

Original Research Article

Growth and Yield Components of Maize as Influenced by Irrigation Intervals and Irrigation Levels

ABSTRACT

Maize responds differently to varying irrigation intervals and irrigation levels influencing the growth and yield of a crop. A field experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with factorial concept comprised of eight treatments with two irrigation intervals (irrigation at five days and ten days) and four irrigation levels (1.0, 0.8, 0.6 and 0.4 CPE) were evaluated at Centre for climate resilient agriculture, Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences (KSNUAHS), Shivamogga, during summer season of 2023. Irrigation at five days interval recorded a significantly higher grain yield (6929 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (10620 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.39), grain yield per plant (160.88 g plant⁻¹), test weight (24.95 g plant⁻¹) number of grains per cob (507.08), plant height (161.11 cm), number of leaves (9.95) and stem girth (6.97 cm). Among irrigation levels, irrigation at 1.0 CPE recorded a significantly higher grain yield (9305 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (14369 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.39), grain yield per plant (159.60 g plant⁻¹), test weight (25.56 g plant⁻¹) number of grains per cob (534.80), plant height (160.81 cm), number of leaves (10.48) and stem girth (6.92 cm). The interaction of irrigation at five days interval with 1.0 CPE recorded the higher grain yield (9835 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (15016 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.40), grain yield per plant (181.53 g plant⁻¹), test weight (26.51 g plant⁻¹), number of grains per cob (587.33), plant height (196.25 cm), number of leaves (10.63) and stem girth (7.46 cm) compared to other interactions. The plant height, number of leaves, number of grains per cob and test weight exhibited strong positive correlation with grain yield emphasizing their role in enhancing maize productivity under varying irrigation levels.

Keywords: irrigation intervals, irrigation levels, grain yield, correlation

1. INTRODUCTION

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is an important cereal crop predominantly used as feed for animals also an important food crop and is used as a major feedstock for biofuels production particularly bioethanol (Erenstein *et al.*, 2022). Globally, 206.3 million ha is under maize cultivation, yielding 780 million tons with 3150 kg ha⁻¹ of productivity. In India, maize is being grown over an area of 9.86 million ha with a production of 31.51 million tons and productivity of 3195 kg ha⁻¹. Being one of the largest producer, Karnataka accounts for almost 16 per cent of total maize produced in India (5.18 million tons) grown over an area of 1.68 million ha with a productivity of 3092 kg ha⁻¹ (Anon., 2023).

Water scarcity is an increasingly important issue in many parts of the world. Climate change predictions of increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall, water will become even

scarcer. Proper irrigation management is crucial for maintaining optimal plant water status, which directly influences vital physiological processes such as cell elongation, cell division, cell wall synthesis and photosynthesis. Efficient irrigation scheduling is essential for conserving water resources and achieving optimal crop production. With increasing pressure to enhance the agricultural production, developing high-yield, water-efficient irrigation strategies is pivotal for sustainable agricultural development (Zhang *et al.*, 2019).

The growth and yield components of maize are highly sensitive to irrigation intervals and levels. Irrigation intervals determine the frequency of water application, influencing soil moisture, root zone aeration and nutrient solubility. Shorter intervals helps to maintain consistent soil moisture, reducing stress during critical growth stages, longer intervals may expose the crop to water deficits, affecting physiological efficiency. Scheduling irrigation based on cumulative pan evaporation is a practical approach that incorporates climatic factors, ensuring better water management and improving productivity.

The concept of cumulative pan evaporation was considered in the study, where irrigation scheduling was determined by the daily recorded cumulative pan evaporation. This approach has proven to be a reliable, economical and practical method for scheduling irrigation by incorporating climatic factors into the decision making process. Maize can be cultivated in all seasons, but summer maize productivity is particularly affected by irrigation. Hence there is a need to develop proper irrigation schedules to realize higher productivity. The current investigation address and optimize the irrigation schedule for summer maize. The optimal irrigation ensures that the crop receives adequate water to sustain growth without wastage or environmental degradation.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental site

The experiment was conducted at the Centre for climate resilient agriculture, KSNUAHS during summer season of 2023, loacated at 13° 58' to 14° ' North latitude and 75° 42' East longitude and at an altitude of 650 m above the mean sea level. The research area comes under the Southern Transition Zone of Karnataka (Zone VII). The soil was slightly acidic in reaction (pH – 6.6), low in soluble salts (0.32 dS m⁻¹) and was low in organic carbon (0.45 g kg⁻¹). Among major nutrients, it was medium in available nitrogen (245.19 kg ha⁻¹), medium in available P₂O₅ (24.5 kg ha⁻¹) and high in available K₂O (179.00 kg ha⁻¹). The mean weekly values of important weather parameters recorded during the crop season are depicted in Fig. 1.

Experimental details

The experiment was laid out in a factorial randomized complete block design with three replications. Two irrigation intervals (irrigation at five days and ten days) and four irrigation levels (1.0, 0.8, 0.6 and 0.4 CPE) were used in the experiment. The maize crop was planted at the spacing of 45cm × 30 cm. The net plot size was 3.6 m × 4.2 m used for the cultivation. The land was ploughed by tractor drawn mould board plough followed by harrowing to bring the soil to a fine tilth. Sowing was done by hand dibbling with one seeds at each hill. Fertilizer was applied according to the treatments. Half of nitrogen, entire dose of phosphorous and potassium in the form of urea, diammonium phosphate (DAP) and murate of potash (MOP), respectively were band placed as per the treatments. Fertilizer was applied 4-5 cm deep and 5 cm away from the seed as basal dose. Remaining half dose of nitrogen in the form of urea was top dressed in two equal splits at 25 and 45 days after sowing in the ring formed 5 cm away from the plant. Thinning and gap filling was done at 10 days after sowing of maize to maintain optimum plant population. Earthing up was done by using a spade at 45 days after sowing after the final top dressing. Irrigations were given as per the treatments. The first irrigation was applied just after sowing for uniform germination and second irrigation was applied after one week of sowing to ensure better germination and crop establishment. Thereafter, the irrigation treatments were imposed. The cumulative pan evaporation values from standard USWB class 'A' pan evaporimeter was used for scheduling of irrigation. Daily pan evaporation and rainfall data from sowing till physiological maturity was collected from the meteorological observatory located at Centre for climate resilient agriculture, Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences (KSNUAHS), Shivamogga. Irrigations were applied to individual plots based on cumulative pan evaporation values recorded at fixed time interval. Amount of irrigation water applied to be calculated based on CPE (1.0, 0.8, 0.6 and 0.4) values. During the cropping season, if any rainfall was received, it was subtracted from the cumulative pan evaporation and the irrigation amount was adjusted accordingly based on the remaining cumulative pan evaporation. Irrigation buffer channels were maintained surrounding to all the banded experimental plots to avoid seepage of applied water from one plot to other

Data collection

From the net plot, three plants were selected and tagged randomly for recording the growth and yield parameters.

Growth parameters

Plant height (cm)

The plant height was measured from the base of the plant to youngest fully opened top leaf up to the stage of tasseling. After tasseling, plant height was measured from the base of the plant to collar of the flag leaf. The average height of three plants was considered and expressed in centimeters.

Number of leaves per plant

Number of fully opened photosynthetically active leaves from ground to the tip of the plant is recorded from three plants in each plot and expressed as number per plant.

Stem girth

Stem girth was recorded at harvest from three plants. It was measured at the last but one internode from the ground with the vernier calipers and the average stem girth was worked out by using the following formula and expressed in centimeters.

$$\text{Stem girth (cm)} = 2\pi r$$

Where,

r = radius of the stem (cm)

$\pi = 3.142$

Yield parameters

Number of grains per cob

The number of grains per cob was worked out by using number of grains rows and number of grains row⁻¹ and expressed in number in each cob averaged from five labeled plants.

Test weight (g)

The 100 grains from completely dried five cobs were obtained after harvest, weighed and the average weight was expressed in grams.

Grain yield per plant (g plant⁻¹)

The grain yield of the cobs obtained from five labeled plants of maize was noted and the average was worked out as grain yield per plant and expressed in grams per plant.

Grain yield (kg ha⁻¹)

The grain obtained from each net plot and also from the five sample cobs was sundried, cleaned thoroughly and the total weight was recorded and expressed in kg ha⁻¹.

Straw yield (kg ha⁻¹)

Straw left over after cob separation was cut at ground level, sun dried, weighed and expressed in kg ha⁻¹.

Harvest index

The harvest index is defined as the ratio of economic yield to total biological yield (Donald, 1962) and expressed in percentage. The harvest index of maize was worked out as indicated below.

$$\text{Harvest index} = \frac{\text{Economic yield (kg ha}^{-1}\text{)}}{\text{Biological yield (kg ha}^{-1}\text{)}}$$

Statistical Analysis

The data collected from the experiment at harvest were subjected to statistical analysis by adopting Fischer's method of analysis of variance technique as outlined by Gomez and Gomez (1984). Summary tables for treatment effect have been prepared and furnished with standard error of means (S.Em \pm) and critical difference (C.D.) at 5 per cent level of probability (p=0.05) has also been given where the treatment differences were significant.

Correlation between growth an yield parameters with the grain yield of Maize

Simple correlation between growth parameters *i.e.* plant height, number of leaves, stem girth and yield parameters *i.e.* number of grains per cob, test weight, grain yield per plant and grain yield on the development of maize was estimated to know the correlation between these growth and yield parameters and grain yield. The statistical analysis tool, the R studio was used for correlation coefficient (r) calculation. The significance (probability) of the correlation coefficient was determined from the t-statistic.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Growth parameters

The data on growth components *viz.*, plant height, number of leaves per plant and stem girth were significantly influenced by irrigation intervals and irrigation levels on maize are presented in table 1. Irrigation at five-day intervals (M₁) recorded significantly higher plant height (161.11 cm), number of leaves per plant (9.95) and stem girth (6.97 cm) at harvest compared to irrigation at ten days interval. A significant decrease in plant height was observed with an increase in the irrigation interval. Increased growth parameters with more frequent irrigations have been reported by Wang *et al.* (2017), Amin *et al.* (2015), Huang *et al.* (2022) and Anjum *et al.* (2014), whereas, prolonged intervals between irrigations result in water stress, hindering the leaf expansion, photosynthesis and stem girth (Azarpanah *et al.*, 2013; Mubeen *et al.*, 2013; Baloch *et al.*, 2014; Ezz and Haffez, 2019).

Scheduling irrigation at higher CPE significantly increased all the growth parameters. Irrigation application at 1.0 CPE recorded the higher plant height (160.81 cm), number of leaves per plant (10.48) and stem girth (6.92 cm) compared to other irrigation levels (Table

1). Higher irrigation level at 1.0 CPE provided sufficient soil moisture enhancing nutrient absorption and promoting growth. The similar findings were reported by Nagarajan (2019), Ramachandiran *et al.* (2016) and Parthasarathi *et al.* (2013). The lower plant height (111.31 cm), number of leaves per plant (9.12) and stem girth (6.03 cm) was recorded with the application of irrigation at 0.4 CPE. The findings suggest that insufficient water availability could not support the optimal cell division and elongation necessary for growth and development of the crop Roja *et al.*, (2020), Rajasekhar *et al.*, (2019), Rasool *et al.*, (2020) and Rathod *et al.*, (2023).

Irrigation at five days interval with 1.00 CPE recorded significantly higher plant height (196.25 cm), number of leaves (10.63) and stem girth (7.46 cm) at harvest compared to other interactions (Table 1). This optimal combination of sufficient water and frequent irrigation ensures consistent hydration and nutrient supply supporting higher growth. Application of irrigation at ten days interval with 0.4 CPE recorded significantly lower plant height (91.45 cm), number of leaves (8.80) and stem girth (5.49 cm). The combined stress of low water and infrequent irrigation limits cell division and elongation leading to stunted growth.

3.2 Yield and yield parameters

Application of irrigation at each five days interval recorded significantly higher grain yield (6929 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (10620 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.39), grain yield per plant (160.88 g plant⁻¹), test weight (24.95 g plant⁻¹) and number of grains per cob (507.08) was presented in table 2. The increase in yield parameters of maize with shorter irrigation interval due to better growth of crop, efficient dry matter partitioning and translocation in to the sink under no moisture stress as a result of continuous moisture supply in the root zone. Similar findings were reported by Halim *et al.*, 2014 and Adamu *et al.*, 2014. The increase in grain yield of maize at five days irrigation interval was about 12.83 % over irrigation at ten days interval.

The irrigation levels differed significantly with respect of yield and yield parameters. Irrigation at 1.0 CPE recorded higher grain yield (9305 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (14369 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.39), grain yield per plant (159.60 g plant⁻¹), test weight (25.56 g plant⁻¹) and number of grains per cob (534.80) was presented in table 2. The lower irrigation level of 0.4 CPE recorded significantly lower grain yield (3830 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (6378 kg ha⁻¹) and

harvest index (0.37). The per cent increase in number of grains per cob, test weight and grain yield per plant was 49.82, 9.04 and 50.32 per cent over irrigation at 0.4 CPE. Alemi (1981) reported that the water stress in maize reduced test weight by 8 % as compared to non-stress conditions. The lower grain yield and yield parameters due to water shortage in maize was also reported by Adamu *et al.* (2014), Aulakh *et al.* (2012).

Interaction effect of irrigation interval and irrigation levels had a significant influence on yield and yield parameters of maize (Table 2). Irrigation at five days interval with 1.0 CPE recorded the higher grain yield (9835 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (15016 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.40), grain yield per plant (181.53 g plant⁻¹), test weight (26.51 g plant⁻¹) and number of grains per cob (587.33). However irrigation at ten days interval with 0.4 CPE recorded the lower grain yield (3540 kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (6209 kg ha⁻¹), harvest index (0.36), grain yield per plant (75.13 g plant⁻¹), test weight (22.98 g plant⁻¹) and number of grains per cob (297.60). The water stress reduced the plant growth and inhibited the pollination leading to fewer grains per cob and lower overall yield (Rani *et al.*, 2017 and Pallavi *et al.*, 2021).

3.3 Correlation between growth and yield characters with grain yield in maize

The figure 2 illustrates Pearson's correlation between various growth and yield parameters of maize as influenced by irrigation intervals and irrigation levels. The grain yield in maize is strongly and positively influenced by growth and yield traits, particularly number of grains per cob ($r = 0.86$), test weight ($r = 0.87$), number of leaves ($r = 0.94$) and plant height ($r = 0.74$) all of which exhibit significant relationships indicate that enhancing these parameters through improved irrigation management and agronomic practices can significantly boost maize productivity.

4. CONCLUSION

The maize growth and yield are significantly influenced by irrigation intervals and levels. Irrigation at five day intervals with 1.0 CPE recorded the highest yield and growth parameters, including plant height, stem girth and number of leaves. Correlation analysis showed strong positive relationships of grain yield with number of grains per cob, test weight, plant height and number of leaves. Optimizing the irrigation maximizes maize yield under varying water availability.

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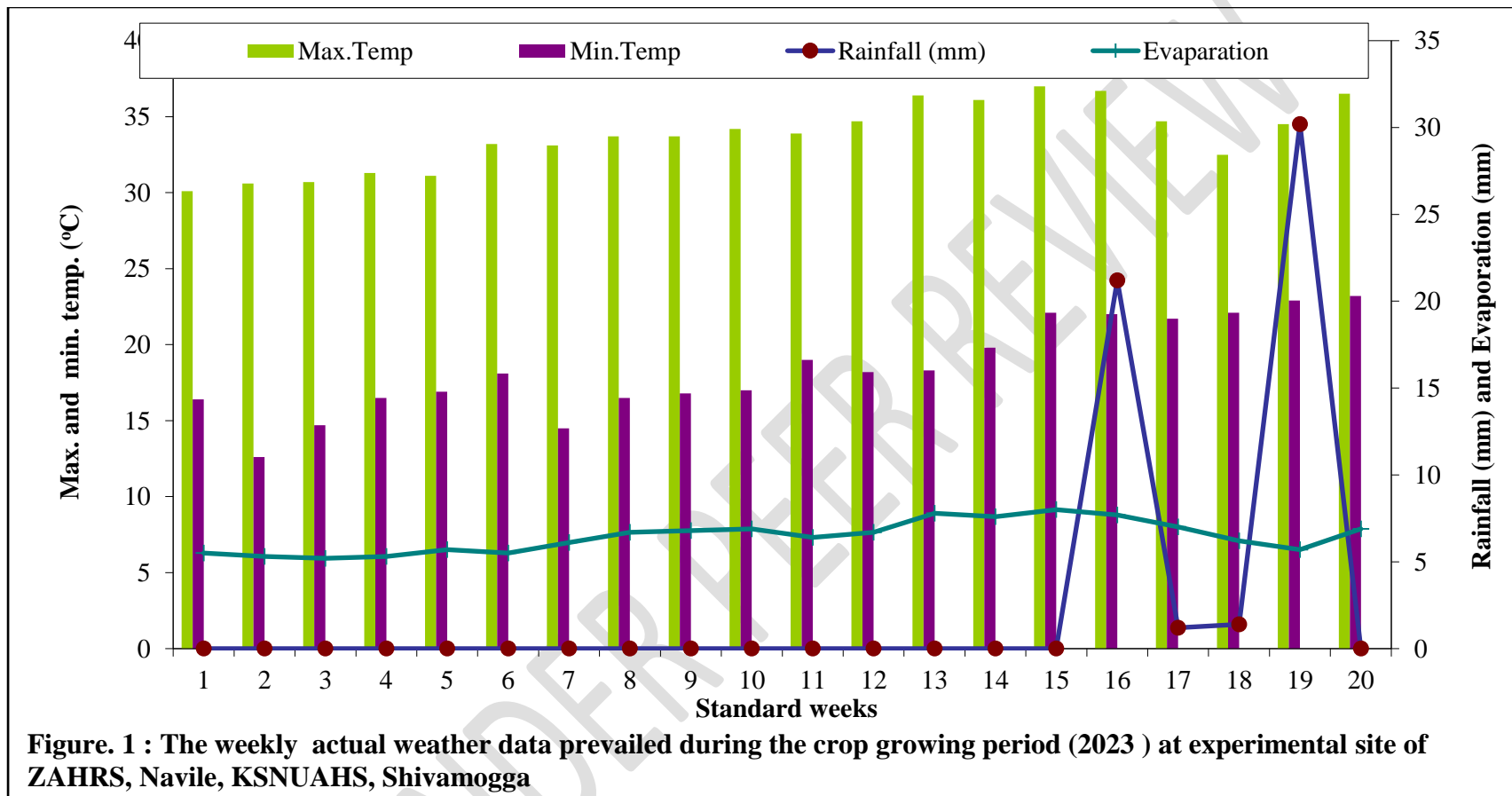


Table 1: Growth parameters of maize as influenced by irrigation intervals and irrigation levels at harvest

Treatments	Plant height (cm)	Number of leaves	Stem girth (cm)
<i>Irrigation intervals (M)</i>			
M ₁ : 5 days interval	161.11	9.95	6.97
M ₂ : 10 days interval	109.84	9.67	5.95
S.Em±	0.64	0.07	0.03
C.D. (p=0.05)	3.90	0.44	0.21
<i>Irrigation levels (I)</i>			
I ₁ : 1.00 CPE	160.81	10.48	6.92
I ₂ : 0.8 CPE	147.25	9.88	6.63
I ₃ : 0.6 CPE	122.52	9.75	6.26
I ₄ : 0.4 CPE	111.31	9.12	6.03
S.Em±	2.24	0.05	0.05
C.D. (p=0.05)	6.91	0.15	0.15
<i>Interactions (M×I)</i>			
M ₁ I ₁	196.25	10.63	7.46
M ₁ I ₂	173.44	9.97	7.01
M ₁ I ₃	143.57	9.77	6.86
M ₁ I ₄	131.17	9.43	6.57
M ₂ I ₁	125.37	10.33	6.39
M ₂ I ₂	121.07	9.80	6.26
M ₂ I ₃	101.47	9.73	5.65
M ₂ I ₄	91.45	8.80	5.49
S.Em±	3.17	0.07	0.07
C.D. (p=0.05)	9.77	0.21	0.21

Table 2: Yield and yield parameters of maize as influenced by irrigation intervals and irrigation levels

Treatments	No of grains per cob	Test weight (g plant ⁻¹)	Grain yield per plant (g plant ⁻¹)	Grain yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (kg ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index
<i>Irrigation intervals (M)</i>						
M ₁ : 5 days interval	507.08	24.95	160.88	6929	10620	0.39
M ₂ : 10 days interval	390.43	23.87	102.08	6141	10049	0.38
S.Em±	2.08	0.05	3.51	32.10	26.32	0.002
C.D. (p=0.05)	12.68	0.27	21.35	195.35	160.17	0.01
<i>Irrigation levels (I)</i>						
I ₁ : 1.00 CPE	534.80	25.56	159.60	9305	14369	0.39
I ₂ : 0.8 CPE	485.00	24.44	136.03	7435	11781	0.39
I ₃ : 0.6 CPE	418.27	24.20	124.13	5570	8810	0.39
I ₄ : 0.4 CPE	356.97	23.44	106.17	3830	6378	0.37
S.Em±	2.21	0.15	2.57	36.65	167.80	0.003
C.D. (p=0.05)	6.80	0.47	7.91	112.92	517.04	0.009
<i>Interactions (M×I)</i>						
M ₁ I ₁	587.33	26.51	181.53	9835	15016	0.40
M ₁ I ₂	541.13	24.93	164.73	7860	11688	0.40
M ₁ I ₃	483.53	24.47	160.07	5900	9230	0.39
M ₁ I ₄	416.33	23.90	137.20	4120	6547	0.39
M ₂ I ₁	482.27	24.62	137.67	8775	13722	0.39
M ₂ I ₂	428.87	23.96	107.33	7010	11875	0.37
M ₂ I ₃	353.00	23.94	88.20	5240	8391	0.38
M ₂ I ₄	297.60	22.98	75.13	3540	6209	0.36
S.Em±	3.12	0.22	3.63	51.83	237.31	0.004
C.D. (p=0.05)	9.61	0.66	11.19	159.69	731.21	0.012

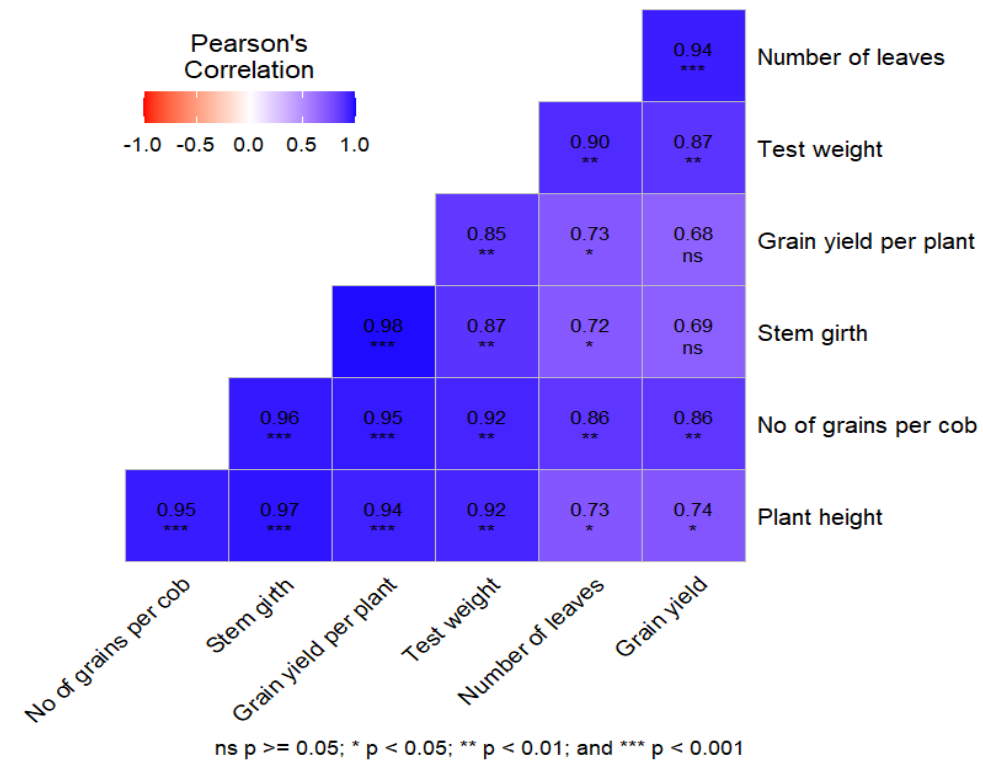


Figure 2: Relationship between growth and yield parameters of maize as influenced by irrigation intervals and irrigation levels