

## POSSIBILITY OF REPLACING INORGANIC FERTILIZER BY ORGANIC SOURCES IN WETLAND RICE CULTIVATION

A.H.M.S.B. Abeyratne, D.M.D. Dissanayake

*Department of Plant Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka, Puliyankulama, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka.*

The possibility of replacing inorganic fertilizer by organic sources in wetland rice, evaluated under field conditions during *Yala* season 2012 in the Anuradhapura district of Sri Lanka. The experiment was laid out as a split-plot design, with 3 replicates. The main plots were rice varieties, *Kaluheenati* and BG 352, and subplots were 5 fertilizer/manure combinations viz., T<sub>0</sub>-control (without fertilizer and organic sources), T<sub>1</sub>-100% DOA [recommendation of Department of Agriculture (120-40-45 kg of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O/ha respectively for 3 ½ month varieties)], T<sub>2</sub>-50% DOA, T<sub>3</sub> Organic sources alone [4 t/ha rice straw + 6 t/ha gliricidia leaves + 350 Kg Eppawala Rock Phosphate (ERP)/ha + 600 litres/ha Gliricidia leaf extract (applied fortnightly)], T<sub>4</sub> INM [50% DOA+ organic manure alone (integrated nutrient management)]. Results revealed that the effects of variety, fertilizer/manure combination and interaction of variety with fertilizer/manure combination on shoot biomass (SB) at 80% heading, filled spikelets/panicle and yield were significant (p=0.05). Significantly higher and statistically similar SB and number of filled spikelets/panicle were observed in INM (T<sub>4</sub>) and 100% DOA(T<sub>1</sub>). In *Kaluheenati*, the suitable fertilizers/manure combinations for higher yield (6.14 t/ha) were organic manure along (T<sub>3</sub>). Bg 352 responded positively (8.49 t/ha) to organic manures in combination with inorganic fertilizers (T<sub>4</sub>), which illustrates the possibility of substituting part of inorganic fertilizers with organic manures saving of 60-20-22.5

kg of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O per hectare respectively. Further, organic matter content of soil at harvest was significantly influenced by organic sources and INM resulting higher organic matter content in organic sources alone (T<sub>3</sub>) and INM (T<sub>4</sub>).

**Key words:** Inorganic fertilizers, Integrated nutrient management, Organic sources, Rice varieties, *Yala* season