize grain yield. The highest grain yield (7.08 t ha⁻¹) recorded with 150 % RDF and differed significantly with rest of fertilizer doses. Similarly, during *rabi* 2010-11 also increase in fertigation levels from 75 % RDF to 100 and 150 % RDF has significantly influenced the maize grain yield. Fertigation with 150 % RDF recorded highest grain yield (4.86 t ha⁻¹) closely followed by 100 % RDF (4.03 t ha⁻¹). This may be due to the leaching of nutrients away from the root zone

as a result of the increasing amount of the irrigation water applied under the conventional irrigation, which produced low yield, as shown in Table 4.

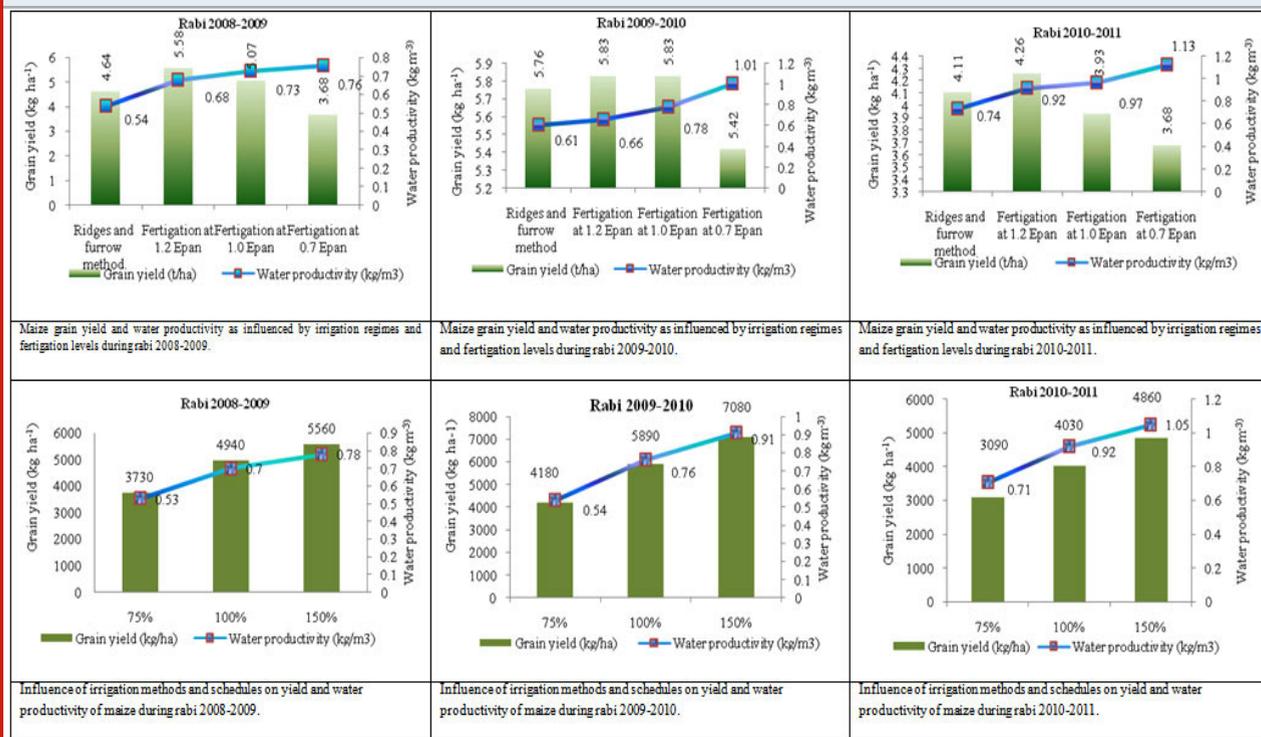
Meanwhile, the treatment at 0.6 Etc resulted in the lowest grain yield and exhibited a 46.4% decrement in the grain yield, compared to the control treatment. This means that the grown plants may be stressed under the treatment at 0.6 Etc due to insufficient water supply. The better growth of maize under drip might be attributed to better moisture availability, soil aeration and also

crop did not experience stress during the crop growth period at 1.0 Epan irrigation schedule. This ultimately reflected better physiological activity in plant and there by increased plant height and dry matter production in turn higher grain yield. Similar findings were reported by Tulu (1998).

Water Use: The total consumptive water use of maize in different irrigation regimes scheduled varied from 483 – 852, 535 – 945 and 326 – 551 mm in 2008-09,

2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. During *rabi* 2010-11, it was relatively warm and dry there by the actual crop evapotranspiration demand is more than the decennial average resulting lower yields as consequence of mild stress. In all the years of study the lowest total consumptive water use was associated with 0.7 Epan drip irrigation regime closely followed by drip irrigation at 1.0 Epan (Table 2). Drip fertigation regime at 1.0 Epan saved an average of 22 % of the water consumed compared to the control surface ridge and furrow irrigation (1.0 IW/CPE).

Figure 1: Pooled grain yield and water productivity as influenced by irrigation and fertilizer levels



Highest water productivity (0.76, 1.01 and 1.13 kg m⁻³ in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively) was observed with drip fertigation at 0.7 E pan among the irrigation regimes (Table 2) which was closely followed by drip fertigation at 1.0 E pan. Among the fertilizer doses tested application of 150 % RDF of NPK (0.78, 0.91 and 1.05 kg m⁻³ in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively) resulted higher water productivity (Table 3 and Fig 1). Similar results were obtained by Zwart and Bastiaansen (2004), who reported water productivity values of 1.1-2.7 kg m⁻³ for maize crop. These finding indicate that it is essential to employ appropriate irrigation method for applying required amount of irrigation water and the fertilizers through the irrigation water under the drip irrigation system.

CONCLUSION

Irrigation scheduling under the drip fertigation is more efficient than the conventional surface ridge and furrow irrigation in maize crop in the sandy clay loam soil. For realizing optimum grain yields and the water

productivity, it is recommended to irrigate the maize crop at 1.0 Epan for every 3 days and applying the recommended fertilizer dose of 150 % NPK through drip fertigation in semi arid conditions.

REFERENCES

Dioudis, P. (2003). In: Proc. Of the 9th Pan-Hellenic Conference of Greek Hydrotecgnic Union, 2 – 5 April, Thessalonica, pp.167-174.

El-Hendawy, S.E., Hokam, E.M. and Schmidhalter, U. (2008) Drip irrigation frequency: the effects and their interaction with nitrogen fertilization on sandy soil water distribution, maize yield and water use efficiency under Egyptian conditions. *J. Agronomy & Crop Sci.* 194: 180 - 192.

Hanumanth, M. H., Angadi, S. S. and Patil, R. H. (2016) Water and nutrient use efficiencies in agriculture and the role of cereals- A review. *J. Farm Sci.* 29 (3): 299-306.

Kumar S, T. and Pandian, B. J. (2010) Effect Fertigation

- frequencies and levels on growth and yield of maize. *Madras Agric.J.* 97(7-9): 245-248.
- Mmolawa , K.B. and Or, D. (2000). Root zone dynamics under drip irrigation, a review. *Plant and Soil.* 222:163-190.
- Muthurakrishnan, P. and Anitta Fanish, S. (2011) Influence of drip Fertigation on yield water saving and WUE in maize. *Madras agric. J.* 98(7-9): 243-247.
- Payero, J. O., Melvin, S.R., Irmak, S. and Tarkalson, D. (2006) Yield response of corn to deficit irrigation in semi-arid climate. *Agricultural Water Management.* 84: 101-112.
- Raina, J. N., Sharma, T. and Suman, S. (2011) Effect of drip fertigation with different fertilizers on nutrient distribution in soil, leaf nutrient content and yield of apricot (*Prunus aremeniaca L.*). *J. Indian Soc. Soil Sci.* 59: 268-277.
- Reddy, M.D., Murthy, I.K., Reddy, K.A. and Chari, A.V. (1980) Consumptive use and daily evapotranspiration of corn under different levels of nitrogen and moisture regimes. *Plant and Soil* 56: 143-148.
- Shruthi, M.K., Sheshadri, T. and Yogananda, S.B. (2018) Performance of Hybrid Maize as Influenced by Fertigation Management Practices. *Int.J.Curr. Microbiol.App.Sci.* 7(03): 1601-1608. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.703.193>
- Tulu L (1998). Response of maize (*Zea mays L.*) to moisture stress at different growth stages: A modeling approach. M.Sc. (Agri.) thesis, Univ. of Agril. Sciences, Bangalore.
- Zwart S.J. and Bastiaansen W.G.M. (2004). Review of measured crop water productivity values for irrigated wheat, rice, cotton and maize. *J. Agric. Water Manag.* 69:115-133.