

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.812.160>

Effect of Different Planting Methods on Yield and Economics of Cultivation of Maize

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Maize, Double fork dibbler, Bed planting, Growth rate, Yield, Productivity, Profitability

Article Info

Accepted:
12 November 2019
Available Online:
10 December 2019

A high yielding variety *Shaktiman-5* was grown in farmer's field in Rabi-2015 under different planting methods. Maize seeds were planted in flat and also on bed by khurpi as well as by Chinese double fork dibbler. In general, planting of maize on bed provided 12-20% more yield than the flat planting. However, there was only a marginal gain in yield of maize (4-9%) with use of double fork dibbler due to placement of fertilizer quite closer to seed. Further, use of dibbler increased planting capacity of manual labour and a saving of about 13 mandays/ha attributing to saving of Rs. 3250/ha in planting cost was recorded. The use of dibblers for flat and bed planting was found to be profitable by amount Rs. 6850/ha and Rs. 9650/ha, respectively, which advocates the use of dibbler as improved planting tool for small and marginal farmers of Bihar.

Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays L.*) is one of the staple food grains after rice and wheat. It is grown in 7.08 lakh hectares in Bihar and has registered productivity of 3.5 tonne/ha. Maize is grown all around the year with highest productivity (3.6 tonne/ha) in Rabi season (Anonymous, 2015-16). Its cultivation is highly dominated by costly hybrid seeds and planting method. Inappropriate planting method caused

reduction in germination, growth and development and increased susceptibility to disease and lodging (Bakht *et al.*, 2011). Furthermore, the degree of soil compaction, soil bulk density and soil moisture conditions are important factors which influence seedling emergence and crop yield. Improvement in planting techniques for suitable seed bed preparation has also been suggested in order to ensure good stand establishment and optimum plant population (Butter *et al.*, 2006).

Conventional flat sowing of maize has a number of disadvantages including reduced water productivity and leaching of nutrients. Soil surface crusting developed in flood irrigated flat sown maize reduced seed germination and seedling emergence (Bakht *et al.*, 2006). Alike ridge sowing, bed planting methods has advantages over flat sowing. Amin *et al.*, (2006) reported higher growth and yield of maize in ridge sowing than flat sowing. Bed planting resulted in reduce soil compaction and easy management of soil residue and gave higher crop growth rate as compared to ridge sowing (Verhulst *et al.*, 2011). Further, Ortega *et al.*, 2008 has also reported that raised bed planting is the most efficient method of planting for wheat, maize and other crops.

Bed planting methods saves irrigation water. It has been reported that wheat and maize are planted in many parts of the world on beds. Bed planting on an average saved 29% of water as compared to flat beds (Naresh *et al.*, 2011).

In spite of overall growth of mechanization in Bihar, sowing of maize is still done manually by majority of farmers with traditional hand tools i.e. khurpi under flat sowing. The poor adoption of tractor operated costly maize planters by small and marginal farmers may be either because of their poor socio-economic condition or because of lack of optimum performance of such machines in small plots.

The use of double fork dibblers with multiple seed rollers on raised bed may be of great use for small farmers, who can not afford costly large sized tractor operated planters.

Therefore, in view of the need to promote mechanization in maize planting operation among small and marginal farmers, the experiment was planned to assess the comparative performance of double fork

manually operated dibblers vis-à-vis khurpi on yield and economics of maize cultivation both for flat sowing and raised bed planting situation.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted in Rabi-2015 in farmer's field of Malinagar village with five replications of each treatment. The different sowing methods were adopted for sowing of hybrid maize variety, Shaktiman-5.

The first treatment (T₁) was sowing of maize by traditional hand tool 'khurpi' in flat land after proper tillage and preparation of seed bed as it is widely practiced by the farmers of Bihar. Further, maize was planted on flat surface after proper tillage by using manually operated 'double fork dibbler' as treatment T₂.

The dibbler was consisting of two compartments, one for seed and another for fertilizer. Under treatment T₃ and T₄, maize seeds were planted on raised bed prepared by tractor operated bed former by 'khurpi' and 'double fork dibbler', respectively.

Before use of seeding tools, the field was prepared by operating tractor operated M. B. Plough in one pass followed by three passes of Disc Harrow and one pass of Rotavator.

In order to achieve the good and proper bed, the weeds were collected and removed from the field. At the time of sowing, bulk density of soil was measured by using core ring method as suggested by Blake and Hartage and its value was 1.32 g/cm³.

The maize was sown using randomized block design (RBD) of experiment on 26.10.2015 and was harvested on 12.04.2016. The fertilizers N, P and K were added in ratio of 150:75:50 in plots with treatment T₁ and T₃, phosphorous and potash were added as basal

dose after tillage and before planking. However, in treatment T₂ and T₄, 10% of total phosphorous was utilized through double fork dibbler and rest as basal dose similar to the treatment T₁ and T₃. Nitrogen was applied as per normal practice in split dose.

Measurement of daily working (field capacity) of khurpi and dibbler was done by measuring total area covered divided by total measured time of operation.

The other performance indicating parameters were evaluated as per standard formula described below:

Measurement of bulk density

Bulk density of experimental plot was measured by using core sampler. The core sampler was driven into the soil with the help of hammer until the soil reaches to the top of core cutter.

The weight of core cutter with soil was weighed and bulk density was calculated as per formula given below:

$$\text{Bulk density (D)} = \frac{W_2 - W_1}{\pi \frac{d^2}{4} h}$$

Where,

W₁ = weight of empty core cutter, gm

W₂ = weight of cutter with soil, gm

d = internal diameter of core sampler, cm

h = height of core sampler, cm

π = 3.14

Bulk density is expressed in unit, g/cm³

Field capacity

It was measured by formula,

Field capacity = Area covered / time to cover that area

It is expressed unit 'ha/h'. The field capacity of dibbler and khurpi was computed on days basis of eight hours and in unit 'ha/day'.

Calculation of mandays

The time of operation of equipment under field condition was calculated from the field capacity of equipments by using formula

Time to cover the field = 1/field capacity.

The field capacity measured in unit 'ha/day' will directly provide the time of equipment operation in days. number of mandays represents manhour for 8 hours/day.

Plant height

It was recorded using measuring tape. Plant height was measured from bottom to top of maize plant except tassels at physiological maturity stage.

Yield and related traits

Final grain yield and yield contributing attributes like number of cobs per plant, number of grains per cob, 1000 grain weight were computed on harvesting and total yield under different replications of each treatment was measured.

Economics of different treatments

On the basis of cost of operation of planting equipments, tractor operated bed former, cost of seed and price of maize grain; economics of different treatments were assessed. Further, yield enhancement under bed planting system

with use of 'double fork dibbler' was also calculated in order to assess the economics of the system.

Results and Discussion

The planting methods of any crop affects its yield and thereby the economics of cultivation. The yield parameter is evaluated on the basis of yield related traits such as number of plants/ha, number of cobs/ha, number of grains/cob, thousand grain weight etc.

The results obtained from the experiment in respect of hybrid Rabi maize variety Shaktiman-5 under different planting system is presented in table 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Plant height

Plant height is one of the important yield related traits to be measured under any research work related to crop production. The data related to plant height under different treatments is presented in Table 1.

From perusal of data, for 30, 45, 60 and 75 days after sowing (DAS), it is evident that under flat planting condition, the crop planted with dibbler registered higher plant growth for all intervals of data recording time.

In treatment T₃, where maize was planted manually with khurpi on bed, plant height for all observation duration were more than the treatment T₁ and T₂.

The treatment T₄ had taller plants than all other treatments for 30, 45, 60 and 75 DAS. Higher plant growth in treatment T₂ was probably because of the special configuration of dibbler, which facilitates phosphoric fertilizer application quite closer to the seeds and thereby, the fertilizer use efficiency gets increased. In treatment T₃ and T₄, plant height was better than treatment T₁ and T₂ and that is

only because of the benefits of bed planting system, which adds the plants with better availability of nutrients, water, sunlight and air besides less compacted root zone and better upward movement of soil nutrients under unsaturated soil moisture condition. The combined effect of bed planting system and placement of fertilizer quite closer to the seed accounted by the dibbler may be the reasons of highest plant growth in treatment T₄.

Yield

Yield is one of the important parameter for deliberation of outcome of any experiment. It is computed and worked out based on the observations recorded in respect of number of cob/ha, number of grains/cob, thousand grain weight etc. The yield recorded under different treatments in the study has been presented in Table 2.

The data indicates that in treatment T₂, where maize was planted by double fork dibbler in flat soil, number of grains/ cob and thousand grain weight, both were more than the treatment T₁. This increase is definitely on account of closer placement of fertilizer to the seed by the double fork dibbler in treatment T₂, whereas, in treatment T₁, phosphoric fertilizer was applied as basal dose only after tillage and before planking.

In treatment T₃ and T₄, there are gradual increase in number of grains per cob and thousand grain weight resulting into higher grain yield in both above treatments as compared treatment T₁ and T₂.

In treatment T₃, the benefits of bed planting system appears to be accountable for enhancement in yield. However, in treatment T₄, combine effect of planting system and improved planting/ sowing equipment (dibbler) might be the main reason for highest productivity of maize crop.

Table.1 Plant height in different treatments at different time intervals (cm)

Treatments	30 DAS*	45 DAS*	60 DAS*	75 DAS*
T ₁	17.7	36.5	65.7	98.2
T ₂	19.3	35.8	67.1	100.7
T ₃	19.5	37.6	64.8	99.6
T ₄	23.2	38.9	68.3	104.5

*Data under different treatments are mean value of five replications

Table.2 Crop yield under different treatments

Treatments	Cobs/m ²	Cobs/ha, 000	No. of grains/cob	1000 grain weight, gm	Grain yield (q/ha)	Increase/ decrease in yield/ha over farmer's practice (%)
T ₁	8.4	84000	467	239	93.75	-
T ₂	8.2	82000	487	244	97.44	03.94 ↑
T ₃	8.6	86000	498	245	104.93	11.92↑
T ₄	8.4	84000	543	246	113.24	20.78↑

Table.3 Field capacity and cost of operation of manually operated planting equipments

Treatments	Cost of use excluding manpower (Rs./ha)		Field capacity (ha/day)	No. of mandays labour/ha	Labour cost (@ Rs. 250/day)	Labour cost saving on use of dibbler (Rs./ha)	Cost of use of planting equipment (Rs./ha)
	Name	Cost					
T ₁	Khurpi	5.00	0.042	23.81 \cong 24	6000.00	-	6005.00
T ₂	Dibbler	34.00	0.092	10.87 \cong 11	2750.00	3250.00	2784.00
T ₃	Khurpi	5.00	0.058	17.24 \cong 17	4250.00	-	4255.00
T ₄	Dibbler	34.00	0.051	19.61\cong20	5000.00	(-) 750.00	5034.00

Table.4 Economics of maize cultivation under different treatments

Treatments	Cost of use of equipment and manpower (Rs./ha)	Cost of seed (Rs./ha)		Total input cost (Rs./ha)	Cost of produce (@ Rs. 1400/q) (Rs./ha)	Net Return (Rs./ha)	Benefits of use of dibbler over khurpi (Rs./ha)	
		Seeding with khurpi	Seeding with dibbler				Flat sowing	Bed planting
T ₁	6005.00	3000.00		9005.00	131250.00	122245.00		
T ₂	2784.00		4537.00	7321.00	136416.00	129095.00	6850.00	
T ₃	8005.00*	3000.00		11005.00	146902.00	135897.00		
T ₄	8784.00*		4205.00	12989.00	158536.00	145547.00		9650.00

* Cost of bed formation @ Rs. 3750/ha is included in treatments T₃ and T₄ for calculation of cost of use of equipment

Field capacity and cost of use of manually operated planting equipments and implements

The field capacity of equipments has direct bearing on their cost of use on area basis and thus, the cost of use of planting equipment such as khurpi and double fork dibbler were calculated on hectare basis and the same has been presented in Table 3. On observation of data, it is obvious that cost of use of planting equipment (khurpi) was maximum (Rs. 6005/-) in treatment T₁ followed by the treatment T₄ (5034/-), where dibbler was used on bed.

In treatment T₃, khurpi was used for planting maize seeds on bed and the cost of use was found to be Rs. 4255.00. The minimum cost of planting was recorded in treatment T₂ (Rs. 2784/-) in which maize seeds were planted in flat with the help of dibbler.

The data presented as above highlights the fact that the use of 'dibbler' had increased the total output of the manual labour in comparison to 'khurpi' in flat planting. There was a saving of 13 mandays in treatment T₂ compared to treatment T₁ and therefore, a saving of Rs. 3250/- as labour cost due to use of dibbler in place of khurpi was recorded.

In bed planting, as the manual labour had to move along the furrow and across the bed, the field capacity of dibbler in treatment T₄ had got reduced in comparison to 'khurpi' in treatment T₃. In flat planting, it was easy and comfortable for the labour to move forward with dibbler and that had accounted to higher field capacity of dibbler in comparison to the 'khurpi'.

However, in treatment T₃, due to height of bed, the labour found easy to work in standing position with khurpi by slightly leaning forward and that had accounted to increased field capacity of khurpi on bed as comparison

to the flat fields, where, the labour was moving forward in sitting position.

Economics of cultivation

Economics of cultivation of Rabi maize (Hybrid, Shaktiman-5) under different treatments has been presented in Table 4.

Data recorded in table 4, shows that treatment T₄ was highly economical with net return of Rs. 145547/- followed by treatment T₃ (Rs. 135897/-) and T₂ (Rs. 129095/-). The treatment T₁ registered lowest return of Rs.122245/-. Obviously, bed planting system had its own advantage in comparison to the flat planting methods. Even on comparison between treatments T₁, T₂ and T₃, T₄, it is found that the use of dibbler gives more benefit in comparison to planting of maize by khurpi. A net benefit of Rs. 6850/- and Rs. 9650/- were registered with use of double fork dibbler in comparison to khurpi both for flat planting as well as bed planting conditions, respectively. The benefit with use of dibbler under flat planting condition was because of uniformity in dropping seed at proper depth and also due to placement of fertilizer closer to the seed. However, in case of bed planting condition, the benefits of use of dibbler coupled with benefits of bed planting system were found responsible for enhancement of benefits by Rs. 2800/- in treatment T₄ as compared to treatment T₂. A general trend was observed that 40-50% more seed was required with use of dibbler both in treatment T₄ (bed planting) and treatments T₂ (flat planting), respectively. The over seeding with use of dibbler was because of construction of metering system, which allows dropping of more than one seed of lower size per stroke.

It has been concluded that the planting methods showed a positive correlation on growth and yield of maize crop. Bed planting was found to be better option for maize

cultivation in comparison to flat planting. Further, use of dibbler provided better plant growth and yields both in flat as well as bed planting conditions. The dibbler was found to be an efficient hand tool for planting maize in comparison to khurpi and provided a net labour cost saving of Rs. 3250/- per hectare. However, benefits per hectare from use of dibbler in flat and bed planting conditions were recorded as Rs. 6850/- and Rs. 9650/-, respectively.

Use of double fork dibbler for planting maize is recommended both for flat as well as bed planting conditions in Rabi maize cultivation from economy and yield point of view. The use of dibbler on bed is found more yielding and economical due to the added benefits of increased fertilizer use efficiency, water use efficiency and better crop establishment facilitated by uniform distribution of roots of plant on bed.

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How to cite this article:

Subhash Chandra and Mritunjay Kumar. 2019. Effect of Different Planting Methods on Yield and Economics of Cultivation of Maize. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 8(12): 1318-1324. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.812.160>