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Impact of the way of irrigation on the productivity of green beans

Radost Petrova, Bilqna Harizanova-Petrova, Alexander Matev*

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SUMMARY

The intention of this study was to establish the impact of the way of irrigation on the productivity of garden beans variety "Strike". The experiment was conducted in the 2013-2015 period in the experimental field at Agricultural University Plovdiv. Variants of the experiment are: 1) without irrigation; 2) gravity irrigation; 3) drip irrigation and 4) sprinkler irrigation. The irrigation of the experimental parcels was realized when soil moisture reaches 80% of field capacity in all irrigation variants. The irrigation rate calculated for humidification soil layer of 0-0.60 m. Irrigation realize through different techniques for water distribute respectively by furrow, drip system and micro-spray system. In option 1 (without irrigation) the yields were average 601 kg/da, ranging from 319 to 743 kg/da. The way for irrigation has a weak effect and not unilateral over the yields from green been. Best results were obtained by drip irrigation the average 1222 kg/da or more than six times higher yield

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The irrigation rate calculated for humidification soil layer of 0-0.60 m. Irrigation realize through different techniques for water distribute respectively by furrow, drip system and micro-spray system. In option 1 (without irrigation) the yields were average 601 kg/da, ranging from 319 to 743 kg/da.

The way for irrigation has a weak effect and not unilateral over the yields from green been. Best results were obtained by drip irrigation the average 1222 kg/da or more than six times higher yield

1156,2 kg/da,
1087,3 kg/da.

1400 ha.
300 ha.
(Savkova, 2005).

550 1120 kg/da

190-280 kg/da (Helyes et al., 2005). Tomar (2003)

Lin-He et al. (1987),
32-36%
20-23%
32,5%,
- 18,7%.

Gencoglan et al. (2006)

16%

Konya (Topak et al. (2009)

compared to a non-irrigated embodiment. In gravity irrigation yields were average 1156,2 kg/da, while in the embodiment irrigated by sprinkling, the same was 1087,3 kg/da.

Key words: green beans, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation, gravity irrigation, evapotranspiration, yields, productivity

INTRODUCTION

The green beans are grown in many regions of the country, and in the last few years, their production is mainly concentrated in the central and western parts of southern Bulgaria where the area is about 1400 ha. In North Bulgaria the same is about 300 ha. The yields for the different regions range from 550 to 1120 kg/da (Savkova, 2005).

Garden beans are one of the few vegetable crops that produce yields under irrigated conditions, and for the climatic conditions of Hungary the yields are 190-280 kg/da (Helyes et al., 2005).

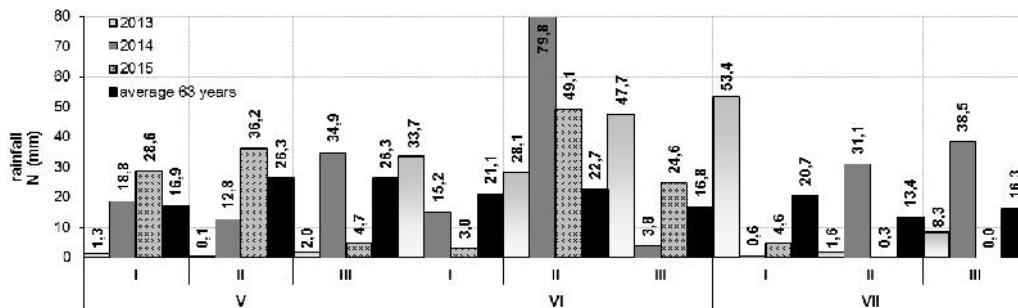
Tomar (2003) conducted similar research to the present study, examining the impact of irrigation on the productivity of garden bean. According to Lin-He et al. (1987), the extra yield is in the range of 32-36% in inland irrigation and 20-23% in spring irrigation. The drip increases the yield by 32.5%, and the microwaving – by 18.7%.

When comparing drip and gravity irrigation Gencoglan et al. (2006) do not give a particular advantage to one of the two ways of irrigation in terms of yield but account for an average of 16% of irrigation water savings on drip irrigation.

For the conditions of Konya (located inside of Turkey), Topak et al. (2009) give preference to spring irrigation in comparison with drip irrigation, taking into account higher yields and greater efficiency of the water and irrigation rate.

Table 1. Climate characteristics for periods V-VII

Dimension Year	N (rainfall)	(temperature)	D (deficit)
2013	176,2 mm; medium-humid (P = 38,1%)	1996,1 °C; medium-warm (P = 21,9%)	947,8 HPa; medium-dry (P = 24,1%)
2014	235,5 mm humid (P = 20,0%)	1892,1 °C medium (= 55,4%)	719,4 HPa humid (P = 84,8%)
2015	151,1 mm medium (P = 55,2%)	2018,1 °C warm (= 14,3%)	923,3 HPa; medium-dry (P = 34,2%)



. 1.

V-VII

Fig. 1. Sum of precipitations by decades for periods V-VII

5,

2, 3 4,

2013

– 741,7 kg/da.

80%,

29 –

Yield data obtained without irrigation in the three irrigation methods used are presented by years from Tables 2, 3 and 4, and in Table 5, they are averaged.

Thanks to the good soil moisture during the autumn-winter period and the low water flow of the plants during the sowing period to the buttoning phase and as a result of the favorable rainfall situation in the first half of June and the first half of July, the growth and main part of the bean reproduction period in 2013 run under conditions of optimal soil moisture.

As a result, the yield obtained under non-irrigating conditions is high – 741.7 kg/da.

The implementation of two irrigations during the growth of the pods has a significant impact on the productivity of beans, the yield increased by 29-80%, depending on the applied irrigation equipment. In the three irrigation modes,

the yield differences compared to the non-irrigated variant are statistically proven. When comparing irrigation variants, a statistically proven higher yield is obtained by drip irrigation. When compared to drip irrigation, the difference from all other variants of the experiment is statistically proven. For the conditions of this experimental year, the yield of this irrigation method is the highest, exceeding that obtained from irrigation by furrows by 25.5% and that obtained by spraying with 40.2%.

25,5%
40,2%.

It is known that all legumes react positively with high air humidity during the flowering period, which is ensured in the presence of frequent rainfall during this phase of vegetation or when irrigation is carried out by sprinkling. During this experimental year, however, the pollen period began much after this critical phase of bean vegetation and the benefits of sprinkling as a way of irrigation were not demonstrated. As a result, the difference in yields obtained from furrow irrigation and sprinkling is not statistically proven, with the advantage of gravity irrigation being 11.8%.

11,8%.

2. 2013

Table 2. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2013

Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	741,7	St.	100,0	St.	-324,5	69,6	
(gravity)	1066,2	324,5	143,8		St.	100,0	St.
(drip)	1337,6	595,9	180,3		271,4	125,5	
(sprinkler)	953,8	212,1	128,6		-112,4	89,5	n.s.
Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
		±Y	%	proof	+ / - Y	%	proof
(without)	741,7	-595,9	55,5		-212,1	77,8	
(gravity)	1066,2	-271,4	79,7		112,4	111,8	n.s.
(drip)	1337,6	St.	100,0	St.	383,8	140,2	
(sprinkler)	953,8	-383,8	71,3		St.	100,0	St.
GD	: 5% = 199,8kg/da	1% = 302,7 kg/da			0,1% = 486,6 kg/da		

3.
2014

Table 3. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2014

Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	743	st.	100,0	st.	-635	53,9	C
(gravity)	1378	635	185,5		st.	100,0	st.
(drip)	1307	564	175,9		-71	94,8	A
(sprinkler)	1366	623	183,8		-12	99,1	n.s.
Variants	Yield kg/da	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
		±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	743	-564	56,8		-623	54,4	C
(gravity)	1378	71	105,4		12	100,9	n.s.
(drip)	1307	st.	100,0	st.	-59	95,7	n.s.
(sprinkler)	1366	59	104,5	n.s.	st.	100,0	st.
GD : 5% = 64 kg/da		1% = 97 kg/da		0,1% = 155 kg/da			

2014 (3)

10-14

54-57%

()

2015 (4)
3

The yields for the wet year 2014 (Table 3) are indicative of the sensitivity of the bean to the drought during the flowering period.

The assumption of a water deficit during this part of the vegetation for a period of 10-14 days has a very negative impact on the yield in the background of that observed in irrigation variants. Although for the rest of the vegetation the precipitation is favorable, the yield in the dry variant is 54-57% of the irrigation conditions. The difference is of the highest rank of statistical proof. Due to the features of the year, the influence of the irrigation technique on the yield is insignificant, and in most cases it is not statistically proven. Exception is the yield of gravity irrigation with respect to the drip (in favor of the first one).

The optimization of the irrigation regime in the third experimental year - 2015 (Table 4) increases the yield by about and more than three times compared to the yields obtained under non-irrigating conditions. Particularly large is the contribution made by the pots during the reproduction period, especially those during the growing period of the beans.

4.
2015

Table 4. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield in 2015

Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 1			Compared to Var. 2		
	kg/da	±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	319,1	St.	100,0	St.	-705,4	31,1	C
(gravity)	1024,5	705,4	321,1	C	St.	100,0	S.t.
(drip)	1020,5	701,4	319,8	C	-4	99,6	n.t.
(sprinkler)	942,2	623,1	295,3	C	-82,3	92,0	A
Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 3			Compared to Var. 4		
	kg/da	±Y	%	proof	±Y	%	proof
(without)	319,1	-701,4	31,3	C	-623,1	33,9	C
(gravity)	1024,5	4,0	100,4	n.s.	82,3	108,7	A
(drip)	1020,5	St.	100,0	S.t.	78,3	108,3	A
(sprinkler)	942,2	-78,3	92,3	A	St.	100,0	S.t.
GD	: 5% = 59,4 kg/da		1% = 90,0 kg/da		0,1% = 144,7 kg/da		

10%.

Extreme dryness during the second half of vegetation does not lead to significant changes in yield due to the application of different irrigation techniques, with variations between variants below 10%. This gives reason to believe that even in leguminous crops (known for their atmospheric humidity requirements and positive irrigation responses), the timely realization of the watering is more important for the yield than the way in which the irrigation is realized.

5.
2013-2015 .

Table 5. Influence of the way of irrigation on the bean yield for period from 2013 to 2015

Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 1		Compared to Var. 2	
	kg/da	±Y	%	±Y	%
(without)	601,3	St.	100,0	-555,0	52,0
(gravity)	1156,2	555,0	192,3	St.	100,0
(drip)	1221,7	620,4	203,2	65,5	105,7
(sprinkler)	1087,3	486,1	180,8	-68,9	94,0
Variants	Yield	Compared to Var. 3		Compared to Var. 4	
	kg/da	±Y	%	±Y	%
(without)	601,3	-620,4	49,2	-486,1	55,3
(gravity)	1156,2	-65,5	94,6	68,9	106,3
(drip)	1221,7	St.	100,0	134,4	112,4
(sprinkler)	1087,3	-134,4	89,0	St.	100,0

5

kg 1m³

(8-9 kg 1m³).

(2-6 kg 1m³).

(6 2).

In Table 5 the yield data averaged over the three experimental years, which are in support of the above, are presented. Productivity of the irrigation rate is expressed by the resulting extra yield in kg per 1m³ of the irrigation rate.

Due to the fact that in the second year only one water is fed, but in a phase where the crop is more sensitive to soil moisture, the productivity of the irrigation rate is very high (8-9 kg per 1 m³).

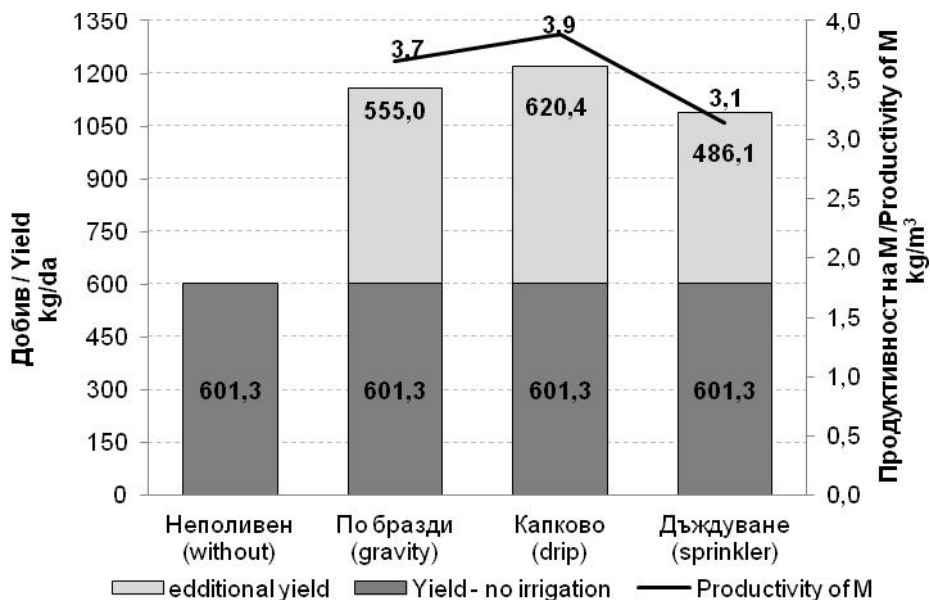
At the end of the vegetation two watering in the first experimental year also provide a significant increase in yield, but due to the higher irrigation rate, its productivity is significantly lower (2-6 kg per 1m³).

For the same reason, the values of the indicator are comparatively low in the third experimental year, and irrigation does not affect them (Table 6 and Figure 2).

6.

Table 6. Productivity of the irrigation rate depending on the irrigation technique used in garden beans by years

Variants	Yield kg/da	Additional crop		Irrigation rate mm	Productivity of M kg/m ³
		kg/da	%		
2013					
(without)	741,7	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1066,2	324,5	143,8	106,0	3,061
(drip)	1337,6	595,9	180,3	105,2	5,664
(sprinkler)	953,8	212,1	128,6	101,9	2,081
2014					
(without)	743,0	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1378,0	635,0	185,5	71	8,944
(drip)	1307,0	564,0	175,9	71	7,944
(sprinkler)	1366,0	623,0	183,8	71	8,775
2015					
(without)	319,1	St.	St.	–	–
(gravity)	1024,5	705,4	321,1	278	2,537
(drip)	1020,5	701,4	319,8	303	2,315
(sprinkler)	942,2	623,1	295,3	292	2,134



. 2.

2013-2015 .

Fig. 2. Productivity of the irrigation rate depending on the irrigation technique used for garden beans on average for the period 2013-2015

CONCLUSIONS

In non-irrigated conditions, yields of beans are on average 601 kg/da, ranging from 319.1 kg/da to 743.0 kg/da.

The irrigation mode affects poorly and not unidirectional on yield, with the best results being obtained on drip irrigation on an average of 1222 kg/da or over six times higher than the non-irrigated variant. For gravity irrigation, the yield averaged 1156.2 kg/da, and in the irrigation variant, the same was 1087.3 kg/da.

Additional yield ranges from 486 kg/da on irrigation irrigation to 620 kg/da using a drip plant.

The productivity of the irrigation rate is on average 3.7 kg/m³ for gravity irrigation, 3.9 kg/m³ for drip and 3.1 kg/m³ for sprinkler irrigation.

601 kg/da,
319,1 kg/da 743,0
kg/da.
-
1222
kg/da -
1156,2 kg/da,
1087,3
kg/da.
486 kg/da
620 kg/da
3,7 kg/m³
3,9 kg/m³ 3,1
kg/m³

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