Raised Bed Seed Drill







Today, wheat planting on ridges is recommended by Icarda in low-water countries such as Egypt and India. The advantages of this planting method include reduced seed consumption, reduced fertilizer consumption, reduced water consumption, increased field yield, reduced cost, increased fertilizer yield, better pest and disease management and better irrigation management.





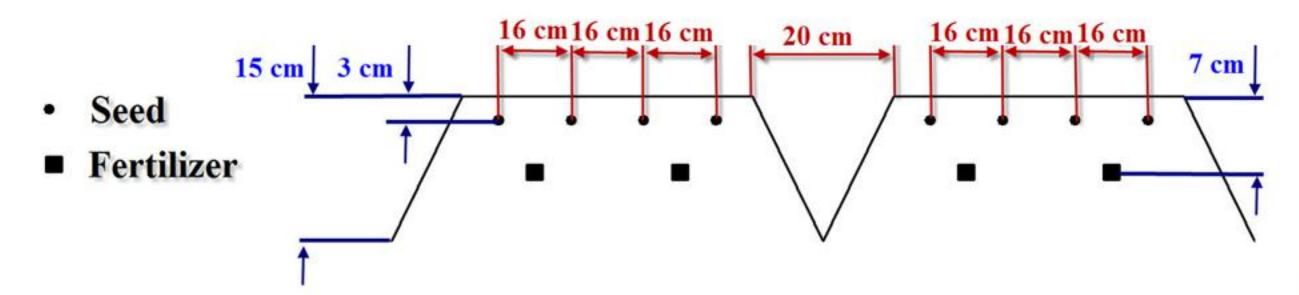
Raised Bed Planting







In this method, 4 seed lines are planted at a distance of 16 cm on ridges with a width of 55 cm and fertilization is done in two lines between seed lines. The ridges are separated by creating furrows with 20 cm wide and 15 cm depth. By using this machine, fertilizers is placed at a lower depth than seeds and between the two seed lines, thus preventing seed damage by maintaining the appropriate distance.



Implantation of this method is performed in farms that have been previously tilled by plow and disc. In the planting stage, fertilization is done first by the fertilizer opener in a suitable depth that can be adjusted. In the next step, by passing the groove opener roller, while consolidating the soil surface, ridges and furrows are created and the planted fertilizers are established in fertilizer lines.

Then adjusted amount of seeds planted in lower lines appropriate fertilizer depth that created by seed openers.

By this grain drill and creating suitable furrows, irrigation operations are performed with better yield and by stabilizing the seedbed and proper placement of seeds with the specified distance of seed lines relative to each other, competition between crop plants decreases and finally not only seed consumption reduces but also seed yield increases. By placing the fertilizer in a lower depth and maintaining the appropriate distance with the seed, while increasing the yield of the fertilizer, its consumption is reduced.

After conducting studies and design in Tarashkadeh Company, a prototype of the device was made and according to the corrections made in order to adapt to the conditions of Iranian farms, it succeeded in obtaining a patent certificate.



In the next stage, the yield of this grain drill in the sample farms of different regions of the country such as Khuzestan, Khorasan, Fars, Tehran, Karaj, Zanjan, Gorgan, Yazd and Ardabil in Moghan agro-industry was examined.

















The results confirm the following detailed benefits by using this grain drill:

- > Simultaneous seedbed preparation and planting.
- > Increase the planting area.
- > In accordance with the type of soil of Iranian farms.
- > Planting fertilizer with a certain distance and depth relative to the seed.
- > Save up to 50% on seed consumption (consumption of 100 to 120 kg of seeds per hectare).
- > Save 20% to 30% on fertilizer consumption. 25% to 35% reduction in water consumption.
- Directing and discharging runoff.

 30% to 50% increase in crop harvest.
- > Reduce production costs by up to 25%.
- > Reduce product losses



In the Raised bed system, the seedbed is created at the same time as the crop and the bed is maintained permanently. In this way, the next crop can be cultivated using a no tillage planter without the need to disrupt the ridges, and only the furrows need to be reconstructed, which is done by the no tillage planter when planting.



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