

4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD RICE YIELDS

Benefits of nitrogen

- Promotes rapid plant growth
- Helps plants produce many tillers
- Ensures tillers contain more grains
- Improves grain quality
- Sustains high rice yields



NITROGEN

Symptoms of nitrogen deficiency

- Short plants with few tillers
- Small and yellowish leaves
- Older lower leaves turn brown at tip
- Entire field appears yellow
- Reduced number of panicles and grains



Nitrogen-deficient plants have pale green young leaves and yellow to brown lower leaves. Plants are shorter and produce fewer tillers.



Nitrogen-deficient rice fields will show a pale-green appearance (bottom) compared to the healthy green crop (top).



Nitrogen-deficient leaves begin to turn yellow at the tips. The yellow-brown colouring progresses down towards the base of the leaf.

Right Source

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

Apply urea fertilizer to supply N during top dressing.

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

Right Rate

Right N rate is 100-150 kg per ha depending on local conditions.

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



<https://4rsolution.org>

Right Time

Basal application: Apply half the amount of required N using NPK fertilizer two weeks after sowing.

Top dressing: Apply the remaining N required as urea seven to eight weeks after sowing.

Right Place

For both basal and top dress applications, broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire field.

Before topdressing, ensure that the rice field is well weeded.