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Changes in the properties of the soil as a result of using compost mixed in different ratio

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SUMMARY

5
,
meadow)

(Haplic Vertisol)

(Aluvial

Five natural products – vermiculite, glauconite, straw ash, wood biomass and pork fertilizer are presented for the study and evaluation of the compost mixtures in different proportions.

The aim of the study is to assess the impact on soil properties in pot experiments based on the characterization and evaluation of the composite mixtures of natural products.

A vegetation experiment was conducted to determine the impact of compost mixtures on soil changes. Tested crops are silage corn and lettuce. The experiments were carried out on the Aluvial meadow from the Montana region and the HaplicVertisol from the Sofia region.

7%.

- Chemical and agrochemical
- characterization of Alluvial soil and
- Smolnitsa on which are derived pot
- experiments found, that after harvesting
- the crops most Impact of the third and
- fourth mixture. In these mixtures show a
- strong increase the amount of assimilable
- potassium. This creates limitations on
- recommending greater rates of fertilization
- above 7%.

- Five compost mixtures are quality
- enhancer for use in the agricultural
- practice. To recommend a rule must be
- considered and economic opportunities of
- the manufacturer, sufficient amount of
- source components and others.

Key words: vermiculite, compost
mixtures, greensand, ash from straw,
wood biomass, pig manure

INTRODUCTION

- The problems, related to the
- rational utilization of the soils, are very
- important in connection to the limit of soil
- resources and the need of continuous of
- the re-cultivation and increase of the soil
- fertility.

- There are many natural materials,
- which are very interesting for the human
- activity, connected with the utilization of
- their characteristics.

- The natural resources are elements
- of the environment, and this in a certain
- stage of the economic development can
- be used as a means for production in the
- area of the agriculture.

- There are presented for study and
- evaluation some different natural products –
- as vermiculite, compost mixtures,
- greensand, ash from straw, wood
- biomass, pig manure (Postnikov, 1990;
- Sutton et al., 1999; Lampkin, 2002;
- Vasilev, 2009; Nikolova et al., 2010;
- Yakovleva and Bakalov, 2012; Marina
- et al., 2013), and with them are prepared
- composts mixtures in different ratio.

(Postnikov, 1990; Sutton et al., 1999;
Lampkin, 2002; Vasilev, 2009; Nikolova et
al., 2010; Yakovleva and Bakalov, 2012;
Marinova et al., 2013),

The aim of the study is on the base of the characteristic and the evaluation of the prepared compost mixtures from natural products, to show their impact over the soil properties in pot experiments.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The chemical characteristic of the prepared five mixtures in different percentage proportions of the selected natural products determines (Marinova et al., 2017) that the content of organic carbon is highest by mixtures 1 and 5. The five mixtures are prepared in the following ratio, table 1.

(Marinova et al., 2017),

1.

Table 1. Composite mixtures at different ratios

Compost	Vermiculite	Greensand	Ash from straw	Wood biomass	Pig manure
1.	1	1	1	1	1
2.	1	2	1	1	2
3.	1	1	2	1	2
4.	1	1	1	2	1
5.	1	2	2	1	3

By the common and the movable forms of the nitrogen there are no great differences, although, the existing of higher part of the pig manure in some of the mixtures. The movable forms of the phosphorus are on the highest level by the mixture 5 with the higher part of the pig manure. The highest content of movable potassium can be shown by the fourth mixture. It can be shown great difference in the heavy metals content by the different mixtures, but only the content of nickel and chrome is on the top level by the mixture 3.

Going out from the characteristic of the compost mixtures it is made pot experiment for determination of the influence of the different kind of mixtures over the soil characteristics.

The experiments are made over *Alluvium meadow soils* in the region of Montana-town and *Haplic Vertisol soils* in the region of Sofia-city.

(*Alluvial meadow*)

(*Alluvial Haplic Vertisol*),

(Marinova et al., 2012; Mitova and Marinova, 2012).

2, 5, 7 11%

(pH) – EN 12176:2000,
 – EN 13137:2005.
 – ISO 11261:2002,
 : (NH₄⁺-N)
 (NO₃⁻-N) – ISO
 14255:2002,
 (P) – ISO 11263:2002,
 (K) –
 (), /),
 (), (Mg),
 – (d), (r),
 (Ni), (u), (Zn), (b) –
 N-13346:2000, -1:2007.

The Alluvium meadow soil is selected due to this, that it is light soil and it hard holds food elements and water, and the Vermiculite has an ability to swell and hold the moisture and helps for increasing of the moisture-hold capacity of the light soils (Marinova et al., 2012, Mitova and Marinova, 2012). The leached Smolnitsa is a heavy soil and in correspondence to the methods of the evaluation, the study must be made over light and heavy soils, which are the soils in our country.

The conducting of the pot experiments is necessary due to the need to make experiments in different variants of the study and to find the optimal of them. In the period of the pot experiments we have determined the best ecological and economical norms for use in the field conditions.

The pot experiments are made by the following control variants, soil and addition of 2, 5, 7 and 11% of different mixture, added to the weight of the soil. Test crops by the pot experiments are maize silage and lettuce. This crops are selected to cover greater area of crops based on the recommendations of the practice.

The soils are analyzed with the methods, used in the Laboratory of the Institute – re-action of the environment (pH)– BDS EN 12176:2000, common organic carbon – BDS EN 13137:2005, common nitrogen – BDS ISO11261:2002, mineral nitrogen forms – ammonium (NH₄⁺-N) and nitrate (NO₃⁻-N) nitrogen – BDS ISO 14255:2002, movable forms of phosphorus (P) – BDS ISO 11263:2002, movable potassium (K) – the determination is made using the methods of M. Milcheva, which are used in the IPAZR “N. Poushkarov”, common phosphorus content (P), potassium (K), calcium (C), magnesium (Mg), heavy metals – cadmium (Cd), chrome (Cr), nickel (Ni), cooper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), etc. – BDS N-13346:2000, -1:2007.

We have made physical-chemical analyze of the soils. Determined are katy-

(), (8,2), ()
 (Al) (8,2),
 and Arsova, 1990). (Ganev

ion exchanged volume (8,2), strong acid ability (), low acid ability (), positions of the soil absorbent, common acid ability (8,2), exchanged acid ability (Al) and content of the more important adsorbed cations of the soil (Ganev and Arsova, 1990).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Chemical and agro-chemical characteristic of the soil, over which is made the study:

The data from the agro-chemical analyze of leached Smolnitsa show us, that the soil is good reserved with mobile forms phosphorus – 28,3mg P₂O₅/100g soil; very good rich with movable potassium – 37,8mg K₂O/100g soil. The common nitrogen is about 0,2 %, in that case a sum from the mineral fractions of nitrogen is 25,3mg/kg. The heavy metal content in the leached Smolnitsa is under the limited allowed concentrations.

The alluvium meadow soil is low acid with pH in water 5,8; with low humus content and with worse agro-chemical characteristics compared to leached Smolnitsa. It is low reserved with common nitrogen – about 0,1%, middle reserved with movable potassium 15,5 mg K₂O/100g and good reserved with movable phosphorus – 21,9mg/100g. By this kind of soil the content of determined heavy metal is under the limited allowed concentrations.

The results from the physico-chemical characteristic of the both kind of soil, used for the pot experiments, are shown in the Table 2.

2.

able 2. Physic-chemical parameters of the soils

Soil	pH	Exchanged cations (mg/100g)								Exchanged cations (%)					Level of sat. with bases, %
		P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	Ca	Mg	Al	Ca	Mg	Al	Ca	Mg			
Leached Smolnitsa	7,0	54,9	51,9	3,0	2,2	0,0	47,0	6,0	94,53	5,46	4,0	0,0	85,6	10,90	96,0
Alluv-meadow	5,8	20,3	17,4	2,9	3,0	0,2	15,0	2,1	85,71	14,29	14,78	0,99	73,89	10,34	85,22

(=7),
 (L=0),
 T a),
 (8,2
 20-30 megv/100g).
 (=85,71% T_{8,2})
 (= 8,2 =).
 (3).
 11%
 - 19
 mg/kg
 4
 74,1 mg/100g

Corresponding to the quality qualification, the Smolnitsa is leached, neutral (=7), highly colloidal, mineral, total built with middle colloidal structure of Ahor, with mont-morilonit content of clay materials and process of building of mont-morilonit. It is not found acid (exchange Al =0), and based on the action of hydrolyze - alkali adsorption salt (base Tca), the cation exchange over the roots is from hydrolyze-alkaly type.

Alluvium-meadow soil is from middle acid type, slight colloidal (8,2 is between 20-30 megv/100g) Corresponding to the clay mineralogy (8,2 is between 20-30 megv/100g) is mont-morilonit-illit with evolution to montmorilonit-illit.

It can be shown equalization of basic saturation with strong acid ion-exchange of the soil adsorbent and of proton adsorption with its slightly acid ion-exchanger (Bases = and exchanged 8,2 =).

- Characteristic of the soil after the harvesting of the tested crop production:

From the chemical characteristic of the soil samples from leached Smolnitsa we have determinate, that with the increasing of the norm of added mixtures, increase slowly the quantity of the mineral nitrogen and the humus content (Table 3). By addition of the third mixture in norm 11% from the weight of the soil it is reached the higher content of mineral nitrogen – 19 mg/kg soil. With the increasing of the norm of the used mixtures, for the different variants increases the quantity of the assimilated phosphorus. The assimilated for the plants phosphorus by the highest norm of the mixture 4 reaches 74,1 mg/100 gram soil. The level of the supply with movable potassium of the normal leached Smolnitsa is very good. By the import of all mixtures, the movable potassium increases strong in comparison with the control variant. The highest values of potassium can be shown after the import

11% - 288,6 266,0
mg/100 g , -

of the third and the fourth mixtures with norm 11% - respectively 288,6 and 266,0 mg/100 g soil, which is as result of the higher content of the potassium in the output components, used in this mixtures. This can brings to the depression in the crop yield production, which don't like potassium. All studied heavy metals are under the limited values, determined in the legislation and have no risk for the soils and the plants.

3.

able 3. Agro-chemical and chemical characteristic of leached Smolnitsa at the end of the experiment

	pH	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Hummus	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mn	Co
	KCl	mg/kg	mg/100g		%	mg/kg						
Control	6,4	8,6	24,0	37,5	3,22	22,5	53,0	14,5	35,0	20,5	480,0	11,5
1:1:1:1 / First mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:1												
2%	6,6	17,3	27,8	43,6	3,28	22,6	53,5	23,0	37,0	32,0	480,5	18,0
5%	6,7	8,6	36,6	102	2,31	23,0	53,3	23,5	39,5	36,5	485,0	18,0
7%	6,8	9,8	47,3	120,4	3,39	23,0	54,0	23,5	50,5	42,5	485,0	17,5
11%	6,8	11,5	57,1	162,1	3,49	23,5	54,5	24,0	66,0	66,0	485,5	17,5
1:2:1:1:2 / Second mixture in a ratio 1:2:1:1:2												
2%	6,6	16,1	32,7	52,6	2,89	23,0	54,0	23,0	36,0	30,5	470,0	14,0
5%	6,7	16,1	48,2	75,9	4,04	23,5	54,0	23,0	45,5	42,5	485,0	14,0
7%	6,7	12,7	59,8	116,6	3,19	24,0	54,5	23,0	66,0	55,5	485,5	14,5
11%	6,8	13,8	66,1	169,8	4,02	24,0	55,0	19,5	86,0	74,0	500,0	15,0
1:1:2:1:2 / Third mixture in a ratio 1:1:2:1:2												
2%	6,7	11,5	35,0	66,5	2,69	24,0	54,0	16,0	36,5	29,5	483,0	18,0
5%	6,7	13,2	62,6	140,2	3,22	24,5	54,2	17,0	36,5	40,2	485,5	18,2
7%	6,8	18,4	64,6	164,8	2,26	25,0	55,5	20,5	45,5	50,5	485,5	18,2
11%	6,9	19,0	70,7	288,6	4,79	25,5	56,0	23,0	58,0	52,0	490,0	18,5
1:1:1:2:1 / Fourth mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:2:1												
2%	6,6	10,9	31,8	59,8	3,09	25,0	53,0	19,0	40,0	45,5	482,0	20,0
5%	6,8	13,2	36,9	124,7	2,67	25,5	55,5	19,5	50,0	45,5	485,5	20,0
7%	6,8	13,8	55,6	154,6	4,85	26,0	56,0	20,0	50,5	48,0	485,5	20,5
11%	7,0	14,4	74,1	266,0	5,57	26,5	56,5	22,0	50,5	50,0	490,5	22,0
1:2:2:1:3 / Fifth mixture in a ratio 1:2:2:1:3												
2%	6,6	16,7	28,7	71,1	3,98	25,0	55,0	20,1	36,5	40,5	540,0	17,0
5%	6,7	13,8	43,4	135,8	2,46	26,5	55,0	20,0	40,5	40,5	549,0	17,5
7%	6,8	12,1	55,9	150,8	3,7	27,0	55,5	22,5	40,5	42,5	550,0	18,0
11%	6,9	8,6	66,9	204,0	4,01	29,5	57,0	24,0	53,5	48,0	570,0	19,0

-94,76 %

0,4 0,6
(4).

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By leached Smolnitsa, which has a neutral re-action and with high level of saturation with basis – 94,76 % after addition of the soil enhancers it is shown increase of the pH with 0,4 till 0,6 points in comparison to the control (Table 4). This is due to the alkali re-action of the environment of all tested mixes. Best shown is the increase of the pH after the use of the fifth mix. The low alkali positions (Ta) have trends for decrease.

4.

Table 4. Physic-chemical parameters of the leached Smolnitsa at the end of the experiment

Variant	pH	Cation exchange capacity				Exch. capacity				Level of sat. with bases, %
		Ca	Mg	Na	K	Ca	Al	Ca	Mg	
Control	7,0	53,4	48,3	5,1	2,8	0,0	46,1	4,2	94,76	
1:1:1:1 / First mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:1										
2%	7,0	53,4	48,5	4,9	2,8	0,0	46,2	4,4	94,76	
5%	7,15	53,4	48,5	4,9	2,5	0,0	46,2	4,5	95,32	
7%	7,25	53,3	48,7	4,6	2,4	0,0	46,5	4,4	95,52	
11%	7,35	53,5	49,2	4,3	2,1	0,0	46,6	4,6	96,00	
1:2:1:1:2 / Second mixture in a ratio 1:2:1:1:2										
2%	7,05	53,5	48,5	5,0	2,7	0,0	46,3	4,5	94,95	
5%	7,10	53,7	49,1	4,6	2,5	0,0	46,3	4,9	95,35	
7%	7,25	53,8	49,3	4,5	2,4	0,0	46,3	5,7	95,54	
11%	7,35	53,8	50,4	3,4	2,1	0,0	46,5	5,9	96,10	
1:1:2:1:2 / Third mixture in a ratio 1:1:2:1:2										
2%	7,05	53,8	48,6	5,2	2,8	0,0	45,9	5,0	94,80	
5%	7,10	53,7	48,9	4,8	2,5	0,0	46,2	4,9	95,35	
7%	7,25	53,9	49,4	4,5	2,4	0,0	46,5	4,9	95,55	
11%	7,50	53,9	49,6	4,3	1,2	0,0	46,5	5,5	97,80	
1:1:1:2:1 / Fourth mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:2:1										
2%	7,10	53,8	48,7	5,1	2,5	0,0	46,2	4,9	95,40	
5%	7,25	53,8	49,2	4,6	2,4	0,0	46,3	4,8	95,50	
7%	7,40	53,7	49,5	4,2	2,0	0,0	46,5	4,9	96,30	
11%	7,55	53,9	49,9	4,0	0,9	0,0	47,1	5,0	98,20	
1:2:2:1:3 / Fifth mixture in a ratio 1:2:2:1:3										
2%	7,25	53,6	49,3	4,3	2,3	0,0	46,6	4,9	95,70	
5%	7,40	53,8	49,6	4,2	2,0	0,0	46,8	5,0	96,30	
7%	7,40	53,9	49,7	4,2	2,0	0,0	46,8	5,1	96,30	
11%	7,55	53,9	49,9	4,0	1,0	0,0	47,5	5,2	98,30	

The level of saturation with basis increases and this trend can be better shown by the variants meliorated with

4 5, -
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 (5). -
 11% - 82,2 mg
_{2 5}/100 g , -
 . -
 3, 4 5
 11% 15
 183 mg ₂ /100 g
 .
 N
 . -
 11% - 17,3 mg/kg.
 ,
 .

- mixes 4 and 5, witch have greater
 - percentage content of wood bio-matter
 - and manure. In all cases we have
 estimate, that the sum of the basic
 elements potassium and magnesium is
 >Tca. This means, that over the colloidal
 surfaces of the soil acts neutral till low
 acid buffer system. As a result of the
 great colloidal form of the leached
 Smolnitsa, it is very strong concurrent of
 the roots of the plants by the adsorption
 distribution of the ions and the water
 between the soil's colloids and the plants
 colloid and water system.

The agro-chemical analyses of the
 Alluvium soils after the harvesting of the
 maize show, that by the use of all
 compost mixtures with the increase of the
 norm, increases the assimilated from the
 plants phosphorus and potassium /Table
 5/.The highest stock up with assimilated
 phosphorus is reached by the third mix
 with norm 11% - 82,2 mg _{2 5}/100 g soil,
 which can have as result depression by
 the crop yield production. Significantly
 increases the movable potassium too. By
 the use of the mixes 3, 4, and 5 with
 norm 11% the potassium content
 increases 15 time in comparison to the
 controlee variant. The potassium content
 reaches 183 mg ₂ /100 g soil and this
 shows us, that it is very high level of
 stock up with this food element. The
 quantity of the mineral N increases slowly
 with the increase of the norm of the
 added mixtures. The highest increase is
 that of the nitrogen after import of the
 fourth mixture in norm 11% -1 7,3 mg/kg.
 The humus follows the same trend like
 the food elements, but here the increase
 is minimal in comparison to the controlee.
 The heavy metals in the soil increase with
 the increases of the percentage content
 of the compost mixtures, but by the all
 variants are under the limited
 concentrations. .

5.

Table 5. Agro-chemical and chemical characteristic of Alluvium meadow soil in the end of the experiment

	pH	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Hummus	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mn	Co
	KCl	mg/kg	mg/100g		%	mg/kg						
Control	5,6	9,2	24,7	12,2	3,2	38,0	60,0	7,5	44,0	22,0	730,0	14,5
1:1:1:1 / First mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:1												
2%	6,0	7,5	30,8	20,2	3,5	38,5	63,0	8,0	38,0	20,0	665,0	13,0
5%	6,7	11,5	39,1	37,0	3,5	40,0	58,0	8,0	40,0	22,0	665,0	11,5
7%	6,0	8,1	42,1	43,9	3,4	41,0	66,5	8,5	41,0	22,5	715,0	14,0
11%	7,1	8,6	55,5	110,0	4,3	37,5	63,5	8,0	40,5	20,5	515,0	15,0
1:2:1:2 / Second mixture in a ratio 1:2:1:2												
2%	6,2	9,2	34,1	18,6	3,7	12,0	54,5	8,5	40,0	18,5	540,0	13,5
5%	6,7	10,9	45,6	39,2	3,9	37,5	63,5	8,5	38,5	21,0	595,0	15,0
7%	6,8	11,5	54,9	48,4	4,0	43,0	64,0	15,5	40,0	21,0	885,0	12,0
11%	7,0	10,9	69,8	89,0	4,3	43,5	70,5	11,5	40,5	23,0	760,0	14,0
1:1:2:2 / Third mixture in a ratio 1:1:2:2												
2%	6,4	12,7	34,0	26,4	3,4	36,0	67,5	3,0	44,5	23,0	790,0	15,5
5%	6,8	13,8	57,1	67,9	3,6	39,0	67,5	6,5	46,5	24,5	790,0	16,0
7%	6,9	14,4	56,8	90,1	3,8	39,0	68,5	7,8	48,0	23,5	615,0	15,5
11%	7,2	14,4	82,2	178,1	4,3	39,5	68,0	5,5	43,5	24,5	610,0	14,5
1:1:1:2:1 / Fourth mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:2:1												
2%	6,4	13,2	35,0	27,1	3,4	36,0	62,0	13,5	46,0	23,0	605,0	14,0
5%	6,9	16,7	44,8	52,9	3,7	37,5	68,5	6,5	46,0	23,0	695,0	14,5
7%	6,9	13,2	58,6	98,7	4,2	35,0	66,5	17,5	45,0	22,0	615,0	15,5
11%	7,0	17,3	71,2	179,6	4,0	36,5	66,5	5,0	43,0	23,0	680,0	15,0
1:2:2:1:3 / Fifth mixture in a ratio 1:2:2:1:3												
2%	6,8	8,1	23,3	41,9	3,3	40,0	67,5	9,5	21,0	12,5	630,0	10,5
5%	6,7	12,1	47,7	138,7	3,5	42,5	69,5	10,0	23,5	14,5	575,0	12,0
7%	6,9	15,6	41,6	163,4	3,3	43,5	69,5	7,0	22,0	18,5	595,0	12,0
11%	6,9	14,4	45,7	183,0	3,8	47,0	70,5	2,5	43,5	21,5	835,0	14,5

6

11%

(8,2),

- On the Table 6 are shown the
- physic-chemical parameters of the
- alluvium meadow soil in the end of the
- experiment. For all mixtures in variants
- can be shown increase of the pH and by
- use of 11 % from the weight of the soil we
- can reach neutral re-action of the soil.
- The common acidity (8,2), which
- assimilate all adsorption cation with acid
- functions decreases in comparison to the
- contolee by increasing of the percentage
- participation of all mixtures. This is a
- result of the increase of content of the
- maters which have the ability to

> ,
 6 6,8), (>)
 8,2 < ,

- participate in the neutralization interchange with the acid systems of the soil absorbent. It can be shown, that the difference between basis and in the different variants, increase in the direction of the basis > , which show the existing of hydrolyze-alkali adsorption systems. As a food substrate the meliorated with compost mixtures soil is enough close to the optimal for the plants (in water from 6 till 6,8), (basis>) and volume 8,2 < , which determinate them as good fertile soils.

6.

Table 6. Physic-chemical parameters of alluvium meadow soil in the end of the experiment

Variant	pH	Cation exchange capacity				Exch Ca	Exch Mg	Level of sat. with bases, %	
		CEC	CEC _{8,2}	CEC _{Al}	CEC _{Mg}				
Control	5,85	20,5	16,3	4,2	3,8	0,2	14,0	2,2	81,46
1:1:1:1 / First mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:1									
2%	6,10	20,6	16,6	4,0	3,6	0,0	15,0	2,3	82,53
5%	6,40	20,6	17,1	3,5	2,85	0,0	15,5	2,2	86,17
7%	6,55	20,7	17,2	3,5	2,20	0,0	16,4	2,3	89,37
11%	6,75	21,1	17,8	3,3	1,80	0,0	17,5	2,2	91,47
1:2:1:2 / Second mixture in a ratio 1:2:1:2									
2%	6,15	21,1	17,3	3,8	3,55	0,0	15,8	2,2	83,18
5%	6,45	21,2	17,6	3,6	2,85	0,0	16,3	2,2	86,56
7%	6,55	21,3	17,7	3,6	2,30	0,0	16,8	2,3	89,20
11%	6,75	21,5	18,0	3,5	1,90	0,0	17,5	2,4	91,20
1:1:2:2 / Third mixture in a ratio 1:1:2:2									
2%	6,30	20,8	17,1	3,7	3,40	0,0	15,0	2,1	83,66
5%	6,45	20,8	17,1	3,7	2,90	0,0	15,5	2,3	86,06
7%	6,55	21,0	17,4	3,5	2,80	0,0	16,2	2,3	86,70
11%	6,70	21,5	18,1	3,4	2,00	0,0	17,0	2,4	90,70
1:1:1:2:1 / Fourth mixture in a ratio 1:1:1:2:1									
2%	6,35	21,5	17,7	3,8	3,40	0,0	16,1	2,2	84,20
5%	6,50	21,6	17,9	3,7	2,80	0,0	16,8	2,4	87,04
7%	6,70	21,8	18,6	3,2	2,20	0,0	17,5	2,3	89,91
11%	6,90	21,6	18,8	2,8	1,45	0,0	18,2	2,4	93,30
1:2:2:1:3 / Fifth mixture in a ratio 1:2:2:1:3									
2%	6,35	21,0	17,3	3,7	3,25	0,0	15,5	2,2	82,40
5%	6,55	21,0	17,4	3,6	2,75	0,0	16,0	2,3	86,90
7%	6,70	21,5	18,2	3,3	2,20	0,0	17,1	2,4	89,77
11%	6,80	21,5	18,6	2,9	1,40	0,0	18,0	2,3	93,50

CONCLUSIONS

1. 5 - the prepared 5 compost mixtures with different percentage participation of the every component determinates that the re-action of the environment is in the alkali area, which is a result of the alkali re-action of the environment on the output components. The content of the common nitrogen by the 1, 2 and 3 mixtures has near values. The fourth mixture has the highest content of common nitrogen - 0,58%. The sum of the mineral fractions of the nitrogen for the fifth mixtures is in the limits from 163,0 till 241,3 mg/kg. The movable forms of phosphorus and potassium show high values as a result of the mix.
2. - The chemical and agro-chemical characteristic of alluvium meadow soil and of leached Smolnitsa after the harvesting of the crop yield production determinates:
- With the increase of the norm of the added mixtures increases the pH, the quantity of the mineral nitrogen, the movable forms of P and K and the humus content.
 - Most favourable is the influence of the third and the fourth mixture, but in those cases can be shown strong overflow of the quantity of the assimilated potassium, which makes some limits by the recommendation of higher norms for fertilization, over 7%. It is recommended by the mixtures to limit the import of the ashes from straw, so that it contains low nitrogen content and organic carbon, but have high content of potassium, which has a negative effect by the participation of the compost mixtures and their influence over the system "soil-fertilizer-plant".
 - The heavy metals in the soils increase with the increase of the percentage content of the compost mixtures, but by the all variants are under the limited concentration.
 - The level of saturation with basis increase, so that this trend is better shown by the variants meliorated with mixes 4

and 5, which are with the highest content of wood bio-matter and manure.

- As conclusion we can say, that the five compost mixtures are quality enhancer of the soil by their use in the agriculture praxis. For the recommendation of determined norm it is necessary to have in mind the economical abilities of the producer, the existence sufficient quantities of the output components and etc.

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Selection of travelling gun machines for irrigation of agricultural lands under the conditions of slope terrain

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SUMMARY

- This paper deals with the problems
- of soil erosion due to travelling gun
- sprinkler irrigation on the slope terrains. It
- presents best practice for erosion safe
- design of sprinklers with travelling gun
- systems. The analysis is based on multi-
- year studies on the erosion resistance of
- soil types in Bulgaria and new technical
- data for big gun sprinklers. The study and
- analyses of erosion have shown that the
- main factors determining the erosion
- processes under equal soil and climatic
- conditions are the intensity and structure
- of the artificial rain and the ground slope.

- The goal is to design and evaluate the
- travelling gun sprinkler system located on
- slope lands in the erosion safe area of
- application. This paper deals with the
- feasibility to choose suitable irrigation
- equipment for agricultural crops with
- suitable characteristics of irrigation
- sprinklers in dependence of the soil
- resistance and their energy indicators in
- the realization of ecological irrigation of

- fields with increased slope.

Key words: irrigation, travelling gun sprinklers, erosion, water-induced erosion, erosion resistance, gun sprinklers, energy cost, slope terrains

INTRODUCTION

The protection of the environment in the irrigated agricultural areas by farmers is a mandatory condition according to the legal framework of the European and Bulgarian legislation. Good ecological status of the key elements of irrigation landscape, such as water and soil, is a prerequisite for sustainable agriculture.

Applying good irrigation practices ensures an economical and rational water use with protection of soil fertility, of waters and soils from pollution, erosion and degradation, are a guarantee for increasing the quality and yield of the agricultural production and an achievement of maximum economic effect at acceptable costs for the farmers.

The state of the soils in Bulgaria is characterized by the presence of a large percentage of degraded soils – about 1.5 million hectares. Water erosion affects over 60% of agricultural land, to varying degrees of manifestation, as the assessment of the average annual erosion is around 55 million tons. According to data from the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria (MoEWB), the areas with a high risk of water-induced soil erosion are 1.7% of the country's territory (average intensity 10 to 20 t/ha/yr.); with a moderate risk of 9.2% (mean intensity 5 to 10 t/ha/yr.) (MoEW, 2013).

Considering that large parts of the irrigated lands in Bulgaria are on sloping terrain, the problem of not allowing irrigation erosion in them is particularly

1,5 . ha.
60%
55 . t.
1,7%
(5 10
t/ha/yr); 9.2% (
5 10 t/ha/yr) (MoEW,
2013).

10%

Slavov (1994)

Gadjalska and

0,04

0,09

2-3

- topical. The result of having irrigation-
- induced erosion is due to improper
- irrigation techniques that deteriorates the
- situation of the environment in the
- irrigated areas. This problem is
- particularly pronounced in all countries
- with developed irrigation network,
- especially where irrigated areas are on
- slopes. Sprinkler irrigation on sloping
- terrains often leads to erosion in case of
- non-compliance with the normally
- accepted tolerable gradients up to 10%
- when using the travelling sprinkler gun
- machines. Gadjalska and Slavov (1994)
- found that, in order to prevent irrigation
- erosion, depending on the soil resistance
- and slope of the terrain, the travelling gun
- irrigation machines are suitable for
- working on slopes terrains ranging from
- 0.04 to 0.09 in soils over 2nd-3rd grade of
- erosion resistance.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The choice of irrigation equipment and appropriate irrigation technology for watering slope terrain is a complex decision-making process in which a number of factors, such as: terrain, climatic, soil-reclamation conditions, must be assessed; the type and specific requirements of the crops grown and the specifics of the cultivation technology.

In order to introduce the good practices for irrigation of agricultural crops in recent years, modern irrigation equipment has been used in Bulgaria. Water and energy saving technologies for irrigation, new irrigation regimes and irrigation management have been developed. The use of modern equipment for irrigation in flat and sloping terrain such as traveling gun irrigation machines was necessary in order to avoid the harmful influence of the slope of the terrain on the uniformity of the applied irrigation rate and the protection of the irrigated areas from irrigation erosion.

In order to protect soil from erosion

due to sprinkler irrigation is necessary to analyse and evaluate the factors, which determine the erosions process. The analysis of the research up to date indicates that in terrains with the same soil and climatic conditions the main factors, which determine the amount of irrigation erosion, are the intensity and the structure of the artificial rain. The slope of the terrain is of secondary influence, but irrigating the crops with sprinklers located on steep slopes, raises the conditions for further deterioration of the areas.

The intensity of rain, which is a major factor for the erosion process, is directly dependent on the absorbing capacity of the soil. If the rain intensity is greater than the absorbing capacity of the soil, in flat terrains the appearance of puddles is observed. In slope terrains under the same conditions, infiltration is observed. This infiltration depends as well on the average intensity of the rain as on its momentary intensity, which by the high-pressure sprinklers is higher than the average.

The essence of the droplet erosion process consists in the interaction of the rain with the surface layer of soil, where the droplets, when struck with the surface of the soil, separate and move the soil particles, seal the surface layer to a depth of 2-3 cm, visibly reduce its infiltration capability. The described process of destroying the soil structure depends on the size of the droplets and the intensity of the artificial rain. Kostiyakov (1960) proves that the higher the intensity and the size of the droplets are the more the soil structure is destroyed. Up to 70% of the kinetic energy of the rain drops at impact with the soil is spent on compaction, which reduces its absorbing capacity and the irrigation rate is flowing down the slope.

To achieve an erosion-safe area it is necessary to deal with irrigation-induced erosion by sizing the travelling

2-3 m,

. Kostiyakov (1960)

70%

ú,
ú

gun irrigation machine in a correct way.

An important criterion in this respect is the rainfall per hour and the structure of the artificial rain drops to be consistent with the soil erosion resistance and slope of the terrain.

Various modifications of the travelling gun sprinkler machines were determined; depending on the PE pipe diameter (DN) and length (L_M). For each of the considered modifications of the machine's flexible PE pipe DN, the available L_M lengths were examined. The PE pipe diameters examined are DN75, 90, 110, 125 and 140 mm. with lengths that are $L_M = 200, 300, 400, 500$ and 600 m, respectively. For each modification of the machine, the following technical parameters were used:

- Pressure head at sprinkler – H , m;
- Nozzle sizes – d , mm;
- Discharge – Q , l/s;
- Pressure head at hydrant – H , m;
- Strip width – b , m;
- PE pipe length – L , m.

The technical parameters are taken from catalog data of an established international manufacturer and with them the technological parameters were calculated: irrigated area f_0 , ha, average application rate i , mm/h, application rate i , mm/h, duration of application t , h, 24 hour coefficient, which serve to determine the area irrigated by one machine.

The application rates of the sprinklers are taken from the manufacturer's SIME data sheet for the three models used on the various modifications of travelling gun machines (TGM). Synchro sprinkler is used for modification DN75 mm, Ranger sprinkler is used for modifications DN90-110 mm and Explorer sprinkler is used for modifications DN125-140 mm. The instantaneous application rate for one

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360°.

180°,

();

() ;

[BGN/year],

al., (2000),

(d)
(H).

[BGN/ha.yr]

(Keller and Bliesner, 1990).

2,20 %, 3,50
%, 7,00 %, 10,50 %, 12,00% (Neshkova and
Krasteva,1990).

(DN)
(L);

sprinkler with a sector of 360° circle was examined. It should be borne in mind that when operating the sprinkler with a sector of 180 °, the intensity will be less as is the case with travelling gun machines.

Energy costs include direct energy costs (electricity or diesel); indirect energy costs- investments and operating costs of pump and equipment (pump, engine and control panel) and its accompanying pipes and fittings.

In essence, the study is a recommendation to choose the correct modification of travelling gun sprinkler machine by assessing the energy costs and the type of gun sprinkler and its operating parameters in order to prevent irrigation-induced erosion at various terrain slopes.

The annuity for the investment cost (BGN/year) was calculated through the capital refund factor (Burt et al, 2000). The calculation of the energy costs is made for a single irrigated area for different travelling gun machine modifications with a variety of combinations to the nozzle sizes (d) and sprinkler pressure head (H). The transition to annual costs per unit area (BGN/ha.yr) is made by taking into account the size of the single irrigated area, i.e. taking into account the productivity of the machine. To consider the possibility of changing electricity and diesel fuel price rates different from the general rate of inflation (Keller and Bliesner, 1990) has been implemented.

The study has been done for two machine-positioning options: slope down of the terrain and slope up of the terrain. Five slope variations were chosen: 2,20%, 3,50%, 7,00%, 10,50%, 12,00% (Neshkova and Krasteva, 1990).

Restricted conditions are the produced modifications of the machines with the available PE pipe diameters (DN) and lengths (L_M); sprinkler models Synkro, Ranger, Explorer-SIME; rainfall drop size

Ranger, Explorer-SIME; (k);	Synkro,	(k); application time is set to 24 hours; available motor-driven aggregates, as well as available electric motors with their technical characteristics.
		The study was carried out at a net irrigation rate of $M = 1200 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ for two irrigations per season with a net water application rate of $m = 600 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ with a 10-day period between irrigations. Water application time of 16 hours was accepted.
	$M= 1200 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$	
	$m= 600 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$,	For the purposes of this study a case of water pumped water from own underground water source, was chosen. Two variants of pumping equipment are considered - a pump with an electric motor (P-EM) and a pump with a diesel engine (P-DE).
16 h.		Price data for machines, pump units, engines, control panels, pipes and fittings and other system components are obtained from distributors.
(-)	(-	The power consumption is calculated by setting the average efficiency of the Grundfos electric motors. The cost of diesel fuel is determined by available research sources (Gadjalska et al., 2017; Bozhkov, 2001), catalog data and surveys with agricultural producers.
		In a previous study (Tashev and Filkov, 2017), the optimum PE pipe lengths are determined for various machine modifications with different combinations of nozzle sizes and sprinkler pressure head. As the criteria for choosing a modification of the machine, the energy costs were the main factor.
Grundfos.		• Modification DN75 mm - L =220 m, nozzle size DN20 mm, sprinkler pressure head H= 5,0 bar;
	(Gadjalska et al., 2017;	• Modification DN90 mm - L =220 m, nozzle size DN26 mm, sprinkler pressure head H= 4,5 bar;
Bozhkov, 2001),		• Modification DN110 mm - L =300 m, nozzle size DN30 mm, sprinkler pressure head H= 5,5 bar;
	Tashev	• Modification DN125 mm - L =400 m, nozzle size DN32 mm, sprinkler pressure head H= 5,5 bar;
and Filkov (2017)		• Modification DN140 mm -
•	DN75 mm - L	
220 m	DN20 mm	
H	5,0 bar;	
•	DN90 mm - L	
220 m	DN26 mm	
H	4,5 bar;	
•	DN110 mm - L	
300 m	DN30 mm	
H	5,5 bar;	
•	DN125 mm - L	
400 m	DN32 mm	
H	5,5 bar;	
•	DN140 mm - L	

300 m DN36 mm H 6,0 bar

L =300 m, nozzle size DN36 mm, sprinkler pressure head H= 6,0 bar

For these modifications, an energy cost analysis has been carried out with an impact assessment of the slope over them.

$k= 1700\div 2600$ –
(Lebedev, 1977).

Restricting condition with respect to the size of the rain is $k= 1700 \div 2600$ - coarse to fine rain (Lebedev, 1977). Not all tested pairs of sprinkler pressure head and nozzle sizes meet this condition, but the optimal solution is only sought within the specified k interval.

k.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study examines the influence of the terrain slope on the energy costs of the traveling gun machines and the erosion resistance of the soils during irrigating.

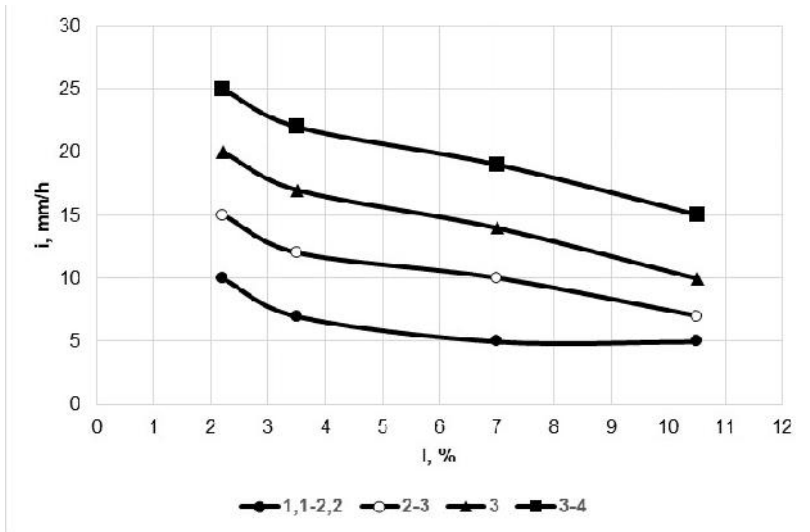
In order to determine the soil erosion resistance, a seven-degree soil erosion resistance scale was used in Bulgaria by V. Krasteva, based on $Q_{critical}$ - erosion-safe flow, where the erosion at the end of the irrigation site is in the range of 20 -25 kg/dka for one furrow irrigation. Classes of land are graded from very low (class 1) to excellent (class 7) erosion resistance, with a tolerance range of ± 2.5 l/min/furrow from $Q_{critical}$ (Krasteva et al., 1984).

In order to determine the parameters of the irrigation technique, depending on the soil erosion resistance and the slope of the terrain, different travelling gun modifications were tested for three types of sprinkler gun.

Figure 1 shows the relationship between the permissible rain intensity and the soil erosion class of resistance at the respective slope of the terrain.

Q_{kpum} -
20-25 kg/dka
(1) (7)
 ± 2.5
l/min/ Q_{kpum} (Krasteva et al., 1984).

1

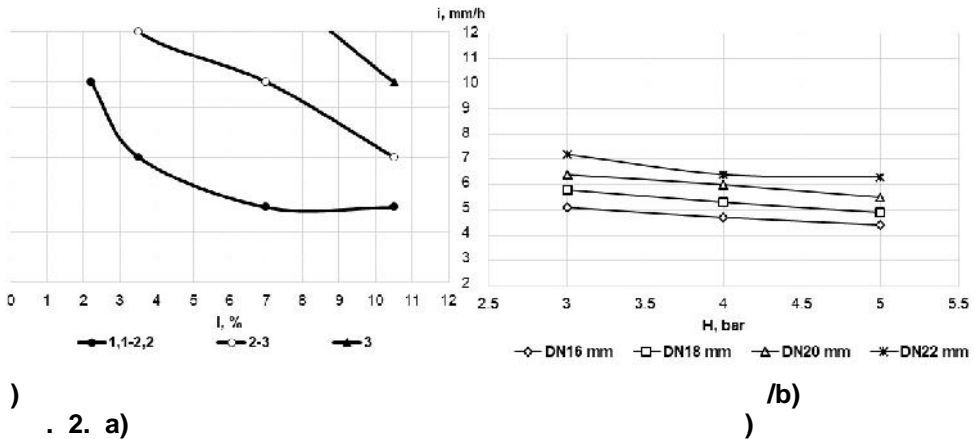


1.
Fig. 1. Class of erosion resistance of soils

2
 () Synkro-Sime
 1.
 Synkro-Sime
 3 5 bar, DN18,
 20 22 mm 5 mm/h
 2-3
 DN22 mm
 3 bar 10%,
 3 DN16 mm
 1,1-2,2
 3 bar
 2-3
 7%.

The connection between the technical parameters of the Synkro-Sime sprinkler and the erosion resistance class of the soils are given in Figure 2. The analysis of the two graphs shows that when working with Synkro-Sime sprinkler at a pressure of 3 to 5 bar, nozzles with DN18, 20 and 22 mm and intensity above 5 mm/h can be used in soils with a class above 2nd - 3rd degree of erosion resistance.

For nozzles DN22 mm and a head of 3 bar and a terrain slope of more than 10%, the tolerable soil erosion class is above 3rd degrees. Nozzle DN16 mm should be used in soils with an erosion resistance class of 1.1st-2.2nd degrees at all pressures and only at a pressure of 3 bar is acceptable in soil with an erosion resistance of 2nd-3rd degree. With this nozzle, the intensity is equal to the allowable slope of less than 7%.



2. a) **Synkro-Sime** b) **Performance characteristics Synkro-Sime sprinkler with different nozzle diameters**

Ranger- Sime

3

4 6 bar

DN22 mm DN24 mm

2-3

DN26 mm

6% 6%

3

DN24 mm DN22 mm

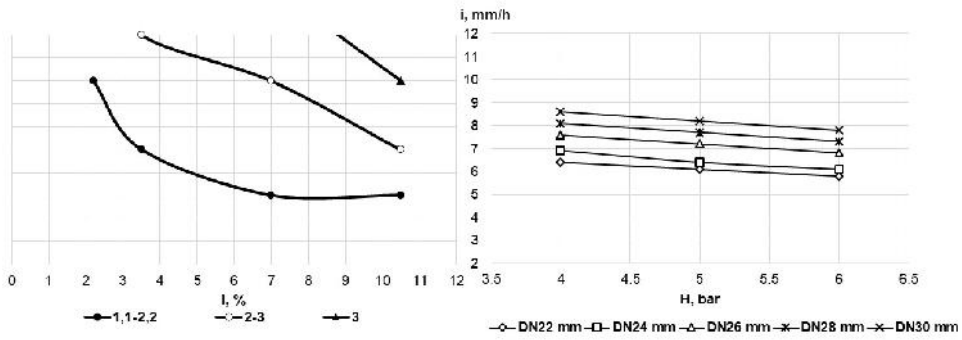
3

4-6 bar

7-10 mm/h

8%.

In Figure 3 the relationship between the technical parameters of the Ranger-Sime sprinkler and the erosion resistance class of the soils is given. The analysis of the two graphs shows that at a head of 4 to 6 bar and nozzle DN22 mm and DN24 mm can be used in soil with an erosion resistance class above 2nd-3rd degree, as well as a nozzle DN26 mm with a slope of terrain above 6%. For slopes up to 6%, the same nozzle can only be used in soils with an erosion resistance class above 3rd degree. The remaining nozzles DN22 mm and DN24 mm can be used only in soils with an erosion resistance class above 3 degree, a head of the sprinkler of 4-6 bar and intensities between 7-10 mm/h at a slope of the terrain above 8%.



a) ; b)

Fig. 3. a) Class of erosion resistance of soils; b) Performance characteristics of Ranger-Sime sprinkler with different nozzle diameters

4
 Explorer- Sime
 4 5 bar
 DN26 mm DN28 mm
 2-3
 4%. 6%
 3
 DN30 mm DN40 mm
 3
 5-7 bar
 7-10 mm/h
 7%.

In Figure 4 the relationship between the technical parameters of the Explorer-Sime sprinkler and the class of erosion resistance of the soil is given. The analysis of the two graphs shows that a pressure of 4 to 5 bar can be used with nozzles DN26 mm and DN28 mm in soils with an erosion resistance class above 2nd-3rd degree with a slope above 4%. For slopes up to 6%, the same nozzle can only be used in soils with an erosion resistance class above 3rd degree. The remaining nozzles DN30 to DN40 mm can only be used in soils with an erosion resistance class above 3rd degree and a head of the apparatus of 5-7 bar and intensities between 7-10 mm/h with a slope of the terrain above 7% .

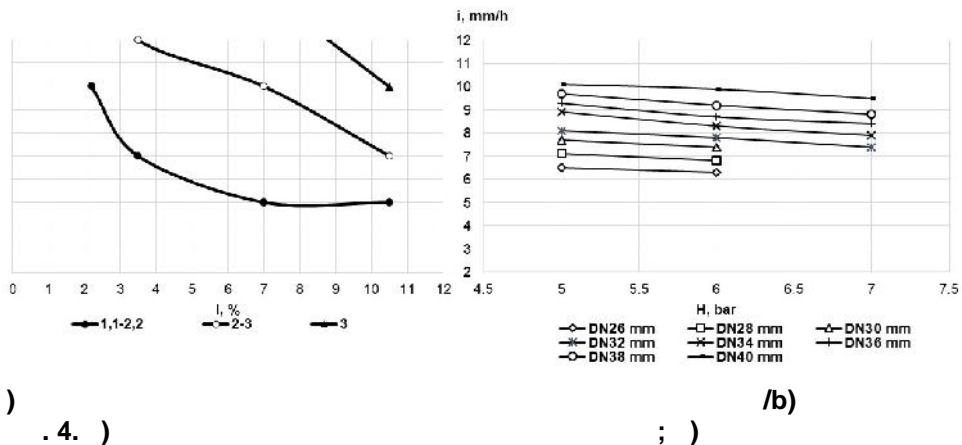
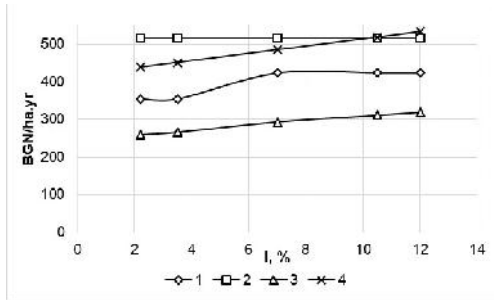


Fig. 4. a) Class of erosion resistance of soils; b) Performance characteristics of Explorer-Sime sprinkler with different nozzle diameters

5-14	
DN140 mm L 400 m.	DN75 mm L 220 m
	2,2%
10,5%.	5
	DN75 mm - $L_M=220$ m
BGN/ha.yr.	259 BGN/ha.yr. 312
	20%,
20%	237 BGN/ha.yr.
190 BGN/ha.yr.	
439 BGN/ha.yr 18%	519 BGN/ha.yr
BGN/ha.yr	396 BGN/ha.yr 316
	20 %

Figures 5-14 show the direct and indirect energy costs for travelling gun irrigation machines with PE pipe diameters ranging from DN75 to DN140 and lengths from $L_M=220$ m to $L_M=400$ m. The options of positioning the machine on the terrain slope up and slope down are examined. It is clear from the graphs that it is important to account for the slope and positioning of the machine relative to it. The boundary slopes of the terrain are accepted from 2.2% to 10.5%.

From Figure 5 it is seen that for the modification DN75 mm - $L = 220$ the electricity costs for irrigation against the slope of the terrain increase from 259 BGN/ha.yr. to 312 BGN/ha.yr. or by 20%, while irrigating down the slope of the terrain, the electricity consumption decreases by 20% or by 237 BGN/ha.yr. up to 190 BGN/ha.yr. With the use of diesel fuel, we see an increase in costs from 439 BGN/ha.yr to 519 BGN/ha.yr or by 18% against the slope of the terrain and a decrease from 396 BGN/ha.yr to 316 BGN/ha.yr or with 20% when operating down the slope of the terrain.



. 5.

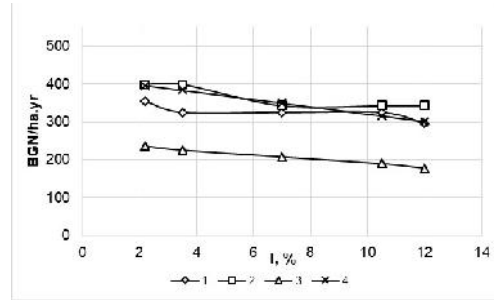
DN75

mm L 220 m

Fig. 5. Energy costs, slope up for machine with DN75 mm and Lm 220 m

: 1-
; 4-

Costs for: 1- Pump with electric engine; 2- Pump with diesel engine; 3-Electricity; 4- Diesel fuel



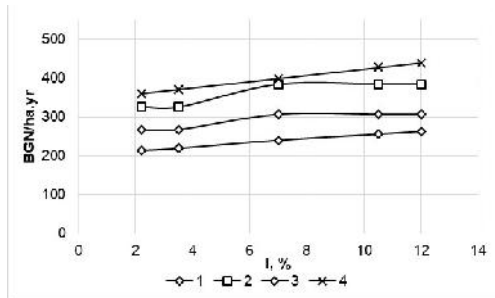
. 6.

DN75

mm L 220 m

Fig. 6. Energy costs, slope down for machine with DN75 mm and Lm 220 m

; 2- ; 3-



. 7.

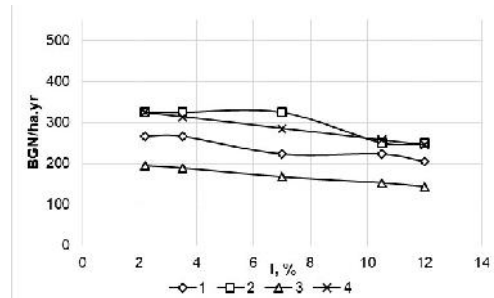
DN90

mm L 220 m

Fig. 7. Energy costs, slope up for machine with DN90 mm and Lm 220 m

: 1-
; 4-

Costs for: 1- Pump with electric engine; 2- Pump with diesel engine; 3-Electricity; 4- Diesel fuel



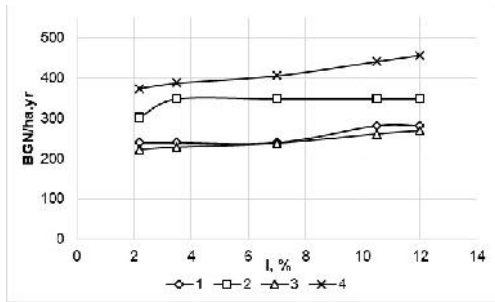
. 8.

DN90

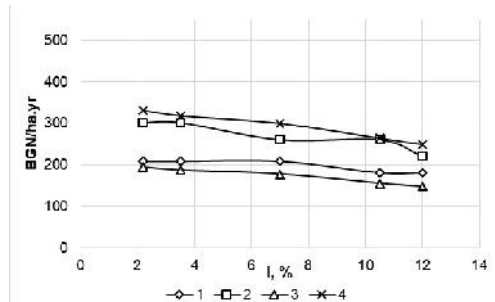
mm L 220 m

Fig. 8. Energy costs, slope down for machine with DN90 mm and Lm 220 m

; 2- ; 3-



. 9.



. 10.

DN110

DN110

mm L 300 m

mm L 300 m

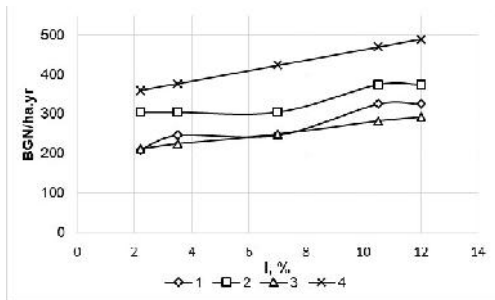
Fig. 9. Energy costs, slope up for machine with DN110 mm and Lm 300 m

Fig. 10. Energy costs, slope down for machine with DN110 mm and Lm 300 m

: 1-
; 4-

; 2- ; 3-

Costs for: 1- Pump with electric engine; 2- Pump with diesel engine; 3-Electricity; 4- Diesel fuel



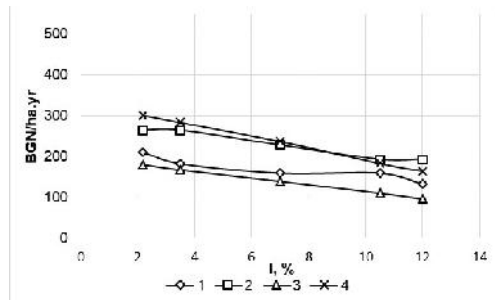
. 11.

DN125

mm L 400 m

Fig. 11. Energy costs, slope up for machine with DN125 mm and Lm 400 m

: 1-
; 4-



. 12.

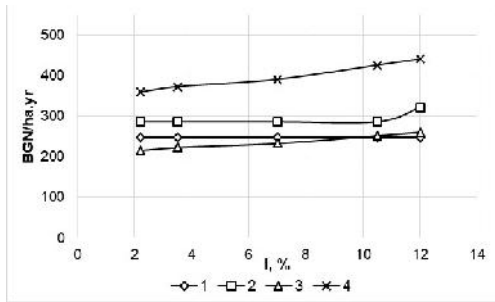
DN125

mm L 400 m

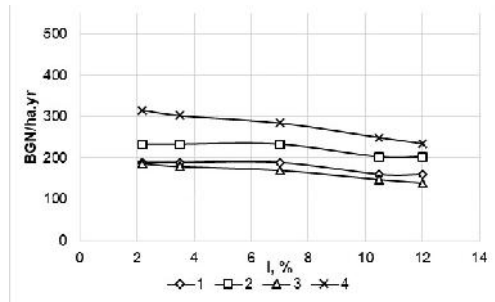
Fig. 12. Energy costs, slope down for machine with DN125 mm and Lm 400 m

; 2- ; 3-

Costs for: 1- Pump with electric engine; 2- Pump with diesel engine; 3-Electricity; 4- Diesel fuel



. 13.



. 14.

DN140
mm L 300 m
Fig. 13. Energy costs, slope up for machine with DN140 mm and Lm 300 m

DN140
mm L 300 m
Fig. 14. Energy costs, slope down for machine with DN140 mm and Lm 300 m

: 1-

; 2-

; 3-

; 4-

Costs for: 1- Pump with electric engine; 2- Pump with diesel engine; 3-Electricity; 4- Diesel fuel

–
,
BGN/ha.yr 424 BGN/ha.yr 19%,
355 BGN/ha.yr
325 BGN/ha.yr 8%.
–
,
517 BGN/ha.yr
,
BGN/ha.yr 396 BGN/ha.yr 316
20%.
1.

The cost for pumping equipment (electric pump and engine), when operating the machine against the slope of the terrain, shows that the cost increases from 355 BGN/ha.yr to 424 BGN/ha.yr or with 19%. When operating the machine down the slope of the terrain the cost of the pump and electric motor are reduced from 355 BGN/ha.yr to 325 BGN/ha.yr or by 8%. For pumping equipment – pump and diesel engine, when operating against the slope, the cost is 517 BGN/ha.yr and does not change and when operating down the slope of the terrain the cost decreases from 396 BGN/ha.yr to 316 BGN/ha.yr or with 20%. The results for the other modifications are similar and given in Table 1.

The increasing of the cost of pumping equipment for irrigating against the slope is due to the choice of the pump and its working range, when it cannot cover the required pressure head; we select the next pump with a suitable operating characteristic in which the necessary pressure head is reached. In the case where the pump equipment cost

- does not change, it is because the selected pump covers the increase of the head on its operating characteristic and there is no need to switch to a different pump model.

1. ()
2,2% 10,5%

Table 1. Determination of energy cost (pump equipment and energy consumption cost) for slope of 2,2% and 10,5%

	Slope:	Against the slope			Down the slope		
		2.20%	10.50%		2.20%	10.50%	
DN75 mm - L =220							
A-E , lectric pump and engine	BGN/ha.yr	355	424	19%	355	325	-8%
- , Pump with diesel engine	BGN/ha.yr	517	517	0%	399	343	-14%
, Electricity	BGN/ha.yr	259	312	20%	237	190	-20%
, Diesel fuel	BGN/ha.yr	439	519	18%	396	316	-20%
DN90 mm - L =220							
A-E , lectric pump and engine	BGN/ha.yr	267	307	15%	267	223	-16%
- , Pump with diesel engine	BGN/ha.yr	325	384	18%	325	251	-23%
, Electricity	BGN/ha.yr	214	255	19%	195	153	-21%
, Diesel fuel	BGN/ha.yr	360	427	19%	324	257	-21%
DN110 mm - L =300							
A-E , lectric pump and engine	BGN/ha.yr	240	282	17%	208	181	-13%
- , Pump with diesel engine	BGN/ha.yr	302	348	15%	302	261	-13%
, Electricity	BGN/ha.yr	222	262	18%	194	156	-20%
, Diesel fuel	BGN/ha.yr	374	441	18%	330	264	-20%
DN125 mm - L =400							
A-E , lectric pump and engine	BGN/ha.yr	210	326	55%	210	159	-24%
- , Pump with diesel engine	BGN/ha.yr	305	375	23%	265	193	-27%
, Electricity	BGN/ha.yr	211	283	34%	180	111	-38%
, Diesel fuel	BGN/ha.yr	360	470	30%	301	183	-39%
DN140 mm - L =300							
A-E , lectric pump and engine	BGN/ha.yr	249	249	0%	188	160	-15%
- , Pump with diesel engine	BGN/ha.yr	286	286	0%	233	202	-13%
, Electricity	BGN/ha.yr	216	251	16%	186	147	-21%
, Diesel fuel	BGN/ha.yr	359	425	18%	315	249	-21%

5-14

To 20%
DN75 mm DN140 mm.
16
DN125 mm
34%,
DN75 mm

From the graphs shown in Figures 5-14 we can see that there is a certain dependence of the increase in the cost of electricity for irrigation against the slope of the terrain. he increase is in the range of 16 to 20% for modifications with diameter DN75 mm up to DN140 mm and only with modification DN125 mm this percentage is 34% which is caused by the bigger PE pipe length. The length of the PE pipe for modification DN75 is 220

18	23 %
0,	DN125
	30 %.
8	16%.
	39%.

machine against the slope, the cost increases from 18 to 23% for the different modifications, and for some it is 0, which means that the pump is kept the same. For DN125 modification, the cost increases by 30%. When operating the machine down the slope, the cost of this modification is reduced by 39%, while for other modifications this percentage is from 8 to 16%.

These results indicate that the use of the terrain's slope, if possible, could allow the use of a smaller pump and engine, as well as reduce the operating cost of energy. However, it can help soil erosion development and humus displacement down the terrain. Irrigation sideways on the slope is recommended. However, the scope of the study has taken into account the larger slopes possible.

CONCLUSIONS

1. e
2. Synkro
DN75 mm – L =220 m,
2-3
Explorer
DN140 mm – L =300
m,
- 3.

1. When selecting a travelling gun machine in mountainous conditions on steep terrain, it is of paramount importance to take into account the slope of the terrain, the positioning of the machine and the erosion resistance of the soil. This will help to estimate the impact of the technique on the soil and prevent it from irrigation-induced erosion. It also allows to be determined the optimal costs necessary for one irrigation rate.

2. The analysis of the impact of the sprinkler on the soil shows that the Synkro sprinkler with machine modification DN75 mm – Lm=220 m should be used only for soils with a class of erosion resistance above 2nd-3rd degree. For the Explorer sprinkler with machine modification DN140 mm – Lm=300 m should be used for soils with a class of erosion resistance above 3rd degree.

3. When comparing the various modifications of travelling gun

14
 mm
 4.
 5.
 Ranger,
 DN140 mm
 DN75mm
 DN110 mm – L =300 m,
 DN75 mm DN90 mm.

5 machine, shown in figures from 5 to 14 , with their energy costs, needed to overcome the slope of the terrain, comes out that with increasing the diameter, the costs decrease. For machines with DN75 mm diameter, they are the highest, and for machines with DN140 mm diameter, they are the lowest.
 4. The same dependence is also observed when machines work on the slope of the terrain. With a smaller DN75 mm pipe diameter, the costs are the highest and decrease, when the diameter increases.
 5. The optimal variant is to use a machine modification DN110 mm – Lm=300 m, which works with a Ranger sprinkler. Energy costs are less for this modification than for modifications with diameters DN75 mm and DN90 mm and the risk of water erosion of the soil is lower.

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