

# RESPONSE OF HYBRID RICE (*ORYZA SATIVA* L.) TO INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (INM) IN PARTIALLY RECLAIMED SODIC SOIL

A.K.S. Parihar, Suresh Kumar and Adesh Kumar

Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology Kumarganj, Faizabad-224 229 U.P. INDIA

**Abstract :** The field experiment was carried out at Instructional Farm of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad (U.P.) during *Kharif* season of 2010 and 2011 to study the response of hybrid rice to Integrated Nutrient Management on grain yield, nutrient uptake and economics of various treatments and their effect on physico-chemical properties of soil after harvest of the crop. The experiment was carried out on silt loam soil having pH 8.9, EC 0.4 dSm<sup>-1</sup> organic carbon 3.6mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, Available N 194.00, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 14.46 and K<sub>2</sub>O 246.80 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The Seven treatments of integrated nutrient management practices (T<sub>1</sub> -100% NPK, T<sub>2</sub> -75% NPK T<sub>3</sub> .50% NPK, T<sub>4</sub> -75%NPK +25%FYM-N, T<sub>5</sub> -50%NPK +50%FYM-N T<sub>6</sub> -25%NPK+75%FYM-N and T<sub>7</sub> -100%FYM-N) were tested in randomized block design, replicated thrice. The maximum grain yield (69.26 qha<sup>-1</sup>), straw yield (83.22qha<sup>-1</sup>), nutrient uptake of N (155.32 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), P (44.15 kgha<sup>-1</sup>), K (158.23kgha<sup>-1</sup>) were recorded with the application of 75%NPK +25%FYM-N (T<sub>4</sub>) which were significantly superior over 75%NPK and 50% NPK + 50 % FYM-N, minimum was recorded with 100 % N through FYM. The maximum gross income Rs. 70489.0 ha<sup>-1</sup> was recorded with 75%NPK +25%FYM-N (T<sub>4</sub>) followed by 100%NPK ( T<sub>1</sub>).

**Keywords :** INM, hybrid rice, sodic soil

## REFERENCES

- Balvinder Kumar, Gupta, R.K. and Bhandari, A.L.** (2008). Soil fertility changes after long- term application of organic manure and crop residues under rice-wheat system. *Journal of the Indian Society of soil science* **56**, 80-85.
- Dixit, K.G. and Gupta, B.R.** (2000). Effect of farmyard manure, chemical and biofertilizer on yield and quality of rice. *Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science* **48**, 773-780.
- Jackson, M. L.** (1973). *Soil Chemical Analysis*. Prentice Hall of India, Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
- Majumdar, B.: Venkateshi, M.S. and Saha, R.** (2007). Effect of nitrogen FYM and non-symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria on yield, nutrient uptake and soil fertility in upland rice (*Oryza sativa*L.). *Indian J. Agri. Sci.*, **77** (6): 335-339.
- Singh Yadvinder, Singh Vijay, Khind, C. S., Gupta, R.K., Meelu, O.P, Pasq Uvin E.** (2004). Long term effect of organic input on yield and soil fertilizer in rice- wheat rotation. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, **68** (3): 845-853.
- Sowmya, C., Ramana, M.V., Mahender Kumar** (2011). Effect of systems of rice cultivation and nutrient management options on yield, nutrient uptake and economics of rice. *Crop Research (Hissar)*, **42**: 1/2/3, 6-9.