TRACTOR MOUNTED TILL PLANTER

A SUCCESS STORY





All India Coordinated Research Project on FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal - 462 038 (M.P.) India

Extension Bulletin No.CIAE/FIM/2004/41

TRACTOR MOUNTED TILL PLANTER

Year	:	2004
Published by	:	Coordinating Cell AICRP ON FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING Nabi Bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal-462 038, India
Implement designed & developed by	::	IK Garg, Baldev Dogra and CJS Pannu PAU, Ludhiana
Compilation & Editing	:	IK Garg, PAU, Ludhiana MM Pandey, S Ganesan and Ramakant Tiwari CIAE, Bhopal
Art, Cartography & Proof Reading	:	Yashwant Bhokardankar Ramakant Tiwari CIAE, Bhopal
Word Processing	:	Zackaria V John CIAE, Bhopal
Reprography	:	Radheyshyam Kushwaha CIAE, Bhopal

TRACTOR MOUNTED TILL PLANTER

Introduction

After combine harvesting of paddy, the farmers face a lot of problems in timely sowing of wheat. Heavier soils normally require 8-12 operations with conventional equipment for proper seedbed preparation. Consequently the sowing of wheat is either delayed or done in poorly prepared seed-bed with reduction in the yield. Hence a need was felt for development of a machine which could help in timely sowing of wheat and manage the stubbles as well. The tractor mounted till planter which is a combination of a rotavator and a seed drill was developed at PAU, Ludhiana centre. It can prepare the seedbed and sow the seeds in a single pass. This machine has proved very useful for farmers for timely sowing of wheat after combine harvesting paddy in sandy loam as well as silt clay loam soil. The number of field operations have been reduced and the yield of wheat crop was also at par with that from conventional tillage and sowing practices.

Traditional Practices

The traditional practices for sowing wheat after harvesting of paddy with combines include disking 3-4 times, which enables to cut the paddy straw/stubble to some extent and after this, the field is irrigated. The straw/stubble which comes in contact with soil gets decomposed partially. After 15-20 days, the field is prepared using two operations of the disc harrow/cultivator followed by one/two operations of the planker. After preparation of the field, sowing is normally done using seed drills. The turn around period between harvest of paddy and sowing of wheat is of 20-25 days only in normal conditions. In uncertain weather, the conditions become more critical, thus resulting in delay in sowing of wheat.

Salient Features of the Machine

The machine has 9-row seed cum fertilizer drill mounted on a 1.6 m wide rotavator (Fig.1). The seed drill has fluted roller mechanism for metering seed, and fertilizer is metered with adjustable holes and agitator in the hopper. The drive to the metering mechanism is given by ground wheel through chain and sprocket. The furrow openers for the placement of seed and fertilizer are mounted at the rear of the rotavator in two staggered rows. The row to row spacing has been kept as 175 mm. The rotavator has 36 L shaped blades mounted on 6 flanges and each flange has 6 blades. The drive to the gear box of the rotavator is supplied from PTO shaft of the tractor.

Evolution / Design Process

The project on the development of till plant machine was initiated in late seventies. At that time, this concept did not get acceptance. In the changing scenario, conservation tillage has been advocated for timeliness of operation without sacrificing yield. In 1998-99 PAU, Ludhiana started project of roto-tillage and sowing in one pass. Initially a seed cum fertilizer drill was attached on one m wide rotavator. To reduce the vibrations, a gang of coulters having 4 discs was attached in front of the rotavator to give vertical cut ahead of the cutting plane of the rotavator blades. One of the coulters touched the rear tyre of the tractor whenever the machine was lifted. The coulter was dispensed with in latter designs.

which consisted of 1.6 m wide rotavator and 9-row seed cum fertilizer drill. The machine was evaluated at departmental research farm and farmer's fields. Based on the feed back, the machine was further refined.

Performance of the machine

The performance of the machine was found to be better when operated in the fields harrowed once and having a moisture content of about 9-10%. The capacity of the machine was found to be 0.2 ha/h when operated at a forward speed of 2.5-3.5 km/h. Yields obtained from the plots sown with till planter compared favourably with those from conventionally sown plots.



Fig.1 Tractor operated till planter

In heavier soils, where conventional equipment require 6-8 operations for soil preparation the till planter offers 30-40% savings in time (more than 10 h/ha), labour and cost of operation (15-20%). Details of field performance results are given in table-1.

Parameters	Quantity		
Depth of sowing, mm	50-72		
Speed of operation, km/h	2.50-3.50		
Field capacity, ha/h	0.18-0.25		
Fuel consumption, I/h	4-4.5		
Germination count/m length, (30 DAS)	34-39		
Yield, kg/ha	4185-4730		

Table 1: Performance results of tractor mounted till planter for wheat

During 2001 and 2002 the machine was tested both under sandy loam soil and silt clay loam soil for sowing wheat (variety PBW-343). In sandy loam soil condition, collection and entanglement of straw near the tynes was observed at the time of sowing which caused non-uniform dropping of seeds in the furrow. The tractor mounted till planter performed better in silt clay loam soil where one pass of tractor mounted disc harrow was added.

Treatments	s given in sandy loam soil
T1	- Partial burning of rice straw + pre-sowing irrigation + till
	planter for
	wheat sowing.
T2	- Stubble shaver + complete burning of rice straw + pre-sowing
	irrigation
	 + till planter for wheat sowing.

In silt clay loam soil

Т3	-	Partial burning of rice straw + Pre-sowing irrigation + till planter for
		wheat sowing.

T4 - Partial burning of rice straw + Pre-sowing irrigation + one disc harrowing + till planter for wheat sowing.

Table 2:Performance results of tractor mounted till planter under different
treatments

Parameters	Sandy	loam soil	Silt clay loam	
	T1	T2	Т3	Τ4
Variety	PBW-343	PBW-343	PBW-34 3	PBW-343
Seed rate, kg/ha	120	122	128	122
Depth of sowing, mm	56	58	54	51
Speed of operation, km/h	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Germination count/m length (30 DAS)	39	30	30	34
Plant height, mm (60 DAS)	301	342	323	334
Number of tillers/m in row	67	90	84	88
Yield, kg/ha	3017	4730	4185	4552
Cost of operation, Rs/ha	1015	1204	1014	1262

Status of the Technology

Use of the machine results in saving of 15-20% time and 30-40% in cost of operation compared to conventional practice. The yield was also at par. At Jarg village, the machine was operated in 5 ha with yield of 57.5 - 62.5 q/ha which was at par with traditional method followed by the farmers. The machine was also operated at University seed farm, Ladowal which resulted in advancing sowing by two weeks. Two manufacturers have already started production of the machine and supplied 20 units.

Appendix-I

Type of machine	Seeding attachment mounted on rotavator		
Source of power	33 kW tractor		
Type of drive from tractor to rotavator	Through PTO		
Working width, mm	1600		
Number of rotary section	6		
Number of blades	6		
Outer diameter of the rotor, mm	1640		
Overall transmission ratio from tractor pto to rotary	28:15		
Transmission ratio through gear box	15:22		
Provision for changing the depth of operation	By adjustable shoes on both the sides		
Number of rows of seed cum fertilizer drill	9		
Row to row spacing, mm	175		
Metering mechanism for seeding	Fluted roller		
Metering mechanism for fertilizer	Gravity type with agitators		
Type of furrow openers	Inverted T type		
Machine weight, kg	582		
Cost, Rs	50000		

Specifications of Machine

Appendix-II

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

- 1. M/s Dashmesh Mechanical Works Nabha Molerkotal Road Amargarh, District : Sangurur (Punjab)
- 2. M/s ASS Foundary and Agril. Implements GT Road, Jandiala Guru District : Amritsar (Punjab)