

PRODUCTIVITY OF RICE, WHEAT AND N REMOVAL BY RICE AS INFLUENCED BY ORGANIC AND INORGANIC SOURCES OF NITROGEN IN RICE AND THEIR RESIDUAL EFFECT ON SUCCEEDING WHEAT CROP

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Abstract: Soil health is towards deteriorating because of continuous use of chemical fertilizers keeping in view experiment were conducted on Integrated nutrient management with different treatment of Prilled Urea, FYM and Green manuring in rice crop and its effect on succeeding wheat crop. The experimental field having pH 7.9 (1:2.5 soil and water), cation exchange capacity 11.1 Cmol (p⁺) kg⁻¹ and available N, P and K 165.5, 60 and 90.1 kg ha⁻¹ respectively. Experiment were laid out in RBD with ten treatment combinations in four replications on rice Variety Pant-10 and Wheat var. K-8804. It is revealed that the addition of green manuring proved superior to FYM in terms of yield and their parameters of rice crop. On an average highest total uptake (128.90 q ha⁻¹) was recorded in treatment T₅ (N 60 through PU + N 60 through GM) followed by T₄ (120 kg N ha⁻¹ through PU) i.e. 123.52 kg ha⁻¹.

Keywords: FYM, Green manure, Productivity, Wheat crop

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