

Site-Specific Nutrient Management Performance in a Rice-Wheat Cropping System

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A site-specific approach to nutrient management was evaluated in 56 on-farm experiments with irrigated wheat and transplanted rice crops in Northwest India. The agronomic and economic performance of this approach was compared with current farmer fertiliser practices for 2 years.



Recent research conducted in many Asian countries, including Northwest India (Ladha et al., 2003; Pathak et al., 2003), has demonstrated limitations of the current approach of fixed-rate, fixed-time (blanket) fertiliser recommendations being made for large areas. This is mainly because this approach does not take into account the existence of large variability in soil nutrient supply and site-specific crop response to nutrients among farms (Timsina and Connor, 2001). This helps to explain why fertiliser N use efficiency is usually poor, the use of P and K fertilisers is often not balanced with crop requirements and other nutrients and, as a result, profitability is not optimised (Dobermann et al., 1998; Olk et al., 1999).

Based on these conclusions, the original concept of site-specific nutrient management (SSNM) to manage among-farm nutrient variability was developed in Asia for rice (Dobermann and White, 1999). We conducted a series of on-farm experiments with rice and wheat crops at 56 farmer fields in Northwest India to test the hypothesis that rice and wheat yields, profit, plant nutrient uptake, and fertiliser efficiencies can be increased significantly through field-specific nutrient management. In this article, we evaluate the performance of SSNM compared to prevailing farmer practices.

Rice-wheat is the dominant cropping system of Punjab Province in Northwest India, wherein rice is grown in the summer months (mid-June to October) followed by wheat in the winter months (November to mid-April) and a small fallow period from mid-April to mid-June. We conducted on-farm experiments from 2002-03 to 2004-05 with irrigated wheat and transplanted rice at 56 sites in six rice-wheat production regions across the three major agro-climatic zones of Punjab. The regions in which on-farm experiments were conducted were Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Patiala, Faridkot, and Firozpur. The experimental set-up followed a standard protocol at all sites and included nutrient omission plots (0-N, 0-P, 0-K) to estimate indigenous nutrient supplies, a SSNM treatment plot, and farmer fertiliser practice (FFP) plot in each farmer field. Researchers did not intervene in the FFP plots but managed fertiliser application in the SSNM and nutrient omission plots. Farmers were responsible for all other aspects of general crop and pest management and the choice of variety. Treatments (SSNM and FFP) were compared on 56 farms over a

period of 2 cropping years (2003-04 and 2004-05).

An estimate of soil indigenous N, P, and K supply was obtained from omission plots situated in each farmer field. The results from these plots were used as inputs in a model designed to estimate field-specific fertiliser requirements for the rice and wheat crops in the SSNM plots (Khurana et al., 2007; Khurana et al., 2008).

Soil nutrient supplies varied widely, and two- to four-fold ranges were found for each nutrient and site (Tables 1 and 2). Average rice grain yields in nutrient omission plots increased in the order 0-N (3.82) < 0-K (5.41) ≤ 0-P (5.45 t/ha), while the corresponding values for wheat were 0-N (3.08) < 0-K (4.35) ≤ 0-P (4.55 t/ha). These data confirm that N deficiency is a general feature of irrigated rice-wheat systems in Punjab, whereas P and K supply are equally limiting factors, especially when considering the average rice and wheat yield goals of 7.9 t/ha (Khurana et al., 2007) and 5.8 t/ha (Khurana et al. 2008), respectively, for Punjab.

Performance indicators used for the agronomic and economic evaluation of SSNM and FFP were:

- Recovery efficiency of fertiliser N (REN) is the increase in plant N uptake per unit fertiliser N applied (kg plant N/kg fertiliser N).
- Physiological N efficiency (PEN) is the increase in grain per unit increase in plant N uptake from fertiliser (kg

Table 1. Variability of grain yield and plant nutrient accumulation in nutrient omission plots across 56 irrigated, transplanted rice farms in Punjab, India. Descriptive statistics are based on three rice crops sampled at each farm from 2002 to 2004.

Measurement [†]	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.	CV among sites in each region [‡] , %
Grain yield in 0-N plot, t/ha	3.82	0.99	1.8	5.6	16 (12-25)
Grain yield in 0-P plot, t/ha	5.45	1.24	2.7	7.6	10 (6-16)
Grain yield in 0-K plot, t/ha	5.41	1.01	3.1	7.7	10 (7-13)
Plant N in 0-N plot, kg/ha	51.1	15.3	19.8	86.6	18 (12-27)
Plant P in 0-P plot, kg/ha	15.7	4.18	7.8	25.1	18 (13-28)
Plant K in 0-K plot, kg/ha	83.6	21.4	48.4	124	12 (9-14)

[†] 0-N: N omission plot; 0-P: P omission plot; 0-K: K omission plot.

[‡] Coefficient of variation computed from site-specific average values for three wheat crops each sampled in 2003, 2004, and 2005 at each site. Values shown are the mean CV within a region and its range at the six regions (in parenthesis). For each crop, measurements of two replications at each site were combined into a site average. Site averages were then used to compute within-region CV for each crop at each site. These CV values were then used to calculate the average CV for each region across all crops sampled.

Abbreviations and notes for this article: N = nitrogen; P = phosphorus; K = potassium.

grain/kg plant N).

- Agronomic N use efficiency (AEN) is the product of REN and PEN, expressed as the yield increase per unit fertiliser N applied (kg grain yield/kg fertiliser N).
- Gross return over fertiliser costs (Rs/ha/crop) is calculated as revenue (grain yield x farm gate paddy and wheat prices) minus fertiliser cost.

Compared with FFP, SSNM significantly increased grain yield in all regions in the two wheat and rice crops (**Figure 1**). But there was no significant difference between the 2 years of experimentation, which helped us pool the year-wise data for grain yield for each region. On average, SSNM generated a yield gain of at least 0.9 (17%) and 0.5 t/ha (12%) in rice and wheat crops, respectively, compared with FFP in approximately 48% of the sites studied. At 21 of the total 56 farms studied, rice grain yield increases were ≥ 1 t/ha with SSNM compared with FFP, while at 24 of the total 56 farms studied, wheat grain yield increases were ≥ 0.8 t/ha, showing the potential of the SSNM approach used. Another interesting fact observed was that the maximum increases in rice and wheat grain yields were obtained at sites with low fertility soils, while the regions with high fertility soils had minimum but significant increases in grain yields of rice and wheat crops.

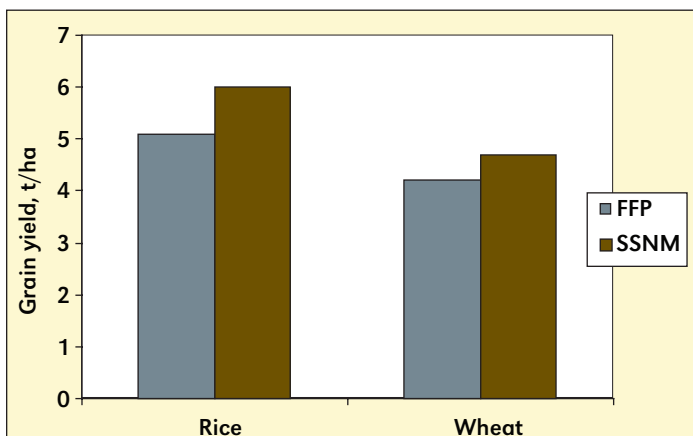


Figure 1. Grain yield of rice and wheat crops in FFP and SSNM averaged for 2 years.

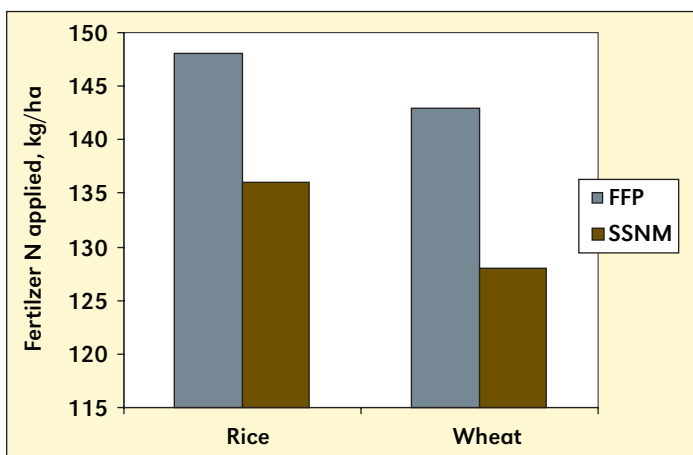


Figure 2. Fertilizer N applied to rice and wheat crops in FFP and SSNM averaged for 2 years.

Table 2 . Variability of grain yield and plant nutrient accumulation in nutrient omission plots across 56 irrigated wheat farms in Punjab, India. Descriptive statistics are based on three wheat crops sampled at each farm from 2003 to 2005.

Measurement [†]	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.	CV among sites in each region [‡] , %
Grain yield in 0-N plot, t/ha	3.08	0.85	1.1	4.4	21 (13-35)
Grain yield in 0-P plot, t/ha	4.55	1.02	2.1	6.1	12 (7-19)
Grain yield in 0-K plot, t/ha	4.35	0.81	2.3	6.0	12 (8-19)
Plant N in 0-N plot, kg/ha	66.3	15.7	26.1	94.8	15 (11-23)
Plant P in 0-P plot, kg/ha	15.5	4.09	7.5	23.8	19 (13-26)
Plant K in 0-K plot, kg/ha	79.1	18.8	35.9	115	13 (10-17)

[†] 0-N: N omission plot; 0-P: P omission plot; 0-K: K omission plot.

[‡] Coefficient of variation computed from site-specific average values for three wheat crops each sampled in 2003, 2004, and 2005 at each site. Values shown are the mean CV within a region and its range at the six regions (in parenthesis). For each crop, measurements of two replications at each site were combined into a site average. Site averages were then used to compute within-region CV for each crop at each site. These CV values were then used to calculate the average CV for each region across all crops sampled.

This corroborates our hypothesis that blanket fertiliser recommendations, as is the current norm in Punjab, are of limited use in tackling site-specific soil fertility problems and that the adoption of site-specific strategies can give some impetus to the productivity growth of rice and wheat crops.

Average fertiliser N applied to the rice and wheat crops in FFP at all sites in Punjab (148 and 143 kg N/ha, respectively) was relatively higher than the fertiliser N applied in other parts of India (Dobermann et al., 2002; Pathak et al., 2003). However, most farmers had no means of adjusting their fertiliser rates according to the actual soil fertility status. Correlation between N rate and indigenous N supply (INS) in wheat was -0.16, clearly outlining why...despite higher N use under FFP (**Figure 1**)...grain yield and N accumulation were low as compared with that under SSNM. Like N, P rates were also not significantly correlated with indigenous P supply (IPS) ($r = -0.05$ and $= 0.01$ for wheat and rice, respectively). On the other hand, fertiliser K application in FFP was not much in Punjab probably because of substantial contribution of K (6 to 51 kg K/ha with an average of 29 kg K/ha) from irrigation water.

On average, SSNM saved a significant amount (8 and 10% for rice and wheat, respectively) of fertiliser N compared with FFP (**Figure 2**), clearly bringing out the positive effect of SSNM for N. In contrast, average fertiliser P application significantly increased in rice and remained the same in wheat in both SSNM and FFP treatments, while fertiliser K application was significantly increased with SSNM compared with FFP for both rice and wheat crops. This might be due to the fact that 10 and 30 kg/ha P and K, respectively, were set as the minimum amounts to be applied to replenish net removal of these nutrients from a site and minimise risk of any macronutrient deficiency.

Significant increases in N use efficiency were achieved in rice and wheat through the field-specific N management practiced in the SSNM treatment (**Figure 3**). In general, compared with the FFP, less fertiliser N was applied (**Figure 2**), and AEN, REN, and PEN were significantly increased with SSNM. On average, AEN was increased by 7.3 kg/kg (83%)

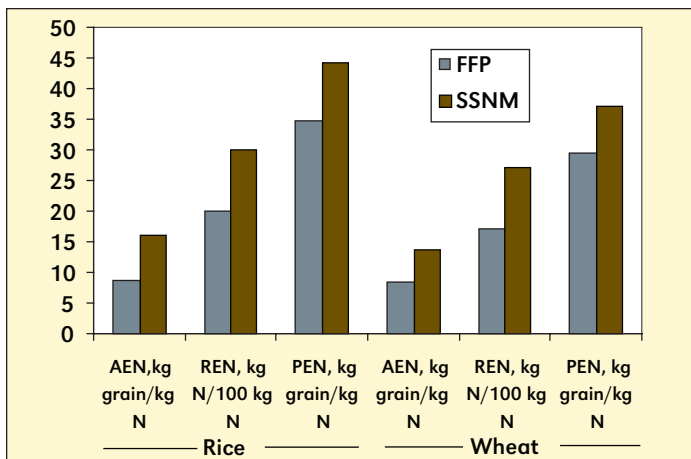


Figure 3. Fertiliser N use efficiencies in rice and wheat crops in FFP and SSNM averaged for 2 years.

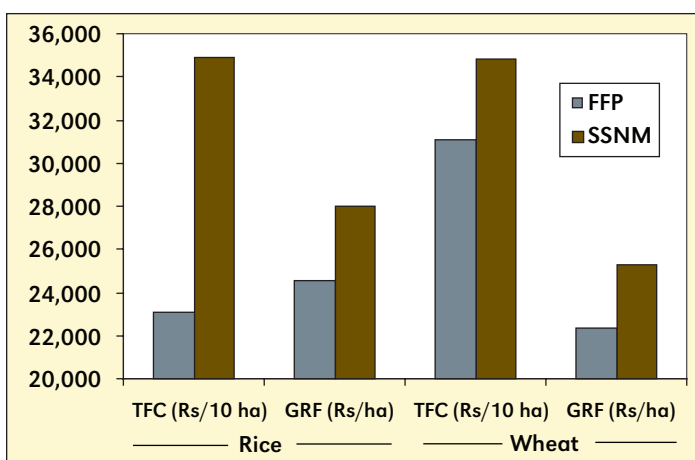


Figure 4. Total fertiliser cost (TFC) and gross returns above fertiliser cost (GRF, profitability) in rice and wheat crops in FFP and SSNM averaged for 2 years. (Prices used were: N fertiliser Rs.13.92 per kg N; P fertiliser Rs.78.73 per kg P; K fertiliser Rs.21.75 per kg K; price of wheat grain Rs.6.09 per kg; and price of paddy Rs.5.22 per kg.)

and 5.3 kg/kg (63%), REN by 0.10 kg/kg (50%) and 0.10 kg/kg (59%), and PEN by 9.5 kg/kg (27%) and 7.7 kg/kg (26%) in rice and wheat crops, respectively. This increase was attributed to more uniform N applications among sites under SSNM as compared to under FFP. Also, the N applications were spread more evenly through the growing season and avoided heavy single applications at early growth stages of rice and wheat crops when compared with FFP.

Site-specific nutrient management led to a small increase in the average fertiliser cost (Rs.370/ha/crop [12%] in wheat and Rs.1,190/ha/crop [52%] in rice), but comparatively a larger increase in gross returns over fertiliser (GRF) (Rs.2,950/ha/crop [13%] in wheat and Rs.3,450/ha/crop [14%] in rice) compared with FFP (**Figure 4**). Increase in the average fertiliser cost under SSNM was mainly attributed to an increase in K fertiliser use – an important input from the balanced crop nutrition point of view, but one that is generally skipped by farmers in Punjab.

Conclusions

Field-specific management of macronutrients increased yields of rice and wheat crops by 12 and 17% and profitability by 14 and 13%, respectively, in Northwest India. Results suggest that further increases in yield can only be expected when farmers exploit the synergy that occurs when all aspects of crop, nutrient, and pest management are improved simultaneously. Increased nutrient uptake and N use efficiency across a wide range of rice growing environments with diverse climatic conditions were related to the effects of improved N management and balanced nutrition. A major challenge is to simplify the approach for wider scale dissemination without sacrificing components that are crucial to its success. The underlying principles of SSNM need to be carefully identified and evaluated for each macronutrient. Approaches to further dissemination must be related to prevailing site-specific conditions. **BC-INDIA**

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