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Research Article

Effect of integrated nutrient management and planting geometry on root parameter and nutrient uptake of aerobic rice

■ **V. PARAMESH, C.J. SRIDHARA AND K.S. SHASHIDHAR**

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SUMMARY : A field experiment was conducted with three integrated nutrient management practices and three spacings were laid out in Factorial Randomized Complete Block Design replicated thrice during *Kharif* 2009 at College of Agriculture, Shimoga. The integrated nutrient management practices included 50% RDN through chemical fertilizers and 50% RDN through organic sources like farm yard manure, poultry manure and vermicompost with three spacing *viz.*, 30 x 30 cm, 20 x 20 cm and 20 x 10 cm. Among integrated nutrient management practices (M_3) 50% RDN through chemical fertilizers + 50% RDN through vermicompost recorded significantly higher root length (22.01 cm hill^{-1}), root weight (6.00 g hill^{-1}), root volume (56.82 cc hill^{-1}), nitrogen uptake (59.57 kg ha^{-1}), phosphorus uptake (16.76 kg ha^{-1}) and potassium uptake (26.78 kg ha^{-1}). Among different planting geometry wider spacing of 30 x 30 cm (S_3) recorded significantly higher root length (23.14 cm hill^{-1}), root weight (6.27 g hill^{-1}), root volume (58.22 cc hill^{-1}), nitrogen uptake (58.55 kg ha^{-1}), phosphorus uptake (16.33 kg ha^{-1}) and potassium uptake (24.84 kg ha^{-1}).

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Author for correspondence :
V. PARAMESH
Department of Agronomy, IARI, Pusa, NEW DELHI (INDIA)
Email: parameshpmn@gmail.com
See end of the article for authors' affiliations