Dry Soil Planting Risks for Maize and Sorghum in Ethiopia Feyera M. Liben (feyeraliben@gmail.com)^{ab}, Charles S.Wortmann^b and Kindie T. Fantaye^c (^aEIAR, ^bUNL and ^cCIMMYT-Ethiopia)

Introduction

Results



Farmers in semi-arid areas of Ethiopia dry soil plant sorghum and maize in response to late and variable onset of rainfall. Early crop establishment can reduce soil water deficits during grain fill, and disease and insect pest damage is more with later planting (Bekele, 2000). The risks associated with dry soil planting had not be evaluated.

Objectives: To (i) evaluate three types of risk associated with dry soil planting times and (ii) identify dry soil planting times with low risk of failed crop establishment but early enough to take full advantage of the season for Vertisols in Ethiopia.

Probability of onset of rainfall is presented for 4 locations in Fig. 1 for days of the year (DOY) for the potential timeframe for dry soil planting. Mean risks associated with dry soil planting were, respectively: \geq 50% and \leq 30% for Risk I in 25% and 56% of the timeframe; \geq 50% and \leq 30% for Risk I in 25% and 56% of the timeframe; \geq 50% and \leq 30% for Risk I in 25% and 56% of the timeframe.

Risk II in 35% and 22% of the timeframe; and $\leq 30\%$ for Risk III in 90% of the timeframe (Fig. 2).



Table 1. Day of year (DOY) when risk index (RI) A and B are <30 and for 50% probability of onset of seasonal rains.

			Onset
Location	RI-A†	RI-B‡	(DOY)
Miesso	181	181	181
Welenchiti	173	168	181
Kobo			188
Sirinka	187	183	195
Dire Dawa	200	195	205
Jigjiga			217
Ya'abalo	89	89	89
Risk A = Risk I + Risk II - Risk III :			

Conclusion

Dry soil planting was found to have a high probability of success for most locations, often before the DOY of 50% for onset of the rains. However, risk is high both with dry and wet soil planting at Kobo and Jigjiga, but dry soil planting appears justified for the increased chance of having a longer growing season. **Acknowledgement:** This study was funded by EIAR and USAID through INTSORMIL. Paper submitted to Agronomy Journal.

Material and Methods Three risks were evaluated using >30 years of daily rainfall data for seven locations: Risk I, seed lies in dry soil without imbibing water for >20 days; Risk II, rainfall causes germination but fails to support growth and many seedlings die; and Risk III when planting is delayed until well after onset of rains by not dry soil planting sorghum or maize and because the fields are too wet to prepare and plant. Risk indexes were determined (Table 1).

Fig.1. Cumulative probability of rainfall onset.

Fig. 2. Dry soil planting risks for different planting times at four locations.



