



Efficiency of Advanced Systems for Minimum and Unconventional Tillage for Maize Production on Slope Lands

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Abstract: The consequences of water erosion processes in arable lands are reduction of the root layer, deterioration of soil structure, lower water retention capacity of the soil and loss of nutrients and organic matter, and final result, reduction of soil fertility. To combat water erosion on slope lands were created advanced systems for minimum and unconventional tillage for cultivation of maize on slope lands. This study examines the economic efficiency of these systems, included the impact of these treatments on the yield of crops and their conservation effect.

Keywords: Water Erosion, Minimum Tillage, Erosion Control Efficiency, Economic Efficiency

1. Introduction

The consequences of the degradation processes on water erosion and the loss of soil organic matter are of great importance for the economic life, and the damages caused by them are enormous, which necessitates the application of a system of erosion control measures.

Of the whole complex of erosion control measures (practices), the most important for the protection of the agricultural lands from the soil water erosion are the agrotechnological ones, carried out with the help of various erosion control technological processes, methods and technologies. Their advantages are low cost, easy implementation and reduction of hydro-erosion processes as soon as they are applied [2, 3].

For these reasons, in ISSAPP "Nikola Pushkarov" - Sofia, in cooperation with the Ruse University "Angel Kanchev", there are designed and developed advanced systems for minimum and unconventional soil tillage (soil protection technologies for minimum soil tillage with the inclusion of technological operation vertical and surface mulching with compost), to limit the degradation processes (water erosion and loss of organic matter) in the cultivation of maize and

wheat on sloping agricultural lands.

The aim of the present work is to establish the economic efficiency of the advanced soil protection technologies for minimum and unconventional soil tillage for maize production on sloping agricultural lands on the basis of the obtained experimental results.

2. Method

The study was conducted in the territory of the village of Trastenik, Ruse region in the experimental field of the Institute of Soil Science "Nikola Pushkarov" Sofia, on a moderate eroded calcareous chernozem, with a slope of 5° (8.7%).

A field experiments were conducted on block method, in four variants, with four replicates. The variants of the experiments are:

d₀ - maize plots, grown by using conventional technology, applied along the slope - control;

d₁ - maize plots, grown by using conventional technology applied across the slope;

d₂ - maize plots, grown by using erosion control technology, including surface mulching with ready compost,

all operations applied across the slope;

d₃ - maize plots, grown by erosion control technology, including soil tillage without reversing the layer - loosening and soil protection operation vertical mulching with ready compost, making slits with ducts, along with sowing and digging and furrowing along the hilling (advanced technology for minimum unconventional soil tillage) applied across the slope.

During the experimental period, variants d₀ and d₁ have been subject to the same soil tillage systems - conventional grain maize processing technology. The difference between these variants is only the direction of their implementation. In the first variant it is along the slope, and in the second one - in the cross direction. In the same transverse direction, the technological operations were carried out in the third variant, and before the pre-sowing treatments, surface mulch with ready compost (3000-4000 kg/ha), waste product from mushroom production was applied. In the variant d₃, the process involves soil-protection measures such as basic soil tillage without reversing the layer - cultivation, vertical mulching with compost, implementation slits with ducts, along with sowing and digging, and furrowing along the hilling. In this case were applied, the chisel cultivator CP-9, a

specialized machine for vertical mulching, the hoeing devices mounted on the SPC-6 pneumatic sowing frame and the KRN-4.2 cultivator, and a combined (making slits and ducts) cultivator KRN 4.2 (Figure 1).

Annually, on the area of experiment, were carried out agro-technical, erosion studies and economic evaluation.

Erosion indicators (volume of surface water runoff and quantity of eroded soil) are determined by the landfill method with drainage sites.

The yield over the years has been established by an indirect method, taking average samples of each variant, each time by weighing the cobs from the reporting area (100 m²). Primary and additional production is determined at standard moisture.

The economic evaluation of advanced erosion control technologies for the production of grain maize on sloping agricultural lands was carried out according to a standard methodology, taking into account the obtained yields from crops, as well as the costs for labor and materials. The productivity of agricultural machinery was determined on the basis of field experiments, and production costs were calculated on own land and agricultural machinery.



Figure 1. Machines and devices for the implementation of the advanced soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage: 1- chisel cultivator CP-9; 2- specialized machine for vertical mulching; 3- sowing machine SPC 6 with slitting device; 4 - cultivator KRN 4.2 with cutting work bodies; 5 - A combination grooming device for implementation slits with ducts attached on cultivator KRN 4.2.

In determining the annual profitability of individual soil protection methods and technologies, the costs for their implementation at current prices and norms have been calculated first. In determining total costs, account is taken, above all, of the data from the annual poll report and the approved plan account for the year concerned. Secondly, the conservation of soil fertility as a result of the application of these erosion control methods and their income in higher yields and the significantly lower nutrient losses from the soil. In order to determine the last index, our scientists have developed the value of the soil, and especially of the nutrients - available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in one tonne soil, with an average value for the country at levels of 6.55 BGN / t [7]. However, this is not the average monetary value of the soil in Bulgaria, the cost of which depends on a number of different factors and for which no methods have been found yet. Although strongly diminished, this value gives some insight into the cost-effectiveness of soil protection methods and technologies for growing grain maize on slope lands applied to protect soil of water erosion and loss of soil organic matter [5].

For the purpose of determining cost-effectiveness, were used the method and formulas to determine the cost of performing a given mechanical work on a machine-tractor

unit [8].

3. Result

As a globally strategically important crop, maize has also grown in sown areas with over 450 000 ha (National Development Strategy for Grain Production). This is why the yields of grain maize are one of the main indicators of agro-technical and economic efficiency in applied soil protection technologies [5]. Table 1 presents the results of the reported average yields of maize grain by years and average for the period 2012 - 2014. They show that the yields of this crop are highest in d₃, using soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage, which includes the methods of vertical mulching with compost, implementation slits with ducts in various stages of the production cycle and furrowing and cutting, simultaneously with the technological operation hilling. On average, for the three-year study period, it was 17.6% (979.67 kg/ha) higher than that of a control plots with a conventionally grown crop along the slope. In variant d₂ with a conventional soil tillage system and surface mulching with ready compost, the increase in average maize yield was lower - 9.3% (by 515.0 kg/ha) and in variant d₁ it is 6.0% and 332.0 kg/ha.

Table 1. Grain yield, 2012-2014y.

Variants	Yield		Yield		Yield		Yield	
	kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%	kg/ha	%
	2012		2013		2014		2012-2014	
d ₀	2885,0	100,0	6753,0	100,0	7067,0	100,0	5568,33	100,0
d ₁	3182,0	110,3	7098,0	105,1	7421,0	105,0	5900,33	106,0
d ₂	3274,0	113,5	7328,0	109,3	7648,0	108,2	6083,33	109,3
d ₃	3443,0	119,3	7937,0	117,5	8264,0	116,9	6548,00	117,6

ANOVA (%): HSD [.05]=4.06; HSD [.01]=5.81, d₀ vs d₁ P<0.01, d₀ vs d₂ P<0.01, d₀ vs d₃ P<0.01, d₁ vs d₂ nonsignificant, d₁ vs d₃ P<0.01, d₂ vs d₃ P<0.01

Table 2. Total volume of surface water runoff and amount of eroded soil 2012-2014.

Date	Rain l/m ²	Surface water runoff m ³ /ha				Eroded soil kg/ha			
		Variant				Variant			
		d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	d ₃	d ₀	d ₁	d ₂	d ₃
28.05.12	22.0	225.252	123.630	116.768	43.960	3622.0	1446.8	1378.0	168.5
06.08.12	15.5	141.907	73.913	70.909	26.733	1927.8	682.2	655.9	83.9
12.08.12	18.0	174.820	93.762	90.101	33.664	2598.6	981.4	939.0	116.5
27.08.12	12.5	128.957	65.217	62.828	23.960	1855.0	648.1	617.9	76.4
For 2012 y.	68.0	670.936	356.522	340.606	128.317	10003.4	3758.5	3590.8	445.3
12.06.13	28.0	182.113	105.763	95.932	35.140	2660.0	1014.9	937.1	117.2
13.06.13	12.0	157.183	89.492	79.661	29.533	2054.1	744.2	669.8	88.8
08.07.13	28.5	190.775	114.509	102.203	37.570	2899.1	1116.9	1044.1	128.6
For 2013 y.	68.5	530.071	309.764	277.796	102.243	7613.2	2876.0	2651.0	334.6
14.05.14	18.0	230.365	141.151	127.135	45.236	3260.2	1293.8	1185.6	145.3
31.05.14	54.0	165.547	93.237	83.027	31.099	2112.9	771.1	699.5	92.1
18.06.14	30.0	200.548	117.410	104.432	39.267	3102.5	1188.9	1104.2	136.2
For 2014 y.	102.0	596.496	351.798	314.594	115.602	8475.6	3253.8	2989.3	373.6
Avarage 2012-2014y.	79.50	642.153	370.615	310.999	115.387	8697.3	3296.1	3077.0	384.5

ANOVA Surface water runoff; P<0.0001; HSD [0.05]=27.62; HSD [0.01]=34.26; d₀ vs d₁ P<0.01; d₀ vs d₂ P<0.01; d₀ vs d₃ P<0.01; d₁ vs d₂ nonsignificant; d₁ vs d₃ P<0.01; d₂ vs d₃ P<0.01

Eroded soil: P<0.0001; HSD [.05]=433.71; HSD [.01]=537.98; d₀ vs d₁ P<0.01; d₀ vs d₂ P<0.01; d₀ vs d₃ P<0.01; d₁ vs d₂ nonsignificant; d₁ vs d₃ P<0.01; d₂ vs d₃ P<0.01

The applied improved soil protection technologies for minimum and unconventional soil tillage in the cultivation of

grain maize on slope arable lands have a higher erosion control effect due to increased soil infiltration capacity and

improved soil protection effect of vegetation and plant debris. This reflects not only the volume of surface water runoff, the amount of eroded soil, but also the amounts of nutrients and humus substances exported from water erosion.

When applying the proposed improved soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage, the average annual surface water runoff decreases from 5.2 to 5.4 times and those of the eroded soil from 21.5 to 24.3 times, compared to maize plots grown by conventional technology, applied along the slope and this effect being maintained throughout the whole production cycle. This reduction of erosion indexes is 2.1 times in the surface runoff and 3.0 times in the soil loss (Table 2) in d_2 -with application of surface mulch. Losses of mineral nitrogen, available forms of phosphorus, potassium and loss of organic matter are 6.27, 11.5, 6.28 and 17.37 times lower with the application of the advanced technology for minimum tillage with vertical mulching compared to the losses of these substances in the course of the water erosion processes in plots, grown by

conventional technologies, applied along the slope (control) (Figure 2). As a result of the use of the advanced soil protection technology including the soil erosion techniques, vertical mulching with compost, making slits with ducts in various stages of the production cycle and furrowing and cutting, simultaneously with the technological operation hilling, the yield increases significantly; the amount of eroded soil and nutrients exported with it decreases. As a result, using corn grain prices and the monetary value of nutrients in tons of soil, additional income is obtained as follows: for 2012 - 218,85 BGN/ha, for 2013 - 379,20 BGN/ha, for 2014 - 388,23 BGN/ha. The average value of this indicator for the three-year period is 328.76 BGN/ha. Taking these values into account and taking into account the extra costs incurred, the net income per year is as follows: for the first year - 208.75 BGN/ha, for the second - 322.95 BGN/ha, for the third - 329.58 BGN/ha. The average economic efficiency of application of the soil protection technology is 273.66 BGN/ha, with a profitability of 249% (Table 3).

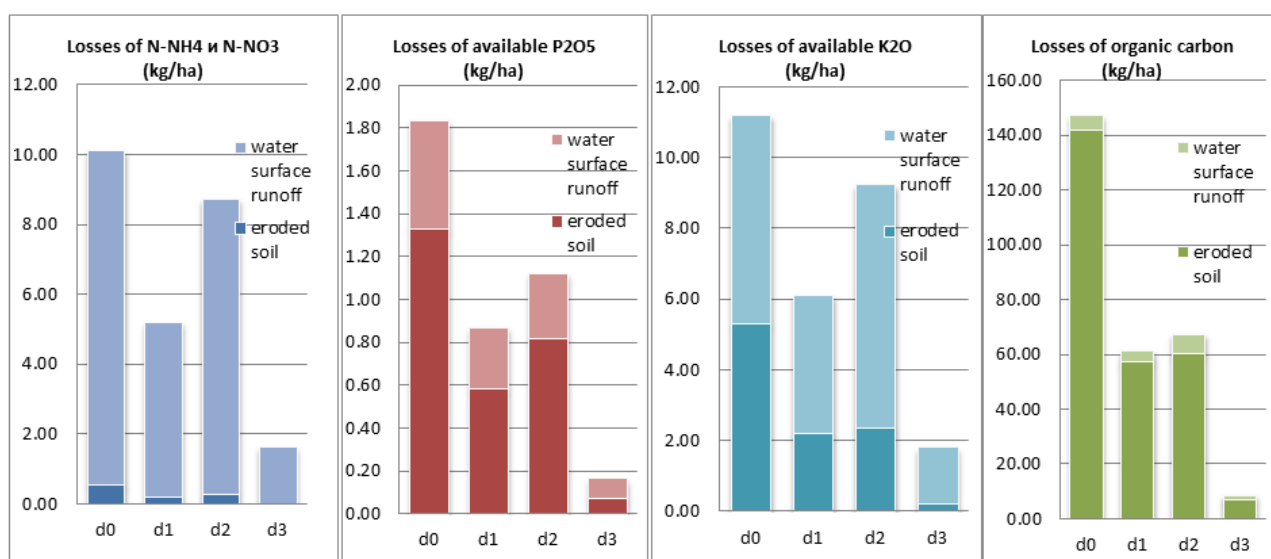


Figure 2. Losses of available forms of N ($N\text{-NO}_3^- + N\text{-NH}_4^+$), P_2O_5 , K_2O , organic carbon with eroded soil and surface water runoff (kg / ha) on average over the three years (2012-2014).

Table 3. Economic efficiency of advanced soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage for growing maize on slope agricultural lands, 2012-2014.

Indexes	Units	Values			
		2012 y.	2013 y.	2014 y.	2012 - 2014 y.
Additional costs	BGN/ha	50,40	56,25	58,65	55,10
Additional revenue	BGN/ha	218,85	379,20	388,23	328,76
Net income	BGN/ha	208,75	322,95	329,58	273,66

4. Conclusion

1. The advanced soil protection technology for minimum and unconventional soil tillage for growing grain maize on sloping terrains has significant economic efficiency, consisting in increasing yields and realizing net monetary income as well as preserving soil and soil fertility.

2. The average yield of maize grain using this technology, that includes soil-protection measures soil loosening such as

basic treatment, vertical mulching with ready compost, implementation slits with ducts, along with sowing and digging, and furrowing along the hilling in the vegetation of the plants are 17.6% (by 979.7 kg / ha) higher than the yields of the areas conventionally cultivated along the slope.

3. When applying the improved soil protection technology, losses of eroded soil are from 21.5 to 24.3 times lower, and the volume of surface runoff is from 5.2 to 5.4 times lower compared to the control variant. The reduction of mineral nitrogen losses, available forms of phosphorus and potassium,

and organic carbon from the hydro-erosion processes are respectively 6.27, 11.50, 6.28 and 17.37 times compared to the conventionally grown maize plots along the slope.

4. The net income of grain maize cultivated on inclined terrains using the proposed soil protection technology varies between the years of study from BGN 208.75 / ha to BGN 329.58 / ha and an average for the period 2012-2014 is 273.66 lv / ha (with profitability 24.9%).

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Biography



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