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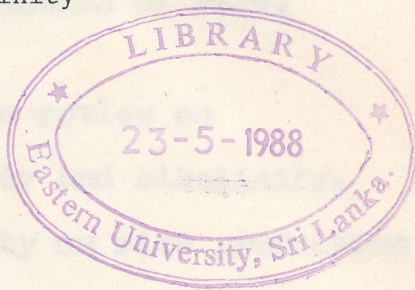
Effects of soil salinity and alkalinity

on

Rice Production
(Oriza Sativa L.)

by

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ABSTRACT

In the Amparai district 783.90 ha of land is considered salt affected for the production of rice.

This report presents a literature review on

- (a) origin and nature of soil salinity and alkalinity,
- (b) Effects of salinity and alkalinity on rice production and
- (c) remedial methods adopted to overcome such problems for the purpose of rice cultivation.

Based on the knowledge available and experiences gained in other countries it is suggested that the farmers could adopt some of these remedial methods to grow rice successfully in the Amparai district. The important suggestions made are;

- (a) Soil amendments such as gypsum and addition of paddy husk and green manure.
- (b) Pre-transplanting submergence for more than 2 weeks.
- (c) Selection of varieties tolerant to salinity and alkalinity,
- (d) Transplanting 30-35 days old seedlings,
- (e) Maintaining standing water throughout the cropping period,
- (f) Use of acid forming fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate and,
- (g) Generous application of zinc sulphate to obtain higher yields.

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