

4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD RICE YIELDS

Benefits of potassium

- Ensures healthy plants with strong stems
- Reduces lodging of plants
- Supports plants to withstand drought periods
- Helps plants resist pests and diseases
- Sustains high rice yields



POTASSIUM

Symptoms of potassium deficiency

- Small, dark green plants with yellowish-brown leaf margins
- Edges of older leaves turn yellowish-brown
- Rusty brown spots on tips of older leaves
- Brown spots visible on panicles
- Rice field appears reddish in colour



Older leaves are visually affected first in K-deficient plants.



A K-deficient rice field often has a rusty, reddish colour due to its impact on the plant's leaves and panicles.



Yellowish-brown to yellowish-orange discolouration of edges of leaves due to K deficiency.

Right Source

Recommended basal K sources include NPK* fertilizers such as: 15:15:15 and 23:10:15.

*Remember P and K in NPK fertilizers are based on P_2O_5 and K_2O forms, respectively.

Right Rate

Right K rate is 40-60 kg per ha depending on local conditions.

Consult your local AEA to determine the right rate for your rice field based on the K content of available fertilizer, current soil fertility, field size, and target yields.



<https://4rsolution.org>

Right Time

Apply the recommended K-supplying fertilizer as a basal application two weeks after sowing.

Right Place

Broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire rice field.