

Research Article

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Effect of sources and split application of phosphorus on dry matter accumulation, nutrients uptake and soil properties under partially reclaimed salt affected soil

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Summary

A field experiment was conducted at Instructional Farm of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad during *Kharif* season 2012 to evaluate the effect of sources and split application of phosphorus on dry matter accumulation, nutrients uptake and soil properties under partially reclaimed salt affected soil. The experiment comprised of seven treatments *i.e.* (T₁) control, (T₂) 60 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ basal through DAP, (T₃) 45 kg basal +15 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ at tillering through DAP, (T₄) 30 kg basal+15 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ through DAP, (T₅) 60 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ basal through SSP, (T₆) 45 kg basal + 15 kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹ in Randomized Block Design replicated thrice. The rice variety NDR-359 was taken as test crop. Among sources of phosphatic fertilizer *viz.*, single super phosphate and diammonium phosphate, single superphosphate were found more effective over diammonium phosphate with respect of dry matter accumulation, phosphorus uptake, EC, pH, OC and available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in soil.

Key words : Rice, SSP, DAP, Split application, Partially reclaimed salt affected soil

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