EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TILLAGE OPERATIONS ON SOME SELECTED SOIL PHYSICAL AND HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES UNDER MAIZE CULTIVATION



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ABSTRACT

Farmers in Batticaloa district use different tillage practices. Most of the farmers perform tillage operations without being aware of the effect of tillage operations on soil physical properties and crop responses. Therefore, a field study was conducted during May - July, 2015 on loamy sand soil at the Agronomy Farm of Eastern University to compare the effect of different tillage practices on some selected soil physical properties under maize cultivation. The experiment was arranged in a split plot design with three replications where the experimental variables were two types of implements (mould board plough and rotovator) as main plot factor and the speed of operation of the implements such as 0.45, 0.65 and 0.85 m/s as sub plot factors. Effects of tillage implements on soil moisture content, bulk density, porosity, hydraulic conductivity, field capacity of implements and seedling emergence rate index (ERI) of maize were studied. Tillage implements had a significant effect on all soil physical properties, hydraulic conductivity, field capacity and ERI at P < 0.05. However, the soil moisture content and field capacity of implement were significantly affected by rotovator with an operating speed of 0.85 m/s. Compared with the other treatments, the tillage with rotovator treatment enhanced favorable soil conditions, such as decreased dry bulk density, increased soil moisture content, total porosity, hydraulic conductivity, field capacity and seedling ERI. The tillage plots with mould board plough produced comparatively less favorable soil conditions such as increased dry bulk density, decreased soil moisture content, total porosity, hydraulic conductivity, field capacity and seedling ERI. Therefore, under the soil and weather conditions of this experiment, the better tillage practice identified for improved soil properties is tillage with rotovator at an operating speed of 0.85 m/s.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Page No	
ABSTRACTiv	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTv	
TABLE OF CONTENTvi	
LIST OF TABLESix	
LIST OF FIGURESx	
APPENDIXxii	
CHAPTER 1 1	
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Justification	
1.2 Objectives	
CHAPTER 2 5	
2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE5	1000000 10000000
2.1 Soil tillage5	
2.2 Importance of tillage operation5	
2.3 Tillage induced effects on soil physical characteristics	250000
2.3.1 Soil moisture content	2000
2.3.2 Soil bulk density	
2.3.3 Soil bulk density and total porosity	,
2.3.4 Penetration Resistance and Bulk Density9)
2.3.5 Effect of tillage on hydraulic conductivity of soil)

	2.4	Effect of operating speed on tillage	2
	2.5	Effect of tillage on seedling emergence rate	2
	2.6	Performance parameters of agricultural implement	3
	2.6.	1 Implement's field capacity	3
	2.7	Importance of tillage implements selection	3
C	СНАРТ	TER 3	5
3	MA	ATERIALS AND METHODS1	.5
	3.1	Experimental site	5
	3.2	Climate	5
	3.3	Experimental design and treatments	5
	3.4	Determination of field performance of tillage implements	7
	3.4	.1 Effective field capacity	8 ا
	3.5	Determination of soil physical and hydraulic properties	18
	3.5	.1 Moisture content of aggregates	18
	3.5	.2 Bulk density	19
	3.5	.3 Total porosity	19
	3.5	.4 Hydraulic conductivity	20
	3.5	5.5 Soil texture	21
	3.6	Crop management	21
	3.7	Determination of Emergence Rate Index of Maize (ERI)	21
	2 8	Statistical analysis	22

C	CHAP	ΓER 4	23
4	RE	CSULTS AND DISCUSSION	23
	4.1	Initial soil properties at the experimental site	23
	4.2	Climatic condition	24
	4.3	Effect of tillage on soil moisture	24
	4.4	Effect of tillage on soil bulk density	30
	4.5	Effect of tillage on soil porosity	37
	4.6	Effect of tillage on hydraulic conductivity (Ks)	43
	4.7	Effect of tillage treatments on field capacity	47
	4.8	Effect of tillage on emergence rate index of maize (ERI)	49
C	СНАР	TER 5	. 51
5	CO	ONCLUSIONS	. 51
F	RECO	MMENDATION AND SUGGESTION	. 53
6	RI	EFERENCES	. 54
7		PPFNDIY	. 68