EFFECT OF PLACEMENT DISTANCE AND DEPTH OF SLOW RELEASED FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF NK66 MAIZE VARIETY IN BAT XAT DISTRICT, LAO CAI PROVINCE

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Summary

When maize is adequately supplied with fertilizer applied at the appropriate placement, the plant will achieve the highest yield and increase the efficiency of fertilizer application. The experiment was conducted in spring 2014 and 2015 to evaluate the effect of spacing and depth of slow released fertilizer application on growth and yield of NK66 hybrid maize variety. Experiment with 2 factors, the spacing of fertilizer application (K) at 3 levels K5: 5 cm, K10: 10 cm and K15: 15 cm and depth of fertilizer application (D) are also at three levels D5: 5 cm, D10: 10 cm and D15: 15 cm. The distance is determined relative to the corn grain after sowing; fertile depth was determined in comparison with the surface of the corn bed after flattening. There are 9 treatments arranged in split-plot style with 3 replicates, the large plot factor is the depth of fertilizer application, the small plot factor is the application distance. The area of each plot is 14 m², planting density of 57 thousand plants/ha. Application of slow released fertilizer when sowing seeds; application 2 pellets for a corn. The results showed that the highest yield was K10D10 (10 cm spacing and 10 cm depth), grain yield in spring crop 2014 was 82.30 quintals/ha in spring 2015 was 81.69 quintals per hectare.

Keywords: NK66 hybrid maize variety, slow release fertilizer, growth, maize yield.