

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT RICE CULTIVATION METHOD ON GROWTH CHARACTERS

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ABSTRACT

The research trial was laid out in split plot design with four methods of rice cultivation method I.e. conventional method (M1), SRI raised bed method (M2), SRI flat bed method (M3), aerobic (M4). Rice was cultivated in main plot in kharif season and three fodder crops i.e. oat, berseem and lathyrus after rice in rabi season in sub plot with 3 replication. In kharif season taller rice plant (124.5 cm) and maximum tiller m^{-2} (397.7) were observed in SRI- raised bed, respectively. which were at par with height (122.3 cm) and tiller number (381.7 m^{-2}) recorded in SRI flat bed system. Dry matter accumulation (982.2 gm^{-2}) at harvest was the highest for SRI raised bed but on at par with that of SRI-flat bed system (963.9 $g m^{-2}$). Optimum plant population and geometry under SRI led to availability of more resources to the plants that resulted in increased plant height and more number of tillers Minimum number of tillers were recorded under aerobic rice cultivation due to lack of adequate soil moisture and method of land preparation. More dry matter accumulation occurred in both the SRI methods of cultivation, which may be due to better uptake of nutrients and availability of space

KEYWORDS: Growth Characters, Dry Matter, Conventional Method, Sri- Raised Bed Method, Aerobic