



## Influence of Site-Specific Nutrient Management on Productivity, Nutrient Use Efficiency and Economics in Rice-Rice Cropping System

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**Abstract:** The maximum *kharif* rice yield (5498.40 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>) was obtained with the application of N<sub>150</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>80</sub>S<sub>20</sub>Zn<sub>8</sub>, which was 44% and 46% higher as compared to state recommendation and farmers' practice, respectively. Similarly maximum yield of *boro* rice was found with the application of N<sub>150</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>80</sub> nutrients (6355.56 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>), which was at par with N<sub>150</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>80</sub>. Highest system net return of Rs. 43,645 ha<sup>-1</sup> was recorded in N<sub>150</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>80</sub>S<sub>20</sub>Zn<sub>8</sub> followed by N<sub>150</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>80</sub>S<sub>20</sub>Zn<sub>8</sub>. Balanced nutrient application resulted higher partial factor productivity as well as agronomic efficiency of applied N, P and K.

**Key Words:** Agronomic efficiency, Partial factor productivity, Rice-rice cropping system, Site specific nutrient management

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