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Category : International Rice Research Conference

Select Theme : Sustainable and equitable farming systems

Endorsement email :

Keyword 1 : Nutrient management

Keyword 2 : Soil and soil health

Keyword 3 : Nutrient management

Title of Entry : Influence of planting methods and integrated nutrient management practices in Rice crop

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Select only one type of presentation

: 15 minute oral presentation

Abstract

: Rice is the staple food crop in Asia including India. The crop is traditionally planted as transplanting method but in recent years, because of scarce labour coupled with higher wages during the peak period of farm operations invariably lead to delay in transplanting. This lead to indenting alternate methods of rice cultivation without reduction in yield. Nutrient mining by high yielding varieties was usually more than that applied through chemical fertilizers. This type of nutrient mining over years led to improvement of soil fertility and decline in crop productivity (Nambiar, 1992). Integrated use of chemical fertilisers with manures and green manure crop is important for sustainable rice production. Hence mechanical transplanters and INM practices were evaluated with an aim to reduce the cost of cultivation and to increase the productivity of rice. Nutrient uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium was also higher in the crop transplanted with Kobota transplanter at all the stages in both the years followed by farmers method, SRI method and Yangio-China transplanter respectively. Conversely, soil available nutrient status (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) was significantly higher in the crop transplanted with Yangio-China transplanter and at par with SRI method during 2010-11. However, plant nutrient uptake were outstandingly higher with RDF + FYM treatment in both the years and pooled mean. FYM application also showed higher available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil.

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