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1, 1, 2,  
2 1, 4000,  
1797,

## Common bean productivity in regulated water deficit conditions

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### SUMMARY

The aim of this work is to study the influence of the regulated water deficit on the productivity of common bean and to establish the parameters of "Yield-Irrigation rate" relationship. The field experiment was conducted during the period 2014-2016 in the experimental field of Agricultural University - Plovdiv. The variety "Dobrudzhanski-7" is used. Experimental variants are: 1) without irrigation, 2) irrigation with 25% of optimum irrigation rate (25%*m*), 3) irrigation with 50% of optimum irrigation rate (50%*m*), 4) irrigation with 75% of the irrigation rate, 5) optimum irrigation (100% irrigation rate) by 80% of field capacity for the 0-40cm soil layer. The results show that reducing of the irrigation rate by 25% provides over 95% of the maximum yield even in years with long summer droughts. By economic point of view, this irrigation regime is close to the optimum and can be successfully applied by shortage of irrigation water. The yield losses in realize

"  
- "2014-2016  
- "7".  
" : 1) , 2)  
25% ,  
50% , 3)  
75% , 4)  
100% , 5)  
80%  
0-40 cm.  
25% 95%  
,"

8 15%

50%

(25%*m*),

0.712 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

Y<sub>c</sub>

R=0.994.

50% of the optimal irrigation rate are between 8% and 15% and this irrigation regime can also be successfully applied in case of irrigation water shortage. Irrigation with small irrigation rate (25% of the optimum) is not recommended as there is little economic effect, especially in dry years.

The annual irrigation rate productivity at optimum irrigation regime is on average 0.712 kg/da<sup>-1</sup>mm<sup>-1</sup>. The application of regulated water deficit leads to its increase. The relationship "Yield-Irrigation rate" is best expressed by the power equation  $Y=1-(1-Y_c)(1-x)^{1.7}$ , where "x" is the relative irrigation rate and Y<sub>c</sub> is the relative yield without irrigation. This relation is graphically expressed by convex parabola with a correlation coefficient R = 0.994.

**Key words:** common bean, irrigation regime, regulated water deficit, productivity

## INTRODUCTION

During the last few decades, the problems related to the effective use of irrigation water have become increasingly relevant, on the one hand is the search of possibility for optimum irrigation from a biological point of view, and on the other – to obtain lower cost and good economic output indicators. This can be achieved through a scientifically-grounded correction of the optimum irrigation regime, and as a result – saving irrigated water, with minimum yield loss.

As a plant, common bean is tolerant to the conditions of the environment and is grown in many areas of the country. It is dry-resistant, but vegetative rainfall is usually not enough to produce high, stable and quality yields, so it must be irrigated. The studies conducted in Bulgaria related to the cultivation of this crop mainly concern the determination of the depth of the active

			-	soil layer and the level of the pre-irrigation soil moisture during the different periods of vegetation.
			-	
	Vitkov (1973, 1974, 1975)		-	Based on many years of research, Vitkov (1973, 1974, 1975) and Radkov (1975) recommend a irrigation scheme of 75-85-75% of FC (field capacity), which is realized by 3-4 vegetation irrigations with irrigation rate of 30 mm and annual irrigation rate 90-120 mm. In the case of impossibility to apply this irrigation regime, the authors recommend a scheme of 60-70-60% of FC with 1-2 irrigation. According to the same research, the active soil layer of beans does not exceed 0.6 m.
Radkov (1975)	75-85-75%	3-4	-	
		30	-	
mm		90-120 mm.	-	
			-	
	60-70-60%		-	
	1-2		-	
		0.6 m.	-	
			-	During the last few decades, research has been primarily geared to increasing the efficiency of bean's irrigation with regulated water deficit application, which allows for increased rainfall utilization while ensuring high yields.
			-	
			-	As far as beans are concerned, results of irrigation experiments by reducing irrigation norms have been exported only in foreign specialized scientific literature. Barbieri & Pascale (1992) on the conditions of Southern Italy and Al-Kaisi et al. (1999) for Colorado (USA) reported that the change in the irrigation rate in the range of 66-67% to 100% did not significantly affect the yield. Irrigation with a rate greater than the optimal, only leads to a certain increase in the dry mass of the plants.
			-	
Pascale (1992)			-	
	Al-Kaisi et al. (1999)		-	
( )			-	
66-67%	100%		-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
			-	
(2010)	El-Noemani et al.		-	Approximately the same results were achieved by El-Noemani et al. (2010) in the northeastern part of Egypt, reporting maximum vegetative growth under optimal irrigation and stabilizing yields in the range of 80-100% of the irrigation rate.
		80-100%	-	
		75%	-	
			-	
			-	
Erdem et al. (2006)			-	The realization of 75% of the optimal irrigation rate, according to Erdem et al. (2006) ensures 87% of the maximum
	87%		-	

yield, and irrigation with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it reduces the yield by up to 32%. These results are confirmed by the studies of Sehirali et al. (2005), and it can be added that by increasing the relative size of the irrigation rate its productivity increases from 0.34 to 0.41 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

The data provided so far prove that even in the beans the variation of the yield is not proportional to the change in the irrigation rate. For the conditions of Brazil, Nascimento et al. (2004) also reported a stabilization of the yield in the 80-100% range of the optimal norm, with a reduction of 40 and 60% already having a significant negative effect on the plants, the quantity and quality of the yield, as mentioned by the cited above authors.

There is a significant lag of stressed plants in terms of height (26 and 48%, respectively) and number of leaves (23 and 35% respectively).

According to studies carried out in Ispatra region (Southwest Turkey), good results are obtained when the bean is irrigated with reduced rates (25 or 50%) in the first and last part of the vegetation period (Ucar et al., 2009). These irrigation regimes may be applied throughout the growing season.

Reducing the irrigation rate by 50% leads to significant changes in leaf water potential compared to optimal irrigated beans (Wakrim et al., 2005). This is a signal of the occurrence of soil drought, and all the aforementioned negative consequences follow. However, when it is imperative, the authors recommend the realization of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the optimum irrigation rate – gravity through a furrow.

Concerning common beans, the publications related to the relationship "Yield – irrigation rate" are too little. Gencoglan et al. (2006) found that the character of dependence on beans

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Sehirali et al. (2005)

Barbieri & Pascale (1992)

90-95%

(.)

2014-2016

7.

influenced the irrigation mode by altering the slope of the lines in its graphical representation. According to Sehirali et al. (2005) the relation "Yield – irrigation rate" in beans is best expressed by linear dependence. Barbieri & Pascale (1992) establish a relationship between yield and irrigation rate, according to which the best economic effect is obtained at a rate providing 90-95% of the maximum yield.

The analysis of the results of the world-wide experiments shows that the influence of the regulated water deficit on the bean's yield losses at different rates varies in quite a large range depending on the conditions of cultivation (climate, soils, criteria for optimal irrigation, etc.) and the meteorological characteristics of the years.

The lack of information on different regions of the country requires such studies to be made in order to obtain the reliable information needed by producers, as well as the organization of irrigated areas and crop rotation in which the beans are covered.

This predetermines the purpose of the present study, namely: to study the influence of the regulated water deficit on the productivity of the common beans and to establish the parameters of the relationship "Irrigation rate-Yield".

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the purpose of the study, data from a three-year field experiment with aim to study the bean's irrigation regime. The experiment was carried out in the experimental field of Agricultural University Plovdiv in the period 2014-2016 on alluvial meadow soil. The variety "Dobrudzhanski 7" was used.

The experiment is based on the blocking method in four repeats and the present

2) : 1) 25% ( ),  
 (25% m), 3) 50%  
 (50% m), 4) 75%  
 (75% m), 5) (100% m) –  
 ( ).  
 ( 5)  
 80% 0 –  
 40 cm, (0-60  
 cm). -  
 5-7  
 (Atanasov,  
 1972). 2, 3, 4 6 -  
 5, .  
 -  
 (Penchev,  
 1988),  
 Davidov (1994):  $Y=1-(1-Y_c).(1-x)^n$ ,  
 n , -  
 Yc -  
 „YELD” Davidov (1994),

study uses the results of the following variants: 1) without irrigation (control), 2) irrigation with 25% of the irrigation rate determined in the optimal variant (25% m), 3) irrigation with 50% of the irrigation rate determined in the optimal variant (50% m), 4) irrigation with 75% of the irrigation rate determined at the optimal variation (75% m), 5) irrigation with full irrigation (100% m) – optimum irrigation (control), 6) irrigation through a furrow (50% m average for the experimental plot) The irrigations for the optimal variant (variant 5) are scheduled by pre-irrigation soil moisture 80% of FC for the 0-40 cm soil layer and the irrigation rate is calculated to moisten to FC of the entire active soil layer (0-60 cm). For this purpose, the dynamics of soil moisture was monitored during 5-7 days (Atanasov, 1972).

The experimental plots of variants 2, 3, 4 and 6 are irrigated simultaneously with variant 5 but with the corresponding correction of irrigation rates. Irrigation of the experimental plots is performed gravity on short closed furrows.

The data for yields were processed by ANOVA dispersion analysis using the specialized computer program BIOCANT (Penchev, 1988).

The parameters of the relation between the yield and the irrigation rate are determined by the power equation of Davidov (1994):  $Y=1-(1-Y_c).(1-x)^n$ , where: n is a exponent, and Yc - relative yield under non-irrigation conditions.

For the calculation of the relationship parameters, specialized computer program "YELD" was used (Davidov, 1994), using the smallest squares method.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

*Meteorological characteristics of the experimental years*

The effect of irrigation with reduced irrigation rates depends on the weather conditions during the vegetation period, with the most significant impact of precipitation (such as quantity and distribution) and air temperature. The data for these two indicators by year and average over a long term period are presented on Table 1.

1.

**1. V-V**  
**Table 1. Meteorological factors for V-V period in region of Plovdiv**

/factor		64 average for 64 years	2014	2015	2016
N	mm	221.5 mm	288.7	301.6	210.3
	P %		19.8	13.2	41.5
T°	°C	2625°C	2631	2748	2775
	P %		46.5	19.2	14.1
* N – /precipitations; /probability		T° –	/temperature;		P% –

( 19,8%)

30-40 mm

46.5%.  
(2015)

13.2%.

44 mm.

The first experimental year is moderately humid (probability 19.8%) with drought in the third ten days of June and the first of July, which coincides with the end of the growth period and the period from bud formation to beginning of flowering. The amount of precipitation during the pod formation and grain filling period is in the range of 30 - 40 mm for ten days and they provide the water consumption of the plants. As regards to the temperature sum, the year is medium with 46.5% probability.

The second experimental year (2015) is characterized as wet with a 13.2% probability. However, during the period from the third ten days of June to the second of August (inclusive) there is drought, with the sum of precipitations throughout this period being only 44 mm. This practice means that during the reproduction period of beans the year is dry. Rainfall in the third decade of August (136 mm) is significant, but they are of no

(136 mm),

(2016)

(14.1%).

70 mm.

2.

2, 3, 4, 5 6

(2015)

4,

practical significance for the yield. In terms of the air temperature, the year is between medium warm and warm with probability of 19.2%.

For the period May-August, the third year of the experiment (2016) is with medium rainfall probability (41.5%) and the warmest of the temperature (probability 14.1%). This year saw a comparatively uniform of precipitations, although they are extremely low in quantity. They are only 70 mm during the reproductive period (from the beginning of bud formation to the end of grain filing).

*Irrigation regime components*

The irrigation regime components during the three experimental years are in line with the meteorological conditions and the data are presented on Table 2. In the three experimental years, the vegetative period runs by natural wetting of the active soil layer (without irrigation).

During the first experimental year, two irrigations were realized for variants 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (respectively during the flowering and pod formation periods).

In the second experimental year (2015), the number of irrigations is 4, the first two being realized during the period of bud and flowering, and the third and fourth, respectively, during the period of pod formation and grain filing. In the third experimental year, three irrigations were distributed, from the flowering period to the filling of the grain.



## 2.

Table 2. Irrigation regime components

year	date	T (days)		(variants)								Phase
				2		3 & 6		4		5		
				m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	m (mm)	M (mm)	
2014	06 VII	7		12.5	25.0	25.0	50.0	37.5	75.0	50.0	100.0	2
	13 VII			12.5		25.0		37.5		50.0		3
2015	15 VI	21	7	12.5	54.3	25.0	108.5	37.5	162.8	50.0	217.0	2
	06 VII			15.0		30.0		45.0		60.0		
	13 VII	8	14.3	28.5		42.8		57.0		3-4		
	21 VII	12.5	25.0	37.5		50.0						
2016	21 VI	15		12.5	37.5	25.0	75.0	37.5	112.5	50.0	150.0	2
	6 VII			12.5		25.0		37.5		50.0		2-3
	22 VII	16	12.5	25.0		37.5		50.0		4		

*m* – (irrigation rate); – (annual irrigation rate); – (period between two irrigations); **2** (flowering); **3** (pod formation); **4** (grain filling)

## 3.

Table 3. Irrigation regime influence on the common bean's productivity

year		m* relative	yield (Y) (kg/da)	1 compared to variant 1			5 compared to variant 5		
				±Y (kg/da)	%	warranted	±Y (kg/da)	%	warranted
2014	1	0%	153	st.	100	st.	-86	64	C
	2	25%	199	46	130	B	-40	83	B
	3	50%	212	59	139	C	-27	89	n.s.
	4	75%	232	79	152	C	-7	97	n.s.
	5	100%	239	86	156	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	222	69	145		-17	93	n.s.
GD: 5% = 28 kg/da				1% = 37 kg/da			0.1% = 51 kg/da		
2015	1	0%	147	st.	100	St.	-105	58	C
	2	25%	193	46	131	C	-59	77	C
	3	50%	231	84	157	C	-21	92	n.s.
	4	75%	241	94	164	C	-11	96	n.s.
	5	100%	252	105	171	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	229	82	156		-23	91	n.s.
GD: 5% = 24 kg/da				1% = 32 kg/da			0.1% = 43 kg/da		
2016	1	0%	126	st.	100	St.	-141	47	C
	2	25%	173	47	137	C	-94	65	C
	3	50%	228	102	181	C	-39	85	B
	4	75%	255	129	202	C	-12	95	n.s.
	5	100%	267	141	212	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	201	75	159		-66	75	
GD: 5% = 23 kg/da				1% = 31 kg/da			0.1% = 42 kg/da		
average	1	0%	142	st.	100	st.	-111	56	C
	2	25%	188	46	132	C	-65	74	C
	3	50%	223	81	157	C	-30	88	C
	4	75%	242	100	170	C	-11	96	n.s.
	5	100%	253	111	178	C	st.	100	st.
	6	50%	218	76	153	C	-35	86	C
GD: 5% = 14 kg/da				1% = 19 kg/da			0.1% = 26 kg/da		

*m\** - (irrigation rate)

*Productivity of beans in non-irrigation and optimum irrigation conditions*

For the conditions of the experiment, the applied irrigation regime has a significant impact on grain yield, and this effect is present over the three experimental years (Table 3).

Due to the fact that the common bean is drought resistant, a significant part of the fields it occupies are without irrigation. A typical example of this is the Dobrudja region, where, together with sunflower and corn hybrids with a short vegetation period, it is a traditional part in crop rotation. The common bean gives some yield under non-irrigation but its quantity and quality are very variable and closely related to the meteorological characteristic of the year and mainly to the quantity and distribution of rainfall during the growing season.

This view is also demonstrated in the results of the present experiment, where the middle wet 2014 and the wet 2015 years the yield is around 150 kg/da, while in the middle 2016 it is below 130 kg/da. As can be seen from the data, the differences are not large, but with respect to rainfall these three years do not differ significantly. On average, 142kg/da seeds were obtained from non-irrigated experimental plots.

By optimizing of the irrigation regime through maintaining pre-irrigation soil moisture over 80% of FC in the 0-60 cm layer for all vegetation period (variant 5), the yield is considerably increased. In the first experimental year, it reached 239 kg/da, exceeding the yields in non-irrigating conditions by 56% (86 kg/da). In addition to increasing yield, the use of an optimal irrigation regime stabilizes its values, with 252 kg/da in the dry year 2015, and the difference with no irrigated bean is 71% (105 kg/da). Against the

Year	Yield (kg/da)	Non-irrigated Yield (kg/da)	Percentage Increase
2014	150	142	~6%
2015	130	142	~9%
2016	130	142	~9%
2015 (Variant 5)	239	86	56%
2015	252	147	71%

71% 105 kg/da.

267 kg/da.

253 kg/da

78%.

25%

(95-97%)

(

70-75%

(0-40 cm),

0-60

cm

75%

242 kg/da, 4%

80 130 kg/da (

backdrop of unfavorable meteorological conditions during the reproduction period of the third experimental year, the yield of optimum irrigation increased more than twice compared to the no irrigated variant, reaching 267 kg/da. All these differences are statistically warranted. On average, for the three experimental years, grain yield under optimum irrigation amounts to 253 kg/da and exceeds that of non-irrigating conditions by 78%.

*Influence of regulated water deficit on bean's productivity*

The reducing of the irrigation rate by 25% produces high and stable yields close to the optimum irrigation (95-97%) and unwarranted statistically during each of the years.

On the one hand, these results can be attributed to the meteorological conditions that are comparatively favorable during the three vegetations, but at the same time they confirm the opinion of some of our authors (cited in the literature) that beans can be grown successfully, maintaining 70-75% of FC pre-irrigation soil moisture.

This comparison is dictated by the fact that in this irrigation regime, because of the lower irrigation rates, a more shallower soil layer (0-40 cm) is moistened, as a result of which the soil moisture before irrigation for the layer 0-60 cm falls to lower values.

On average for the all experimental period, irrigation with 75% of the maximum rate provides a yield of 242 kg/da, which is 4% lower than that obtained with optimum irrigation and is not statistically warranted. Comparing the yields in this variant to those obtained under non-irrigating conditions, the differences are significant – between 80 and 130 kg/da (increase between 50 in

50% - 2014 100%  
 - 2016 )  
 -  
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 -  
 1 100 kg/da 4 70%.  
 -  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 50%  
 210-230 kg/da,  
 .  
 88%  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 60-100 kg/da  
 40-80%,  
 .  
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 ,  
 3 6  
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 ,  
 ,  
 kg/da,  
 218 kg/da.

wet 2014 and 100% in the driest 2016) and are statistically warranted during the three years of the experiment. On average, for the experimental period, the yield increase in variant 4 compared to variant 1 is 100 kg/da (70%).

More substantial reduction of irrigation rates increases the risk of placing plants in water stress conditions, especially through years of prolonged droughts during the period from bud formation to the end of grain filling.

As has already been mentioned, the years involving current work are not extreme even during the reproduction period. As a result, the yields obtained by irrigation with a 50% reduction of the irrigation rate are relatively high 210-230 kg/da, while the differences compared to the optimal variant are warranted only in the third experimental year. On average, for the three years of this variant, 223 kg/da of grain or 88% of the maximum yield was obtained. Analyzing the results in terms of additional yield, it is clear that here the difference to non-irrigation variant is very large and statistically proven in each case.

This is an increase of 60-100 kg/da or 40-80%, depending on the conditions of the year. It is possible that in years of extreme and prolonged droughts the absolute values of the total and additional yield of this irrigation regime are considerably smaller, but here it is more important to find an alternative for its more efficient implementation in the conditions of irrigation water shortage.

In this respect, if the yields obtained under variant 3 and variant 6 are compared, it is clear that the differences are insignificant, with an average for the irrigation yield in each furrow being 223 kg/da, and for irrigation through the furrow – 218 kg/da. Even with the rather low GD values obtained, the yield

GD,  
 ,  
 -  
 ,  
 -  
 ,  
 76 kg/da  
 53%.  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (12-15 mm)  
 -  
 (2014)  
 17%,  
 2016 35%.  
 ,  
 75%  
 188 kg/da 74%  
 ,  
 ,  
 32%  
 ,  
 - 30 37%.  
 ,  
 ,  
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 ,  
 ,

difference between these two variants is not statistically proven, which confirms the above-mentioned assertion on the feasibility of irrigation through the furrow in order to save water from irrigation.

For furrow irrigation, the average additional yield for the conditions of this experiment is 76 kg/da or increases with 53% for no-irrigated beans.

Although the experimental years are comparatively favorable with regard to meteorological factors and droughts are not extreme and of long duration, irrigation with small irrigation norms (12-15 mm) leads to significant yield losses.

Even in the wettest of the three years (2014), this irrigation regime produces a yield loss of 17%, and in the worst 2016 it is 35%. On average, for the three years the watering with a 75% reduction of irrigation rate, the yield is 188 kg/da or 74% of that obtained with optimum irrigation.

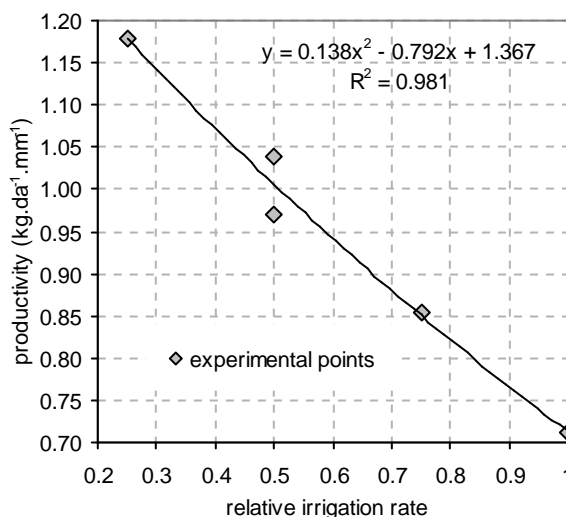
Regarding the positive effect of the implementation of the small irrigation norms, it is expressed in an increase of the yield on average by 32% compared to no-irrigation conditions, with varying narrowly ranging from 30 to 37%.

This fact confirms the notion that regular irrigation with reduced irrigation rate has a more favorable effect on productivity than an irrigation regime that allows for a sustained water deficit, given that the water savings are approximately the same.

4.

**Table 4. Productivity of irrigation rate and yield losses**

Variant	Yield losses %				Annual irrigation rate productivity kg.da <sup>-1</sup> .mm <sup>-1</sup>			
	2014	2015	2016		2014	2015	2016	/average
1	36	42	53	44	–	–	–	
2	17	23	35	26	1.840	0.847	1.253	1.179
3	11	8	15	12	1.180	0.774	1.360	1.038
4	3	4	5	4	1.053	0.577	1.147	0.855
5	St.	St.	St.	St.	0.860	0.484	0.940	0.712
6	7	9	25	14	1.385	0.758	1.003	0.969



. 1.

**Fig. 1. Relationship between the relative irrigation rate and its productivity**

The additional yield obtained from each mm of irrigation water is also known as productivity of the annual irrigation rate. It is obtained by dividing the additional yield of the annual irrigation rate. It depends on the irrigation regime and on the year that determines the number of irrigations. The data are given in Table 4. Due to the non-linear character of the increase in yield compared to the increasing irrigation rate, its productivity in optimum irrigation is lower than in some of the variants with irrigation rate reduction that have been subjected to an irrigated irrigation regime,

4.

( $R^2=0.98$ )

5.

„YIELD”

5.

i.e. by reducing the size of the irrigation rate, its productivity increases. This is available during the three experimental years. Although the trend in the change in values over the years is roughly the same, the differences are due to the fact that, for a different number of irrigation and irrigation rates, the yields for a determinate experimental variant by year do not differ significantly.

This trend is represented graphically in Figure 1, here the mathematical expression with very high coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ) aims to rather illustrate the change of the productivity of the annual irrigation rate by variants, without looking for its meaning as a model or relevance in practice.

*Relationship "Irrigation rate – Yield"*

The output data to establish the parameters of the "Yield - irrigation rate" relationship are presented in Table 5. These are processed by the smallest squares method, by means of the Davidov's power equation through the specialized computer program "YIELD".

**Table 5. Output data to establish dependence "Irrigation rate – yield"**

Variant	$M/M_0/X/$ (relative irrigation rate)	$Y/Y_0$ (relative yield)			
		2014	2015	2016	average
100% m	1.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
75% m	0.75	0.971	0.956	0.955	0.957
50% m	0.50	0.887	0.917	0.854	0.881
25% m	0.25	0.833	0.766	0.648	0.743
0% m	0.00	0.640	0.583	0.472	0.561

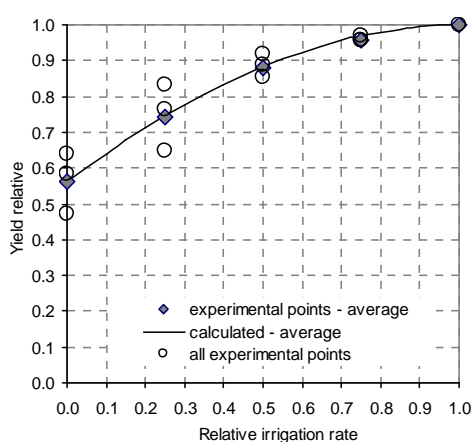
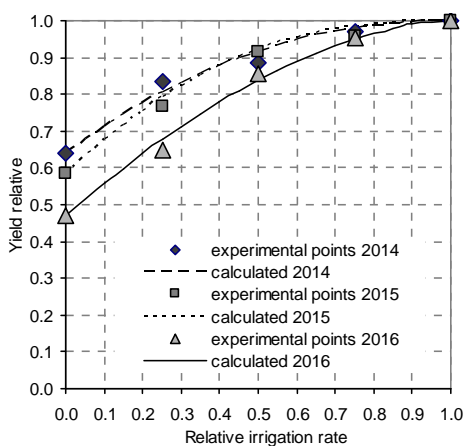
The results by year and average are shown in Figure 2. The experimental points are approximated by curves representing convex parabolas. The graph shows the influence of the meteorological character of the year on the location of the empirical points on the

n. : 2014  
 2.1, 2015 – 2.4, 2016 – 1.7.  
 n=1.9,  
 R>0.9 (6).  
 (n=1.9)  
 (R=0.994).

coordinate system and hence on the relationship parameters that depend on the values of the variable degree of n.

For the conditions of the present experiment it varies narrowly as follows: for 2014 it is 2.1, for 2015 – 2.4 and for 2016 – 1.7. On average, for three years, experimental points are best approximated at n=1.9, with all reported cases  $R > 0.9$  (Table 6).

The approximation of all experimental points is the same (n=1.9) at a very high correlation coefficient (R=0.994).

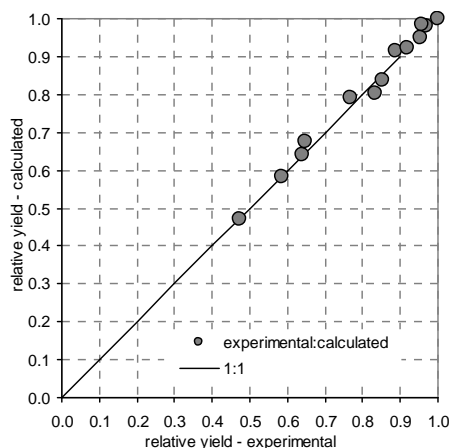
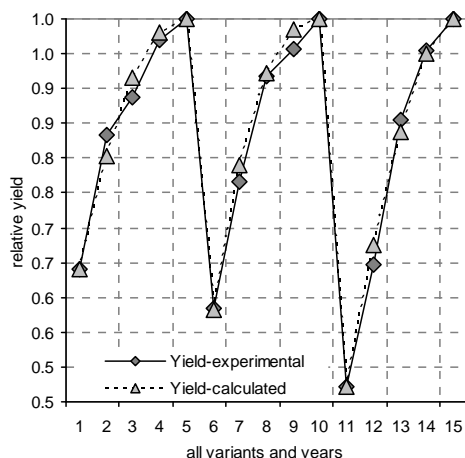


**Fig. 2. Relationship "Yield-irrigation rate"**

45-50%  
 90%  
 65%

According to the presented dependence, in more meteorologically favorable year, the realization of 45-50% of the optimal irrigation rate guarantees about 90% of the maximum yield, and in more dry years these results are attained with at least 65% of the optimal rate.





3.  
**Fig. 3. Relationship between experimental and calculated yields**

6.  
**Table 6. "Yield – Irrigation rate" relationship parameters**

/year	/formula	$Y_c$	n	R
	$y=1-(1-Y_c)(1-x)^n$			
2014	$Y = 1 - 0.36(1 - x)^{2.1}$	0.64	2.1	0.990
2015	$Y = 1 - 0.42(1 - x)^{2.4}$	0.58	2.4	0.997
2016	$Y = 1 - 0.53(1 - x)^{1.7}$	0.47	1.7	0.998
/average				0.999
/total	$Y = 1 - 0.44(1 - x)^{1.9}$	0.56	1.9	0.994

7.

**Table 7. Deviations of the calculated yields from the formula compared to the experimental ones**

	/yield 2014			/yield 2015			/yield 2016		
	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.36(1-x)^{2.1}$	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.42(1-x)^{2.4}$	experimental	(calculated)	$Y=1-0.53(1-x)^{1.7}$
	kg/da	kg/da		±%	kg/da		kg/da	±%	
0.00	153	153	0.0	147	147	0.0	126	126	0.0
0.25	199	192	-3.5	193	199	3.3	173	181	4.8
0.50	212	219	3.3	231	232	0.5	228	224	-1.6
0.75	232	234	1.0	241	248	3.0	255	255	-0.2
1.00	239	239	0.0	252	252	0.0	267	268	0.4

7 - On the Table 7 are presented the values of the experimentally established and the calculated yields by variants and years. The values indicating the relative deviations confirm the usability of the degree of dependency, the same not exceeding 5%.  
 5%.

These small differences are mainly due to the limited amount of experimental data, but the proposed degree of dependence can still be used to predict the yield of field beans harvested under limited irrigation conditions and areas similar to soil and climate with the Plovdiv region.

## CONCLUSIONS

Depending on the meteorological conditions of the year, the number of irrigations for beans (Dobrudzhanski 7 variety) is from 2 to 4 irrigations with optimum irrigation rate a 50 mm, each of which should be moisten the soil at a depth of 60 cm. This irrigation regime provide high and stable yields ranging from 240 to 270 kg/da and yields that exceed the yield under non-inferior conditions from 50% to more than 2 times, depending on the drought during the reproduction period.

Regular irrigation at 25% reduction of irrigation rate provides over 95% of the maximum yield even in years of prolonged summer droughts. By economic indicators, this irrigation regime is close to the optimum and can be successfully applied when irrigation water is deficient. Between 8% and 15% are yield losses in achieving 50% of the optimal irrigation rate.

This irrigation regime can also be applied in the absence of irrigation water. Irrigation with small irrigation regulations (25% m) is not recommended as there is little economic effect, especially in dry years.

The irrigation rate productivity at optimum irrigation is on average  $0.712 \text{ kg/ha}^{-1} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1}$ . The application of an irrigated irrigation regime, irrespective of the method, leads to its increase, with 50% of the irrigation rate being 0.97-1.04

7  
2 4  
50 mm,  
60 cm.  
240 270 kg/da  
50% 2  
95% 25%  
8 15% 50%  
(25% m),  
 $0.712 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{da}^{-1} \cdot \text{mm}^{-1}$   
50%

0,97-1,04 kg.da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

”

,

n=1.9  
R=0.994.

kg. da<sup>-1</sup>.mm<sup>-1</sup>.

The relationship "Yield–Irrigation rate" is a degree of dependence, established according to Davidov's formula. Graphically it is expressed by a convex parabola with power value n=1.9 and a correlation coefficient R = 0.994.

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