

4 NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR GOOD RICE YIELDS

Benefits of phosphorus

- Helps plants grow healthy roots
- Promotes early tillering
- Encourages early flowering
- Ensures early and uniform crop maturity
- Sustains high rice yields



PHOSPHORUS

Symptoms of phosphorus deficiency

- Small, dark green plants
- Erect thin leaves
- Spindly stems
- Fewer number of tillers
- Lower number of panicles and grains per panicles



Phosphorus-deficient plants (left) are stunted and have fewer tillers compared to healthy plants (right).



Phosphorus-deficient plants with thin and spindly growth.



Older leaf tips initially show a purple colour, which progresses throughout each leaf.

Right Source

Recommended sources of P for rice include NPK* fertilizers such as 15:15:15 and 23:10:15.

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

Right Rate

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

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



<https://4rsolution.org>

Right Time

Apply P-supplying fertilizer as a basal application two weeks after sowing.

Right Place

Broadcast fertilizer uniformly across the entire rice field.