

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.703.434>

Effect of Organic and Inorganic Sources of Nutrients on Yield Attributing Characteristics and Yield of Direct Seeded Rice in *Inceptisols* of Bastar Plateau Zone

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Organic and inorganic sources, yield attributing characters and yield

Article Info

Accepted:
28 February 2018
Available Online:
10 March 2018

A field experiment was carried out at S.G. College of Agriculture and Research Station, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh during *Kharif* 2016 to study the effect of organic and inorganic sources of nutrients on soil chemical properties and nutrient availabilities under direct seeded rice in *Inceptisols* of Bastar plateau zone. The experiment was conducted in randomized block design with twelve treatments and four replications. The 100% NPK i.e. recommended dose of fertilizers were 100:60:40 kg N: P₂O₅: K₂O/ ha for rice crop. Integrated nutrient management practice including FYM and recommended dose of NPK showed as best treatment with respect to growth and yield parameters like plant height, panicle length no. of tillers and effective tillers, and test weight as compare to other treatments. The grain (46 q/ha) and straw (51.3 q/ ha) yield of rice was registered higher in T₈ treatment followed by T₇ treatment (44.8 and 50.2 q/ha) and lowest in control treatment (24.5 and 37.5 q/ha). Further the results suggest that inorganic fertilizer with organic manure (FYM) enhanced the rice yield, soil fertility and soil physical and chemical environment.

Introduction

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) occupies a pride place among the food crops cultivated in India which has the largest area among rice growing countries and stands second in the production. A suitable combination of organic and inorganic source of nutrients is necessary for sustainable agriculture that can ensure food production with high quality. Thus, it is necessary to use fertilizer and manure in an integrated way in order to obtain sustainable crop yield without affecting soil fertility. Despite the past gains in rice production

through chemical fertilizers, recent observations of stagnant or declining yields have raised concerns about the long-term sustainability of the crop production (Khan *et al.*, 2010).

Continuous use of imbalanced fertilizers leads to deterioration in soil chemical, physical, biological properties and soil health (Mahajan *et al.*, 2008). In India, area under cultivation of rice is around 43.38 mha with production of 104.32 million tonnes (Anon, 2016) while in the Chhattisgarh cover 3.70 mha area under rice cultivation and production is around 7.44

m tonnes (Anon, 2016). The soil organic matter plays an important role in improvement of soil physical, chemical and biological properties and ultimately increasing soil productivity and crop yields (Antil *et al.*, 2011).

Materials and Methods

The field experiment was conducted in midland field under long term fertilizer experiment, AICRIP-Dryland Agriculture at SG College of Agriculture and Research Station, Kumhrawand, Jagdalpur (C.G.) during *Kharif* 2016.

The experiment was conducted with twelve treatments namely T₁(control), T₂(100% NPK i.e. 100:60:40 kg/ha N: P₂O₅: K₂O), T₃(100% PK), T₄(100% NK), T₅(100% NP), T₆(100% NPK+5 t FYM), T₇(100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@25kg ha⁻¹), T₈(100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@25kg ha⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha⁻¹), T₉(50% NPK), T₁₀(50% NPK + 5 t FYM), T₁₁(50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@25kg ha⁻¹) and T₁₂(50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@25kg ha⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha⁻¹). The experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) with four replications.

Ten plants were selected randomly 105 days after sowing (DAS) in each treatment and height was measured from ground surface using meter scale. The panicle length was recorded at maturity by taking observation of ten randomly selected plants from each plot.

Total and effective tillers of marked 10 hills of each treatment were recorded at the time of harvest. After this, average total and effective tillers were determined. Grain samples were taken from the produce of each net plot. Out of the samples, 1000 grains were counted and the same were air dried to constant weight. Thereafter, weight was recorded on electronic balance.

Results and Discussion

Plant height

Data presented on Table 1 indicated that there was significant effect of different treatments on height of rice crop. Application of 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha (T₇) recorded the highest plant height (94.5 cm) at 105 DAS of rice which was at par with 100% NPK (T₂) but significantly superior to control (81 cm). There were 16.67 and 12.22 per cent increase in plant height in T₇ and T₂, respectively over control. The combined use of organic and inorganic sources of plant nutrients in varying proportions resulted better growth of the plants compare to inorganics alone. The half doses of RDF combined with FYM alone or with combination of lime and zinc sulphate resulted in significant increase in plant height as compare to control and remained at par with full doses of RDF.

Number of tillers and effective tillers

Data showed that the different treatments of fertilizers and manures showed significant variations in respect of number of tillers and effective tillers per hill (Table.1). Among the different treatments, 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha + lime 3 q/ha (T₈) significantly enhanced the number of tillers (6.9) and effective tillers per hill (6.2) over control (5 & 4.3) which was at par with 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha (T₇) and 50% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha + lime 3 q/ha (T₁₂). The half doses of RDF combined with FYM alone or with combination of lime and zinc sulphate resulted in significant increase in number of tillers and effective tillers per hill as compare to control and remained at par with full doses of RDF. Nayak *et al.*, (2007) reported a significant increase in number of effective tillers per hill due to application of chemical fertilizer with organic manure.

Table.1 Effect of organic and inorganic sources of nutrients on rice yield attributing characters

Treatment	Plant height (cm)	No. of tiller / Plant	No. of effective tiller	Panicle length (cm)	1000 grain wt. (gm)
Control	81.0	5.0	4.3	20.0	23.4
100% NPK	90.9	5.6	5.1	21.7	27.1
100% PK	81.8	5.0	4.7	20.4	26.1
100% NK	90.4	5.5	5.0	21.2	26.2
100% NP	89.7	4.7	4.5	21.6	26.1
100% NPK+5 t FYM	92.2	5.7	5.3	22.3	27.7
100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹	94.5	6.4	6.1	22.3	26.1
100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha ⁻¹	93.9	6.9	6.2	22.4	27.2
50% NPK	87.5	5.5	5.0	21.3	25.0
50% NPK + 5 t FYM	90.8	5.8	5.2	21.9	26.2
50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹	89.2	5.3	4.8	21.9	26.1
50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha ⁻¹	88.7	6.2	6.0	22.3	26.7
CV %	3.1	23.6	19.4	3.1	4.1
CD (5%)	4.0	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.5
CD (1%)	5.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.0

Table.2 Effect of Treatments on yield of rice (MTU 1010)

Treatment	Grain yield (q/ha)	Straw yield (q/ha)	Harvest index
Control	24.5	37.5	39.5
100% NPK	39.8	48.5	45.0
100% PK	27.4	38.7	41.5
100% NK	32.1	37.7	46.0
100% NP	35.5	41.5	46.1
100% NPK+5 t FYM	41.8	49.7	45.6
100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹	44.8	50.2	47.2
100% NPK+5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha ⁻¹	46.0	51.3	47.2
50% NPK	35.0	43.5	44.4
50% NPK + 5 t FYM	36.6	43.2	45.8
50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹	38.5	43.9	46.7
50% NPK + 5 t FYM+ ZnSO ₄ @25kg ha ⁻¹ + Lime 3 q ha ⁻¹	38.9	46.0	45.8
CV %	7.9	4.6	5.02
CD (5%)	4.1	2.9	3.2
CD (1%)	5.6	3.9	4.3

Panicle length

Different treatments of fertilizer and manure showed significant variations in respect of panicle length. Table 1 showed the maximum panicle length (22.4 cm) and were noted in 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha + lime 3 q/ha (T₈) which was found significantly higher than control (20 cm) but remained at par with 50% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha + lime 3 q/ha (T₁₂), 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha (T₇) and 100% NPK +5 t FYM (T₆) which have 22.2 cm panicle length. The combine use of organic and inorganic fertilizer increases panicle length as compare to inorganics alone but were at par. Similar, resulted was also found by Islam *et al.*, (2010).

Test Weight

The data on test weight (1000- seeds) is presented in Table 4.2. The highest test weight, 27.7 g was recorded in 100% NPK +5 t FYM (T₆) followed by 27.2 g in 100% NPK +5 t FYM + ZnSO₄ @ 25 kg/ ha + lime 3 q/ha (T₈) and lowest (23.4 g) in control plot. Yang *et al.*, (2004) recorded that 1000-grain weight was increased by the application of chemical fertilizer along with organic manure.

Grain yield

Grain yield of rice increased significantly with different level of organic and inorganic fertilizers (Table.2). Grain yield of rice varied from 24.5 to 46.0 q/ ha amongst different nutrient concentration alone and along with organics. The maximum grain (46 q/ ha) were obtained with 100% NPK+ 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@ 25kg/ ha+ lime 3q/ ha (T₈). This may be due to the higher available nutrients and optimum soil properties in the plots receiving higher dose (100% NPK+ 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@ 25kg/ ha+ lime 3q/ ha) of inorganic and organic fertilizers. The integrated effects

of fertilizer and farm yard manure were noted to be more beneficial than the use of chemical fertilizer alone. Additional increase in grain yield was registered due to the integrated effect of FYM with inorganic fertilizer. The half doses of RDF combined with FYM alone or with combination of lime and zinc sulphate resulted in significant increase in grain yield as compare to control and remained at par with full doses of RDF. Similar findings were reported by Ghosh and Singh (2003), Chaudary and Thakur (2007) and Urkurkar *et al.*, (2010).

Straw yield

Data presented on Table 2 indicated that there was significant effect of different treatments on straw yield of rice crop. It ranges from 37.5 to 51.3 q ha⁻¹. The higher straw yield (51.3 q ha⁻¹) was recorded in T₈ (100% NPK+ 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@ 25kg/ ha+ lime 3q/ ha) while the minimum straw yield (37.5 q ha⁻¹) was recorded in T₁ (control). The treatment T₈ was found statistically at par with T₆ (100% NPK+ 5 t FYM) and T₇ (100% NPK+ 5 t FYM+ ZnSO₄@25kg/ha) but it was superior to rest of the treatments. Application of RDF with FYM, zinc sulphate and lime improved straw yields which might be due to favorable soil condition. Alim (2012) and Urkurkar *et al.*, (2010) reported similar findings.

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How to cite this article:

Poornima Sahu, T. Chandrakar, M. Paikra and Joshi K. K. 2018. Effect of Organic and Inorganic Sources of Nutrients on Yield Attributing Characteristics and Yield of Direct Seeded Rice in *Inceptisols* of Bastar Plateau Zone. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 7(03): 3757-3761. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2018.703.434>