

INFLUENCE OF MINERAL NITROGEN AND FARMYARD MANURE FERTILIZERS ON SOME RICE DISEASES AND INSECTS

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ABSTRACT

Experiments were conducted at the experimental farm of Rice Research and Training Center, Sakha in 2004 and 2005 to evaluate the effect of nitrogen fertilizer sources as farmyard manure FYM and / or urea at different rates on rice blast, white tip nematode and rice stem borer on seven rice cvs. The considered cultivars were Giza 171, Giza 176, Giza 177, Giza 178, Giza 181, Sakha 101 and Sakha 104 fertilized with 30m³ FYM, 20 M³ FYM, 10 m³ FYM + 20 kg N urea, 40 kg N urea, 60 kg N urea and 80 kg N urea/fed. Results showed that leaf and panicle blast infection was not observed on Giza 177, Giza 178 and Giza 181 while Giza 171 had the highest infection followed by Giza 176, Sakha 104 and Sakha 101. Blast isolate obtained from Sakha 104 cv. was identified as IB 45, while that obtained from Sakha 101 cv. was identified as IG1. White tip nematode was affected by kind and amount of nitrogen application. The highest infection was detected on Giza 171 followed by Giza 177 and Sakha 101, while Giza 176, Giza 178 and Giza 181 were the lowest infected cultivars, whereas no infection was found on Sakha 104. High rates of organic or inorganic nitrogen led to an increase in susceptibility of cultivars to white tip nematode. The rice stem borer infestation was highest at the highest rate of mineral nitrogen (80 kg / fed), followed by 60 kg N / fed or application of 30 ton FYM / fed. The lower rates of mineral nitrogen (40 kg / fed) resulted in less borer infestation.

INTRODUCTION

Rice blast disease caused by *Pyricularia grisea* Cavara, is one of the most important diseases of rice crop in all rice growing countries. It is considered the most important disease affecting rice crop in Egypt (Abdel-Hak *et al.*, 1982; Sehly, 1982; and El-Kazzaz *et al.* 1990). It has been known that blast infection increases with the extensive use of nitrogen fertilizer, particularly the organic ones (Shatta *et al.* 1983; El-Refaei *et al.* 1985), Sivakumar (1988) reported that out of 187 rice cultivars and varieties screened to white tip nematode, *A. besseyi*, TPS-1, TPS-2, AS-19903, HKR-1, PTB-1, PTB-4 and Madhuri were moderately resistant. Popova *et al.* (1989) evaluated more than 200 rice collection and samples. 92% of the rice hybrids and varieties were highly susceptible to *A. besseyi*, highlighting the need for the inclusion of resistant forms into the selection process. Five highly resistant collection samples were identified for further study. Silveira *et al.* (1990) reported that the lines LS 85-10, 81-22, 82-279, 81-67, 8-55, 82-72, 82-76 and 82-8 of rice were considered tolerant to *A. besseyi* in greenhouse tests. The lines LS 82-52, 79-188, 84-242 and LS 81-25 were susceptible. Soil organic matter plays an important role in soil fertility. Its consider the major source of nutrients specially in rice nutrition Chu *et al.*, (1978). Sharma and Mittra (1988 & 1991) found that the application of farmyard manure at the rate of 10 t/ha at

transplanting increased grain yield as much as the application of 30 kg N/ha. They found also that increasing the rate of farmyard manure application up to 15 t/ha increased grain yield significantly. Thakur *et al.* (1995) reported that yields of rice grain and straw increased significantly due to the application of organic manures.

On the other hand, rice plants are attacked by several insect pests, and rice stem borer, *Chilo agamemnon* (Bles.) is the most important one in Egypt. Yield losses due to rice stem borer was estimated as 6 % (Isa, 1989). The infestation by this pest is affected by cultural practices, and fertilizer is one of these factors specially nitrogen (Subramanian *et al.* 1977 and Sherif 1980). Organic fertilizer is a very important factor that affect the infestation by rice stem borer. Magdoff and van Es (2000) indicated that farming practices that cause nutrition imbalance can lower pest resistance. Also, soil nutrient availability not only affects the amount of damage that plants receive from herbivores but also the ability of plants to recover from herbivores (Meyer, 2000).

This research was conducted in 2004 and 2005 seasons to study the effect of mineral nitrogenous fertilizers and farmyard manure on blast and white tip nematode infection, as well as rice stem borer infestation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was carried out at the experimental farm of Rice Research and Training Center (RRTC), Sakha, in 2004 and 2005 rice growing seasons to study the effect of mineral nitrogenous fertilizer and farmyard manure on blast, white tip nematode infection and rice stem borer in seven rice cultivars. Considered cultivars were: Giza 171, Giza 176, Giza 177, Giza 178, Giza 181, Sakha 101 and Sakha 104. A split plot design with four replicates was adopted. The main treatments were assigned for the rice cvs., while sub plots were used for nitrogen sources and rates. The mineral nitrogen was used as urea (46.5 %N) at rates of 40, 60, and 80 units of nitrogen per feddan. Half of the dose was incorporated into the soil just before buddling, while the other half was added 30 days after transplanting. The rates of farmyard manure (FYM) were 20 and 30 m³/fed incorporated and plowed into the soil prior to the last plough. An additional treatment was applied as 20 kg mineral nitrogen + 10 m³ FYM/fed. The plot size measured 2 x 5 M, which comprised 10 rows with 20 x 20 cm spacing between rows and hills. Twenty-eight day old seedlings were transplanted.

1. Blast infection:

1.1. Greenhouse test:

The seven cultivars in addition to eight international differential cvs. (Atkins *et al.* 1974) were evaluated for blast reaction under greenhouse conditions using two blast isolates collected from Sakha 104 and Sakha 101 rice cultivars. All the materials were seeded in plastic trays (30 x 20 x 15 cm). Each tray (as one replicate) comprised 20 rows having seven cultivars, eight international differential varieties and Giza 159 as a rice susceptible check to blast. The trays were kept in the greenhouse at 25-30 °C and fertilized with urea 46.5 % nitrogen (5 g/tray). The isolates were grown and multiplied on

banana medium and incubated at 28 °C. The spores were harvested at a density of at least 25 spores / microscopic field. Rice seedlings of 20 days old were inoculated by spraying with the spore suspension (5×10^4 spores / ml) of each isolate in the evening to avoid the retarding effect of sunlight on both spore germination and germ tube growth. The reaction of the tested entries to blast infection was estimated according to IRRI scale (1996) seven days after inoculation.

1.2. Blast infection determination under field conditions:

Samples of rice leaves were taken four times at 15-day intervals starting from thirty days after transplanting. Each sample consisted of one hundred leaves randomly collected from each plot. Percentage of the infected leaves was calculated, while severity of infection was estimated by counting the total number of type (4) blast lesions / 100 leaves. Neck rot infection was estimated by collecting one hundred panicles from each plot, and the severity was calculated using the formula adopted by Townsend and Huberger (1943).

2. White tip nematode:

Severity of white tip nematode infection was evaluated by counting number of infected leaves per m² in each plot, just before heading or at late booting to count larvae, 10 seedlings (just before transplanting) were collected from each nursery treatment, washed, cut into small pieces and placed with water in a watch glass. Twenty-four hours later, the number of nematode larvae was counted using the stereoscopic microscope. At maturity stage, five infected and five healthy panicles were collected from each plot to count the harboured nematode larvae as previously mentioned.

3. Rice stem borer infestation:

Three weeks before harvest, five hills were cut from each plot and the total number of tillers was recorded. White heads were separated, counted and percentage of rice stem borer, *Chilo agamemnon* infestation was calculated.

4. Grain yield:

Grain yield of each plot was estimated by harvesting all plants in the plot except the outer row from each side. The plants were threshed, and grain weight was recorded and adjusted to 14 % moisture content, then the yield was calculated as t/feddan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Blast infection:

1.1. Greenhouse test:

This test was achieved using two isolates collected from Sakha 104 (No1) and Sakha 101 (No 2). Data in Table (1) show that isolate No (1) was virulent to Giza 171, Giza 176 and Sakha 104 but avirulent to Giza 178, Giza 181 and Sakha 101. Isolate No (2) was virulent to Giza 171, Giza 176 and Sakha 101, while Giza 177, Giza 181 and Sakha 104 behaved as moderately

resistant. However, Giza 171 proved to be highly susceptible to isolate (2). Data in Table (2) show that isolate No.1 infected international differential varieties Zenith, Usen, Ci 8970s and Calora, and identified as race (IB45) which isolated from Sakha 101 infected international differential varieties; Ci 8970s and Calora and identified as IG1.

Table (1): Reaction of commercial rice varieties to *Pyricularia grisea* isolates obtained from Sakha 101 and sakha 104

Cultivar	Isolate No. 1 obtained from Sakha104	Isolate No. 2 obtained from Sakha101
Giza 171	S	HS
Giza176	S	S
Giza177	R	MR
Giza178	R	R
Giza182	R	MR
Sakha 101	R	HS
Sakha 104	HS	MR

R = Resistant, MR= Moderately Resistant, S= Susceptible, HS= Highly Susceptible

Table (2): Reaction of international differential rice varieties to *Pyricularia grisea* isolates obtained from Sakha 101 and sakha 104

International Differential	Isolate 1 obtained from Sakha104	Isolate 1 obtained from Sakha101
Raminad str.3	R	R
Zenith	S	R
NP-125	MR	R
Usen	S	R
Dular	R	R
Kanto	MR	MR
Ci 8970s	S	S
Calora	HS	S
Race	IB 45	IG 1

R = Resistant, MR= Moderately Resistant, S= Susceptible, HS= Highly Susceptible

1.2. Field evaluation:

The present study revealed that nitrogen fertilization (FYM and urea) at different rates had a significant effect on blast disease of rice cultivars. Data presented in Table (3) showed that neither leaf nor panicle blast infections was detected on Giza 177, Giza 178 and Giza 181, while Giza 171 was the highest infected cultivar, followed by Giza 176 while Sakha 104 and Sakha 101 showed a few type 4 lesions in some plots as a result to the application of high rates of FYM and urea. The highest infection was recorded when nitrogen was applied at the rate of 80 kg N urea combined with 30 m³ FYM / fed., followed by 60 kg N urea / fed and then 20 m³ FYM / fed. The lowest infection resulted from the application of 10 m³ FYM + 20kg N urea / fed followed by 40 kg N urea / fed. However, all fertilizer treatments induced higher blast infection compared with untreated plots. On the other hand, no blast infection was found on the other tested cultivars under all rates and combinations of fertilizers.

Table (3): Effect of mineral nitrogen, farmyard manure and their combinations on susceptible rice varieties infection severity with *Pyricularia grisea*

Treatment	Leaf infection severity		Panicle infection severity	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Main effect				
G 171	25.53	7.94	3.26	21.03
G 176	10.20	6.66	2.70	3.27
Sakha 101	trace	trace	trace	trace
Sakha 104	trace	trace	trace	trace
L.S.D. 5%	0.524	1.959	0.301	10.029
Sub effect				
30 m ³ FYM / f	24.00	7.40	4.70	17.10
80 kg N urea / f	32.50	12.60	5.14	21.00
20 m ³ FYM / f	20.84	7.81	2.94	11.69
60 kg N urea / f	21.84	8.84	2.85	15.49
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N	10.34	6.43	2.29	7.70
40 kg N urea / f	13.50	4.91	2.35	7.91
Control (untreated)	2.05	3.11	0.63	4.18
L.S.D. 5%	1.277	0.744	1.002	4.468

Data in Table (3) show that leaf infection was higher in 2004 season than in 2005 season, but a reverse situation was obtained with panicle infection. These results agree with those of Atkins (1974) and Kim (1986) who reported that high nitrogen levels always increase blast susceptibility. El-kazaz *et al.* (1997) found that the higher rates of organic or inorganic manure was accompanied with greater blast infection.

2. White tip nematode:

Data in Table (4) showed that the highest infection severity with white tip nematode was detected on Giza 171 (25.14), Giza 177 (5.79), Sakha 101 (2.36), Giza 176 (1.54), Giza 178 (0.86) and Giza 181 (0.46), whereas almost no infection was found on Sakha 104 cultivar. Increasing rates of organic and inorganic nitrogen led to an increase in cultivar susceptibility to white tip nematode. The highest infection was found at 30 m³ FYM, 80 kg N urea/fed, 20 m³ FYM /fed and 60 kg N urea, while the lowest infection was found with 40 kg N /fed (3.07) followed by 10 m³ FYM + 20 kg N urea / fed (3.90) (Table 4). In 2005 season (Table 5), Giza 171 was the highest infected cultivar (29.89) followed by Giza 177 (9.00), Sakha 101 (8.50), Giza 176 (2.12), Giza 181 (1.54) and Giza 178 (0.93) , whereas the lowest infection was found on Sakha 104 (0.27). Sivakumar (1989) reported that out of 187 rice cultivars and varieties screened to white tip nematode, *A. besseyi*, TPS-1, TPS-2, AS-19903, HKR-1, PTB-1, PTB-4 and Madhuri were moderately resistant. Popova *et al.* (1989) evaluated more than 200 rice collection and samples. 92% of the rice hybrids and varieties were highly susceptible to *A. besseyi*, highlighting the need for the inclusion of resistant forms into the selection process. Five highly resistant collection samples were identified for further study. Silveira *et al.* (1990) reported that the lines LS 85-10, 81-22, 82-279, 81-67, 8-55, 82-72, 82-76 and 82-8 of rice were considered tolerant to *A. besseyi*. The lines LS 82-52, 79-188, 84-242 and LS 81-25 were susceptible.

Also, increasing rates of inorganic or organic nitrogen led to an increase in susceptibility with white tip nematode infection. The application of 80 kg N /fed of urea gave the highest infection (10.22) followed by 60 kg N urea / fed (8.45), 30 m³ FYM / fed (8.23) and 20 m³ FYM /fed (7.22). The lowest infection was found at the rate of 10 m³ FYM / fed + 20kg N (6.22) and at recommended dose of nitrogen 40 kg N / fed (6.43).

Table (4): Effect of mineral nitrogen, farmyard manure and their combinations on infection severity with white tip nematode in commercial rice varieties-2004 season

Treatment	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	S. Mean
30 m ³ FYM / fed	44.50	1.75	10.50	1.50	0.75	3.75	0.01	8.96
80 kg N urea / fed	29.00	2.75	12.75	1.75	1.25	4.25	0.01	7.40
20 m ³ FYM / fed	29.25	2.00	5.50	1.50	0.50	2.75	0.01	5.93
60 kg N urea / fed	24.50	2.25	6.25	1.25	0.75	3.00	0.01	5.43
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N/fed	21.00	0.75	3.75	0.05	0.01	1.75	0.01	3.90
40 kg N urea / fed	18.25	0.75	1.75	0.01	0.01	0.75	0.01	3.07
Control (untreated)	9.50	0.50	0.75	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.01	1.57
M. Mean	25.14	1.54	5.79	0.86	0.46	2.36	0.01	

L.S.D. 5% Main 0.895 Sub 1.943 Interaction 5.141

Table (5): Effect of mineral nitrogen, farmyard manure and their combinations of infection severity with white tip nematode infection in commercial rice varieties-2005 season

Treatment	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	S. Mean
30 m ³ FYM / fed	33.00	2.75	10.00	2.05	1.50	8.00	0.30	8.23
80 kg N urea / fed	40.50	4.75	10.25	2.06	2.25	11.00	0.73	10.22
20 m ³ FYM / fed	31.75	0.25	9.00	1.24	1.75	6.25	0.25	7.22
60 kg N urea / fed	35.25	3.35	8.50	0.72	2.50	9.75	0.53	8.45
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N/fed	22.25	2.25	8.00	0.50	0.50	9.25	0.01	6.22
40 kg N urea / fed	24.50	1.25	10.50	0.25	0.25	7.75	0.01	6.43
Control (untreated)	22.00	0.24	6.75	0.01	0.01	7.50	0.01	5.25
M. Mean	29.89	2.12	9.00	0.93	1.54	8.50	0.27	

L.S.D. 5% Main 2.144 Sub 1.587 Interaction 4.119

Data in Table (6) show the numbers of nematode larvae per 10 panicles. Giza 171 cultivar contained the highest population of larvae, followed by Giza 177, and then Sakha 101. The lowest populations were detected in varieties Sakha 104, Giza 181 and Giza 178. On the other hand, 30 m³ FYM induced the highest number of nematode larvae, followed by 80 kg N, 20 m³ FYM, while the least number was that of 10 m³ FYM + 20 kg N and 40 kg N.

It was observed generally that the lowest disease infection severity (blast and white tip nematode) were obtained from unfertilized plots compared with other fertilizer treatments, but in the same time the yield was highly reduced.

Table (6): Number of nematode larvae (per 10 panicles) as affected by fertilization treatments

Treatment	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	S. Mean
30 m ³ FYM / fed	28	5	12	3	3	6	2	8.43
80 kg N urea / fed	24	4	11	2	2	5	1	7.00
20 m ³ FYM / fed	8	3	9	2	2	5	1	4.29
60 kg N urea / fed	6	4	8	2	2	5	0.01	3.86
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N/fed	4	2	6	1	1	4	0.01	2.57
40 kg N urea / fed	5	2	4	0.01	0.01	2	0.01	1.86
Control (untreated)	4	2	4	0.01	0.01	2	0.01	1.71
M. Mean	11.29	3.14	7.71	1.43	1.43	4.14	0.57	

3. Rice stem borer infestation:

The effects of applying mineral nitrogenous fertilizer, farmyard manure (FYM), and their combinations on levels of rice stem borer infestation in seven commercial rice cultivars are presented in Tables (7 and 8).

In 2004 (Table7), the highest borer infestation (7.09 % white head) was recorded in plots having the highest rate of mineral nitrogen (80 kg urea / fed). This level proved to be significantly different from any other treatment. The second rank of borer infestation was also recorded for mineral nitrogen; 5.56% white head at 60 kg urea / fed. However, this borer level was significantly the same of applying 40 kg urea / fed (4.85 % white head). The three remaining treatments having only FYM, or FYM manure combined with mineral nitrogen induced relatively lower stem borer infestations as compared with only mineral nitrogen. These levels, with no significant differences, were 4.16, 4.37 and 4.34 % white heads for 20 tons FYM, 30 tons FYM, and 20 kg urea combined with 10 tons FYM / feddan, respectively.

Table (7): Effect of mineral nitrogenous fertilizer and farmyard manure on rice stem borer infestation of rice varieties -2004

Treatment (per feddan)	Cultivar							Overall
	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	
Urea 40 kg	4.33	2.18	6.38	7.18	2.90	6.80	4.18	4.85 bc
Urea 60 kg	5.28	2.01	7.49	9.13	2.98	6.88	5.14	5.56 b
Urea 80 kg	6.66	2.30	8.01	12.15	3.23	8.15	9.10	7.09 a
FYM 20 m ³	4.13	2.00	5.20	6.50	1.99	5.53	3.78	4.16 c
FYM 30 m ³	4.16	2.20	6.50	8.72	3.11	5.90	6.61	4.37 c
Urea 20 kg + FYM 10 m ³	5.12	3.38	4.40	6.15	1.95	5.11	4.28	4.34 c
Control	2.64	2.00	3.59	6.20	2.55	3.28	2.16	
Overall av.	4.95 cd	2.35 d	6.33 b	8.31 a	2.69 d	6.40 b	5.52 c	

The results obtained in 2005 rice season (Table 8) were similar to those of 2004. The highest borer infestation (6.51 % white head) was detected in plots fertilized with 80 kg urea / fed, while the lowest infestation was recorded in plots having 20 tons FYM (4.18 % white head).

Thus, it could be concluded that higher mineral nitrogenous fertilization encouraged the rice stem borer more than the organic nitrogenous fertilization (FYM) did.

Table (8): Effect of mineral nitrogenous fertilizer and farmyard manure on rice stem borer infestation of rice varieties -2005

Treatment (per feddan)	Cultivar							Overall
	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	
Urea 40 kg	3.90	1.96	5.10	6.46	2.81	6.12	5.02	4.48 c
Urea 60 kg	4.65	1.41	6.74	8.22	2.68	5.50	5.65	4.98 c
Urea 80 kg	4.66	2.07	7.21	10.94	4.15	6.52	10.01	6.51 a
FYM 20 m ³	2.89	1.60	5.15	7.15	2.18	4.98	5.29	4.18 d
FYM 30 m ³	3.74	1.76	5.20	8.89	3.20	6.46	8.59	5.41 b
Urea 20 kg + FYM 10 m ³	3.07	3.04	3.87	7.80	2.95	5.67	7.70	4.87 c
Control	2.26	1.09	3.50	4.18	2.77	2.20	2.53	
Overall av.	3.82 d	1.97 e	5.55 c	8.24 a	3.00 d	5.88 c	7.04 b	

Similar results were obtained by Subramanian *et al.* (1977) and Sherif (1980) who detected higher stem borer infestation with higher rates of nitrogen. The better growth of rice plants due to higher rates of nitrogen leads to softer tissues and quicker penetration by first instar borer larvae. Natarajan and Pillai (1985) explained that the quicker penetration allows more borer larvae to escape natural enemies, and thus enhances the borer infestation. Sasamoto (1957) and El-Samahy (2002) confirmed that silica hardens rice stems making the crop resistant to stem borer larval feeding. This phenomenon may clarify why the application of FYM, that should have plant residues containing silica, tended to reduce the borer infestation in the current investigation.

On the other hand, the most sensitive cultivar to borer infestation in this study was Giza 178, followed by Sakha 102 and Giza 182. The most resistant cultivar to the insect were Giza 176 and Sakha 101. The remaining evaluated cultivars exhibited intermediate levels of borer infestation.

4. Grain yield:

Data presented in Table (9) indicated that the highest grain yield in 2004 season was obtained from Giza 178 followed by Sakha 104, Sakha 101, Giza 177 and Giza 171 while Giza 181 and Giza 176 yielded lowest. Concerning fertilization, 30 m³ FYM produced the highest yield, followed by 60 kg N, 10 m³ FYM + 20 kg urea, 20 m³ FYM, 80 kg N urea / fed and 40 kg N urea / fed.

Data presented in Table (10) indicated that the highest grain yield in 2005 was obtained from Sakha 101 followed by Sakha 104, Giza 176, Giza 178 and Giza 177, respectively, while Giza 171 yielded lowest. Concerning nitrogen fertilization, the yield was ordered decreasing as 80 kg N urea / fed, 30 m³ FYM / f, 20 m³ FYM and 60 kg N urea / f, respectively, while lowest grain yield was at 40 kg N urea / fed.

These results are agree with those of Chakraborty *et al.* (1988), Rajput and Wass (1991) and Budhar *et al.* (1991) who reported that grain yield of rice was higher significantly by farmyard manure and green manures over control. Thakur *et al.* (1995) reported that yields of rice grain and straw increased significantly due to the application of organic manures.

Table (9): Effect of mineral nitrogen, farmyard manure and their combination on rice yield of commercial varieties – 2004 season.

Treatment	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	S. Mean
30 m ³ FYM / fed	3.23	3.49	3.55	4.07	3.46	3.92	3.75	3.64
80 kg N urea / fed	3.26	3.25	3.34	3.76	3.50	3.92	3.56	3.51
20 m ³ FYM / fed	3.19	3.33	3.46	4.01	3.43	3.67	3.75	3.55
60 kg N urea / fed	3.37	3.41	3.71	3.88	3.67	3.63	3.67	3.62
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N/fed	3.20	3.24	3.46	4.25	3.42	3.66	4.03	3.61
40 kg N urea / fed	3.20	3.26	3.41	3.77	3.40	3.60	3.71	3.48
Control (untreated)	2.44	2.66	3.11	3.34	3.11	3.22	3.38	3.04
M. Mean (t / fed)	3.12	3.23	3.43	3.87	3.43	3.66	3.69	

L.S.D. 5% Main 0.177 Sub 0.127 Interaction 0.336

Table (10): Effect of mineral nitrogen, farmyard manure and their combination on rice yield of commercial varieties – 2005 season.

Treatment	Giza 171	Giza 176	Giza 177	Giza 178	Giza 181	Sakha 101	Sakha 104	S. Mean
30 m ³ FYM / fed	2.74	3.68	3.45	3.89	3.78	4.10	4.21	3.69
80 kg N urea / fed	2.70	3.92	3.99	3.67	4.20	4.30	4.00	3.82
20 m ³ FYM / fed	2.76	3.81	3.42	3.68	3.64	4.00	4.10	3.63
60 kg N urea / fed	2.72	3.75	3.76	3.49	3.85	3.97	3.67	3.60
10 m ³ FYM + 20 kg N/fed	3.12	3.75	3.73	3.69	3.43	3.76	3.75	3.56
40 kg N urea / fed	2.32	3.28	3.04	3.06	3.23	3.48	3.53	3.10
Control (untreated)	1.91	2.21	1.99	2.26	2.17	2.74	2.41	2.24
M. Mean (t / fed)	2.67	3.49	3.34	3.39	3.04	3.77	3.67	

L.S.D. 5% Main * 0.226 Sub 0.142 Interaction 0.376

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تأثير السماد المعدني الآزوتي والسماد البلدي على بعض أمراض وحشرات الأرز السيد علاء سعد بدر¹ و محمود محمد الحبشي²

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أجريت هذه التجربة في المزرعة البحثية لمركز البحوث والتدريب في الأرز بسخا-كفر الشيخ لدراسة أثر استخدام مصادر مختلفة من التسميد الآزوتي سواء كان معدنيا أو عضويا وبمعدلات مختلفة على الإصابة بمرض الفلحة ومرض القمة البيضاء النيماتودي في الأرز وكذلك على حشرة ثاقبة ساق الأرز خلال موسمي ٢٠٠٤، ٢٠٠٥. جرى الاختبار على سبعة أصناف هي جيزة ١٧١ وجيزة ١٧٦ وجيزة ١٧٧ وجيزة ١٧٨ وجيزة ١٨١ وسخا ١٠١ وسخا ١٠٤. وكانت مستويات التسميد المستخدمة كالآتي: ٣٠ م / فدان سماد عضوي، ٢٠ م / فدان سماد عضوي، ١٠ م / فدان سماد عضوي + ٢٠ كجم نيتروجين يوريا / فدان، ٨٠ كجم نيتروجين يوريا / فدان، ٦٠ كجم نيتروجين يوريا / فدان، ٤٠ كجم نيتروجين يوريا للفدان. أوضحت النتائج أن لفحة الأوراق أو السنابل لم تلاحظ على أي من الأصناف جيزة ١٧٧ وجيزة ١٧٨ وجيزة ١٨١ بينما كان الصنف جيزة ١٧١ أعلى الأصناف إصابة بمرض الفلحة تلاه الأصناف جيزة ١٧٦ وسخا ١٠٤ وسخا ١٠١. وتم عزل السلالة المسببة لمرض الفلحة من الصنف سخا ١٠٤ وتعرفها ب IB 45 بينما عرفت السلالة التي تصيب الصنف سخا ١٠١ على أنها IG 1. تأثر مرض القمة البيضاء الأرز بنوع وكمية النيتروجين المضاف فقد لوحظ أن أعلى إصابة بهذا المرض سجلت على الصنف جيزة ١٧١ تلاه الصنف جيزة ١٧٧ ثم سخا ١٠١، بينما كانت أقل الأصناف إصابة هي جيزة ١٧٦ ثم جيزة ١٧٨، جيزة ١٨١، ولم تسجل أي إصابة على الصنف سخا ١٠٤. وعموما فإن المعدل العالي من التسميد الآزوتي سواء كان معدنيا أو عضويا يؤدي إلى زيادة حساسية الأصناف للإصابة بمرض القمة البيضاء. وبالنسبة لحشرة ثاقبة ساق الأرز فقد لوحظ أن أعلى إصابة كانت عند استخدام أعلى معدل من التسميد المعدني (٨٠ كجم للفدان) تلاه استخدام كل من ٦٠ كجم نيتروجين أو ٣٠ م / فدان من السماد العضوي للفدان، وسجلت أقل إصابة عند استخدام ٤٠ كجم نيتروجين للفدان.