



e-ISSN: 2456-6632

This content is available online at AESA
Archives of Agriculture and Environmental Science
Journal homepage: www.aesacademy.org



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



Effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on the yield performance of Binadhan-14

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ARTICLE HISTORY

Received: 22 November 2018

Accepted: 02 December 2018

Keywords

Aman season
Binadhan-14
Nutrient management
Plant spacing
Recommended dose
Yield

ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted at the Agronomy Field Laboratory, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh during the period from June to December 2014 with a view to finding out the effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on the yield of Binadhan-14. The experiment consisted of three spacing viz., 25 cm × 15 cm, 20 cm × 20 cm and 20 cm × 15 cm and seven nutrient management viz., recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively, cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹, poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. Crop characters, yield components and yield of Binadhan-14 were significantly influenced by spacing, integrated nutrient management and their interaction. The highest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹(6.81), 1000-grain weight (22.67 g) and grain yield (4.78 t ha⁻¹) were recorded at the spacing 20 cm × 15 cm while in case of integrated nutrient management, the highest number of grains panicle⁻¹ (64.47) was found with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹, on the other hand, 1000- grain weight (22.91g), and grain yield (5.02 t ha⁻¹) were found with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ while the lowest values from poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. The highest grain (5.53 t ha⁻¹) and straw (6.23 t ha⁻¹) yields were found at the interaction of 20 cm × 15 cm spacing fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. It can be concluded that short duration Binadhan-14 can be transplanted at the 20 cm × 15 cm spacing fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ to obtain maximum grain yield.

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Citation of this article: Roshida, Y., Paul, S.K., Paul, S.C. and Salim, M. (2018). Effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on the yield performance of Binadhan-14. *Archives of Agriculture and Environmental Science*, 3(4): 354-359, https://dx.doi.org/10.26832/24566632.2018.030404

INTRODUCTION

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the most extensively cultivated crop in Bangladesh and the staple food for her people. There are three distinct growing season of rice namely *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* in Bangladesh. The production of rice in *Aus*, *Aman* and *Boro* seasons are 2.29, 13.48 and 18.94 million tons, respectively (BBS, 2017). The climate and soil of Bangladesh are favourable for year round rice production but the yield of this crop is

much below than the potential level. Agronomic management practices such as variety, spacing of planting, balanced fertilization etc. are important means. Plant spacing is an important factor, which plays a significant role on growth, development and yield if rice at its optimum level beside it, which provides scope to the plant for efficient utilization of solar radiation and nutrients (Paul et al., 2017). The growth, yield components and yield of rice are also greatly influenced by plant spacing. Under field condition farmers are using variable plant spacing

for rice cultivation. Some of them use very closer plant spacing and others are using wider plant spacing. Closer spacing hampered intercultural operation, more competition arises among the plant for nutrient, air and light as a result plant becomes weaker and thinner consequently reduces yield (Salahuddin *et al.*, 2009).

The importance of inorganic fertilizers in modern agriculture for increasing crop productivity needs no elaboration. The use of inorganic fertilizer has been progressively increasing and this trend is likely to continue in future to produce more agricultural products for ever increasing population. Moreover, available reports indicate that the repeated use of inorganic fertilizer alone fails to sustain desired yield, impairs the physical condition and reduce the organic matter content of soils (Ali *et al.*, 2009; Sarkar *et al.*, 2016). The interactive advantages of combining organic and inorganic nutrients in integrated nutrient management have proved superior to the use of each component separately in case of grain yield as well as grain protein content (Pal *et al.*, 2016; and Biswas *et al.*, 2016). This indicates that an integrated use of organic and inorganic fertilizers proposed to be an effective approach for sustainable crop production. The above circumstance, a research trial was conducted to evaluate effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on the growth and yield of Binadhan-14.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental design

An experiment was conducted at the Agronomy Field Laboratory, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh with a view to finding out the effect of plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on the yield of Binadhan-14. Geographically the experimental field is located at 24.75° N latitude and 90.50° E longitude at an average height of 18m above the mean of sea level. The experimental site belongs to the Old Brahmaputra Floodplain (AEZ-9).

Scheme of nutrient management

The experiment consisted of three spacing viz. 25 cm × 15 cm, 20 cm × 20 cm and 20 cm × 15 cm and seven nutrient management viz., recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively, cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹, poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹, 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. The experiment was laid out in a randomized complete block design with three replications. The land was first opened with a tractor driven plough, ploughing followed by laddering were done with a country plough and a ladder. Weeds and stubbles were removed from the field as much as possible after leveling. The lands were finally prepared and the plots were laid out on 16 July, 2014. Thirty five-day old seedlings were transplanted on 17 July, 2014

maintaining three different spacings as per experimental specification using 3-4 seedlings hill⁻¹. Organic and inorganic fertilizers were applied according to experimental treatments. Full dose of triple super phosphate (TSP), muriate of potash (MoP), gypsum, zinc sulphate, cowdung and poultry manure were applied at the final land preparation. Nitrogen fertilizer in the form of urea was applied as per treatment of the experiment in three equal splits at 10, 30 and 45 days after transplanting (DAT).

Observation and collection of data

The crop was harvested at full maturity. The date of harvesting was confirmed when 90% of the seed became golden yellow in color. Five hills (excluding border rows and central 1 m² area) were selected randomly from each unit plot and up-rooted for recording data on yield components. After sampling a harvest area of central 1 m × 1 m was selected from each unit plot and harvested on 12 October, 2014. The crop was threshed by pedal thrasher and the fresh weights of grain straw were recorded plot wise. The grains were cleaned and sun dried to a moisture content of 14%. Finally grain and straw yields plot⁻¹ were recorded and converted to t ha⁻¹.

Statistical analysis of data

Data on different parameters were compiled and tabulated in proper form for statistical analysis. Analysis of variance was done with the help of computer package MSTAT. The mean differences among the treatments were tested with Duncan's Multiple Range Test (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of plant spacing

Crop characters, yield components and yield of Binadhan-14 were significantly influenced by plant spacing except plant height (Table 1). The highest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (8.22) was obtained at 20 cm × 15 cm spacing while the lowest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (7.83) were obtained at 25 cm × 15 cm spacing, respectively. Variation in plant height and number of total tillers hill⁻¹ might be due to difference in plant spacing. This result is agreement with the findings of Salahuddin *et al.* (2009) and Paul *et al.* (2017). Effective tiller is the major factor to increase grain yield in cereal production. The highest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ (6.81) and non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ (1.40) was found at 20 cm × 15 cm and 20 cm × 20 cm spacing and the lowest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ (6.56) was produced at 25 cm × 15 cm spacing. Non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ was varied significantly among the spacing. This result is agreement with the findings of Salahuddin *et al.* (2009). The highest number grains panicle⁻¹ (64.68) was obtained at the spacing 25 cm × 15 cm which was as good (64.03) as 20 cm × 15 cm spacing and the lowest number of grains panicle⁻¹ (61.30) was produced in 20 cm × 20 cm spacing (Table 1). This result is agreement with the findings of Salahuddin *et al.* (2009). The highest 1000-grain weight (22.67g) was found in (20 cm × 15 cm) followed 20cm × 20cm spacing and the

lowest one (21.10 g) was found in 25 cm × 15 cm spacing. The variation in weight of 1000 grains might be due different size of spikelets that were partly controlled by plant spacing. This result is contradictory to the result of Uddin (2003) who reported that plant spacing had no significant influence on weight of 1000 grains, because grain size was mainly controlled by gene not by environment. The highest grain yield (4.78 t ha⁻¹) and straw yield (5.38 t ha⁻¹) were obtained at 20 cm × 15 cm followed by 20 cm × 20 cm plant spacing and 25 cm × 15 cm spacing produced the lowest grain (3.91 t ha⁻¹) and straw (4.64 t ha⁻¹) yields. The increase in grain yield with plant spacing 20 cm × 15 cm might be attributed to higher number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ while the highest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ was responsible for highest straw yield. The highest harvest index (47.07%) was obtained at 20 cm × 15 cm spacing followed by 20 cm × 20 cm spacing and the lowest one (45.73%) from 25 cm × 15 cm of spacing.

Effect of integrated nutrient management

Crop characters, yield components and yield of Binadhan-14 were significantly influenced by integrated nutrient management except sterile spikelets panicle⁻¹. The tallest plant (82.78 cm) was

recorded in treatment N₄ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) while the lowest plant height (79.27 cm) was obtained in N₅ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹) (Table 2). Combined application of recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer and cowdung might enhance the growth of rice plant which eventually produced the tallest plant. Haga et al. (1989) also reported the similar phenomenon. The highest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (8.25) was obtained from the treatment N₆ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) followed by N₄ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) (8.16) the lowest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (7.69) was found in N₂ (cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (Table 2). Similar result was also reported by Kamal et al. (1999). The highest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ (6.89) was obtained from the treatment N₄ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) followed by N₁ (recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively while the lowest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ (6.56) was recorded in N₅ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹).

Table 1. Effect of plant spacing on the yield components and yield of Binadhan-14.

Plant spacing	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Non-effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Grains panicle ⁻¹ (no.)	Sterile spikelets panicle ⁻¹	1000-grains weight (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
25 cm × 15 cm	81.10	7.83 ^b	6.56 ^b	1.28 ^b	64.68 ^a	25.23	21.10 ^c	3.91 ^c	4.64 ^c	45.73 ^b
20 cm × 20 cm	81.56	7.88 ^b	6.62 ^b	1.40 ^b	61.30 ^b	25.53	21.93 ^b	4.37 ^b	5.16 ^b	45.89 ^b
20 cm × 15 cm	80.67	8.22 ^a	6.81 ^a	1.27 ^a	64.03 ^a	25.56	22.67 ^a	4.78 ^a	5.38 ^a	47.07 ^a
S _x	0.465	0.084	0.52	0.034	0.420	0.234	0.210	0.024	0.037	0.314
Level of significance	NS	**	**	**	**	NS	**	**	**	**
CV (%)	2.63	4.85	3.54	12.02	3.04	4.21	4.21	2.46	3.35	3.12

In a column, figures with same letter(s) or without letter do not differ significantly whereas figures with dissimilar letter differ significantly as per DMRT **=Significant at 1% level of probability.

Table 2. Effect of integrated nutrient management on yield components and yield of Binadhan-14.

Nutrient management	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Non-effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Grains panicle ⁻¹	Sterile spikelets panicle ⁻¹	1000-grains weight (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
N ₁	82.44 ^{ab}	8.10 ^{abc}	6.8 ^{0b}	1.32 ^{ab}	64.28 ^a	25.26	21.58 ^d	4.17 ^g	5.34 ^g	46.68
N ₂	79.92 ^{cd}	7.69 ^a	6.58 ^a	1.35 ^{ab}	61.05 ^{ab}	25.25	21.29 ^{cd}	3.92 ^f	4.54 ^f	46.28
N ₃	81.02 ^{abcd}	7.96 ^{abc}	6.62 ^b	1.33 ^{ab}	62.60 ^b	25.93	20.94 ^{bcd}	3.80 ^e	4.32 ^e	46.74
N ₄	82.78 ^a	8.16 ^{ab}	6.89 ^{ab}	1.35 ^{ab}	64.47 ^a	25.43	21.92 ^{bc}	4.31 ^d	5.08 ^d	45.81
N ₅	79.27 ^d	8.11 ^{ab}	6.56 ^{ab}	1.45 ^a	62.50 ^{ab}	26.23	22.21 ^{abc}	4.49 ^c	4.74 ^c	43.40
N ₆	81.88 ^{abc}	8.25 ^c	6.79 ^b	1.14 ^c	64.05 ^a	25.06	22.43 ^{ab}	4.78 ^b	5.57 ^b	46.18
N ₇	80.46 ^{bcd}	7.80 ^{bc}	6.67 ^b	1.24 ^{bc}	64.41 ^a	24.91	22.91 ^a	5.02 ^a	5.84 ^a	46.22
S _x	0.711	0.129	0.079	0.053	0.642	0.357	0.307	0.037	0.057	0.479
Level of significance	**	*	*	**	**	NS	**	**	**	NS
CV (%)	2.63	4.85	3.54	12.02	3.04	4.21	4.21	2.46	3.35	3.12

In a column, figures with same letter(s) or without letter do not differ significantly whereas figures with dissimilar letter differ significantly as per DMRT **=Significant at 1% level of probability; N₁ = recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively; N₂ = Cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹; N₃ = Poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹; N₄ = 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹; N₅ = 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹; N₆ = 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹; N₇ = 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹.

Ahmed and Rahman (1991) differing in view that organic and inorganic fertilizers increased tiller number hill⁻¹. The number of non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ ranged from 1.14 to 1.45. The highest number of non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ (1.45) was recorded from N₅ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest number of non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ (1.14) was recorded from the fertilizer treatment N₆ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹ respectively) (Table 2). The highest number of grains panicle⁻¹ (64.47) was obtained from treatment N₄ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest (61.05) number of grains panicle⁻¹ was obtained from N₂ (cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹). The highest 1000-grain weight (22.91g) was produced in the treatment N₇ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) followed by N₆ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (22.43 g), N₅ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹) (22.21), N₄ (50% recommended inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) (21.92 g) N₁ (recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively) (21.58), N₂ (cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (21.29 g). The lowest 1000-grain weight (20.94 g) was recorded in N₃ (poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) (Table 2). The highest grain yield (5.02 t ha⁻¹) was produced in N₇ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) while the lowest grain yield (3.80 t ha⁻¹) was recorded when fertilized with (poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹). Application of recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer and poultry manure increased grains panicle⁻¹ and 1000-grain weight which ultimately resulted in the increase of grain yield. This result is in conformity with the findings of Singh and Pillai (1996). The straw yields ranged from 4.32-5.84 t ha⁻¹. The highest straw yield (5.84 t ha⁻¹) was produced in the treatment N₇ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) followed by N₆ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest straw yield (4.32 t ha⁻¹) was produced in N₃ (poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) (Table 2). Effect of integrated nutrient management on harvest index was not statistically significant. However, numerically the highest harvest index (46.74%) obtained in N₃ (Poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) while the lowest one (43.40%) was obtained in N₅ (50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹). Similar trend was reported by Ali et al. (2018) who stated that combined application of inorganic fertilizer with poultry manure increased grain and straw yields of rice.

Effect of interaction between plant spacing integrated nutrient management

Crop characters yield components and yield of Binadhan-14 were significantly influenced by interaction between plant spacing and integrated nutrient management. The tallest plant (84.74 cm) was recorded in S₃ × N₄ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) while the shortest one (77.67 cm) was found in S₃ × N₂ (spacing 20

cm × 15 cm with cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (Table 3). The highest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (8.87) was found in S₃ × N₁ (spacing 20cm × 15 cm with recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively and S₃ × N₄ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 5 t ha⁻¹) while the lowest number of total tillers hill⁻¹ (7.20) was found in the combination S₂ × N₂ (plant spacing 20 cm × 20 cm fertilized with cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (Table 3). The highest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹ (7.4) was recorded in S₃ × N₁ (plant spacing 20 cm × 15 cm fertilized with recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively while the lowest number effective tillers hill⁻¹ (6.00) was found in the combination of S₂ × N₃ (spacing 20 cm × 20 cm with poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹). The highest number of non-effective tillers hill⁻¹ (1.60) was found in the combination of S₁ × N₂ (spacing 25 cm × 15 cm with cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) and S₃ × N₅ (spacing 20cm × 15cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹) while the lowest one (0.87) was observed in S₂ × N₁ (spacing 20cm × 20 cm with recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer @ 180-150-70-65-8 kg ha⁻¹ of Urea-TSP-MoP-Gypsum-ZnSO₄ respectively) (Table 3). The highest number of total grains panicle⁻¹ (68.61) was obtained from treatment combination S₁ × N₇ (spacing 25 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) which was as good as S₃ × N₆ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) and S₃ × N₇ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) whereas the lowest number of total grains panicle⁻¹ (58.26) was obtained from the combination S₁ × N₂ (spacing 25 cm × 15 cm with cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (Table 3). The highest number of sterile spikelets panicle⁻¹ (27.14) was observed in S₃ × N₅ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest number of sterile spikelets panicle⁻¹ (24.45) was obtained in S₃ × N₆ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹). The highest 1000-grain weight (23.90 g) was obtained from S₃ × N₇ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) and lowest (20.00g) from the combination of S₁ × N₃ (spacing 25 cm × 15 cm with poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹). The highest grain yield (5.53 t ha⁻¹) was obtained from the interaction S₃ × N₇ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm fertilized 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest grain yield (3.50 t ha⁻¹) was obtained from the combination of S₂ × N₅ (spacing 20 cm × 20 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 2.5 t ha⁻¹). The highest straw yield (6.23 t ha⁻¹) was obtained from the interaction of S₃ × N₇ (spacing 20 cm × 15 cm with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹) and the lowest one (4.30 t ha⁻¹) was in the combination of S₁ × N₂ (spacing 25 cm × 15 cm with cowdung @ 10 t ha⁻¹) (Table 3).

Table 3. Effect of interaction between plant spacing and integrated nutrient management on yield components and yield of Binadhan-14.

Interaction (plant spacing × integrated nutrient management)	Plant height (cm)	Total tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Non- effective tillers hill ⁻¹ (no.)	Grains panicle ⁻¹ (no.)	Sterile spikelets panicle ⁻¹	1000- grains weight (g)	Grain yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Straw yield (t ha ⁻¹)	Harvest index (%)
S ₁ × N ₁	81.83 ^{abcdeg}	8.67 ^{defg}	7.07 ^{fg}	1.27 ^{bcd}	65.50 ^{abcde}	25.45 ^{abc}	20.80	4.53 ^o	4.50 ^k	46.05
S ₁ × N ₂	79.22 ^{defg}	7.60 ^{ab}	6.33 ^{abc}	1.60 ^a	58.26 ^{abcd}	25.64 ^{abc}	20.50	3.60 ^{no}	4.30 ^{jk}	45.57
S ₁ × N ₃	80.28 ^{bcdefg}	7.47 ^{efg}	6.33 ^{fg}	1.13 ^{de}	58.70 ^h	24.66 ^c	20.00	3.70 ^{mn}	4.50 ^{hij}	45.08
S ₁ × N ₄	81.91 ^{abcdef}	7.93 ^{bcdeg}	6.60 ^{def}	1.33 ^{abcd}	64.56 ^{bcdef}	25.12 ^{abc}	21.30	4.00 ^{klm}	4.76 ^{fgh}	45.11
S ₁ × N ₅	82.86 ^{bcdefg}	8.00 ^{bcdef}	6.73 ^{cdef}	1.27 ^{bcd}	64.38 ^{bcdef}	26.49 ^{abc}	21.40	3.81 ^{jk}	4.65 ^{fgh}	45.66
S ₁ × N ₆	80.40 ^{bcdefg}	7.27 ^g	7.27 ^{fg}	1.27 ^e	65.30 ^{abcde}	26.3 ^{5abc}	21.67	4.25 ^{hi}	4.86 ^{fg}	46.65
S ₁ × N ₇	83.76 ^{abc}	8.00 ^{bcdef}	6.53 ^{ef}	1.47 ^{abc}	68.61 ^a	25.21 ^{abc}	22.00	4.53 ^{fg}	5.31 ^d	46.02
S ₂ × N ₁	84.29 ^{ab}	8.60 ^{fg}	6.80 ^g	0.870 ^{bcd}	62.61 ^{defg}	25.06 ^{abc}	21.20	4.20 ^{lm}	4.78 ^{ijk}	46.79
S ₂ × N ₂	80.27 ^{abcd}	7.20 ^{ab}	6.33 ^{ab}	1.33 ^{abcd}	59.47 ^{gh}	24.98 ^{bc}	21.40	3.91 ^{kl}	4.62 ^{ghi}	45.84
S ₂ × N ₃	81.70 ^{ab}	7.67 ^{bcde}	6.00 ^{cde}	1.33 ^{abcd}	61.89 ^{efgh}	24.57 ^c	21.60	3.80 ^{hi}	4.32 ^{fgh}	46.77
S ₂ × N ₄	84.32 ^{abcdeg}	8.13 ^{cdefg}	6.47 ^{ef}	1.20 ^{cd}	64.19 ^{bcdef}	24.87 ^c	21.80	4.35 ^{gh}	5.20 ^{de}	45.54
S ₂ × N ₅	77.91 ^{efg}	7.46 ^{bcde}	6.60 ^{def}	1.47 ^{abc}	61.40 ^{fgh}	25.07 ^{abc}	22.30	3.50 ^{fg}	5.50 ^{cd}	45.18
S ₂ × N ₆	82.05 ^{abcde}	8.07 ^{efg}	6.33 ^{fg}	1.14 ^{de}	61.29 ^{fgh}	27.00 ^{ab}	22.40	4.80 ^d	5.75 ^{bc}	45.50
S ₂ × N ₇	77.79 ^{fg}	8.00 ^{bcdef}	6.87 ^{bcde}	1.13 ^{de}	65.72 ^h	25.06 ^{abc}	22.82	5.00 ^c	5.97 ^{ab}	45.57
S ₃ × N ₁	81.20 ^{abcdefg}	8.87 ^a	7.40 ^a	1.47 ^{abc}	64.73 ^{bcdef}	25.24 ^{abc}	21.63	4.92 ^{ij}	5.75 ^{ghij}	47.36
S ₃ × N ₂	77.67 ^g	7.47 ^{efg}	6.33 ^{fg}	1.13 ^{de}	62.61 ^{cdefg}	25.16 ^{abc}	21.97	4.25 ^{hi}	4.70 ^{fgh}	47.49
S ₃ × N ₃	78.47 ^{efg}	8.27 ^{abcd}	6.73 ^{cdef}	1.53 ^{ab}	62.57 ^{defg}	27.08 ^{ab}	22.33	4.60 ^{ef}	4.95 ^{ef}	46.80
S ₃ × N ₄	84.74 ^a	8.87 ^a	7.33 ^a	1.53 ^{ab}	63.57 ^{bcdef}	25.20 ^{abc}	22.67	4.75 ^{de}	5.40 ^d	48.17
S ₃ × N ₅	79.62 ^{cdefg}	8.27 ^{abcd}	6.67 ^{cdef}	1.60 ^a	61.53 ^{fgh}	27.14 ^a	22.93	4.10 ^{cd}	4.55 ^{bc}	46.14
S ₃ × N ₆	83.18 ^{abcd}	8.40 ^{abc}	7.00 ^{abcd}	1.40 ^{abcd}	66.82 ^{ab}	24.45 ^c	23.23	5.30 ^b	6.10 ^a	46.49
S ₃ × N ₇	79.82 ^{cdefg}	7.40 ^{efg}	6.27 ^{fg}	1.13 ^{de}	66.35 ^{abc}	24.47 ^c	23.90	5.53 ^a	6.23 ^a	47.03
\bar{S}_x	0.123	0.223	0.136	0.091	1.11	0.619	0.531	0.063	0.098	0.831
Level of significance	**	**	**	**	**	*	NS*	*	**	NS
CV (%)	2.63	4.85	3.54	12.02	3.04	4.21	4.21	2.46	3.35	3.12

Conclusion

The highest number of effective tillers hill⁻¹(6.81), 1000-grain weight (22.67 g) and grain yield (4.78 t ha⁻¹) were recorded at 20 cm × 15 cm spacing. In case of integrated nutrient management the highest number grains panicle⁻¹ (64.47) was found with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + cowdung 5 t ha⁻¹ while 1000- grain weight (22.91g) and grain yield (5.02 t ha⁻¹) were found when fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. The highest grain (5.53 t ha⁻¹) and straw (6.23 t ha⁻¹) yields were found at the interaction of 20 cm × 15 cm spacing fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹. Therefore, Binadhan-14 can be transplanted at the 20 cm × 15 cm spacing fertilized with 50% recommended dose of inorganic fertilizer + poultry manure @ 5 t ha⁻¹ appears as the promising combination to obtain maximum grain yield in Aman season.

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