

ROLE OF BIO AND ORGANIC FERTILIZATION ON SUSTAINING NITROGEN REQUIREMENTS FOR RICE PRODUCTION

Azza R. Ahmed; M.A. Bayoumi; H.M. Khalil and M.S. Awaad.
Soils, Water and Environ. Res. Inst., Agric. Res. Center, Giza, Egypt

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was performed on a clay soil at Bahtim Agriculture Research Station during season 2009 to evaluate the effective role of bio (blue green algae, BGA), organic manure (farmyard, FYM) in combination with two N-mineral sources, urea (46 % N) and urea-formaldehyde (40 % N) at different rates (0, 30, 45 and 75 kg N/fed) on rice growth parameters, yield and N-use efficiency as well as some soil properties.

The obtained results revealed that the greatest values of the studied growth parameters, i.e., plant height, number of tillers/m² as well as 1000 grain weight, straw and grain yields (biological yield) were achieved at the highest N-rate of urea-formaldehyde combined with BGA. Nitrogen use efficiency was affected by the applied different treatments; however, the total N-uptake was higher with urea-formaldehyde at the rate of 75 N kg /fed, as compared to urea, combined with either BGA or FYM. This was true, since urea-formaldehyde is characterized by N-slow release during the growth stages of rice crop. Also, total N-uptake was more pronounced with the applied recommended dose of urea-formaldehyde (90 kg N/fed) as compared to urea.

Moreover, application of the combined treatment of urea-formaldehyde + FYM resulted in the greatest soil organic matter content, total nitrogen and available nitrogen as compared to the other applied treatments, contrary the reverse trend was true for soil pH. Concerning the water stable aggregates, soil aggregate size distribution was more affected by the applied different treatments. However, soil aggregation exhibited an improvement towards the application of urea-formaldehyde or urea combined with FYM.

So, the application of natural bio and organic manures, i.e., blue green *algae* or local organic farmyard manure with urea formaldehyde are considered the best option not only for maximizing rice grain yield, its quality and reducing the harmful effects of using nitrogenous chemical fertilizers, but also for sustaining soil fertility status. Moreover, the application of bio-organic manures leads to rationalize use of N-mineral fertilizer for the growing crop, which is surplus point for sustainable agriculture system, as well as represents a solving for the problems of chemical residues in the export market commodities.

Keywords: Urea, urea-formaldehyde, blue green algae, organic manures, rice

INTRODUCTION

Rice is one of the most important summer annual crops grown in Egypt; however, it is mainly cultivated in flooded soils. Thus, the soil-fertilizer regime is completely different from other upland crops, particularly in regard to the behavior of applied fertilizer nitrogen (Allen, 1984). It is well known that nitrogen fertilization plays a significant role in improving rice yield, where a high rate of nitrogen application increases leaf area development, improves leaf area duration after flowering and increases the overall crop assimilation and thus contributing to increased seed yield (Hussein and Radwan, 2001).

Kreem (1993) found that increasing nitrogen application rates increased number of tillers/hill, number of filled grains/spike, 1000 grain weight and grain yield. Namely, the nitrate contained in the fertilizer or converted from ammonia prior to submerging are entirely lost under flooded soil conditions through denitrification. Therefore, ammonium-N or amide-N is stable form of nitrogen in this soil condition and fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate, urea etc... have been used preferentially in the fertilization of wetland rice. However, even these nitrogen fertilizers are applied as basal treatment, the nitrogen recoveries by rice are still not high (20-40 %) due to strongly leaching condition in paddy soil (Shoji and Mae, 1984). The release pattern of controlled availability fertilizer (CAF) is reported to be synchronized with the growth rate of the crop. Neelam and Chopra (2000) stated that the highest values of plant height, number of panicles/m², seed weight/panicle, panicle length, grain and straw yields were obtained when the nitrogen fertilizers rates increased up to 80 kg N ha⁻¹.

The high cost of chemical nitrogenous fertilizers and the low purchasing power of most of the farmers restrict its use in proper amounts, hampering crop production. Besides, a substantial amount of the urea-N is lost through different mechanisms including ammonia volatilization, denitrification and leaching losses, causing environmental pollution problems (De Datta and Buresh, 1989; Choudhury and Kennedy, 2005). Hence, the efficiency of added urea-N is very low, often only 30-40 % and, in some cases, even lowers (Choudhury and Khanif, 2004).

A controlled release of fertilizer nitrogen may increase N use efficiency by rice plants and at the same time reduce adverse environmental impacts associated with N loss. It may also be able to supply nitrogen as nitrate to rice even in the flooded soil, because the root of rice may contact to (CAF) fertilizer particles without burning and thus can adsorb the nitrate-N directly from them.

The utilization of blue green algae (BGA) technology can decrease the use of N-mineral, prevent the depletion of soil organic matter and reduce environmental pollution to a considerable extent. Yield increases in rice due to inoculation of BGA are reported to be in the 22.0-44.0 % (Bhuiya et al., 1984; and Begum *et al.*, 1990). Blue green algae make a valuable contribution to the fertility of many soils, and so to the yield of plants. The role of blue green algae is supplying N to rice field is well documented. In addition, they also bring about, directly or indirectly, a number of changes in the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil and soil-water interface in rice fields (Mandal *et al.*, 1999). Blue green algae liberate extra cellular organic compounds and photosynthetic O₂ during their growth and on decomposing of different organic acid in soil (Rogers and Ladha, 1992). All changes brought about by BGA in soil may ultimately influenced plant-available nutrients.

Organic matter makes its greatest contribution to soil productivity. It provides nutrients to the soil, improves its water holding capacity, and helps the soil to maintain good tilth and thereby better aeration for germinating seeds and plant root development (Zia, 1993). Soil organic matter encourages granulation, increases cation exchange capacity and is

responsible for adsorbing power of the soils up to 90 %. Cations such as Ca, Mg and K are produced during decomposition (Brady, 2005).

The objective of this study aimed to identifying the effective role of bio (blue green algae) and organic manure (farmyard) in combination with two N-mineral sources (urea and urea-formaldehyde) at different rates on rice growth parameters, N-use efficiency, straw and grain yields as well as some soil properties.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To achieve the aforementioned target, a field experiment was conducted on rice (*Oryza sativa* L., var. Sakha 104) cultivated on a clay soil at Bahtim Agric. Res. Station during the summer season 2009. The applied N-mineral rates were 0, 30, 45, 75 kg N/fed in two forms, i.e., urea (fast N-release) and urea-formaldehyde (slow N-release). The blue green algae (BGA) were applied at the rate of 500 g/fed, and farmyard (FYM) was added at the rate of 5 ton/fed. The previous materials were applied individually or in combination and then compared to the recommended N-dose, i.e., 90 kg N/fed from two N-mineral sources of urea and urea-formaldehyde. The main characteristics of the experimental soil and used farmyard manure were analyzed according to the methods described by Black *et al.*, (1965) and Jackson (1973), and the data are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The main characteristics of the experimental soil and used farmyard manure.

Experimental soil		Farmyard manure	
Character	Value	Character	value
Particle size distribution %:		Chemical analysis of soil paste:	
Sand	34.94	ECe (dS m ⁻¹)	1.30
Silt	21.81	Soluble cations (m molc L ⁻¹):	
Clay	43.25	Ca ⁺⁺	4.20
Texture grade	Clay	Mg ⁺⁺	3.10
Soil pH (1:2.5 suspension)	7.95	Na ⁺	5.70
Organic matter %	1.76	K ⁺	0.20
CEC (Meq /100g)	39.60	Soluble anions (m molc L ⁻¹):	
Available macronutrients (mg kg ⁻¹):		CO ₃ ⁻⁻	0.00
N	47.00	HCO ₃ ⁻	3.90
P	6.20	Cl ⁻	5.00
K	450.00	SO ₄ ⁻⁻	4.30
		Total macronutrients %:	
		N	1.34
		P	0.52
		K	1.68

The current experiment was designed as a complete randomized block, with three replicates and an area of 3.5 × 3 m for each plot. The recommended doses of phosphorus and potassium were applied rate of 15 kg P₂O₅ /fed and 24 kg K₂O/fed in the forms of triple superphosphate (37 % P₂O₅) and potassium sulfate (48 % K₂O), respectively, which were added on the dry soil before planting. While, nitrogen was applied in four equal splits and added from the day of transplanting at an interval of 15 days. However, farmyard manure was thoroughly mixed with soil during its preparing for planting. Three seedlings of thirty days age/hill at spacing 20 x 20 cm were transplanted in the permanent filed of the different treated plots. The other usual agricultural practices of growing rice plants were conducted as recommended by Ministry of Agriculture, exception of the factors under study.

At harvest, plant height (cm) from soil surface to the top panicle of stems was estimated in sample of ten plants, total number of tillers were determined per m² and 1000 grain weight to the nearest gram was estimated by taking a random sample of thousand grain rough rice. The central area of each plot were harvested, dried and threshed to estimate the grain and straw yields. Total N in plant parts (straw and grains) were estimated by using the standard method given by Jackson (1973). Biological yield (straw + grain yield/fed) was also estimated. The different criteria were calculated by using following equations:

$$\text{Harvest index} = \frac{\text{Grain yield (kg/fed)}}{\text{Biological yield (kg/fed)}}$$

$$\text{Productivity factor (kg grain/kg N)} = \frac{\text{Grain yield}}{\text{Amount of N applied}}$$

$$\text{Apparent N recovery \%} = \frac{\text{Total N-uptake (kg/fed)} - \text{N-uptake from control (kg/fed)}}{\text{Amount of applied (kg/fed)}}$$

(Fageria, et al., 1996).

Moreover, soil samples were taken from each treatment after harvesting, air dried, crushed and passed through a 2-mm sieve for estimating organic carbon according to Nelson and Sommers (1982). Soil pH was measured according to Thomas (1996), whereas electrical conductivity (EC) was measured according to Rhoades (1996). Total nitrogen was determined according to Bremner (1996), while available nitrogen was determined according to Mulvaney (1996). Size distribution of water stable aggregates was determined by using wet-sieving method as described by Yoder (1936). The aggregate size determined as [4 mm (S1), 2 mm (S2), 1 mm (S3), 0.5 mm (S4), 0.25 mm (S5), 0.125 (S6)].

All data were subjected to statistical analysis of variance and treatment means were compared according to the Least Significant Differences (L. S. D.) test method as described by Snedecor and Cochran (1980).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rice growth parameter, yield and harvest index

Some parameters of rice plants, i.e., plant height, number of tillers/m² and 1000 grain weight, are presented in Table 2. The applied different N-mineral sources combined with either blue green algae (BGA) or farmyard manure (FYM) were positive and significantly affect.

As for N-mineral, the effective role of urea-formaldehyde as a solely treatment at the recommended dose (90 kg N/fed) resulted in pronounced increments for the studied plant growth parameters, with a superiority for urea-formaldehyde as compared to the same applied dose of urea. This was true, since urea-formaldehyde is characterized by N-slow release during the growth stages of rice crop. Concerning the effect of different N-mineral sources at the applied different rates combined with BGA or FYM, the obtained data revealed that the greatest values of plant growth parameters under study, i.e., plant height, number of tillers/m² and 1000 grain weight were achieved at the combined treatment of urea-formaldehyde at the rate of

75 kg N/fed + BGA or FYM). This is mainly due to the partial substitution N-mineral (about 25 %) by a natural N-source derived from either bio (BGA) or organic (FYM) manures for sustaining rice N-requirements. Such condition represents plays a dual benefit, i.e., reducing the cost of used mineral fertilizers and alleviating the hazardous effects of the nitrogenous fertilizers on environment. Moreover, application of such bio-organic manures is not only considered an important storehouse for essential macro and micronutrients of plants but also plays a vital important role for improving soil physical, chemical and biological characteristics. The favorable role of either bio (BGA) or organic (FYM) was more attributed to slow gradually N-release that extends over the growth stages of rice plants, however, released-N plays an effective role in stimulating the build up of amino acids and growth hormones which affected positively on cell division and enlargement. Meanwhile, the applied N-mineral such as urea is considered as soluble N fertilizer, and then a pronounced amount of soluble N could be loses under the flooded irrigation system. This means that bio-organic manures appeared to benefit plants more than soluble N-mineral fertilizers where such manures provide growth factors in addition to nutrients. These results are in harmony with those reported by Mady (2004) found that all growth characters significantly increased due to algalization as compared to the non-algalized plots. Also, Amal *et al.*, (2007) who showed that slow release nitrogen fertilizers gave the highest increment in plant height, number of leaves/plant and leaf area index of sorghum plants.

Table 2: Plant height, number of tiller/m² and 1000 grain weight as influenced by the applied different treatments.

Treatment	N-rate (kg/fed)	Plant height (cm)	Number of tillers/m ²	1000 grain weight (g)
Control	0	16.30	211.0	18.62
Urea	90	21.00	402.9	22.09
Urea + BGA	30	18.20	289.0	19.00
	45	21.57	345.2	21.43
	75	23.80	434.0	23.65
Mean		21.19	356.1	21.36
Urea- formaldehyde	90	22.69	488.0	24.55
Urea- form. + BGA	30	21.30	319.0	20.00
	45	22.00	412.0	22.32
	75	25.00	490.0	25.04
Mean		22.96	451.0	22.45
Urea + FYM	30	16.36	280.0	18.45
	45	20.21	339.0	19.75
	75	21.70	421.0	21.98
Mean		19.42	346.7	20.06
Urea- form. + FYM	30	18.56	315.0	19.31
	45	22.89	397.0	21.99
	75	23.80	409.0	24.76
Mean		21.75	373.7	22.02
L.S.D. at .o5		0.83	5.08	5.1

Data in Table 3 showed the pronounced increases of rice straw and grain yields as well as biological yield and harvest index due to the applied different N-sources and rates individually combined with BGA and FYM as compared to the control treatment. The data showed that the application of the recommended dose of urea-formaldehyde was more effective for achieved pronounced increases in the values of straw, grain and biological yields as well as harvest index as compared to the recommended dose of urea. This result may be due to that urea-formaldehyde characterized by N-slow release, which gave a chance for more nitrogen uptake by rice roots through growth stages as well as reduced nitrogen loss from soil by leaching under flooding irrigation system. This finding is confirmed by the result obtained by Zhang *et al.*, (1998) who found that slow release nitrogen fertilizer increased rice yield by 27.5-50.4 % as compared with common urea. Also, Prasad and Datta (1979) found that slow release nitrogen sulfur coated urea increased rice yield as compared with conventional split application urea. Meanwhile, the treatment of urea-formaldehyde at rate of 75 kg N/fed + BGA or FYM gave the greatest values of straw, grain and biological yields as compared to the different applied ones. These results are in harmony with those reported by Parmer and Sharma (2002) who claimed increased yields of rice crop with the use of different organic materials alone or in combination with mineral fertilizer. Also, Satyanarayana *et al.*, (2002) and Prabu *et al.*, (2003) found that significant response in crop yield and its attributes when mineral fertilizer application combined with FYM and bio-manures. Moreover, Sharief *et al.*, (2006) found that maximum values of straw, grain and biological yields were produced by increasing nitrogen fertilizer up to 60 kg N/fed combined with blue green algae as a bio-fertilizer

Table 3: Straw, grain, biological yields and harvest index as influenced by the applied different treatments.

Treatments	N-rate (kg/fed)	Straw yield (kg/fed)	Grain yield (kg/fed)	Biological yield	Harvest index
Control	0	1530	1014	2544	39.89
Urea	90	4113	3120	7233	43.13
Urea + BGA	30	2349	1972	4321	45.64
	45	3534	2512	6046	41.55
	75	4242	3833	8074	47.47
Mean		3374.2	3375	2772	44.88
Urea- formaldehyde	90	4608	3536	8144	43.42
Urea- form. + BGA	30	2409	2650	5059	52.38
	45	3960	2931	6891	42.53
	75	4852	4039	8891	45.43
Mean		3740.4	3740	3206	46.78
Urea + FYM	30	2110	1296	3406	38.05
	45	3185	2374	5559	42.71
	75	3837	3240	7077	45.78
Mean		3043.9	3044	2303	42.18
Urea- form. + FYM	30	2683	2485	5168	48.08
	45	3374	2733	6107	44.76
	75	4504	3584	8088	44.31
Mean		3520.3	3520	2934	45.71
L.S.D. at .o5		11.31	11.00	19.00	8.19

Concerning the harvest index of rice crop, data presented in Table 3 clearly indicated that its value was affected significantly by applied different nitrogen sources and rates as solely or combined treatments with BGA or FYM. Among the applied treatments, the greatest harvest index values were recorded at the combined treatments of urea- formaldehyde + BGA.

II. Nitrogen uptake by rice straw and grain

Data of nitrogen uptake by rice straw and grain as well as total nitrogen uptake kg/fed as influenced by different nitrogen sources and rates, as solely treatments or combined with BGA or FYM are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: N-uptake (kg/fed) by straw, grain and biological yield as influenced by the applied different treatments.

Treatments	N-rate (kg/fed)	N-uptake by straw	N-uptake by grain	N-uptake by biological yield
Control	0	5.36	15.27	20.63
Urea	90	15.51	40.68	56.19
Urea + BGA	30	8.46	21.69	30.15
	45	14.49	32.66	47.14
	75	17.94	42.96	60.90
Mean		14.29	36.77	51.06
Urea- formaldehyde	90	23.50	53.04	76.54
Urea- form. + BGA	30	11.08	28.42	39.50
	45	19.01	40.72	59.73
	75	24.74	57.85	82.60
Mean		18.28	50.67	68.94
Urea + FYM	30	7.99	16.09	24.08
	45	13.76	27.00	40.76
	75	16.98	40.90	57.88
Mean		12.91	29.00	41.91
Urea- form. + FYM	30	9.34	31.00	40.34
	45	15.74	36.51	52.25
	75	19.36	45.93	65.29
Mean		14.81	39.15	53.96
L.S.D. at .05		0.07	4.19	7.29

Data revealed that application of different nitrogen treatments were significant affect N uptake by rice plants as compared to the control treatment. The maximum total nitrogen uptake (82.60 kg/fed) was achieved at the combined treatment of urea-formaldehyde at rate of 75 kg N/fed + BGA. On the other hand, the effective role of either BGA or FYM combined with highest rate of nitrogen (75 kg N/fed) was almost superior of total N-uptake than the recommended dose of nitrogen fertilizer. These results may be attributed to when oxygen evolved in water by photosynthetic activity of the algae provide an aerobic condition for the growth of the root system of rice plants, and consequently produces more numerous root hairs proportionally increased their absorptive surface that improved nutrients uptake. These findings are confirmed by Shah and Ishaq (2006) who reported that combination of organic and inorganic N resulted in greater N-uptake from than those obtained when each was applied singly. In addition, Asghar *et al.*,

(2006) showed that enriched compost with 50 % recommended nitrogen fertilizer gave almost same results as the 100 % fertilizer alone, thus saving half of the N-mineral fertilizer.

III. Nitrogen use efficiency

Nitrogen use efficiency in terms of productivity factor and apparent N recovery clearly showed that application of different nitrogen sources at recommended dose or combined with either BGA or FYM caused a higher value of nitrogen use efficiency, especially when urea-formaldehyde combined with BGA was applied (Fig. 1 a & b).

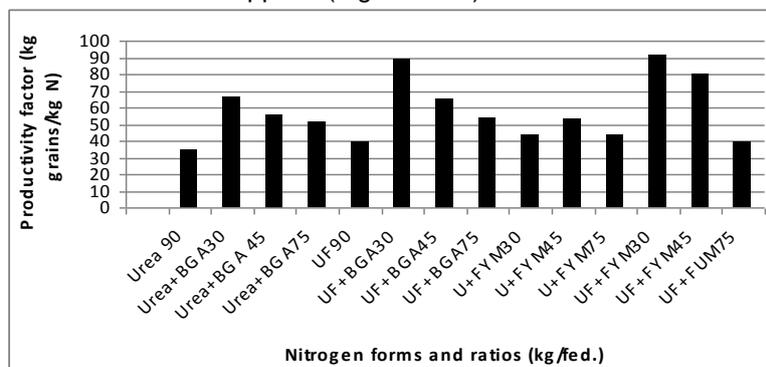


Fig.(1-a) Effect of different treatments on productivity factor

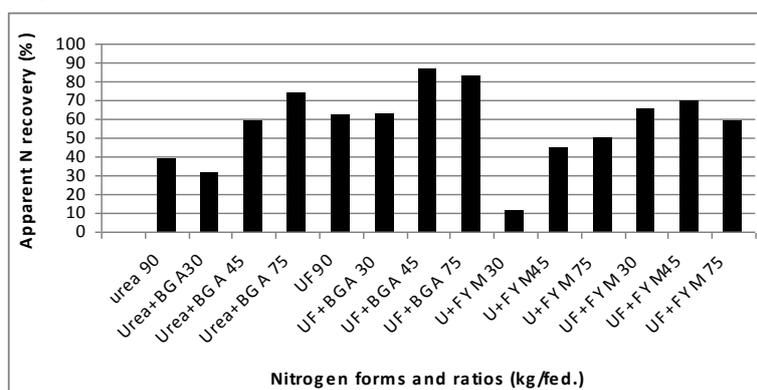


Fig.(1-b) Effect of different treatments on N-recovery

Productivity factor or apparent N-recovery were relatively higher at the treatment of recommended dose of urea-formaldehyde as compared to urea. Concerning the interaction between different nitrogen sources and rates combined with either BGA or FYM, the data indicated that the greatest values of productivity factor (91.11 kg grain per kg N) and apparent N-recovery N (86.88 %) were detected at the treatments of urea-formaldehyde at rate of 30 kg N/fed + FYM, and urea-formaldehyde at rate of 45 kg N/fed + BGA, respectively.

The higher nitrogen use efficiency was occurred due to the applied different nitrogen sources combined with BGA or FYM, might be due to lower

N-loss synchronization of N supply with crop needs. Also, apparently nitrogen fixation of blue green algae enhancement effect on the productivity of rice plants grown on the field. These results were in conformity with the findings reported by Manjappa *et al.*, (1994) who reported that blended inorganic fertilizers increased use efficiency of nutrients. In addition Abdullah (2004) reported that blue green algae (BGA) is supplying N to rice field is well recommended.

IV. Some soil properties as affected by the applied treatments

Data in Table 5 represent the effect of applied different nitrogen sources and rates as solely or combined with BGA or FYM on some soil properties, i.e., organic matter content, pH, EC, total and available nitrogen. The detected changes in some soil properties showed that the greatest mean value of soil organic matter content 2.55 % was obtained at the combined treatment of urea-formaldehyde + FYM as compared to the lowest value of 1.79 % at the control treatment. A combination of FYM or BGA with chemical fertilizer proved further helpful in increasing the organic matter level of the soil, besides a higher return of organic residues of rice roots due to stubble from higher yielding crops. In addition, organic matter content in the remaining fertilizers treatments was at par with that in the control treatment (Smiciklas *et al.*, 2002 and Sarwar *et al.*, 2003).

Table 5: Some soil characteristics as influenced by the applied different treatments.

Treatment	N-rate (kg/fed)	ECe (dS m ⁻¹)	Soil pH	Organic matter %	Total N %	Available N (mg kg ⁻¹)
Control	0	1.17	8.00	1.79	0.067	48
Urea	90	0.75	7.97	1.83	0.085	50
Urea + BGA	30	0.65	7.69	1.92	0.094	52
	45	0.58	7.82	1.94	0.097	55
	75	0.47	7.75	2.03	0.100	57
Mean		0.59	7.75	1.96	0.097	55
Urea- formaldehyde	90	0.51	7.60	1.85	0.089	54
Urea- form. + BGA	30	0.47	7.77	2.10	0.096	55
	45	0.48	7.52	2.15	0.099	58
	75	0.44	7.51	2.21	0.104	62
Mean		0.47	7.60	2.15	0.100	58
Urea + FYM	30	0.80	7.37	2.42	0.115	67
	45	0.82	7.43	2.50	0.126	70
	75	0.81	7.21	2.55	0.132	74
Mean		0.81	7.34	2.49	0.124	70
Urea- form. + FYM	30	0.70	7.62	2.47	0.121	69
	45	0.78	7.47	2.58	0.134	72
	75	0.79	7.44	2.60	0.157	75
Mean		0.76	7.51	2.55	0.137	72
L.S.D. at .05		0.05	0.08	0.36	N.S	5.8

Regarding soil pH, the data indicated that application of all treatments recorded slightly decreases in the pH values of the soil. The decreases in soil pH ranged between 0.03 and 0.48 units by applying urea and urea-formaldehyde at the recommended dose, respectively. When using urea or urea-formaldehyde combined with BGA or FYM, soil pH tended to decrease

by 0.18, 0.48, 0.57 and 0.53 units for the treatments of urea + BGA, urea-formaldehyde + BGA, urea + FYM and urea-formaldehyde + FYM as compared to the control, respectively. The reduction in the values of soil pH might be attributed to the production of CO₂ and organic acids due to incorporation of organics. Arafat (1994) observed that application of urea-formaldehyde as organic manures to the soil had a slight effect on soil pH. The effect on pH may be explained by the production of the organic acids and hydrogen ion (H⁺). The decomposition process accelerates the release of CO₂ organic acids, which would reduce soil pH. These findings are in agreement with the results obtained by Sarwar *et al.*, (2008) who found that application of compost alone and in combination with chemical fertilizer reduced the soil pH significantly as compared to control.

The ECe values of the treated soil showed significant decreases due to the applied different treatments as compared to the initial soil (Tables 1 and 5). Application of urea or urea-formaldehyde individually at the recommend dose reduced the ECe by about 36 and 56 % as compared to the control, respectively. The application of urea and urea-formaldehyde combined with BGA resulted in reduced ECe by about 50 and 59%, respectively. The corresponding reductions in case of combined treatment with FYM were about 30 and 33 %, respectively. These findings are confirmed by those reported by Beheiry (2003) who showed that application of any of the organic manure such as FYM applied as either individually or in combination, decreased soil salinity.

Data in Table 5 also indicated that total nitrogen content in soil tended to increase in the treatment receiving urea-formaldehyde combined with FYM or BGA. Such observation was emphasized by Gurung and Prasad (2005) who found that blue green algae increase the N content in the soil. Whereas the greatest value of total N content was obtained due to the applied treatment of 75 kg N/fed as urea-formaldehyde combined with FYM. These results can be attributed to slow release of nitrogen from both FYM as an organic manure and also urea-formaldehyde as N-mineral fertilizer.

Available nitrogen, (Table 5) revealed that all applied treatments could be result in higher available N contents in the treated soil as compared with the control treatment. The greatest values of N-available were obtained due to application of urea- formaldehyde as N-mineral source combined with FYM. Whereas, nitrogen availability in soil maintained at a higher level by urea-formaldehyde as slow release nitrogen fertilizer as compared with urea as well as coupled with reduced losses due to NH₃ volatilization and leaching. Such finding is emphasized by Gupta *et al.*, (2000) who reported that, combined application of urea and farmyard manure significantly enhanced available N status over similar N addition through urea alone.

V. Aggregate size distribution

Aggregate size distribution was demonstrated in Fig. 2, and showed that the aggregate sizes of 4.0 (S1), 2.0 (S2), 1.0 (S3) and 0.5 (S4) mm diameter tended to increase, especially in the plots receiving different nitrogen rates combined with BGA or FYM. In addition, a pronounced positive effect was observed with the applied as solely or combined treatments as compared to the urea form. Also, the treatments of urea or urea-

formaldehyde combined with FYM exhibited significantly higher amounts of the above-mentioned proportion of aggregate size distribution as compared to the plot received both urea forms + BGA. Contrary, the proportion of aggregate sizes 0.25 (S5) and 0.125 mm (S6) diameter were represented a higher percentages in the control treatment.

Increasing the percentage of macro-aggregate and reducing the percentage of micro-aggregate with either BGA or FYM, may be due to that, these materials play a positive role as a cementing agent through the released active organic acids and polysaccharides during the decomposition of organic residues by microbial activity. Besides, these compounds, particularly polysaccharides, are made of fibers that can also entangle clay particles and form clusters of clay domains. These clusters or micro-aggregates, in turn, grow and take the shape of macro-aggregates and subsequently of larger soil aggregates. These results are in harmony with those reported by Ranjan *et al.*, (2006). Such favorable effects of bio-organic manure on improving soil aggregation status as well as modifying soil structure, and in turn ameliorating soil aeration and soil moisture regime. Therefore, the application of these bio-organic manures represents a useful case for the soils, which positively reflected on the grown plants (Rogers and Burns, 1994 and Hegde *et al.*, 1999).

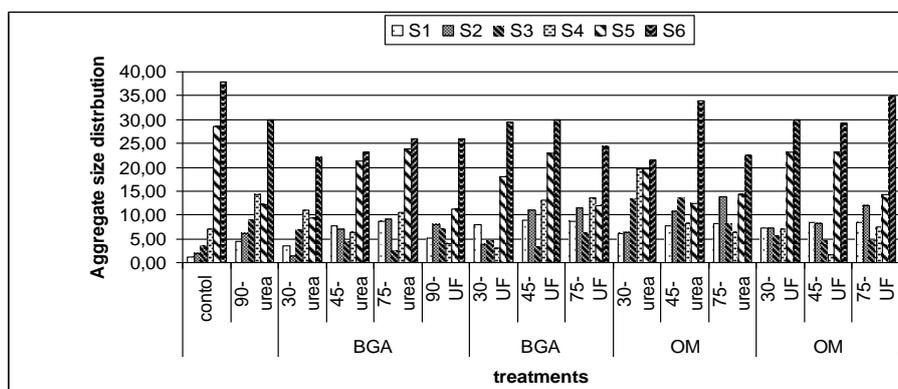


Fig. (2): Effect of different treatments on aggregate size distribution.

Conclusion

From the results of this study, it could be concluded that application of both BGA and FYM are more important in rice fields, however, they contribute significantly towards maintaining and improving not only the productivity of rice but also improving the chemical, physical and biological properties of soil besides increasing the nitrogen use efficiency. So, the application of the natural bio and organic manures, *i.e.*, blue green algae or local organic farmyard manure are considered the best option not only for maximizing rice grain yield, its quality and reducing the harmful effects of using nitrogenous chemical fertilizers, but also for sustaining soil fertility status. Moreover, the application of bio-organic manures leads to rationalize use of N-mineral fertilizer for the growing crop, which is surplus point for

sustainable agriculture system, as well as represents a solving for the problems of chemical residues in the export market commodities.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, M.A. (2004). Sexton and Nitrogen Effects on Yield and N, P Uptake of rice (*Oryza sativa* L. cv. Hassawi). *Scientific Journal of King Faisal University. Basic and Applied Sciences*. 5 (1): 93-101.
- Allen, S.E. (1984). Slow-release nitrogen fertilizers. In; *Nitrogen in crop production*. Eds. R.D. Hauck et al. P195-206. ASA,CSSA, SSSA Madison Wisconsin USA.
- Amal, G.A.; M.Z. Nabila and M.S. Hassanein (2007). Response of grain sorghum to different nitrogen sources. *Research Journal of Agriculture and Biological Sciences*, 3(6): 1002-1008.,
- Arafat, S.M. (1994). Evaluation of sugar cane filter mud on improving soil characteristics and water melon yield. *Egypt. J. Appl. Sci.*, 9. (9): 287-295
- Asghar, H.N.; M. Ishaq; Z.A. Zahir; M. Khalid and M. Arshad (2006). Response of radish to integrated use of nitrogen fertilizer and recycled organic waste. *Pak. J. Bot.*, 38(3): 691-700 (c.f. *Egyptian J. Desert Res.*, 53:101-118).
- Begum, Z.N.T; R. Mandal; F. Akhter and N.C. Das (1990). Residual effect of cyanobacteria on the growth and yields of rice. Pp. 379–381 in 'Perspectives in phycology', Ed. by V.N. Rajarao. Today and Tomorrow's Printers & Publishers: New Delhi, India.
- Beheiry, G.G.S. (2003). Application of farmyard manure by products and their impact on the chemical properties and productivity of calcareous soil, *Egyptian J. Desert Res.*, 53 101-114
- Bhuiya, Z.H., A.K.M.N. Islam, M.A. Hashem, Z.N.T. Begum and M.M. Rahman (1984). Effect of cyanobacteria as biofertilizer on rice. *Bangladesh Journal of Agriculture*, 9: 47–51.
- Black, C.A.; D.D. Evans ; L.E. Ensminger ; L.L. White, and F.E. Clark, (1965). *Methods of soil Analysis*. Amer. Soc. Agron. Inc., Pub., Madison, Wisc., USA.
- Brady, N.C. (2005). *The nature and properties of soil* (13 Ed.). Macmillan Publishing Co. New York.
- Bremner, J.M. (1996). Nitrogen-Total. pp. 1085-1122. In: Sparks, D.L. (ed). *Methods of soil analysis, Part 3: Chemical methods*, SSSA Book series 5, Madison, WI, USA.,#
- Choudhury, A.T.M.A. and Y.M. Khanif (2004). Effects of nitrogen and copper fertilization on rice yield and fertilizer nitrogen efficiency: A N tracer study. *Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*,47: 50–55.
- Choudhury, A.T.M.A. and I.R. Kennedy (2005). Nitrogen fertilizer losses from rice soils and control of environmental pollution problems. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*, 36: 1625–1639.
- De Datta, S.K. and R.J. Buresh (1989). Integrated nitrogen management in irrigated rice. *Advances in Soil Science*, 10: 143–169.

- Fageria, N. K.; V. C. Baligar, and C. A. Jones (1996). Growth and mineral nutrition of field crops. Printed in the U.S.A. by Marcel Dekker, Inc. chapter 9, pp 324- 325.
- Gupta, R.K.; B.R. Arora, K.N. Sharma and S.K. Ahluwalia (2000). Influence of biogas slurry and farmyard manure application on the changes in soil fertility under rice – wheat sequence. *Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science.*, 48 (3): 500-505.
- Gurung, S. and B.N. Prasad (2005). Azolla and cyanobacteria (BGA): potential biofertilizers for rice. *Scientific World*, 3 (3): 85-89.
- Hegde, D.M.; B.S. Dwivedi and S.N.S. Babu (1999). Biofertilizers for cereal production in India- A Review *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 69 (2):73-83.
- Hussein, H. F. and S. M. A. Radwan (2001). Effect of biofertilization with different levels of nitrogen and phosphorus on wheat and associated weeds under weed control treatments. *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*, 4: 435 – 441.
- Jackson, M.L. (1973). "Soil Chemical Analysis". Prentice Hall of India Pvt., New Delhi.
- Kreem, M.K.E. (1993). Effect of different nitrogen rates and comp nitrification inhibitor on growth and yield of rice. *J. Agric. Res. Tanta Univ.*, 19: 525-536.
- Mady, A.A. (2004). Effect of irrigation intervals and algalization rates on some rice cultivars (*Oryza sativa* L). *J. Agric. Res. Tanta Univ.*, 30 : 191-209.
- Mandal, B.; P.L.G. Velk and L.N. Mandal. (1999). Beneficial effects of blue-green algae and Azolla, excluding supplying nitrogen, on wetland rice fields: a review. *Bio. Fertil. Soils*, 24: 329-342.
- Manjappa, K.; H.T. Chandranath; A.K. Guggari and B.K. Desai (1994). Ways and means of increasing NUE in rice fields. *Agricultural Reviews*, Karnal, 15(3/4): 195-204.
- Mulvaney, C.M. (1996). Nitrogen-Inorganic forms. pp. 1123-1184. In: Sparks, D.L. (Ed). *Methods of soil analysis, Part 3: Chemical methods*, SS SA Book Series 5, Madison, WI, USA.
- Neelam, K.C. and N. Chopra (2000). Effect of row spacing and nitrogen level on growth , yield and seed quality of rice (*Oryza sativa*) under transplanted conditions. *Indian J. Agron.*, 45: 304-308.
- Nelson, D.W. and Sommers, L.E., (1982). Total carbon, organic carbon and organic. In *Methods of soil analysis*, Page, A.L.; Miller, R.H.; Keeney, D.R., (Eds.), American Soc. of Agronomy, Madison, Wisconsin, USA. 539-549.
- Parmer, D.K. and V. Sharma. (2002). Studies on long-term application of fertilizers and manure on yield of maize-wheat rotation and soil properties under rainfed conditions in Western-Himalayas. *Journal of the Indian Society of Soil Science*, 50: 311-312.
- Prabu, T.; P.R. Narwadkar; A. K. Sanindranath and M. Rafi (2003). Effect of integrated nutria management on growth and yield of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) cv. Parbha Kranti. *Orissa. J. Hort.*, 31: 17-21.

- Prasad, R. and S.K. De Datta (1979). In Nitrogen and Rice. International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, 465434.
- Ranjan, B.; S. Chandra; R.D. Singh; S. Kundu; A.K. Srivastva and H.S. Gupta (2006). Long-term farmyard manure application effects on properties of a silty clay loam soil under irrigated wheat–soybean rotation. *Soil & Tillage Research*, 94: 386–396.
- Rhoades, J.D. (1996). Salinity: Electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids. Pp. 417-436. In: Sparks, D.L. (Ed). *Methods of Soil Analysis. Part 3 Chemical methods*. SSSA. Madison, WI. USA.
- Rogers, P.A. and J.K. Ladha (1992). Biological N₂ fixation in wetland rice fields: estimation and contribution to nitrogen balance. *Dev. Plant Soil Sci.* Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 49: 41-55.
- Rogers, S.L. and R.G. Burns (1994). Changes in aggregate stability, nutrient status, indigenous microbial populations, and seedling emergence, following inoculation of soil with *Nostoc muscorum*. *Biology and Fertility of Soils*, 18 (3):209-215.
- Sarwar, G.; N. Hussain; F. Mujeeb; H. Schmeisky and G. Hassan (2003). Biocompost application for the improvement of soil characteristics and dry matter yield of *Lolium perenne* (Grass). *Asian J. Plant Sci.*, 2(2): 237-241.
- Sarwar, G.H.; N. Hussain; S. Muhammad; M. Ibrahim and E. Safdar (2008). Improvement of soil physical and chemical properties with compost application in rice-wheat cropping system. *Pak. J. Bot.*, 40(1): 275-282.
- Satyanarayana, V.; P.V. Vera Prasad; V.R.K. Murthy and K.J. Boote (2002). Influence of integrated use of farmyard manure and inorganic fertilizers on yield and yield components of irrigated lowland rice. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, 25(10): 2081-2090.
- Shah, Z. and M. Ishaq (2006). Effect of integrated use of farm yard manure and urea on yield and nitrogen uptake of wheat. *J. of Agric. and Bio. Sci.*, 1(1): 60-64.
- Sharief, A.E.; S.E. El-Kalla; A.T. El-Kassaby; M.H. Ghonema and G.M.Q. Abdo (2006). Effect of bio-chemical fertilization and times of nutrient foliar application on growth, yield and yield components of rice. *Journal of Agronomy*, 5 (2): 212-219.
- Shoji, S. and T. Mae (1984). Dynamics of inorganic nutrients and water. In: *Cophysiology of Crops*, Buneido, Tokyo in Japanese 97-172 pp.
- Smiciklas, K.D.; P.M. Walker and T.R. Kelley (2002). *Utilization of Compost (Food, Paper, Landscape and Manure) in Row Crop Production*. Department of Agriculture and Health Sciences, Illinois State University, USA.
- Snedecor, G. W. And W. G. Cochran (1980). *One way classification- Analysis of Variance – The random effect model – Two way classification* (Eds) *Statistical Methods*. The Iowa State Univ. Press, Ames, Iowa, USA : 215-273.
- Thomas, G.W. (1996). "Soil pH and soil acidity", pp. 475-490. In: Sparks, D.L. (Ed.). *Methods of Soil Analysis, Part 3: Chemical Methods*, SSSA Book Series 5, Madison, WI, US.

- Yoder, R. E. (1936). A direct method of aggregate analysis of soils and a study of the physical nature of erosion losses. J. Amer. Soc. Agron. 28:337-351.
- Zia, M.S. (1993). Soil Fertility Evaluation and Management for Flooded lowland rice soils of Pakistan. Ph. D. Dissertation, Kyoto University, Japan.
- Zhang, C.L.; X.M. Zhu and S.N. Hu (1998). Studies of the effect of slow-release urea and nitrogen use efficiency. Soils and Fertilizers, Beijing, 6: 11-13.

دور التسميد الحيوى والعضوي في استمرارية إمداد محصول الأرز بالإحتياجات النيتروجينية

**عزه رشاد أحمد ، محمد عبد العزيز بيومي، حسين محمود خليل و محمد سعيد عواد
معهد بحوث الأراضي والمياه والبيئة – مركز البحوث الزراعية – الجيزة - مصر**

تم إجراء تجربة بمحطة البحوث الزراعية بيهتم خلال الموسم الصيفي 2009 وذلك بهدف دراسة تأثير الأسمدة الحيوية (الطحالب الخضراء المزرقة) والأسمدة العضوية (سماد بلدي) وذلك في وجود مصدرين من النيتروجين المعدني (يوريا فورمالدهيد 40 % ن وكذلك اليوريا 46 % ن) بمعدلات 30 ، 45، 75 كجم نيتروجين / للفدان على إنتاجية وجودة محصول الأرز وكفاءة التسميد النيتروجيني و على بعض خواص التربة الطينية. وقد أوضحت النتائج أن:

إضافة اليوريا فورمالدهيد مع الطحالب الخضراء المزرقة أدت إلى الحصول على أعلى قيم لقياس معدلات النمو مثل طول النبات ، عدد السنابل ، ووزن 1000 حبة و المحصول الكلى للأرز.

كما أدت إضافة المعاملات المختلفة الى رفع كفاءة استخدام التسميد النيتروجيني بالإضافة إلى ذلك فمعاملة اليوريا فورمالدهيد بالمعدل 75 كجم/فدان قد أعطت نتيجة عالية للنيتروجين الممتص عند مقارنتها بسماد اليوريا المصاحب للطحالب الخضراء أو لمخلفات المزرعة العضوية بجميع معدلاتها. بينما إضافة سماد اليوريا فورمالدهيد بالمعدل الموصى به 90 كجم/فدان أيضا أعطى زياده معنويه ملحوظة إذا ما قورنت بسماد اليوريا وجميع معدلاته سواء المصحوبة بالطحالب الخضراء أو المخلفات العضوية للمزرعة للنيتروجين الممتص.

وقد أوضحت النتائج أن إضافة سماد اليوريا فورمالدهيد مع مخلفات المزرعة أعطت أعلى نتائج معنوية لمحتوى المادة العضوية ، وكل من نسبة النيتروجين الميسر و نسبة النيتروجين الكلى عند مقارنتها بالمعاملات الأخرى.

و قد أثبتت النتائج عكس ذلك عند تقدير رقم الحموضة الذى تناقص مع نفس المعاملة المذكورة أعلاه. و من جانب المحافظة على الخواص الطبيعية للتربة لوحظ تحسن واضح في التوزيع الحجمى لتجمعات التربة مع جميع المعاملات وخاصة معاملة سماد اليوريا فورمالدهيد أو اليوريا بالمعدل 75 كجم / فدان مع المخلفات العضوية للمزرعة وأظهر تحسن مميز للتجمع الحجمى للحبيبات التربة. **مما سبق يمكن القول أن :-**

التطبيق العملى لهذا النمط من التسميد المعدني المصاحب للأسمدة الحيوية و العضوية يعتبر أحسن أسلوب مستخدم ليس فقط للحصول على أعلى إنتاجية لمحصول الأرز و جودته وكذلك تقليل الضرر الناتج من استعمال الأسمدة النيتروجينية الكمياييه و لكن أيضا للمحافظة على خصوبة التربة فى الأراضى المزروعة بمحصول الأرز.وعلاوه على ذلك فإن هذا الأسلوب المستخدم من التسميد الحيوى و العضوى المصاحب للنيتروجين المعدنى يؤدى إلى ترشيد استخدام الأسمدة المعدنية الكيميائية فى سوق السلع التصديريه وكذلك كدباية لحل مشكلة الأسمدة المعدنيه فى النظام الزراعى.

قام بتحكيم البحث

**كلية الزراعة – جامعة المنصورة
مركز البحوث الزراعية**

**أ.د / أحمد عبد القادر طه
أ.د / سمير محمد عبد العزيز**