

Effect of urea super granules, prilled urea and poultry manure on the yield of transplant *Aman* rice varieties

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Abstract

An experiment was carried out at the Agronomy Field Laboratory, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh in transplant *Aman* season 2008 to find out the effect of urea super granules (USG), prilled urea (PU) and poultry manure (PM) on the yield and yield attributes of transplant *Aman* rice varieties. Two transplant *Aman* rice varieties viz. BRRI dhan41 and BRRI dhan46 and ten levels of integrated nutrient management encompassing USG, PU and PM were tested following randomized complete block design with three replications. It was observed that variety BRRI dhan41 gave higher grain yield than BRRI dhan46. For fertilizer effect, the highest grain yield (5.17 t ha^{-1}) was obtained from full dose of USG (1.8g) and other inorganic fertilizers, which was similar to that obtained from full dose of USG (1.8g) + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} followed by full dose of PU + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} . The lowest grain yield was obtained in the control treatment. In case of interactions, the highest grain yield was obtained in BRRI dhan41×1.8g USG and other inorganic fertilizers which was similar to that of the same dose of USG with PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} and the lowest yield was obtained in the control treatment. It was assessed that a considerable portion (31.25%) of PU nitrogen could be saved by using USG (1.8g) together with other inorganic fertilizers or with PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} .

Keywords: Urea super granules, Prilled urea, Poultry manure, Yield, Transplant *Aman* rice variety

Introduction

Rice is the major food crop and staple food of Bangladesh. But the average yield of rice is poor in Bangladesh, only 2.6 t/ha (BBS, 2008). On the other hand, rice production area is decreasing day by day due to high population pressure. The possibility of horizontal expansion of rice production area has come to a stand still (Hamid, 1991). Therefore, attempts should be taken to increase the yield per unit area. For vertical expansion, the use of modern production technologies should be included, among which high yielding varieties and fertilizer management are remarkable ones.

Variety is the most important factor in rice production. Selection of potential variety, planting in appropriate method and application of optimum amount of nutrient elements, can play an important role in increasing yield and national income.

According to Crasswell and De Datta (1980), broadcast application of urea on the surface soil causes losses upto 50% but point placement of Urea super granules (USG) at 10 cm depth may result in negligible loss. USG is a fertilizer that can be applied in the rice root zone at 8-10 cm depth of soil (reduced zone of rice soil) which can save 30% nitrogen than prilled urea, increase absorption rate, improve soil health and ultimately increase the rice yield (Savant *et al.*, 1991). The recent literatures on nitrogen use efficiency of rice, in general, would indicate the superiority of root zone placement of USG as it would reduce the magnitude of nitrogen losses to a considerable extent and increase its use efficiency for better grain production (Crasswell and De Datta, 1980; Pillai, 1981).

Almost all soils of Bangladesh are deficient in nitrogen mainly due to low level of organic matter caused by rapid decomposition due to warm climate, continuous intensive cropping, cultivation of high yielding varieties and no adding of organic matter. Most of the soils of Bangladesh have less than 1.5% and in some cases less than 1% organic matter. Poultry manure (PM) may play a vital role in soil fertility and productivity improvement thereby reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and environmental pollution.

It is true that sustainable production of crops can not be maintained by using only chemical fertilizers and similarly it is not possible to obtain higher crop yield by using organic manure alone (Bair, 1990). In near future, fertilizer N is likely to be even more costly. This situation in turn will pose a serious threat to food security for the vast millions of people of this country. The use of PM and its proper management may reduce the need for chemical fertilizer allowing the small farmers to save part of their cost of crop production. The present study was, therefore, carried out to observe the integrated nutrient management by using USG, PU and PM on the yield of transplant *Aman* rice.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was carried out at the Agronomy Field Laboratory, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh in transplant *Aman* season 2008. The experiment consisted of two transplanted *Aman* rice varieties viz. V₁=BRRI dhan41 and V₂=BRRI dhan46; and ten levels of integrated nutrient management viz. T₁ = Control (No PM and NPKSZn fertilizers), T₂ = PM at 5 t ha⁻¹, T₃ = PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₄= Recommended dose of PU and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 80,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹), T₅ = Full dose of USG and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 55,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹), T₆ = ½ PU and PKSZN + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₇ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₈ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 5 t ha⁻¹, T₉ = 1.8 g USG (full dose for transplant *Aman*) + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹ and T₁₀ = Full dose of PU (for transplant *Aman*) + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The unit plot size of the experiment was 4.0m × 2.5m. Thirty- day old seedlings were transplanted at spacing of 20 cm×20 cm with two seedlings hill⁻¹. All the fertilizers except prilled urea were applied as basal at final land preparation. Prilled urea was top dressed in three equal splits at 15, 30 and 45 days after transplanting (DAT). Gap filling, weeding, irrigation and other necessary intercultural operations were done in proper time. The crops were harvested at full maturity. The maturity of crops was determined when some 80% of the grains became golden yellow in colour. Five sample plants were randomly selected and uprooted prior to harvesting from each plot excluding border rows to record data on yield contributing characters. Central 5 m² area in each plot was harvested to record grain and straw yields. Grain and straw yields plot⁻¹ were recorded after threshing by a pedal thresher, winnowing and sun drying properly. The yield values were adjusted to 12% moisture content and converted to t ha⁻¹. All the collected data were analyzed following standard statistical procedure and differences among treatment means were adjudged by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

Results and Discussion

Varietal performance

In case of varietal effect plant height, total tillers hill⁻¹, effective tillers hill⁻¹, length of panicle, grains panicle⁻¹, unfilled spikelets panicle⁻¹, grain yield, straw yield and harvest index were significantly influenced at different levels of significance. Variety BRRI dhan41 produced higher grain and straw yield and harvest index than that of BRRI dhan46 (Table 1). Higher grain yield in BRRI dhan41 was due mainly to higher of effective tillers hill⁻¹ and grains panicle⁻¹.

Table 1. Effect of variety on yield and yield contributing characters of transplant *Aman* rice

Variety	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Non-effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Length of panicle (cm)	Grains panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	Unfilled spikelets panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	1000-grain wt (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Biological yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
V1	120.60	10.80	6.13	4.67	24.90	118.02	14.74	25.94	4.39	5.38	9.77	44.84
V2	118.60	10.16	5.66	4.50	23.20	110.96	11.82	26.03	4.28	5.53	9.81	43.40
S _x	0.56	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.41	0.63	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.24
Level of significance	0.05	0.05	0.01	NS	0.05	0.01	0.01	NS	0.01	0.01	NS	0.05
CV (%)	2.56	9.79	10.85	13.14	9.23	2.99	12.93	1.01	3.98	3.71	2.89	3.02

In a column, figures with same letter(s) or without letter(s) do not differ significantly whereas figures with dissimilar letter(s) differ significantly as per DMRT, NS = Not significant

V1= BRRI dhan41 and V2= BRRI dhan46

Integrated nutrient management

For fertilizer effect all the parameters were significant except non-effective tillers hill⁻¹, length of panicle, 1000-grain weight and biological yield. The highest plant height (122.26 cm) was found from recommended dose of PU with other inorganic fertilizers and the lowest one (113.37 cm) was found from control treatment (Table 2). Similar results were reported by IRR (1975). The highest grain yield obtained from full dose of USG (1.8g) with other inorganic fertilizers (T₅) while the lowest grain yield (3.04 t ha⁻¹) was obtained from control treatment. However, full dose of USG+PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹ was as good as T₅.

Encouraging results of PM in combination with chemical fertilizers regarding yield improvement of transplant *Aman* rice have been reported elsewhere (Hasan *et al.*, 2004, Sarkar *et al.*, 2007). The highest straw yield (6.13 t ha^{-1}) was obtained in full dose of USG (1.8g) with PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} and the lowest one was found in control treatment. The highest harvest index (46.78%) was found from full dose of USG (1.8g) with other inorganic fertilizers while the lowest (41.31%) one was obtained from PM at 5 t ha^{-1} (Table 2).

Table 2. Effect of fertilizer on yield and yield contributing characters of transplant *Aman* rice

Fertilizer	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Non-effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Length of panicle (cm)	Grains panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	Unfilled spikelets panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	1000-grain wt (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Biological yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
T1	113.37c	7.96d	3.29d	4.67	21.70	85.99i	19.44a	25.64	3.04f	4.27g	7.31	41.43e
T2	115.88bc	9.34c	4.72c	4.63	23.93	103.95h	14.36b	25.84	3.49e	4.97f	8.47	41.31e
T3	119.05ab	9.61c	5.18bc	4.43	24.35	108.77g	14.28b	25.72	4.16d	5.22e	9.37	44.36bcd
T4	122.26a	10.43bc	5.42bc	5.01	23.95	110.05fg	15.01b	25.90	4.22d	5.46de	9.68	43.61cd
T5	121.88a	12.17a	7.51a	4.65	24.42	135.12a	8.43e	26.07	5.17a	5.89b	11.06	46.78a
T6	121.65a	10.43bc	5.97b	4.47	24.33	113.60ef	12.98bc	26.21	4.50c	5.41de	9.91	45.43ab
T7	121.98a	10.60bc	5.56b	5.04	24.63	114.96de	13.96b	26.26	4.30cd	5.61cd	9.91	43.40d
T8	120.49a	10.50bc	5.74b	4.76	24.27	118.52d	12.83bc	26.19	4.50c	5.72bc	10.23	44.00bcd
T9	118.17ab	12.15a	8.15a	4.00	24.42	130.04b	9.95de	26.11	5.06ab	6.13a	11.19	45.22abc
T10	121.29a	11.59ab	7.43a	4.16	24.50	123.91c	11.53cd	25.90	4.91b	5.84bc	10.76	45.66ab
\bar{S}_x	1.25	0.42	0.26	0.25	0.91	1.40	0.70	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.54
Level of Significance	0.01	0.01	0.01	NS	NS	0.01	0.01	NS	0.01	0.01	NS	0.01
CV (%)	2.56	9.79	10.85	13.14	9.23	2.99	12.93	1.01	3.98	3.71	2.89	3.02

In a column, figures with same letter(s) or without letter(s) do not differ significantly whereas figures with dissimilar letter(s) differ significantly as per DMRT, NS =Not significant.

T₁ = Control (No PM and NPKSZn fertilizers)

T₂ = PM at 5 t ha^{-1}

T₃ = PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1}

T₄ = Recommended dose of PU and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 80,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹).

T₅ = Full dose of USG and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 55,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹).

T₆ = ½ PU and PKSZn + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1}

T₇ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1}

T₈ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 5 t ha^{-1}

T₉ = 1.8 g USG (full dose for transplant *Aman*) + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1}

T₁₀ = Full dose of PU for transplant *Aman* + PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1}

Interaction of variety and integrated nutrient management

For interaction effect, except total tillers hill⁻¹, length of panicle and 1000-grain weight all other parameters were significantly influenced at different levels of significance. The highest effective tillers hill⁻¹ (8.663) was found in the BRR1 dhan41×1.8g USG with other inorganic fertilizers and the lowest one (3.063) was found in control treatment (Table 3). The highest grain yield (5.27 t ha^{-1}) was obtained in BRR1 dhan41×1.8g USG with other inorganic fertilizers, which was as good as the same dose of USG with PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} . The lowest grain yield was obtained from control treatment. The inefficiency of nitrogen use was attributed to various losses such as ammonia volatilization, denitrification, leaching and runoff (Crasswell and Vlek, 1979). It was also observed in the present study that about 31.25% of PU nitrogen could be saved by using full dose of USG (1.8g) with other inorganic fertilizers (PKSZn) or full dose of USG (1.8g) with PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} in BRR1 Dhan41 production. Enhancing results of PM in combination with chemical fertilizers regarding yield improvement of transplant *Aman* rice have been reported elsewhere (Hasan *et al.*, 2004). The highest straw yield was obtained in both BRR1 dhan41 and BRR1 dhan46 in combination with 1.8g USG and PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} . However, BRR1 dhan46×1.8g USG with other inorganic fertilizers and BRR1 dhan41×full dose of PU and PM at 2.5 t ha^{-1} were similar regarding straw yield. The lowest straw yield was obtained in control treatment.

Table 3. Interaction effect of variety and fertilizer on yield and yield contributing characters of transplant Aman rice

Interaction (V×T)	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Non-effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (No.)	Length of panicle (cm)	Grains panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	Unfilled spikelets panicle ⁻¹ (No.)	1000-grain wt (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Biological yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
V1×T1	111.70 h	8.31	3.520 g	4.787abcd	25.37	94.97m	20.88a	25.56	3.35 h	4.22h	7.58h	44.28bcd
V1×T2	116.4efgh	10.47	5.313 de	5.153ab	24.00	102.3 l	18.72ab	25.74	3.58 h	4.83g	8.41g	42.68cd
V1×T3	116.7defgh	10.27	5.213def	5.053ab	24.33	112.6hij	16.13bcd	25.82	4.13g	5.12 fg	9.25f	44.68bcd
V1×T4	127.1a	10.93	5.677 de	5.257ab	24.43	115.6ghi	16.52bcd	25.86	4.16g	5.41 def	9.57ef	43.50bcd
V1×T5	122.7abcd	12.33	8.663a	3.670 d	25.03	138.4a	9.43ij	26.08	5.27a	5.83abc	11.11a	47.51a
V1×T6	125.3ab	10.93	6.337cd	4.597abcd	25.43	118.8fg	14.53def	26.14	4.38efg	5.33ef	9.71def	45.11abc
V1×T7	122.8abc	11.13	6.120cde	5.013 ab	26.07	119.7efg	15.03cde	26.17	4.32efg	5.39ef	9.710def	44.49bcd
V1×T8	121.9abcde	10.20	5.587de	4.613abcd	24.80	119.2efg	13.67defg	26.14	4.50def	5.61bcde	10.11cd	44.50bcd
V1×T9	120.1cdefg	12.07	7.757ab	4.310bcd	24.93	133.7ab	10.43ghij	26.10	5.167ab	6.13a	11.30a	45.72ab
V1×T10	121.4bcdef	11.33	7.127bc	4.207bcd	24.60	125.1de	12.03efghi	25.78	5.027abc	5.92 ab	10.94ab	45.94ab
V2×T1	115.0gh	7.61	3.063 g	4.547abcd	18.03	77.01n	17.99abc	25.72	2.7i	4.32h	7.04 i	38.58e
V2×T2	115.4fgh	8.22	4.117fg	4.10bcd	23.87	105.6kl	10.00hij	25.95	3.40 h	5.11fg	8.51g	39.94e
V2×T3	121.4bcdef	8.95	5.147def	3.80 cd	24.37	105.0kl	12.43efghi	25.63	4.18fg	5.31ef	9.49ef	44.03bcd
V2×T4	117.4defgh	9.93	5.160def	4.77abcd	23.47	104.5kl	13.50defg	25.95	4.28fg	5.58cde	9.79de	43.73bcd
V2×T5	121.1bcdef	12.00	6.367cd	5.63a	23.80	131.9bc	7.43 j	26.07	5.07abc	5.940ab	11.01ab	46.04ab
V2×T6	118.0cdefg	9.93	5.593de	4.34bcd	23.23	108.4jkl	11.43fghi	26.27	4.62de	5.48cdef	10.11cd	45.75ab
V2×T7	121.2bcdef	10.07	5.00 ef	5.07ab	23.20	110.3ijk	12.88efgh	26.35	4.28fg	5.83abc	10.11cd	42.32d
V2×T8	119.1cdefg	10.80	5.887de	4.91abc	23.73	117.8fgh	12.00efghi	26.24	4.50def	5.84abc	10.34c	43.50bcd
V2×T9	116.3 efgh	12.23	8.547a	3.68d	23.90	126.3cd	9.47ij	26.12	4.957bc	6.13 a	11.09a	44.73bcd
V2×T10	121.2bcdef	11.85	7.740ab	4.11bcd	24.40	122.7def	11.03ghi	26.01	4.80cd	5.77abcd	10.57bc	45.39ab
S _x	1.77	0.59	0.37	0.35	1.28	1.98	0.99	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.77
Level of Significance	0.01	NS	0.01	0.01	NS	0.05	0.05	NS	0.01	0.05	0.50	0.05
CV (%)	2.56	9.79	10.85	13.14	9.23	2.99	12.93	1.01	3.98	3.71	2.89	3.02

In a column, figures with same letter(s) or without letter(s) do not differ significantly whereas figures with dissimilar letter(s) differ significantly as per DMRT. V= Variety and T= Fertilizers, NS = Not significant, V1= BRRI dhan41 and V2= BRRI dhan46, T₁ = Control (No PM and NPKSZn fertilizers), T₂ = PM at 5 t ha⁻¹, T₃ = PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₄ = Recommended dose of PU and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 80,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹), T₅ = Full dose of USG and other inorganic fertilizers (i.e. 55,60,40,10,5 kg of N, P₂O₅, K₂O, S, ZnSO₄, respectively ha⁻¹), T₆ = ½ PU and PKSZn + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₇ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₈ = 0.9 g USG + PM at 5 t ha⁻¹, T₉ = 1.8 g USG (full dose for transplant Aman) + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹, T₁₀ = Full dose of PU for transplant Aman + PM at 2.5 t ha⁻¹.

In transplant *Aman* season, BRRI dhan41 can be successfully cultivated with full dose of USG (1.8g) and other inorganic fertilizers (PKSZn) to obtain the highest grain yield. It is also observed that in transplant *Aman* season full dose of USG with other inorganic fertilizers (PKSZn) showed the best yield performance.

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