

WATER MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVING NITROGEN USE EFFICIENCY UNDER DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM FOR MAIZE PRODUCTION ON SANDY SOIL

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Received: Jan. 11 , 2017

Accepted: Feb. 5 , 2017

ABSTRACT: Agriculture in the semi-arid region of Egypt is highly dependent on irrigation. The water is limited in this region and the prices of mineral fertilizer are exaggerated increases the needed to optimize its efficient use, especially in small-scale farming schemes. Thus irrigation management should be directed towards maintaining optimum moisture and nutrient concentrations within the root zone. If this objective is achieved, crops will take up their maximum amounts of water and nutrients with minimum wastage. Two field experiments, were conducted during summer 2013 and 2014 under surface drip irrigation system at Ali Mubarak experimental farm, El-Bustan area (sandy soil) to evaluate the rates of irrigation water (100% and 75% of ET_p) with Nitrogen applications forms (Urea 46%, Ammonium Sulphate 21% and Ammonium Nitrate 33.5%) compared with the recommended dose (120 N units fed^{-1}) to obtain a formulate interaction among them, which realize the best strategy practices to get the optimum production of maize (*Zea mays* L.), nitrogen use efficiency and water productivity. The experimental treatments were tested using a split plot design, with three replicates. The main results could be summarized as follows: The highest grain yield (4.12Mg fed^{-1}) was obtained in treatment (100% of ET_p × Ammonium Sulphate form). The maximum value of Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) (20.58 kg grains / unit of N applied) and the minimum one was (9.32 kg grains / unit of N applied) were obtained in the following interactions among Ammonium Sulphate and (100% of ET_p) or (75% of ET_p), respectively. The values of Water productivity (WP) were increased with addition the recommended doses of Nitrogen (N) while increased by 103.8%, compared with the control. There are insignificant differences among application of N fertilizer forms on the most studied parameters. Although, the Ammonium Sulphate form consider the best N forms which gave the highest values of the most studied parameters compared to Ammonium nitrate and Urea .

Key words: Water management, Nitrogen use efficiency, drip irrigation, maize and sandy soil.

INTRODUCTION

Corn production responds positively to supplemental irrigation water and applied N to the optimum level (Liu and Zhang, 2007; Gul *et al.*, 2008 and Gheysari *et al.*, 2009). Both water and N are the main abiotic factors that limit the yield of maize worldwide (Araus *et al.*, 2002). Maize yield decreases when the crop is subjected to water stress and high doses of N (Moser *et al.*, 2006). Hence, there is a close relationship between soil moisture and N availability for plant uptake (Ayneband *et al.*, 2011). In agricultural practice, the sufficient and

balanced application of irrigation water and nutrients are important methodologies to obtain maximum yield per unit area. Steele *et al.*, (2000) demonstrated that irrigation water management could be use to optimize corn yield, which could decrease the amount of NO_3 -N leached by improving N uptake of corn. Soil water potential and water content in the vicinity of active roots generally controls the rate of water and nutrient uptake by plants. The formulation of water and nitrogen best management practices is needed to ensure food productivity for the increasing world

population and to address the growing concerns regarding the adverse environmental impacts of agricultural activities (Hammad *et al.*, 2012).

Average application water efficiencies of different systems are surface (flood) irrigation, 60%; sprinkler irrigation, 65 %; drip irrigation, 75 to 90% (Fairweather *et al.*, 2003). Therefore, drip irrigation is an acknowledged technique for achieving high efficiencies in water use of crops by wetting only a limited part of the root zone (Bresler *et al.*, 1982). Also, drip irrigation is an alternative method that has become increasingly popular for a wide variety of crop, this type of irrigation could achieve high crop water use efficiencies and has the potential of saving irrigation water and supplied nutrients (Pablo *et al.*, 2007), the bonding zone that develops around the emitter is strongly related to either irrigation frequency or water application rate (Wang *et al.*, 2006), which therefore play a key role in determining the soil water content around the emitter, the amount of water percolation under the root zone and the water uptake pattern (El-Hendawy *et al.*, 2008). Thus, optimizing the coupling or matching between irrigation frequency and water application rate could help to achieve maximum yield and water use efficiency (WUE) by exerting positive or negative effects on the amount of water percolating under the root zone and/or available for uptake between two consecutive irrigation events especially in sandy soils (Hussein and Pibars, 2012).

Maize has been reported to be very sensitive to water stress at phenological stages. For instance, Ne Smith and Ritchie, (1992) reported that the reduction in maize yield exceeded 90% due to water deficit during the tasselling and silking stages. Application of fertilizer and modified irrigation practices as strategies to improve Water use efficiency (WUE) in maize, Awasthy *et al.*, (2014). For example, Ogola *et al.*, (2002) reported that the WUE of maize was increased by application of

nitrogen. WUE is thereby subjected to the same limitations as irrigation efficiency (IE), in that it becomes a scale and context dependent measure of water efficiency, and its values are therefore no longer comparable across applications, but the water productivity term (WP) is defined as the physical or economic output per unit of water application. In this situation, the increase of WUE would lead to better WP. The more commonly in literature used concept of water productivity (WP), which the wrongly defined as Water Use Efficiency (WUE) has been renamed in Water Productivity (WP) to measure the ability of agricultural systems to convert water into food (kg m^{-3}) or its monetary value ($\text{\$ m}^{-3}$), Van Halsema and Vincent, (2012) and Heydari, (2014). Generally, Water productivity increases with increase in water supply up to a certain point. Water supply has been observed to increase fertilizer use efficiency by increasing the availability of applied nutrients. In fact, water and nutrients have been shown to exhibit interactions in respect of yield, Fischer, (1998) and Aggarwal, (2000)

Nitrogen is an important element for maize and the one that most often limits yield. N increases vegetative growth and the photosynthetic capacity of the plant. Nitrogen determines the maize growth parameters and therefore determines yield potential. About two-thirds of the N absorbed by the plant ends up in the kernels at maturity. Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) can be defined as the ratio between the amount of fertilizer N applied and the amount of N uptake with the harvest (N recovery) or as the ratio between the amount of fertilizer N applied and the amount of grains yield obtained. However, all different definitions of NUE could use to interpretation of the results (Johnston and Poulton 2009). Generally, Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) is of economic and agro-environmental indicator importance which, high corn yields can be achieved with high NUE by management to maximize

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profitability in consideration of yield potential (Wortmann, *et al.*, 2011).

With Little information about irrigation, N forms addition relationship we objective that evaluation the rates of applied irrigation water (100% and 75% of ET_p) with Nitrogen applications forms to obtain an formulate interaction among them, which realize the best strategy practices to get an optimum production of maize, Nitrogen use efficiency and enhance the water productivity under drip irrigation system.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental Layout:

Two field experiments were conducted in sandy soil at Ali Mubarak experimental farm , El-Bustan area, Behera governorate during the two successive summer seasons of 2013 and 2014 to study the effect of two irrigation water regimes (100% and 75% of crop evapotranspiration (ET_p)) under surface drip irrigation system and three nitrogen fertilization forms (Urea 46%, Ammonium Sulphate 21% and Ammonium Nitrate 33.5%) compared with the rate of recommended dose (120 units of $N\text{ fed}^{-1}$) on Maize yield and yield components, water productivity and nitrogen use efficiency.

The surface drip irrigation system was consists of a main line of PVC pipe 63mm diameter and drip lateral lines of 16mm diameter are connected to the main line. Each lateral is 25m long and 0.5m spacing. Standard emitters of 4.0 L/h discharge were spaced of 0.3m apart. Each drip line was attached to a tap 16 mm to controls the opening and closing of each line. Christiansen coefficient and emission uniformity were determined and the values were 94% and 92% respectively. The average discharge rate of emitter was 3.52L/h.

The experiments were led out in a split-plot design with three replicates. The experimental unit consists of four lines, each line was 25 m long and 0.5 m spacing with the total area 50 m^2 (2m x 25m). two

irrigation regimes $\{(I_1) 100\% ET_p \text{ and } (I_2) 75\% ET_p\}$ were the main plots while Nitrogen mineral fertilizers forms (four treatments: Urea 46% N, ammonium sulfate 21% N, ammonium nitrate 33.5% N and without N fertilizer (control)), were the sub main plots.

Maize grains (Zea maize v. 30k 8) was sown in the fourth week of June and harvested at the third week of October for the two experimental seasons. All treatments received an identical amount of composted farmyard manure at a rate of 20 $m^3\text{fed}^{-1}$, and 200 $kg\text{ fed}^{-1}$ of superphosphate (15.5% P_2O_5) during soil preparation. 100 $kg\text{ fed}^{-1}$ potassium sulfate (48.5% K_2O) was applied with irrigation water. All other practices were applied as adopted in the area. At harvest, only the two central laterals were harvested from each experimental unit to determine the yield and yield components. The dried stover (stalks, leaves, and cobs) and grains of plant samples at 60°C were digested in concentrated H_2SO_4 and H_2O_2 , N was determined in the digested materials in percentage (%) by Kejl Dahl procedure (Bremner and Mulvaney, 1982). The protein content (a percentage) in grains was determined by multiplying the N percent in grain by 6.25. Soil samples were also collected just before irrigation and 8 hours after irrigation, to estimate the evapotranspiration rates. Some chemical and physical properties of experimental soil were determined according to (Page, 1982) and (Klute, 1986) and presented in Table (1).

The amount of applied irrigation water (AIW):

The amount of applied irrigation water was measured by a Gauge and was calculated according to the following equation:

$$AIW = \frac{ETp \times Kc \times Kr}{Ea} + LR \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Table (1): Some chemical and physical properties of the experimental soil

Soil Depth (cm)	Chemical analysis								
	EC (dS/m)	pH (1:2.5)	Cations (meq/l)				Anions (meq/l)		
			Ca ⁺⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	Na ⁺	K ⁺	HCO ₃ ⁼	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ⁼
0-30	0.38	9.16	1.25	0.60	1.60	0.20	1.18	1.8	0.8
30-60	0.32	9.25	1.10	0.55	1.44	0.45	1.02	1.6	0.6
Soil Depth (cm)	physical analysis				Mechanical analysis				
	Field capacity (FC %)	Wilting point (WP %)	Available soil moisture (ASM %)	bulk density (BD g/cm ³)	Soil Depth (cm)	Particle size Distribution (%)			Texture class
						Sand	Silt	Clay	
0-15	9.82	4.68	5.14	1.44	0-30	90.9	3.6	5.5	Sandy
15-30	9.70	4.62	5.08	1.63	30-60	91.5	2.8	5.7	Sandy
30-45	9.45	4.50	4.95	1.70	O.M (%)	Available Macro-nutrients (mg.kg ⁻¹)			
45-60	9.32	4.44	4.88	1.80					
mean	9.57	4.56	5.01	1.64	0.5	32	2.5	35.0	

Where, AIW = applied irrigation water depth (mm/day), ET_p = potential evapotranspiration (mm/day) values obtained by Class A Pan evaporation method (Doorenbos and Kassam, 1979) and calculated as follows:

$$ET_p = E_{pan} \times K_{pan} \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Where, E_{pan} = pan evaporation (mm/day), K_{pan} = pan coefficient. K_{pan} values depend on the relative humidity, wind speed, and the site condition. K_{pan} value of 0.75 was used for the experimental site. K_r = reduction factor that depends on ground cover. k_r value of 1.0 was used since crops spacing were less than 1.8 m. a part (James, 1988). E_a = irrigation efficiency = $K_1 \times K_2 = 0.85$. Where, K_1 = emitter uniformity coefficient = 0.90 for the drip system at the site. K_2 = drip irrigation system efficiency = 0.94 for the drip system at the site. K_c = maize crop coefficient, it was calculated according to (Doorenbos and Pruitt, 1984) as follows:

$$K_c = \frac{ET_a}{ET_p} \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Where ET_a is the actual evapotranspiration (or water consumptive use) for the treatment of experimental

condition, ET_p is the potential evaporation. L.R = Leaching requirements (10% additional water for leaching was added during the growing seasons).

Water consumptive use (Cu):

Water consumptive use values were

$$CU = \sum_{i=1}^{n=4} \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{100} \times (D.i.) \times (B.D.) \dots\dots\dots$$

calculated according to (Hansin *et al.*, 1979) using the following equation:

$$\dots\dots (4)$$

Where: Cu = Water consumptive use (cm). Di = Soil layer depth = 15 cm. BD = Soil bulk density, (g cm⁻³) for this depth. θ_1 = Soil moisture % before irrigation. θ_2 = Soil moisture % 8 hours after irrigation. n = Number of soil layers.

Water productivity (WP)

Maize grain yield and cumulative water application were used to calculate WP at the end of growth season using the following equation:

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$$\text{Water productivity for irrigation} = \frac{\text{Grain yield (kg/ fed)}}{\text{Total water applied (m3/ fed)}} \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Where, WP = Water productivity (Kg m⁻³), was equal grains yield per fed (Kg fed⁻¹) divided on total irrigation water applied (m³) (Al-Kaisi and Yin, 2003).

Nitrogen efficiency:

1. The apparent N recovery (N_{ap}):

The apparent N recovery for different N treatments was calculated as follows:

$$N_{ap} = (N_{ut} - N_{uc}) / (N_{ft} - N_{fc}) \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Where N_{ap} is the apparent N recovery, N_{ut} and N_{uc} are the total N uptake by grain and stover in different N treatments and control, respectively, kg fed⁻¹, and N_{ft} and N_{fc} are the amounts of applied N as fertilizer in different N treatments and control, respectively, kg fed⁻¹, (Pirmoradian *et al.*, 2004).

2. Nitrogen use efficiency (NUE):

This terminology refers to the production of grains yield, it was calculated as follows:

$$NUE = (Y - Y^*) / F \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

Where, Y is the grain yield (kg fed⁻¹) with treatments and Y* is grain yield (kg fed⁻¹) of control (without N application), and F is the amount of N fertilizer applied (kg fed⁻¹). (Dobermann, 2007).

Statistical Analyses:

The data were subjected to analyses of variance using MINITAB Statistical Software Program for Windows Release 16, according to Barbara and Brain, (1994). The ANOVA test was used to determine significance of (p≤0.05) treatment effect and the Least Significant Difference (L.S.D) test was used to determine significance of the difference between individual means.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Applied irrigation water (AIW):

Amounts of applied irrigation water throughout the growing seasons under drip irrigation are shown in Table (2). Data revealed that the total amounts of applied water under drip irrigation system were calculated as 3101.87 m³fed⁻¹, (73.85 cm) and 2326.38 m³fed⁻¹, (55.39 cm) for 100% ET_p and 75% ET_p, respectively. The values of 100% ET_p through maize growing season indicate that it was increased gradually with the beginning of the season until the maximum values at August then decreased gradually till harvesting time at October. The obtained results were in the range of water requirement values (50-80 cm) reported for corn crop (FAO, 1991). Also, the amounts of applied water values were matched with those obtained by (Khalil *et al.*, 2002 and Swelam and Atta, 2012).

Table (2): Monthly values of applied water (m³ fed⁻¹) as affected by irrigation treatments (100% and 75% ET_p) for maize during growing season under drip irrigation system.

Month	Applied irrigation water (mm)	
	I ₁ (100% ET _p)	I ₂ (75% ET _p)
June	14.04	10.53
July	166.80	125.10
August	248.91	186.68
September	195.44	146.58
October	113.35	85.01

Total mm	738.54	553.90
Cm	73.85	55.39
m ³ fed ⁻¹	3101.87	2326.38

Pan evaporation (E_{pan}), potential evapotranspiration (ET_p) and crop coefficient (Kc):

Data presented in Table (3), showed that the average daily values of Pan evaporation for all growth stages were varied with the changing in climatic conditions and plant growth stage. The values reached to the maximum value with the development stage of maize then declined at the crop became maturity. The average daily E_{pan} was 8.04, 9.24, 8.66, 6.71 and 6.49 mm d⁻¹ for June, July, August, September and October respectively. Values of pan evaporation measured by Class A Pan at the experimental site then calculate maize crop coefficient (Kc) values for I₁(100% ET_p) irrigation treatment and presented in Table (3), the total amounts of potential evapotranspiration (ET_p) for the 100% ET_p were 2825.9 m³fed⁻¹ (67.3 cm). Average crop coefficient values were 0.40 at the initial stage of growth during June, reached its maximum values of (1.0) during August and then decreased to 0.55 during October (at maturity). The obtained Kc values were agreed with those obtained by Doorenbos and Kassam, (1979) and in the range of maize crop coefficient (Kc) reported by (Allen *et al.*, 2006 (in FAO paper 56)).

Water consumptive use (CU):

The values of water consumptive use as affected by irrigation treatments are presented in Table (4). The data showed

that the highest mean values (2257.61m³fed⁻¹ (53.75 cm)) were recorded with 100% of ET_p while the lowest mean values (1955.06 m³ fed⁻¹ (46.55 cm)) was at 75% of ET_p, respectively. This trend show that the increment in water consumptive use depends on the soil moisture content in the root zone, it is in agreement with those obtained by Metwally *et al.*, (1982), who found that water consumptive use was increased with increasing water applied. Monthly values of water consumptive use by maize plants were lower at the beginning of the growing season (last week in June) and then increased as the plants grow up till it reached its peak in August. At the end of the season, the rates of water consumptive were declined as the crop matured in October. These results indicated that the increase in evapotranspiration rates goes parallel to the increase in the vegetative growth of maize plants and air temperature. This is in agreement with the finding of Doorenbos and Pruitt, (1977). They reported that the water consumptive use was increased with the progress in plant growth and reached a peak with the plant growth periods then tapers off till harvest time that depending on the plant growth type, characteristics and the environmental conditions. On the other hand, from Table (4) it could be noticed that there was a small different in water consumption with the different nitrogen fertilizer forms.

Table (3): Values of pan evaporation (E_{pan}), potential evapotranspiration (ET_p) in (mm) and crop coefficient (Kc) for maize during the growing season under drip irrigation system.

Month	ET _p mm/day	E pan	K pan	ET _p total mm of month	(Kc) for irrigation treatment 100% of ET _p
June	8.04	24.12	0.75	18.09	0.40
July	9.24	286.44	0.75	214.83	0.71

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August	8.66	268.46	0.75	201.35	1.00
September	6.71	201.30	0.75	150.98	0.85
October	6.49	116.82	0.75	87.62	0.55
Total mm	39.14	897.14	.....	672.86	.....
cm	3.91	89.71	.....	67.29	.....

Table (4): Monthly mean values of water consumptive use (mm) for maize as affected by nitrogen fertilizer forms addition during growing season under drip irrigation rates.

Treatments		Growth Season					Total water consumptive	
Irrigation treatments	N fertilizer forms	June	July	August	September	October	mm	m3 fed ⁻¹
I ₁ (100% Et _p)	Control (Without N)	7.10	152.20	201.00	127.00	47.70	535.00	2247.00
	Urea	7.30	152.60	201.65	128.50	48.35	538.40	2261.28
	Ammonium Sulfate	7.40	153.15	202.05	129.80	48.10	540.50	2270.10
	Ammonium Nitrate	7.10	153.20	201.30	127.05	47.55	536.20	2252.04
mean		7.23	152.79	201.50	128.09	47.93	537.53	2257.61
I ₂ (75% Et _p)	Control (Without N)	6.12	131.27	181.13	109.54	41.14	469.19	1970.59
	Urea	6.30	131.62	173.72	110.83	41.70	464.16	1949.48
	Ammonium Sulfate	6.38	132.09	174.27	111.18	41.49	465.39	1954.65
	Ammonium Nitrate	6.12	131.62	174.48	109.84	41.16	463.22	1945.52
mean		6.23	131.65	175.90	110.35	41.37	465.49	1955.06

Maize Growth parameters:

Data presented in Table (5) showed that a significant increasing in maize growth parameters with the application recommended doses of different nitrogen mineral fertilizer forms (120 N units fed⁻¹) compared to the control (without application of N fertilizer). The mean values of maize growth parameter were varied by increasing or decreasing among different N forms, e. g. the highest increasing percentage (39.44 and 41.11%) of plant height and first ear height were obtained by application of nitrogen fertilizer in form of Urea, while the lowest increasing percentage (26.70 and 23.22%) were obtained by application of ammonium nitrate for the same growth parameters respectively compared to control. In contrast, the ammonium nitrate showed the maximum increasing (51.23%

compared to control) in ear length, as the highest percentage compared to the other N forms. Generally, most of the growth parameters were maximized at the addition of urea followed by ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate. This order was modified by change the rate of irrigation water supply. Where, the mean values of plant growth parameters in fertilizer treatments were differently increased by increasing the amount of irrigation water up to (100% ET_p) and vice versa, e.g. the plant height, first ear height, ear length, and ear diameter were decreased by 17.77%, 24.76%, 15.43% and 5.19% respectively, with decreasing the amount of irrigation water from 100% to 75% of ET_p. These results were in agreements with Swelam and Atta, (2012). Such results could be attributed to the important role for each of N fertilizers and water requirement

in increasing the vigour and vegetative growth of maize and its abiotic process.

Maize grain and stover yield, wt. 100 kernels and grain protein content:

Data presented in Table (6) showed the effect of N fertilizer forms under drip irrigation system on grain and stover yields, wt. 100 kernels and grain protein content of maize crop. The mean values under two irrigation treatments combined with N fertilizer were 3.34 Mg fed⁻¹, 4.30 Mg fed⁻¹, 27.68g and 0.92g kg⁻¹ respectively, it was increased up to 107.98%, 88.34%, 21.10% and 21.90% compared with the control (without N addition). Also the data revealed that, there are insignificant effects among the mean values of maize grain or stover yield under different nitrogen fertilizer forms, the maximum mean value of maize grain yield (4.12 Mg fed⁻¹) was obtained with

application of ammonium sulfate followed by ammonium nitrate (4.02 Mg fed⁻¹) then urea (3.80 Mg fed⁻¹) under irrigation water treatments 100% of ET_p. On the other hand, the highest mean value of stover yield (5.17 Mg fed⁻¹) was obtained with application of nitrogen fertilizer in ammonium sulfate forms followed by ammonium nitrate and urea (5.08 Mg fed⁻¹) under irrigation water treatments 100% of ET_p. These above parameters were significantly decreased with decreasing the amount of irrigation water applied to 75% of ET_p and vice versa under different application of nitrogen forms for grain and stover yield. These results were in agreements with (Boutraa and Sanders, 2001 and Swelam and Atta, 2012), they reported that low supply of water during different phases of plant growth particularly at the reproductive stage is very harmful to grains development.

Table (5): Mean values of maize growth parameters at harvesting under different treatments.

Item Studied	Treatments	Control (Without N fertilizer)	Urea	Ammonium sulfate	Ammonium nitrate	mean
	Irrigation rates (I)					
Plant height (Cm)	100% of ET _p	152.57	216.10	219.33	210.17	199.54 a
	75% of ET _p	139.70	191.45	179.33	160.13	167.65 b
mean		146.14 c	203.78 a	199.33 a	185.15 b	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 4.40) (F: 6.22) (I*F : 8.75)</i>				
First ear height (Cm)	100% of ET _p	83.33	108.38	104.70	100.48	99.22 a
	75% of ET _p	54.80	86.53	79.67	69.72	72.68 b
mean		69.07 d	97.46 a	92.19 b	85.10 c	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 3.69) (F : 5.22) (I*F : ns)</i>				
Ear length (Cm)	100% of ET _p	12.10	19.90	20.05	20.53	18.15 a
	75% of ET _p	12.77	17.35	16.72	17.08	15.98 b
mean		12.43 b	18.63 a	18.39 a	18.81 a	...
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.33) (F : 0.47) (I*F : 0.67)</i>				

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Ear diameter (Cm)	100% of ET _p	4.61	5.20	5.04	4.80	4.91 a
	75% of ET _p	4.88	4.92	4.63	4.71	4.79 a
mean		4.75 b	5.06 a	4.83 b	4.76 b	...
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : ns) (F : 0.19) (I*F : 0.26)</i>				

Table (6): Mean values of maize yield (Mg fed⁻¹), yield components and protein (g kg⁻¹) at harvesting under different treatments.

Item Studied	Treatments	Control (Without N fertilizer)	Urea	Ammonium sulfate	Ammonium nitrate	mean
	Irrigation rates (I)					
Grains Y. (Mg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	1.65	3.80	4.12	4.02	3.40 a
	75% of ET _p	1.56	2.70	2.68	2.73	2.41 b
mean		1.61 b	3.25 a	3.40 a	3.37 a	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.20) (F : 0.29) (I*F : 0.41)</i>				
Stover Y. (Mg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	2.39	5.08	5.17	5.08	4.43 a
	75% of ET _p	2.17	3.55	3.59	3.31	3.15 b
mean		2.28 b	4.31 a	4.38 a	4.20 a	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.21) (F : 0.29) (I*F : 0.41)</i>				
Wt . 100 Kernels (g)	100% of ET _p	24.01	33.39	31.46	24.42	28.32 a
	75% of ET _p	21.71	27.59	26.38	22.85	24.63 b
mean		22.86 c	30.49 a	28.92 b	23.63 b	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 2.79) (F : 3.95) (I*F : ns)</i>				
Crude protein (g kg ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	0.79	1.07	0.87	0.87	0.90 a
	75% of ET _p	0.72	0.96	0.87	0.86	0.85 b
mean		0.75 c	1.02 a	0.87 b	0.87 b	....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.041) (F : 0.058) (I*F : 0.082)</i>				

In contrast, data revealed that the highest mean values of 100 kernel weight and grain protein content were obtained with urea application (33.39g. and 1.07g kg⁻¹ respectively) followed by ammonium sulfate (31.46g. and 0.87 mg kg⁻¹ respectively) and ammonium nitrate (24.42g. and 0.86 gkg⁻¹ respectively) under the same irrigation water treatment 100% of ET_p. The same trend was observed under irrigation water treatment 75% of ET_p, the decreasing percent were (17.37% and 10.46%) for 100 kernel weight and grain protein content respectively with application nitrogen fertilizer in the form of urea, while the

decreasing percent were (16.14% and 0.17%) and (6.43% and 0.58%) with application of ammonium sulfate and ammonium nitrate respectively. We can organize the N fertilizer forms according to its effect on this parameter in the following order; urea, ammonium sulfate, and ammonium nitrate respectively. The mean increasing percent were 33.39%, 26.52% and 3.39% in 100 kernel weight and 35.39%, 15.26% and 15.04% in (crude protein) with the application of urea, ammonium sulfate, and ammonium nitrate respectively compared with the control (without N fertilizer).

Data presented in Table (6) showed also a significant effect of irrigation water treatments under drip irrigation on grain and stover yield, wt. 100 kernels and grain protein content. The decreasing percentage (28.98%, 28.83%, 13.03% and 5.18%) were observed with applied of irrigation water at 75% of ET_p compared with the treatment (100% of ET_p), respectively. This decreasing in maize yield with decreasing the amount of applied irrigation water may be attributed to water stress in the root zone that reflect the negative effect on plant growth, plant physiological processes, dry matter accumulation and translocation, consequently crop productivity. These results are in agreements with Tarighaleslami, *et al.*, (2012) who's demonstrated that, with increasing drought stress, grain yield decreased sharply. They also observed that the grain protein content was undesirably affected under extreme drought stress and N treatments. Results also agreed with (Swelam and Atta, 2012)

who's reported that irrigation with 100% of the ET_p gave the highest maize yield.

Effect of treatments on Nitrogen uptake and it's residual in Soil:-

Data presented in Table (7) showed a significantly decreasing in N content whether in grains and stover or its uptake by the plant with decreasing the amount of applied irrigation water up to 75% of ET_p . It decreased by 10.14%, 37.18%, 15.31%, 39.08% and 37.74% for N% in grains, grains N uptake, N% in stover, stover N uptake and total plant N uptake respectively compared with the highest amount of applied irrigation water (100% of ET_p). This occurs due to the fact that a decrease in soil water availability in this treatment (75% of ET_p) which followed by decreasing the accumulation and translocation from soil (crop N uptake). Consequently, the mean values of residual N in soil increased up to 44.40 mg kg^{-1} with decreasing the amount of applied irrigation water to 75% of ET_p compared with 29.57 mg kg^{-1} at (100% of ET_p).

Table (7): Effect of treatments on N concentration in grains and stover of maize, N uptake and its residual in the soil after harvesting

Item Studied	Treatments	Control (Without N fertilizer)	Urea	Ammonium sulfate	Ammonium nitrate	mean
	Irrigation rates (I)					
N% in Grains	100% of ET_p	1.26	1.72	1.71	1.39	1.52 a
	75% of ET_p	1.15	1.48	1.45	1.38	1.36 b
mean		1.20 c	1.60 a	1.58 b	1.38 b	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.07) (F: 0.09) (I*F : 0.13)				
Grains N-uptake (kg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET_p	20.85	65.89	70.95	55.76	53.36 a
	75% of ET_p	17.93	39.74	38.88	37.55	33.52 b
mean		19.39 c	52.81 a	54.92 a	46.65 b	....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (f), (I :4.52) (F : 6.39) (I*F : 8.99)				
N% in stover	100% of ET_p	0.50	0.55	0.54	0.43	0.50 a
	75% of ET_p	0.37	0.44	0.44	0.45	0.43 b
mean		0.43 c	0.50 a	0.49 a	0.44 b	....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I :0.02) (F: 0.03) (I*F :0.04)				
Stover N-uptake (kg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET_p	11.91	27.89	27.81	21.88	22.37 a
	75% of ET_p	7.99	15.69	15.93	14.89	13.63 b
mean		9.95 b	21.79 a	21.87 a	18.39 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I :1.42) (F: 2.0) (I*F : 2.82)				
Total N uptake (kg fed-1)	100% of ET_p	32.75	93.78	98.76	77.63	75.73 a
	75% of ET_p	25.91	55.43	54.82	52.44	47.15 b

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mean		29.33 c	74.60 b	76.79 a	65.04 b
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 5.56) (F: 7.86) (I*F : 11.06)</i>				
Residual N in soil (mg kg ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	20.33	34.64	31.41	31.90	29.57 b
	75% of ET _p	21.67	44.58	53.54	57.79	44.40 a
mean		21.00 b	39.61 a	42.47 a	44.85 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I :4.58) (F: 6.47) (I*F : 9.11)</i>				

On the other hand, the mean values of the N forms addition showed a significantly increasing in N content whether in grains and stover or its uptake by the plant. It was 26.66%, 165.45%, 10.85%, 107.87% and 145.97% for N% in grains, grains N uptake, N% in stover, stover N uptake and total plant N uptake respectively compared to the control (without N fertilizer). Also, there is a significant difference in the mean values of the same studied parameters according to different N fertilizer forms addition. Urea and ammonium sulfate showed the highest N% whether in grains or stover with insignificant differences among them. In contrast, ammonium nitrate appeared a significantly decreasing for most of the studied parameters compared with the other forms particularly at using the sufficient amount of applied irrigation water (100% of ET_p). Residual N in soil was greatly affected either N application forms or amount of irrigation water applied. The maximum mean values of residual N in soil were observed with applied N fertilizer in the forms of ammonium nitrate (57.79 mg kg⁻¹) and ammonium sulfate (53.54 mg kg⁻¹), they showed significantly increase compared with urea (44.58 mg kg⁻¹) under irrigation water treatments of 75% of ET_p.

In contrast, it was noticed obvious decreasing in the mean values of residual N in soil under the sufficient irrigation water (100% of ET_p). These results may be attributed to increase the availability of N in root zone which followed by increasing the N uptake by plant through growth season, or N losses in this condition (100% of ET_p) in sandy soil. In addition to, the applied N fertilizer forms showed insignificant differences among them on residual N in soil under experimental condition.

Nitrogen Efficiency:

Data in Table (8) indicated that the highest mean values of Apparent N recovery and Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) were 0.48 kg N uptake and 19.39 kg grains yield / unit of N applied per fed., respectively, which obtained with the amount of applied irrigation water (100% of ET_p). These mean values were significantly decreased with decreasing the amount of applied irrigation water up to 75% ET_p, which decrease to 0.24 (by decreasing percent of 50%) and to 9.51 (by decreasing percent of 51%) for Apparent N recovery and NUE respectively, compared to irrigation amount of 100% of ET_p.

Table (8): Effect of treatments on Apparent N recovery (kg N uptake.fed⁻¹/unite of N applied fed⁻¹) and Nitrogen Use Efficiency (kg grains yield.fed⁻¹/ unit of N applied fed⁻¹).

Item Studied	Treatments	Urea	Ammonium sulfate	Ammonium nitrate	mean
	Irrigation rates (I)				
Apparent N recovery = (kg N uptake.fed ⁻¹ /unit of N applied fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	0.51	0.55	0.37	0.48 a
	75% of ET _p	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.24 b
mean		0.38 a	0.40 a	0.30 b	.....

LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.04) (F : 0.06) (I*F : ns)</i>			
N use efficiency (NUE) = (kg grains yield.fed⁻¹/unit of N applied fed⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	17.90	20.58	19.69	19.39 a
	75% of ET _p	9.48	9.32	9.73	9.51 b
mean		13.69 a	14.95 a	14.71 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		<i>Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I :1.48) (F: ns) (I*F : ns)</i>			

On the other hand, the addition of N fertilizer in different forms appeared a significant effect on the mean values of Apparent N recovery. The highest values were obtained at the application of ammonium sulfate or urea, it was 0.40 and 0.38 kg N uptake / unit of N applied respectively, with insignificant different among them. In contrast, the lowest value was (0.30 kg N uptake / unit of N applied) for ammonium nitrate form. Data also revealed that there are insignificant effects of N forms on the mean values of Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE). Also, there are insignificant effects for the interaction between nitrogen fertilizer forms and the applied amounts of irrigation water. Generally, the highest values of Apparent N recovery (0.55) and Nitrogen Use Efficiency (20.58) were observed with the addition of ammonium sulfate and highest amount of irrigation water (100% of ET_p).

Water productivity for irrigation (WP):

Data recorded in Table (9) revealed that the mean values of water productivity (WP) were insignificantly decreased from 1.10 to 1.04 kg grains /m³ applied to irrigation water with decreasing of irrigation water amount from 100% to 75% of ET_p. This little decreasing in mean values of WP results may be due to the decreasing in applied irrigation water (75% of ET_p) followed by decreasing in grain yield by the same percentage approximately. This result is in agreement with those obtained by El-Garhi *et al.*, (2007) and Swelam and Atta, (2012). In contrast, the mean values of WP were

significantly increased with the addition of N fertilizer forms compared with control (without N fertilizer). They were increased by 142.1% and 73.1% under irrigation water treatments of 100% and 75% of ET_p respectively. This increasing in mean values of WP was insignificantly among the application of N fertilizer forms, with each irrigation water amount 100% or 75% of ET_p separately. While it was significantly decreased by decreasing the amount of applied irrigation water up to 75% of ET_p. The highest mean value of WP (1.33 kg grain / m³ applied water) was obtained with Ammonium sulfate forms as compared with other N forms, particularly under 100% ET_p treatment. On the other hand, the lowest values (1.15 kg grain / m³ applied water) was recorded under the same N fertilizer form and 75% of ET_p.

Effect of the same applied treatments in the second season on N removal to maize and its productivity under the same conditions.

Data in Table (10) revealed that all the N uptake and maize yield gave the same trend that's obtained in the first season. Which, there are insignificant different among the mean values of maize grain or stover yield under different nitrogen fertilizer forms. Also, N uptake and maize yield were significantly decreased with decreasing the amount of irrigation water applied to 75% of ET_p and vice versa up to 100% under different application of nitrogen forms.

Table (9): Effect of different treatments on water productivity (WP).

Item Studied	Treatments	Control	Urea	Ammonium	Ammonium	mean
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	Irrigation rates (I)	(Without N fertilizer)		sulfate	nitrate	
water productivity for irrigation (kg grain m ⁻³ applied water)	100% of ET _p	0.53	1.23	1.33	1.29	1.10 a
	75% of ET _p	0.67	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.04 a
mean		0.60 b	1.19 a	1.24 a	1.23 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : ns) (F: 0.11) (I*F : 0.15)				

Table (10): Mean values of maize grains and stover yield (Mg fed⁻¹) and their N uptake (kg fed⁻¹) at harvesting under the same treatments.

Item Studied	Treatments	Control (Without N fertilizer)	Urea	Ammonium sulfate	Ammonium nitrate	mean
	Irrigation rates (I)					
Grains Yield (Mg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	1.65	3.71	4.14	4.12	3.41 a
	75% of ET _p	1.56	2.79	2.64	2.63	2.40 b
mean		1.61 b	3.25 a	3.39 a	3.37 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.22) (F: 0.41) (I*F : 0.58)				
Grains N-uptake (kg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	20.85	65.45	71.27	58.41	53.99 a
	75% of ET _p	17.93	41.71	39.77	36.63	34.01 b
mean		19.39 b	53.58 a	55.52 a	47.52 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 5.37) (F: 9.88) (I*F : 13.97)				
Stover Yield (Mg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	2.39	5.04	5.26	5.33	4.48 a
	75% of ET _p	2.17	3.73	3.69	3.44	3.26 b
mean		2.28 b	4.39 a	4.48 a	4.39 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 0.18) (F: 0.33) (I*F : 0.47)				
Stover N-uptake (kg fed ⁻¹)	100% of ET _p	11.91	28.26	30.16	24.15	23.62 a
	75% of ET _p	7.99	17.27	16.41	15.63	14.33 b
mean		9.95 b	22.76 a	23.29 a	19.89 a	.....
LSD at 0.05 level		Irr. : (I), Forms : (F), (I : 1.11) (F: 2.04) (I*F : 2.89)				

CONCLUSIONS

Irrigation management plays an important role on economic yield, nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and, WP for maize production, therefore to achieve the optimum grain yield of maize and NUE value, we recommend by using the irrigation at 100% of ET_p combined with the addition of 120 units of N Fed⁻¹ in the form of ammonium sulfate. Also, we obtained the highest values for water productivity (WP) at the same above treatment. Thus, ammonium sulfate form is preferable to maize yield that appeared highly response compared with ammonium nitrate and urea particularly with sufficient amounts of irrigation water (100% of ET_p) under drip irrigation system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank Prof Dr. Mohamed Essmat El-Fayoumy and Prof Dr. Mahmoud Said, prof in "Soils Improvement & Land Conservation Department" at ARC for reading the manuscript of this article.

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إدارة المياه وتحسين كفاءة استخدام النيتروجين تحت نظام الري بالتنقيط لإنتاج الذرة الشامية في الاراضى الرملية

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الملخص العربى

الزراعة فى المناطق شبه الجافة بمصر تعتمد بدرجة كبيرة على الري. مع محدودية المياه بالمنطقة وأسعار الأسمدة المبالغ فيها تزيد الحاجة لتعظيم كفاءة إستعمال كليهما. لذلك فإن إدارة الري ينبغى أن تكون موجهة نحو الحفاظ على الرطوبة الأرضية وكذا تركيزات المغذيات بصورتهم المثلى داخل منطقه إنتشار الجذور. وفى حال تحقق هذا الهدف، فإن المحاصيل سوف تستفيد بأقصى كمية من المياه والمغذيات بأقل فواقد. أقيمت تجربتين حقليتين خلال موسمى الصيف ٢٠١٣ و ٢٠١٤ على التوالي بمزرعة على مبارك التجريبية بمنطقة البستان (أرض رملية) محافظه البحيره تحت نظام الري بالتنقيط لتقييم دور مستويات مياه الري وصور الأزوت المضافة بالمعدل الموصى به (٢٠ وحدة أزوت/فدان) فى زيادة إنتاجية محصول الذرة و كفاءته إستعمال كلا من المياه والأزوت بهدف الوصول الى أفضل الممارسات أو التوليفات الممكنه بين كل من معدلات مياه الري (٧٥% و ١٠٠% من البخرنتح الفعلى) وصور الأزوت المستخدمه (اليوريا ٤٦% - كبريتات الامونيوم ٢٠.٦% - نترات الامونيوم ٣٣.٥%). حيث صممت التجربه لدراسه هذه العوامل بنظام القطع المنشقة مع وجود ثلاث مكررات.

ويمكن تلخيص النتائج الرئيسية على النحو التالى:

- * سجلت المعاملة (١٠٠% من البخر نتح + كبريتات الامونيوم) أفضل النتائج لمعظم الصفات المدروسة خاصة إنتاجية الذرة حيث بلغت (٤.١٢ طن حبوب/فدان).
- * سجلت نفس المعاملة السابقة أعلى قيمة لكفاءة إستخدام الازوت (NUE) حيث بلغت (٢٠.٥٨ كجم حبوب / وحدة ازوت أضيفت). بينما انخفضت القيمة الى (٩.٣٢ كجم حبوب / وحدة ازوت أضيفت) بانخفاض كمية المياه المضافة الى (٧٥% من قيمه البخر نتح)
- * زادت كفاءة إستخدام المياه (WP) بدرجة كبيره (١٠٣.٨%) بزيادة التسميد النيتروجينى مقارنة بالكنترول (بدون سماد) .

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* لاتوجد إختلافات معنويه بين تأثير صور الأزوت المستخدمة على قيم معظم الصفات المدروسة وإن كانت صوره كبريتات الأمونيوم تعطى أفضل النتائج مقارنة بالصور الأخرى (نترات الامونيوم او اليوريا).