

How to manage

- Use **good** quality seed of a high yielding varieties.
- Use rice cultivars that use Phosphorus (P) efficiently, particularly on acid upland soils.
- In rice-rice systems, carry out dry, shallow tillage (10 cm) within 2 weeks after harvest. In low-fertility rainfed lowland and upland soils, all existing soil fertility problems (acidity, Aluminum (Al) toxicity, deficiencies of Magnesium (Mg), Potassium (K), and other nutrients) must be corrected before any response to P is obtained.
- Incorporate rice straw. Although the total amount of P recycled with the straw is small (1 kg/t straw), it will contribute to maintaining a positive P balance in the long term.
- Apply optimum doses of N and K and correct micronutrient deficiencies.
- Replenish P removed in crop products by applying P fertilizers, farmyard manure, or other materials (night soil, compost).
- Apply P fertilizers efficiently.



Older leaves are orange or purplish in some varieties

