AGRONOMIC AND YIELD PERFORMANCE OF UPLAND RICE VARIETIES
APPLIED WITH DIFFERENT FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Five upland rice were tested for agronomic and yield performance using inorganic granular, foliar, and combination of these fertilizer materials in Tanay and Antipolo City, Rizal, Philippines following Randomized Complete Block 5x4 Factorial. Binernal as the tallest variety had high biomass, 1,000 grain weight, and yield. Milagrosa developed panicle earlier thus mature sooner, high in secondary, productive and number of tillers per hill, 1,000 grain weight and yield. Piniling pino matures later with low in biomass, 1,000 grain weight, and the number of productive tillers but with longer panicle with more filled grains and grains and yield is high. Minita had low biomass and yield due to more unproductive tillers with unfilled grains and but high in 1,000 grain weight and the total number of grain produced per panicle and mature later. Fertilizer materials did not significantly influence the rice height, number of secondary tillers, productive and total numbers tillers per hill, panicle length, 1,000 grain weight, number of unfilled and total of grains produced per hill, and yield. Upland rice with 100% IGF had the highest number of filled grains and biomass, developed panicle earlier thus mature earlier. No fertilization delayed the panicle initiation and produced a lesser number of filled grains.

KEYWORDS: Fertilizer materials, Traditional varieties, Secondary tillers & Dry land culture

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