

## POTASSIUM AVAILABILITY IN IRRIGATED RICE ON RICE STRAW ADDED RED YELLOW PODZOLIC SOILS

K. A. C. Jeewandarie<sup>1</sup>, D. N. Sirisena<sup>2</sup>, D. M. S. Duminda<sup>1</sup> and D. M. Jinadasa<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Soils and Water Resources management, Faculty of Agriculture, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Puliyankulama, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka

<sup>2</sup>Rice Research and Development Institute, Batalagoda, Ibbagamuwa, Sri Lanka.

An experiment was conducted at Rice Research and Development Institute, Batalagoda in Low Country Intermediate zone of Sri Lanka in 2009/2010 *Maha* season to evaluate the potassium availability under irrigated conditions as influenced by rice straw addition. An experiment with four treatments namely, N and P fertilizer (B1), N, P and K fertilizer (B2), N, P, K fertilizer with rice straw (B3) and N, P fertilizer with rice straw (B4), was conducted using Randomized Block Design with three replicates. Rice straw was incorporated at rates of 5 mt/ha two weeks before sowing. Soil samples and plant samples were taken once a week and two weeks interval respectively until maturity. Shoot and root dry weights were measured and analyzed for exchangeable and total K. At harvest, yield and yield components were recorded.

Soil K content in B1 was significantly low throughout the growing season in comparison to B2, B3 and B4 as soil K increased with application of K fertilizer and rice straw. There was no significant difference in soil K between fertilizer treated and straw treated plots. Significant difference in shoot dry matter, yield components and grain yield were not observed, but significant difference in K concentration of plants parts was observed. The highest K removal (100 kg/ha) was recorded in B2 and B3 treatments while K removal in B1 and B4 treatments was 50 kg/ha. Differences in K removal in K treated and non treated plots resulted in comparable soil K contents in K treated and non treated soils at harvesting.

Results suggested that rice straw is a good source of K to maintain exchangeable K in rice growing soils in Low Country Intermediate Zone. Since K concentration in rice plant as well as K removal from paddy fields is low after straw treatment, long term results are needed to conclude how much K fertilizer is needed when rice straw is added to paddy fields at the rate of 5t/ha.

**Key words:** Potassium, Rice straw, Paddy cultivation