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SPONSE OF IR-56 TO DIFFERENT NPK LEVELS UNDER TANZA CONDITION

SPECIAL PROBLEM

By

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RESPONSE OF IR-56 TO DIFFERENT NPK LEVELS UNDER TANZA CONDITION

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A B S T R A C T

The study, "Response of IR-56 to Different NPK Levels Under Tanza Condition", was conducted at Bagtas, Tanza, Cavite from August to November, 1982. Its main objectives was to know the effects of the different NPK levels on the growth and yield of IR-56 and to know which treatment is best suited for IR-56.

An area of 326 square meter field was irrigated a week before land preparation. Plowing was done once then harrowed immediately to bury the weeds and to puddle the soil. Second harrowing was done a day before transplanting the seedlings to level and puddle the field thoroughly. The field was divided into three replications and further subdivided into four plots to represent the treatments. Different levels of NPK were used and applied basally. The treatments used were: T_1 (40-40-40), T_2 (90-40-40), T_3 (90-90-40), and T_4 (40-40-90).

The result of this study showed that plants fertilized with 90-40-40 NPK level (T_3) gave the highest number of non-productive tillers and highest number of grain per panicle. However, plants fertilized with 40-40-90 NPK level (T_4) gave the highest number of productive tillers, lowest number of non-productive tillers, and longest panicles.

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RESPONSE OF IR-56 TO DIFFERENT NPK LEVELS UNDER TANZA CONDITION[1/]

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INTRODUCTION

Rice (Oryza sativa, Linn.), is one of the leading cereal crops in the world and is the principal food of about more than one-half of the world population. It is the basic food of the inhabitants of the tropical regions with humid climate.

Rice is also a major item in the budget of most consumers and changes in its price have immediate effects on wages and cost of production. Since rice is the staple food of the Filipinos, there is a need of having continuous study on the improvement of its production. The Filipino farmers have all the possibilities of obtaining better yield