Crop Residue Management in Rice-Rice Cropping System of Godavari Delta

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ABSTRACT

Crop residues are good source of nutrients and are important component for sustainable Integrated Nutrient Management. In rice-rice growing areas, after kharif disposal of straw is a major problem for rabi rice crop. A field experiment was conducted during different seasons of kharif and rabi in consecutive two years with six treatments at APRRI & RARS, Maruteru viz., T1:Straw removed, T2:Straw (5 t ha-1) burnt and ash incorporated, T3:Straw (5 t ha⁻¹) incorporated 20 days before planting rice, T4:Straw (5 t ha⁻¹) incorporated 20 days before planting along with 25 % N of RDF (as urea - N) applied at the time of incorporation of straw, T5:Straw (5 t ha⁻¹) incorporated 20 days before planting along with green manure applied @ 5 t ha⁻¹ at incorporation, T6: Straw incorporated @ 5 t ha-1 20 days before planting after microbial inoculation. The results revealed that the application of straw @ 5 t ha-1 incorporated 20 days before planting along with GM 5 t ha-1 (T₅) recording the higher grain yield of 5972 kg ha⁻¹ during *kharif*, 7035 kg ha⁻¹ during *rabi* 2010-11 and 5073 kg ha-1 during kharif, 5039 kg ha-1 during rabi 2011-12, among different methods of straw incorporation. Similarly, content & uptake of nutrients and nutrient status in the post harvested soil were significantly higher with T_s compared to other treatments during both the seasons of 2007 & 2008. It was followed by the treatment with incorporation of straw (5 t ha-1) 20 days before planting along with 25 % RDN as urea applied at the time of incorporation of straw. The lower grain yield as well as content & uptake of nutrients and nutrient status in the post harvested soil were recorded in treatment T₃ (Straw @5 t ha⁻¹, 20 days before planting).