

		/			
/	3.375	.	22	15	.
		.	/	2.571	
		.	%	17	16
	$/^3$	517.10	/	0.336	%33.912
$.^2$	/	11.666	10<		% 61.293
%	40.22	24.805		22	15
$.^2$	/	10 <		15	
%.%47.682	59.772		/	0.223	0.279
					22
					15

The Iraqi Journal of Agricultural Sciences 41 (3): 117-123,2010

ALTalabani.

## **THE SLIPPAGE AND SOME TECHINCAL PARAMETERS FOR TWO TYPES OF PLOWS**

**Jinan. H. N. ALTalabani**

**Dept. of Agricultural Mechainazation Agric. College - University of Baghdad**

### **ABSTRACT**

This experiment was conducted on a silty clay loam soil which was planted with two crops : corn and sunflower . Plant residues and weed plants were left on soil surface before performing plowing proecess . The experiment consisted of two types of plowing : Chisel plow and moldboard plow . The second factor of the experiment involved two plowing depths :15 and 22cm .The tractor speed for the chisel plowing was 3.375 km /hr,while that for the moldboard plowing was 2.571km/hr. Arandomized complete blok design (RCBD)in a split – plot arrangement was used in this experiment with three replications.The soil moisture content range during the time of the plowing was 16 to17 % . The results obtained indicated that there were significant differences between the plowing types and depths of plowing along with their interactions for all parameters studied . For a constant plowing depth , the chisel plow gave the highest slippage percentage of 33.912% with a practical productivity of 0.336 ha/hr and the highest disturbed soil volume of 517.10 m<sup>3</sup>/h.The moldboard plow gave the highest field efficiency of 61.293% and also gave the highest number of clods >10cm in diameter which was 11.666 clods in meter square .On the other hand , for any plow ,increasing plowing depth from 15to 22cm gave the highest slippage percentage range of 24.805 to 40.22% with a soil disturbed volume of 391.47 to 437.97 m<sup>3</sup>/h. The depth 15 cm marked by having a number of clods >10 cm as many as 7clods /m<sup>2</sup> . Ingcreasing plowin depth from 15to22cm decreased the practical productivity from 0.279 to 0.223 ha/hr and also decreased the field efficiency of pactical productivity from 59.772 to 47.682 % .

(4)

(16) (12) (27)

(1)

(12) (11)

(20) Hanna % 4.8 (13)

(2) (1)

(7) (21)

) / <sup>3</sup> 256.87 194.80 132.10 0.043 (15)

(% 31.4 48 0.139 0.090

9.07 4.88

(3) (16) %117 %85.86 ) % 10.59

(

(17)

(28)

(24) Ranivoson (7) (22) (12)

(2) 2.096 2.128 2.216 /

(29)

(23) pollew (18)

(1) / 0.470 (10)

/ 0.230

:

$10 \times 10$  /

$2 \times$  %18

(8) %35.70 % 40.30

:

(14)

( )

: (%S) ( ) .MF . 650

$V_T - V_P$  15

%S =  $\frac{V_T - V_P}{V_T} \times 100 \dots\dots\dots$  (%) 22

$V_T$  2L

/ 3.375 ( )

:

2.671 ( )

=  $V_P$  (km / h) =  $V_T$  /

. (9)..... (km / h)

$157$  % 17 - 16

: ( $P_p$ ) 216

$P_p = 0.1 \times B_p \times V_p \times S_{TP} \dots\dots\dots$  (ha / h) 305 22

:

112.5 220

. (9) ..... / = 0.1 112

. (m) =  $B_p$  105 113

. (km / h) =  $V_p$  320 27

0.75 =  $S_{TP}$  35 119

. (17) ..... (9)..... MF - 560

: (S.D.V) 70

4) 8 / 2200

:

( 1 ) 2 ( 4

S.D.V =  $D_p \times P_p \times 100 \dots\dots\dots$  ( $m^3$  360 2730

/h (16) ... (18).....) . 180

:

. (cm) =  $D_p$

. (ha / h) =  $P_p$

. ( $m^3 / h$ ) = S.D.V

. (3)..... 10

(FE)

$$\% FE = \frac{P_p}{P_T} \times 100 \dots\dots\dots (\%)$$

(13)

:

. (ha / h)

= P<sub>p</sub>

(1)

. (15) ...

(2).....

= P<sub>T</sub>

24.805

22 15

% 40.022

10 <

:

2 ×

(8).....<sup>2</sup> / 10 <

(%)

12)

. 1

. (3)

(22

% 33.912

%30.915

.1

	22	15	( )
33.912	41.363	26.460	حفار
30.915	38.680	23.150	مطرحي
5.702		8.064	أ.ف.م 5%
	40.022	24.805	المعدل
		5.702	أ.ف.م 5%

( / )

2

%23.150

15

/ 0.336

22

/ 0.165

%.41.363

(10)

(4) (27) .  
 15 22  
 / 0.375 / 0.223 0.279  
 22  
 / 0.147

(18) (19) .

.2

المعدل	22	15	الأعماق (سم) نوع المحراث
0.336	0.298	0.375	حفار
0.165	0.147	0.184	مطرحي
0.217		0.306	أ. ف. م. 5%
	0.223	0.279	المعدل
		0.217	أ. ف. م. 5%

22 15  
 /<sup>3</sup> 437.97 391.47

( /<sup>3</sup> )  
 3

/<sup>3</sup> 517.10

/<sup>3</sup> 312.33

(16)

(7)

<sup>3</sup> 557.53

22 (18) (16) (3)

15

/

/<sup>3</sup> 306.27

جدول 3. تأثير نوع المحراث والأعماق في حجم التربة المثارة

المعدل	22	15	الأعماق (سم) نوع المحراث
517.10	557.53	476.67	حفار
312.33	318.40	306.27	مطرحي
61.16		86.499	أ. ف. م. 5%
	437.97	391.47	المعدل
		61.16	أ. ف. م. 5%

% 47.682 59.772 (%)

.4

.(15) (11)

% 61.293

% 46.160

15

%68.147

40.923

22

. %

(2)

.(11,12,15,20 )

22 15

جدول 4. تأثير نوع المحراث والأعماق في الكفاءة الحقلية

	22	15	( )
46.160	40.923	51.397	حفار
61.293	54.440	68.147	مطرحي
4.495		6.357	أ. ف. م. 5%
	47.682	59.772	المعدل
		4.495	أ. ف. م. 5%

: ( / )

15

.5

<sup>2</sup> / 4

10 <

22

11.666

10 <

13.333

10 <

.<sup>2</sup> /

(2)

. (24)

22 15

7

10 <

<sup>2</sup> / 9.833

(1) %15

. (7) (1)

.5

	22	15	( )
5.166	6.333	4	
11.666	13.333	10	
1.927		2.766	%5 . .
	9.833	7	
		1.927	%5 . .

			المصادر :
-	-	-	1990 . 1
2002 .	. 7	-	440 . 2
-	-	1986 .	
2006 .	. 8	79 .	(4) (4) : 51 - 61 . 3
87 : (5) 37	. 93 -	2001 .	71 . 4
( ) . 1991 .	. 9	. 190 - 183 : (4) (32)	2004 . 4
-	-	2004 .	
2008 .	. 10	378 .	122 - - . 5
-	-	1999 .	
. 97 - -	. 11	. 74 - -	1999 . 6
. 1995 .			MF - 265
			112

- International Conference of the ISIUS  
Munich , Germany September 14-17  
(2)767-774. . 71 . 25 - 22 : (2) (26) .
- 22 . Muro , T,T . Thailnd .K . Kohno . 1999 .  
.Characteristics of turning motion of a  
tracked vehicle under traction on loose  
sand soil innerouter track during driving  
action. Soil and Foundations Japaneses  
Geotechnical Society: 39: 59-77. . 2000 . . 12
23. Powell . G . 2000 . Selection and.  
matching of factors and  
Implements.Dept.Of primary industry and  
fisheries 1980 . . 14  
file No. 305 287 - -
- 24.Ranivoson ,A.Z : S. C.G.Gupta and J  
.F.Monerief.2001. Wepp simulated tillage  
effect on run off and Sediment losses in  
actornsoy beans rotation USDA. Natural  
Soil Erosion Research Lab .P. 877-881 . . 2004 . . 15  
77 - -
25. Richard ,C.2001 . Change in soil structure  
under direct drilling as a function of  
cropping system. In world Congress on  
Conservation of Agricuilture,Madrid,P.1-  
5. . 1998 . . 16  
- -
- 26.Rickman,W.R.1996.Sound patterns resist  
soil roughness and porosity. Origin State  
University in cooperation with USDA.  
Res. Service Pendleton Or.USA . . 158 -
- 27.Summers,J.D.;A.Khalilian and D.G.  
Batchlder. 1986.Draft relationships of  
primaey tillage in Oklahoma soil. Trans  
of ASAE, 29(1): 37-39.
28. Vazqeze,V.D.;And P.Zalza.2002. Surface  
roughness evaluation of a ferrasol,17<sup>th</sup>  
weiss,4-12 August , Thailand. 3 (11) :8-  
12.
29. Woerman, G.R. and ;L. Bashford. 1984.  
How much does front wheel assist really  
help ? Agric .Eng. 65:31-36 .
- 17 . Bukhari, S; M. A. Bhutto; A. Baloch ,  
Bhutto and A. N. Mirani. 1988.  
Performance of selected tillage  
implements . J. AMA. 19 (14) : 9 - 14 .
- 18 . Chandon , K . R . and I . Kushwaba .2002  
Soil forces on deeptillage tools written for  
presentation meeting .Saskatoon,  
Saskatchenan. Canada , P.448.
- 19 . Currence , H . D . and W.G .Lovely. 1971 .  
An automatic soil surface profilometer .  
Transaction of the USDA ,p .327.
20. Hanna , M . 2002 . Estimating the field  
capacity farm machines . Agr. Decision  
Marker , Iow State Univarsity , Extension  
file No. 324.
- 21 . Kitano , M; . J . Yamakawa .J .K  
.Watanabe and M.Immura.1999. A  
spatial motion analysis of tracked  
vehicles on dry sand. Proceeding of 13<sup>th</sup>