

·  
· - - -  
/ 420 490 560 630 700  
30 11  
0.4 0.2 Tensiometers  
·  
·  
0.4 - 0  
:  
· 700< 630< 560< 490< 420

)  
· ( )  
/ 360 - 900  
Al-kawas 2006 2002 1998 2002 )  
· (1983  
(2002)  
0.4 - 0 (2006) (1998)

Liang 1991 Marienville Eghbalh 1989 Anderson )  
 ( 1991

0.88 (1977)  
<sup>3-</sup> . 1.78 (2002) <sup>3-</sup> .

<sup>3-</sup> . 0.78 (1998)  
 (2002) <sup>3-</sup> . 1.35 (2002)  
<sup>3-</sup> . 3.6 - 2.3

.( 2006 )<sup>3-</sup> . 2.237 - 0.995

-;

- 1

- 2

- 3

) ( )  
 - 4

.(

( ) (2006)

C 0.8 C 0.9 (C) :

. C 0.6 C 0.7

2.5

3 3 × 3  
 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> <sup>1-</sup> . 40

7 / 20 2003 <sup>1-</sup> . 20

0.25 0.7 2006 /

45 <sup>1-</sup> . 20

Tensiometers 2  
 (Riverside CA)

0.2 Tensiometer 0.4

0.6 - 0.4 0.4 - 0.2 0.2 - 0 :

/ 700

(2006, )

. ( 1 )

. 1

						( )
	C 0.6	C 0.7	C 0.8	C 0.9	* C	
	/					
1	37	42	50	56	62	
9	154	179	205	230	256	
9	115	134	154	171	192	
9	84	97	110	130	138	
2	31	36	42	45	52	
	420	490	560	630	700	
	30	30	30	30	11	
2 4 4 1 C						*

(1965,Day)

( 1965,Black ) core sampler

Marsh Richards Pressure membrane , Pressure plate

) Klut

(1961)

. 2

(1986)

. 2

		%							
	1-		1500	33	0	3	1-		
46.2	1.536	16.7	15.2	31.9	48.3	1.45	330	488	182

2006 / 11 / 20

-:

Yield (kg)

WUE =

Water applied (m<sup>3</sup>)

$$0.4 \quad (0.5 \times 0.25)$$

53

$$(0.4 - 0.2) \quad (0.2 - 0)$$

2

$$1- \quad 1.536$$

(3)

C 0.6    C 0.7    C 0.8    C 0.9

$$(0.4-0.2) \quad (0.2 - 0)$$

C 0.6                    C 0.8                    C 0.9

% 50

C

40

$$(0.6-0.4)$$

C 0.6

(0.4 - 0)

(0.6- 0)

. 3

%						
C 0.6	C 0.7	C 0.8	C 0.9	C		
16.7	18.5	19.1	21.3	23.5	0.2 - 0	
16.8	18.7	19.8	21.2	23.8	0.4 - 0.2	
14.5	15.4	16.2	16.4	25.2	0.6 - 0.4	
16.6	18.3	19.6	21.2	23.2	0.2- 0	
16.8	18.4	19.6	21.3	21.3	0.4 - 0.2	
14.2	15.2	16.0	16.6	26.4	0.6- 0.4	
16.5	18.4	19.8	21.5	23.5	0.2 - 0	
16.5	18.2	19.5	21.5	21.5	0.4 - 0.2	
14.2	15.2	15.8	16.5	26.1	0.6- 0.4	
16.4	17.9	18.9	21.3	23.4	0.2 - 0	
16.2	17.9	18.9	21.4	21.4	0.4 - 0.2	
14.8	15.0	15.2	16.0	25.3	0.6- 0.4	
16.6	17.5	18.8	21.4	23.0	0.2 - 0	
16.6	17.5	18.8	21.2	21.2	0.4 - 0.2	
14.8	15.0	15.0	15.5	24.8	0.6- 0.4	

(4)

54.8 55.6 54.5 53.2

52.6

C 0.6 C 0.7 , C 0.8 , C 0.9

(0.4 - 0)

. 4

0.4 >	%	(0.4-0.2)	%	(0.2 - 0)	%		
26		21		53		52.6	C
8		30		62		53.2	C 0.9
2		26		72		54.5	C 0.8
1		24		75		55.6	C 0.7
2		24		74		54.8	C 0.6

(0.2 - 0)          % 21    % 53

0.9 C          % 30    % 62

(0.4-0.2)

% 26 - 24    % 75 - 72

- 0)          % 99 - 98

C 0.9

% 92

C 0.6

C 0.7

C 0.8

(0.4

% 26

40

% 74

C 0.6

C 0.7

C 0.8

% 99 - 92

(0.4 - 0)

(1998)

(0.25 - 0)

(2006)

(2006)

(5)

-:

700<

630 <

560<

490<

420

. 5

3-	1-		
1.204	8430	700	C
1.444	9120	630	C 0.9
1.625	9100	560	C 0.8
1.818	8910	490	C 0.7
2.055	8630	420	C 0.6

(2006)

1.43 - 0.78

(2002)

(1986) Eck

3-

(1983) Sinclair Tanner

(1999) NASS

3- 1.8

3- 2.5

(2006)

.2002.

.144. . .

-

. 1998.

.152. . .

-

- .1977. . . .  
 (15)
- .2002.
- .48. . . .  
 .2002.
- .92. . . .  
 .2006.
- .180. . . .
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## **EFFECT OF IRRIGATION TREATMENT ON WATER – USE EFFICIENCY AND YIELD OF CORN**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Field experiment was conducted to study the effect of different amount of irrigation water on root growth, moisture content and water use efficiency on corn plant . The treatment were 700 , 630 , 560 ,490 and 420 mm/season of water added with 11 , and 30 interval for the control , and other treatments respectively . A nest of tensiometer were placed in 0.2 and 0.4 m depth from soil surface to study the moisture content and water availability through the season.

The results showed that the moisture content of treatment were at the available level for the treatments while the control treatment showed moisture stress . The plant root growth was concentrated at 0 -40 cm depth . The water use efficiency were in the following order . 420 mm , > 490mm > 560 mm > 630 mm > 700 mm.

The results of the study showed that water shortage or deficiency no longer limit the corn cultivation if we schedule the use of irrigation water. It is important to use less water and more irrigation intervals as favored moisture content condition can be made at root zone through the season . The results showed that technical irrigation by calculating water applied and more irrigation intervals result in high efficiency in corn production if we compare with non traditional micro irrigation method such as drip and sub surface irrigation methods .