

EFFECTS OF DEFICIT IRRIGATION ON SOME YIELD CHARACTERISTICS OF SWEET CORN

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Abstract

This study was made to determine the influence of deficit irrigation on drip irrigated sweet corn in 1998 and 1999 in Sanliurfa, Turkey. Water was applied to sweet corn as 100, 90, 80 and 70% of evaporation from a Class A Pan (E_{pan}). Applied irrigation water was 610-876 mm and 612-889 mm in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Plant height, ear length, number of kernels per ear and single fresh ear weight values were the highest at 100% E_{pan} whereas the lowest values were found at 70% E_{pan} in both the years. Water savings were 11.30, 20.89 and 30.36% in 1998 and 10.91, 21.14, 31.15% in 1999 for 90, 80 and 70% of E_{pan} , respectively. The highest fresh ear yields (14.76 and 14.17 t ha⁻¹) were obtained at 100% E_{pan} , whereas minimum fresh ear yields (9.15 and 8.84 t ha⁻¹) were found at 70% of E_{pan} in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Despite the reduction of fresh ear yield, the number of marketable ears at 10% water deficiency (90% E_{pan}) was still high and acceptable for sweet corn production in the Harran Plain of Turkey.

Introduction

The primary purpose of one of the world's largest irrigation project in Turkey is to provide a more stable supply of food for the world population, which is increasing rapidly. A national development project, South-eastern Anatolian Project, widely known by the acronym (GAP) in Turkish, has an economical importance due to its value addition effects on the soil and water resources in the region. With the completion of GAP, irrigated land area will reach up to 1.7 million ha and plant diversity will increase in the region. Sweet corn will be cultivated for the first time in the GAP area.

Currently, traditional irrigation methods, which are known to increase amount of surface runoff, are used in this region. Drip irrigation provides the efficient use of limited water due to reduce surface water evaporation (Viswanatha *et al.* 2002). Deficit irrigation is a system by which maximum yield may be obtained with less irrigation water.

Effects of deficit irrigation for corn were reported by some researchers. Dagdelen *et al.* (2006) reported that water deficiency significantly affected corn yield and the highest corn yield was obtained from the full irrigation treatments. Viswanatha *et al.* (2002) stated that yield decreased with reduced irrigation water. Pandey *et al.* (2000a) reported that yield reduction (22.6 - 26.4%) were found with deficit irrigation and this was associated with decrease in kernel number and weight. Stone *et al.* (2001b) reported that water deficit reduces crop growth, canopy development, and morphological characteristics of corn plant. Karam *et al.* (2003) stated that water deficiency significantly reduced dry matter accumulation. Grain yield reduced to 37% due to a decline of 18% in kernel weight and of 10% in kernel number under water stress conditions. Stone *et al.* (2001b) reported that water deficit reduced morphological characteristics of corn plant. Pandey *et al.* (2000a) reported that water stress reduced kernel number and weight, and yield.

The aim of this study was to obtain irrigation water saving with deficit irrigation, to reach satisfactory yield level using deficit irrigation, to determine the influence of deficit irrigation on yield and some morphological characteristics of sweet corn using drip irrigation system.

Materials and Methods

This study was conducted during 1998 and 1999 at the Sanliurfa, Turkey. The experimental field is located at Harran Plain (altitude: 465 m; 37°08' N and 38°46' E) in the Southeast Turkey. The texture of the soil of experimental field was clay. Field capacity of the soil was 33.8% (dry basis), permanent wilting point was 22.6% and bulk density of the soil was 1.41 g/cm³. The air temperatures were all above 40°C while the relative humidity was below 50% in June, July and August for both the treatment years.

Hybrid sweet corn variety (*Zea mays saccharata* Sturt), *Martha*, was used as the crop material. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design with three replications. Each plot consisted of four rows of 5 m in length. The distance between rows and plants were 70 cm and 20 cm (7.1 plants m²). The seeds were sown at a 50-60 mm depth. At sowing, 80 kg N/ha and P/ha (P₂O₅) as 20-20-0 fertilizer was applied to each plot and this was followed by 160 kg/ha N as urea when the plant reached 30-40 cm height. Ears from two rows in the centre of each plot (50 plants) were manually harvested. Plant height values were measured on randomly selected 20 plants in the centre of every plot before harvest. Randomly selected 20 ears without husk were used for determining of ear lengths, ear diameters, kernel numbers per ear and single fresh ear yield values.

First irrigation was applied to all treatments using a sprinkler irrigation system to bring the soil water content in 0-90 cm soil depth up to field capacity in both years. Irrigation treatments were started using surface drip irrigation system when the water content of soil decreased to 50% of available soil water.

The amount of irrigation water was calculated using the equation given below,

$$I = A \cdot E_{\text{pan}} \cdot K_{\text{cp}} \cdot \text{CAI}$$

where, I is the amount of irrigation water (mm), A is plot area (m²), E_{pan} is cumulative water depth in the Class A pan (mm), K_{cp} is the crop pan coefficient [determined as 100 (K_{cp1}), 90 (K_{cp2}), 80 (K_{cp3}) or 70% (K_{cp4}) of the total evaporation from the Class A pan], and CAI is the canopy area index, which was assumed to be 1.

The total evaporation from Class A Pan was measured every day with a manual limnimeter with 0.1 mm accuracy. These measurements were checked with the readings from the water flow meters mounted in every plot.

Applied irrigation water was 876, 777, 693 and 610 mm in 1998 and 889, 792, 701 and 612 mm in 1999 for 100, 90, 80 and 70% E_{pan}, respectively. The data obtained from the experiments were analysed with ANOVA and LSD tests.

Results and Discussion

The highest fresh ear yield values were determined at 100% E_{pan} (14.76 and 14.17 t/ha) while the lowest values were obtained from 70% E_{pan} (9.15 and 8.84 t/ha) in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Water deficiency decreased fresh ear yield (Table 1, Fig. 1). Some researchers stated that yield decreased with reduced irrigation (Eck 1984, Pandey *et al.* 2000a, Viswanatha *et al.* 2002).

The rates of water savings were 11.30, 20.89 and 30.36% in 1998 and 10.91, 21.14 and 31.15% in 1999 for 90, 80 and 70% E_{pan}, respectively. During the both research years, a decrease was observed in fresh ear yield values as 6.8, 17.2 and 37.9%, when the water applied 90, 80 and 70% E_{pan}, respectively. Although the yield decreased (6.8%), marketable ear numbers were relatively stable at the 90% E_{pan}. There was no statistically significant difference between full-irrigated treatment and 90% E_{pan} for marketable ear numbers (Fig. 2). Marketable ear numbers have economic value as such as total fresh ear yield and ear length in the upper 170 mm for sweet

corn is preferred (Oktem and Oktem 1999). The aim of irrigation is to enhance economic returns with optimise the yield by minimising the damage caused by water deficiency during the crop development stages (Stone *et al.* 2001a). Deficiency at irrigation water as a 10% (90% E_{pan}) can be acceptable for sweet corn production in the Harran Plain of Turkey.

Table 1. Effect of deficit irrigation on fresh ear yield, number of kernel per ear and tassel flowering.

Irrigation treatments	Fresh ear yield ¹ (t/ha)			Number of kernel per ear (kernel/ear)			Tassel flowering (day)		
	1998**	1999**	Mean**	1998**	1999**	Mean*	1998**	1999**	Mean**
100% E_{pan}	14.76 a [†]	14.17 a	14.47 a	551.3 a	576.7 a	564.0 a	48.33 d [†]	48.67 c	48.50 d
90% E_{pan}	13.85 a	13.11 a	13.48 a	521.7 a	524.6 b	523.1 a	50.00 c	51.67 bc	50.83 c
80% E_{pan}	12.34 b	11.63 b	11.98 b	445.3 b	457.3 c	451.3 b	52.67 b	53.67 b	53.17 b
70% E_{pan}	9.15 c	8.84 c	8.99 c	404.0 c	339.7 d	371.9 c	55.33 a	58.33 a	56.83 a
Average	12.53	11.94	12.23	480.58	474.58	477.58	51.58	53.08	52.33
LSD	1.08	1.27	1.10	36.61	49.13	51.87	1.597	3.60	1.48

¹ = Fresh ear yield is husked. *,** = Significant at the $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$ probability levels, respectively.

In a vertical column numericals having same alphabet do not differ significantly at 5% and 1% levels according to LSD

Number of kernels per ear decreased with increasing deficiency in irrigation water (Table 1). Similar findings were reported by Eck (1984 and 1985), Braunworth *et al.* (1987), Grant *et al.* (1989) and Pandey *et al.* (2000a). Number of kernels is closely associated with yield of maize and the number of kernels per ear is a yield component that varies markedly with stress (Fischer and Palmer 1984). Harder *et al.* (1982) mentioned that water stress caused failure of kernel development, its number, size and weight.

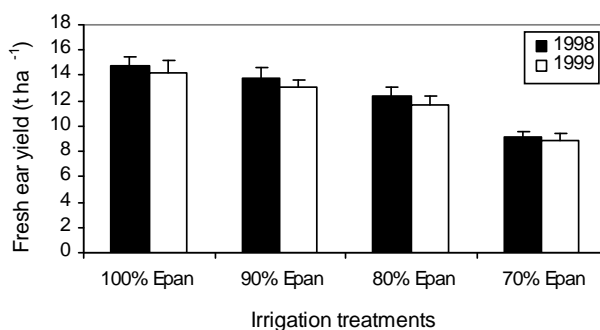


Fig. 1. Fresh ear yield values at different irrigation treatments in 1998 and 1999.

Vertical bars indicate standard errors of the mean.

Pandey *et al.* (2000a) stated that kernels per ear were reduced from 20% to nearly 50% due to water stress. There is a general agreement that final kernel number is established about two to three weeks after pollination (Kirtok 1998). Any stress imposed during this period greatly affects kernel set. Andrade *et al.* (1999) demonstrated that a limited partitioning of dry matter to reproductive tissues during the critical period (bracketing silking) results in low numbers of kernel set. Furthermore, ovules remain undeveloped resulting in many kernels being small and light in weight. NeSmith and Ritchie (1992) found that yield reduction in maize was attributable to a reduction in the number of well developed kernels. Pandey *et al.* (2000a) stated that yield reduction was associated primarily with decrease in kernel number and secondarily with kernel weight when deficit irrigation was imposed during vegetative and reproductive phases of growth.

Tassel flowering was longer with increasing water stress (Table 1). Tassel flowering ranged between 55.33 and 51.58 days in 1998 and between 48.67 and 58.33 days in 1999. Otegui *et al.* (1995) reported that corn grain yield is particularly sensitive to water deficits that coincide with the tasselling-silking period and emergence of tassels was delayed more than two weeks. Edmeades *et al.* (1990) reported that tassel flowering period was longer due to water stress conditions.

Table 2. Effect of deficit irrigation on plant height, ear length and single fresh ear weight.

Irrigation treatments	Plant height (cm)			Ear length (cm)			Single fresh ear weight ¹ (g)		
	1998**	1999*	Mean*	1998**	1999*	Mean**	1998**	1999**	Mean*
100% E _{pan}	177.3 a	169.0 a	173.1 a	19.97 a [†]	19.03 a	19.50 a	255.3 a [†]	243.7 a	249.5 a
90% E _{pan}	171.7 ab	158.0 ab	164.9 b	18.33 b	18.13 a	18.23 b	217.7 b	213.0 b	215.4 a
80% E _{pan}	169.6 b	150.0 b	159.8 b	17.40 c	16.77 ab	17.08 c	211.7 b	193.0 c	202.3 ab
70% E _{pan}	156.7 c	142.3 b	149.5 c	16.27 d	15.40 b	15.84 d	203.0 b	119.3 d	161.2 b
Average	168.8	154.8	161.8	17.99	17.33	17.66	221.93	192.25	207.1
LSD	7.15	17.83	5.99	0.737	2.675	0.435	20.22	13.73	47.34

*,** : Significant at the P < 0.05 and P < 0.01 probability levels, respectively. ¹: Husked single fresh ear weight
In a vertical column numerals having same alphabet do not differ significantly at 5% and 1% levels according to LSD

Taller plants were found at 100% E_{pan} whereas short plants were seen at 70% E_{pan} (Table 2). Plant height is a good indicator for determining the water stress. Sammis *et al.* (1988) reported that plant height can change at different level water deficiency. Some authors emphasized that deficit irrigation shortened plant height (Otegui *et al.* 1995, Stone *et al.* 2001a and Pandey *et al.* 2000b).

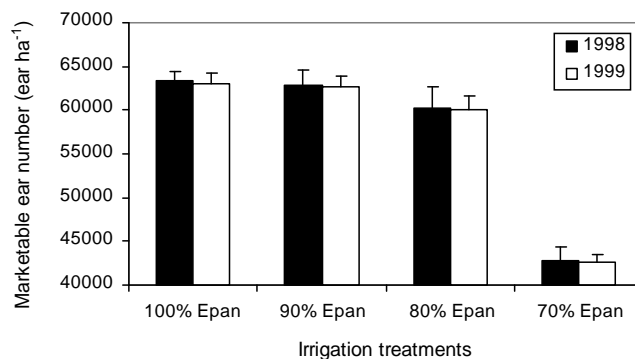


Fig. 2. Marketable ear number values at different irrigation treatments in 1998 and 1999.
Vertical bars indicate standard errors of the mean.

The longest ears were measured at 100% E_{pan}, whereas the shortest ears were observed at 70% E_{pan} in both the years (Table 2). Ear length decreased with increasing water deficiency. Single fresh ear weight values decreased with increasing deficit irrigation. Eck (1985) stated that water deficiency at grain filling period reduces kernel weight per ear values. The potential yield of maize is determined by kernel weight (Jacobs and Pearson 1991), it is a certainty that shortage of water stress reduces grain yield by reducing kernel weight per ear (Kirtok 1998). Karam *et al.* (2003) reported that grain yield reduced to 37% under water stress conditions. This reduction was due to a decline of 18% kernel weight and 10% in kernel number as a response to water deficit.

As a result, despite the reduction of fresh ear yield, the number of marketable ears at 10% water deficiency ($90\% E_{pan}$) was still high and acceptable for sweet corn production in the Harran Plain of Turkey.

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