Abstract

Sunflower is an important oil crop in the world. It ranks the second after soybeans with respect to oil production in the world (Yearbook of Agric. FAO, 1990). In Egypt, 1,129000 Mg of oils is consumed annually but until now we produce only 153,000 Mg. This means that we produce only about 13.55% of all our needs and import about 86.45% (976,000 Mg). (oilseed situation and outlook 2002).

The main purpose of the present study is to evaluate pneumatic planters suitable for sowing sunflower crop compared with the traditional method, and evaluating the threshing machinery for threshing sunflower heads. In addition to evaluate the drying sunflower seeds losses after mechanical threshing as a suggested solution for increasing the production of sunflower seeds in Egypt.

The results of the present study led to the following points:-

- The pneumatic planter (Kader SPC6) gave the highest values of germination ratio, lateral scattering percentage, power consumption and energy requirement compared with pneumatic planter (Kader SK6) at different planting speed and planting depth.
- The maximum threshing efficiency values of 99.33 and 98.67% for Corn Sheller and El-Shams thresher respectively was obseved, at feeding rate of 2.5 kg/min under different sunflower heads moisture content.
- The maximum cleaning efficiency of 97.28 and 87.99 % for El-Shams thresher and Corn Sheller respectively, at feeding rate of 2.5 kg/min under different heads moisture content.
- The lowest values of the total seed losses was obtained at 400 rpm for both type of threshing machines at different feed rate and sunflower heads moisture content.
- The maximum seed damage percentage of about 6.79 and 1.22 % for El-Shams thresher and Corn Sheller respectively, at feeding rate of 2.5 kg/min under different head moisture contents.
- Increasing drum speed from 300 to 600 rpm increased the power consumption from 9.22 to 13.8 kW and from 4.58 to 6.74 kW and energy requirement from 21.45 to 24.19 and from 17.62 to 19.25 kW.h /fed for El-Shams thresher and Corn Sheller, respectively at feed rate of 2.5 kg/min and sunflower heads moisture content of 17.07%.
- The maximum values in criterion cost were of about 229.98 and 130.58 LE/Mg for El-Shams thresher compared with 229.34 and 122.29 LE/Mg for Corn Sheller at feeding rate 2.5 and 10 kg/min, respectively.
- The highest values of the germination ratio after drying were of about 98.54 and 93.96 % for the Corn Sheller and El- Shams threshing machines, respectively. at the minimum air temperature 40 °C (313 K), highest level of feed rate (10 kg/min) and lowest level of moisture content (11.32 %).

LIST OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	Page No
ACKNOWLEDGMNT	
I- INTRODUCTION	
II- REVIEW OF LITERATUTRE	4
2.1 Planting stage	4
2.1.1 Importance of mechanical planting	4
2.1.2 Planting accuracy	5
2.1.2.a Germination percentage	7
2.1.2.b Seed scattering	8
2.1.2.c Planting depth	11
2.1.3 Effctive field capacity and field efficiency	12
2.1.4 Planting cost	14
2.2 Threshing stage	16
2.2.1 Drum (Cylinder) speed	16
2.2.2 Crop moisture content	24
2.2.3 Feeding rate	29
2.2.4 Power requirement	30
2.3 Drying stage	31
2.3.1 Importance of the drying process	31
2.3.2 Factors affecting the drying efficiency	33
III - MATERIALS AND METHODS	36
3.1 Planting stage	36
3.1.1 Planting variables	37
3.1.2 planting machine	37
3 1 2 1 Tractor	43

CONTENTS	Page No.
3.1.3 Measurements	42
3.1.3.1 Germination ratio	42
3.1.3.2 Planting uniformity and accuracy	42
3.1.3.3 Field capacity and efficiency	43
3.1.3.4 Power consuption and energy requirements	44
3.1.3.5 Planting cost	
3.1.3.6 Statistical analysis	45
3.2 Threshing stage	46
3.2.1 Threshing variables	46
3.2.2 Machinery used	46
3.2.2.1 El-Shams threshing machine	47
3.2.2.2 Corn Sheller	49
3.2.3 Measurements	- 52
3.2.3.1 Sunflower heads and seeds physical properties	52
3.2.3.2 Threshing efficiency	53
3.2.3.3 Cleaning efficiency	- 54
3.2.3.4 Seed losses	- 54
3.2.3.5 Seed damage	55
3.2.3.6 Power consumption and energy requriments	55
3.2.3.7 Threshing cost	56
3.3 Drying stage	57
3.3.1 Experimental test apparatus	- 57
3.3.2 Drying variables	- 58
3.3.3 Measurements and instrumentation	59
3.3.3.1 Airflow measurement	- 59
3.3.3.2 Mass measurement	- 59

	CONTENTS	Page No.
	3.3.3.3 Bulk dinesity measurements	59
	3.3.3.4 Moisture content determinations	60
	3.3.3.5 Temperature measurement	60
	3.3.3.6 Seed viability	60
	3.3.3.7 drying losses measurements	63
IV- RESUL	TS AND DISCUSSION	66
4.1 Pla	nting Stage	64
4.	1.1 Germination ratio	64
4.	1.2 Seed scattering	66
	4.1.2.1 Lateral scattering	66
	4.1.2.2 longitudinal scattering	70
4.	1.3 Actual planting depth	70
4.1	.4 Field capacity and efficiency	73
4.1	.5 Power conumption and energy requierment	74
4.1	.6 Planting cost	76
4.2 Thr	eshing stage	78
4.	2.1 Threshinng efficiency	78
	4.2.1.1 Effect of feeding rate	78
	4.2.1.2 Effect of threshing drum speed	80
	4.2.1.3 Effect of moisture content	82
4.	2.2 Cleaning efficiency	84
	4.2.2.1 Effect of feeding rate	84
	4.2.2.2 Effecct of threshing drum speed	86
	4.2.2.3 Effectt of moisture content	88
4.:	2.3 Seed losses	90
	4.2.3.1 Effect of feeding rate	00

CONTENTS	Page No.
4.2.3.2 Effecct of drum speed	92
4.2.3.3 Effecct of moisture content	94
4.2.4 Seed damage	96
4.2.4.1 Effect of feeding rate	96
4.2.4.2 Effect of threshing drum speed	97
4.2.4.3 Effect of moisture content	100
4.2.5 Power consumption and energy requierment	102
4.2.6 Threshing cost	103
4.3 Drying process	107
V- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	110
VI- REFERANCES	117
APPENDIX	129
ARABIC SUMMARY	