

NPK Applications: Improving Over the Years?

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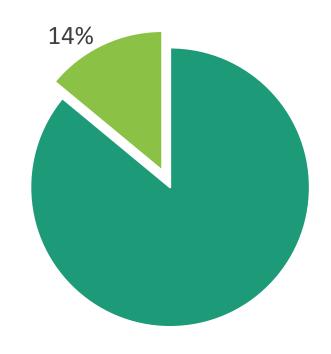








Fertilizer cost share to total production cost

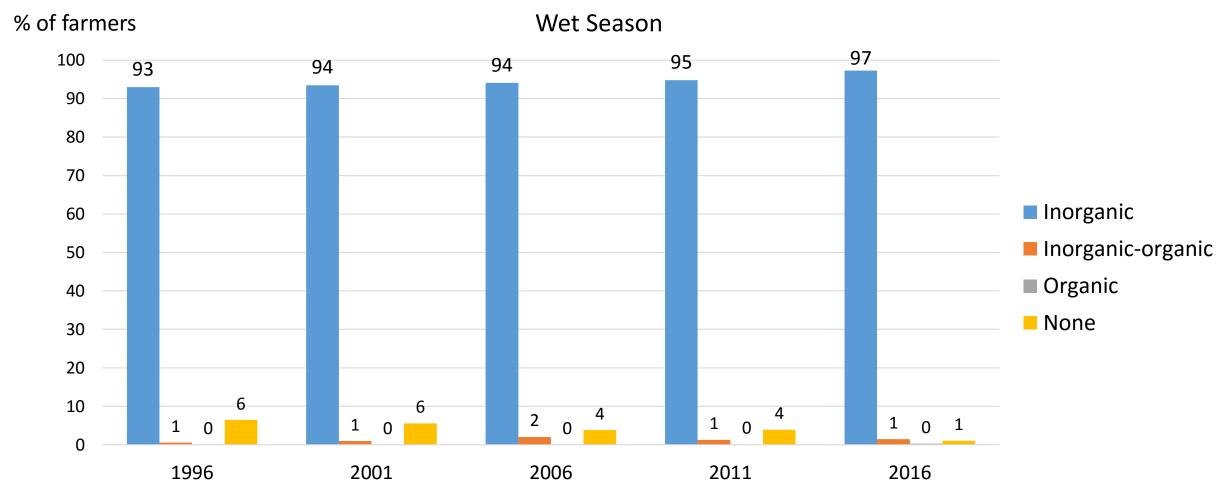


- What do farmers "feed" their rice?
- How much fertilizer do they use?
- How frequent do they feed their rice plants?
- When do they feed their rice?
- Do they get their money's worth?

Quality Rice. Quality Life.

What do farmers "feed" their rice?

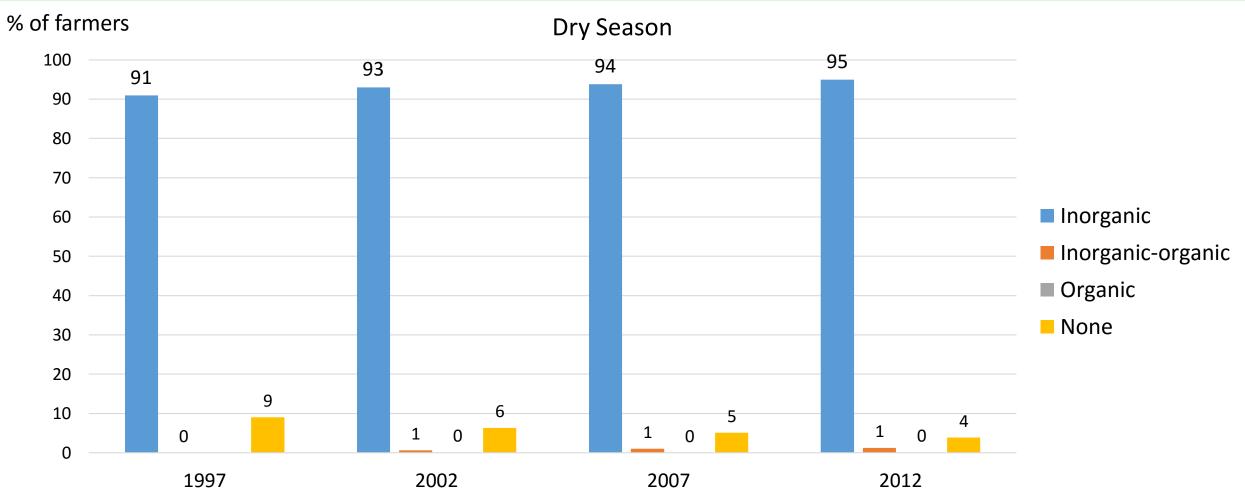






What do farmers "feed" their rice?







Commonly used Inorganic fertilizer,

From 1996-2016







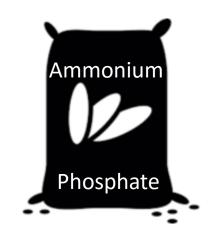














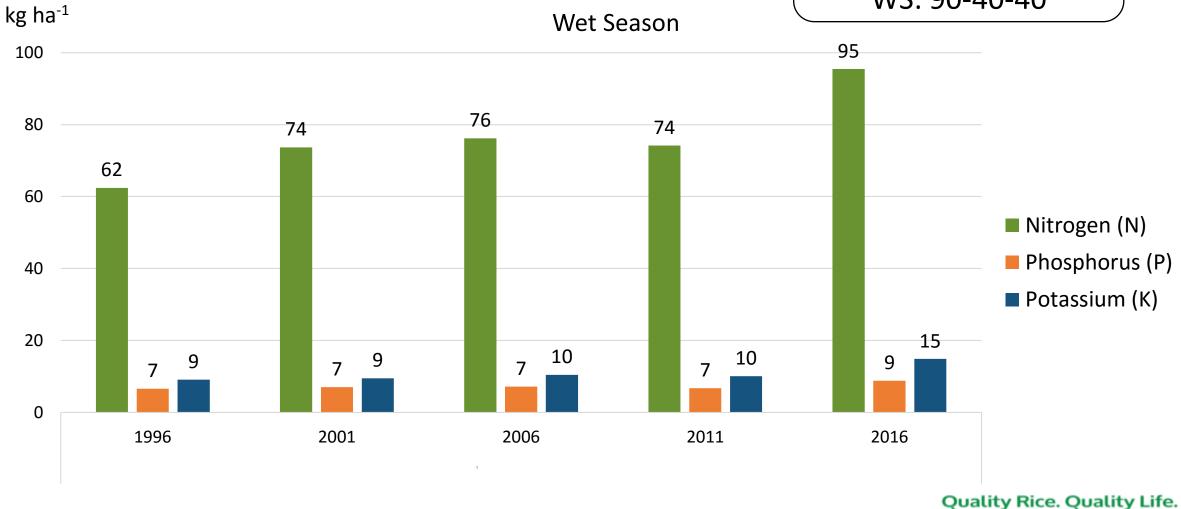
How much fertilizer do they use?



le excepie Fortilizer	(bag/ha)					
Inorganic Fertilizer	2011WS	2012DS	2016WS			
Ammonium Sulfate (21-0-0)	0.65	0.68	0.77			
Urea (45-0-0)	0.33	0.33	0.15			
Urea (46-0-0)	1.92	1.89	2.78			
Complete (14-14-14)	1.50	1.62	2.00			
Ammonium Phosphate (16-20-0)	0.46	0.47	0.57			
Muriate of Potash (0-0-60)	0.02	0.03	0.10			
Potassium nitrate (17-0-17)	0.06	0.05	0.07			
Other Inorganic	0.09	0.07	0.10			
Total	5.04	5.16	6.53			
			Quality Pico Quality Life			

Average NPK used

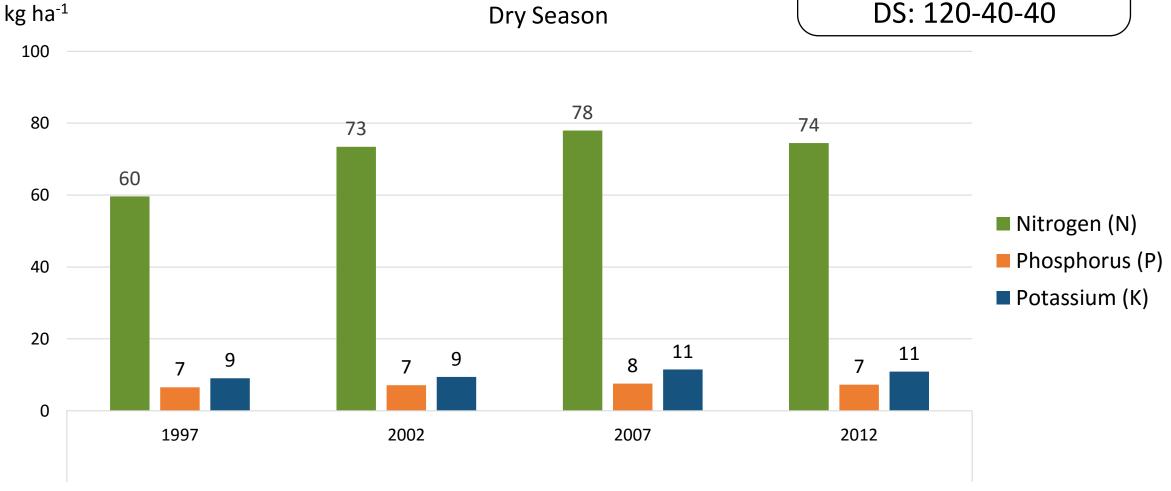
General Recommended NPK WS: 90-40-40



Average NPK used, DS

General **Recommended NPK**

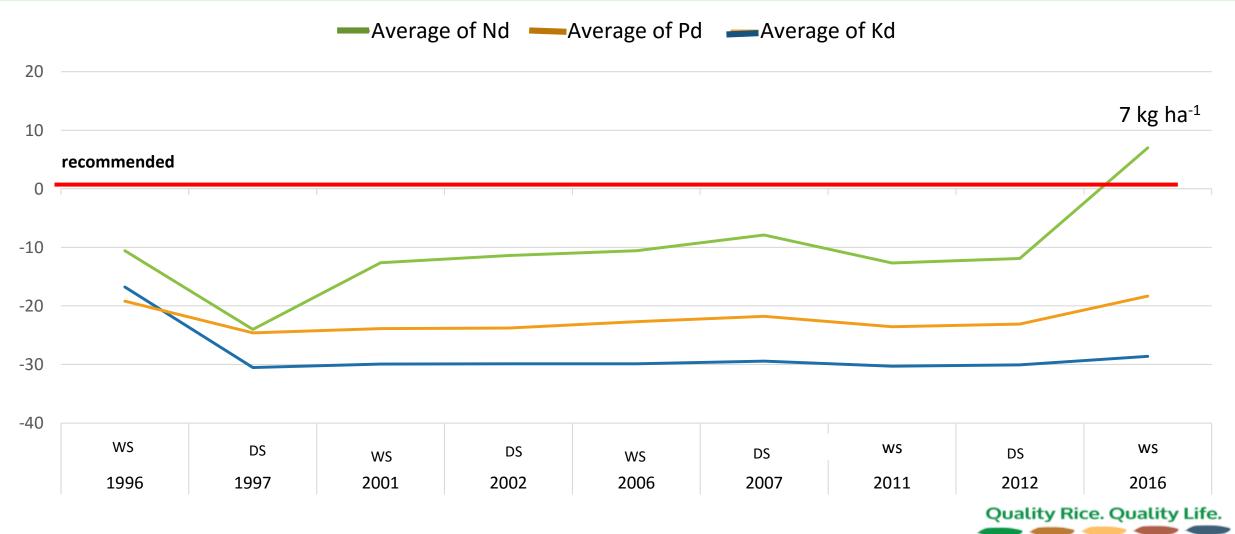
DS: 120-40-40





Difference between the actual NPK and recommended rates

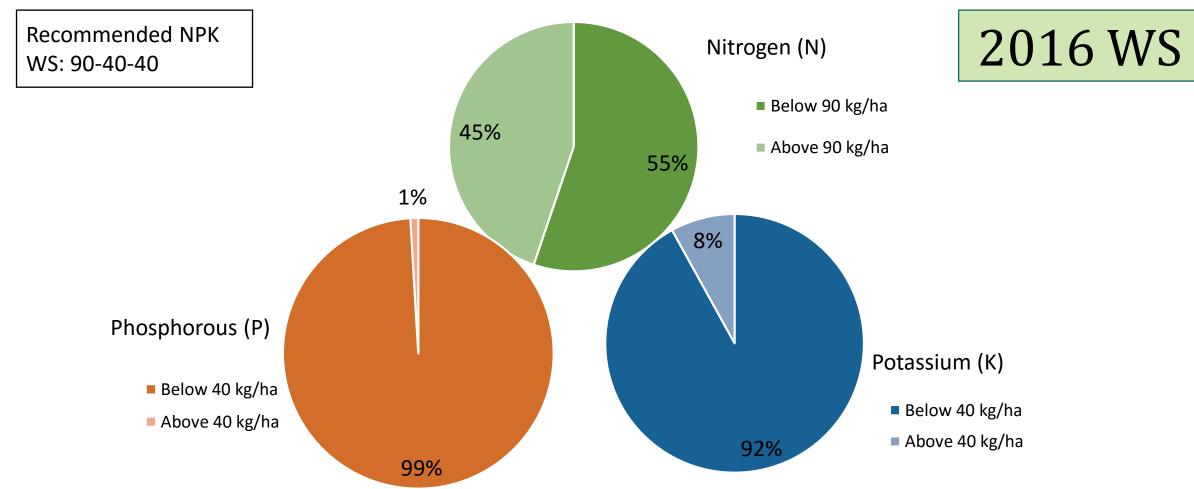




Percent of Farmers by NPK level



Quality Rice. Quality Life.



N Used in 2016 WS

Recommended NPK WS:90-40-40

4 ::

Antique Capiz Iloilo

Davao del Sur **Davao Oriental** South Cotabato Sultan Kudarat

Province: <90kg/ha

Zamboanga Del Norte

Negros Occidental

Bulacan Agusan del Norte **Palawan** Agusan del Sur

Bukidnon Quezon

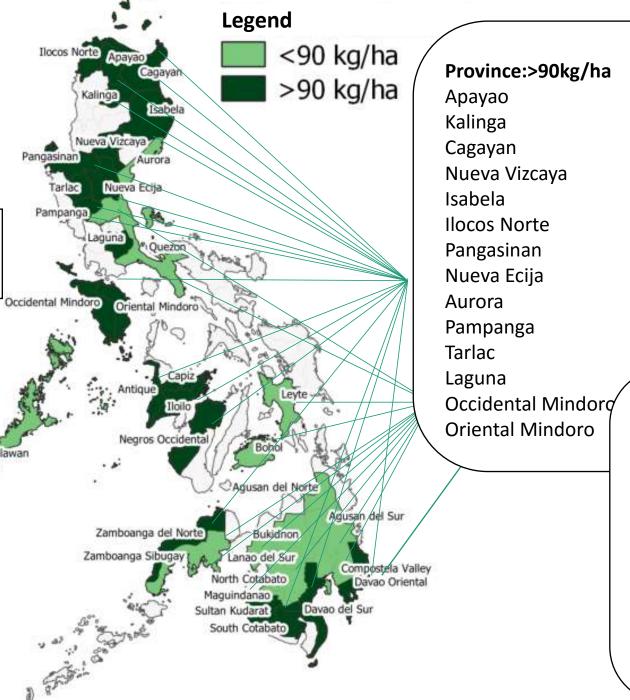
Compostela Valley

Bohol Davao del Norte Leyte Lanao Del Sur

Maguindanao

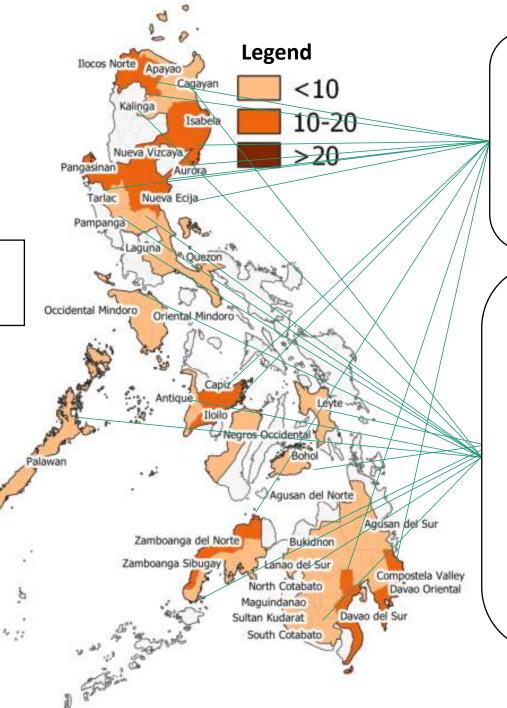
North Cotabato

Zamboanga del Sur Zamboanga Sibugay



P Use in 2016WS

Recommended NPK WS:90-40-40



Prov: 10-20kg/ha

Tarlac Apayao Capiz Aurora Iloilo **Ilocos Norte**

Davao del Sur Isabela **Davao Oriental** Nueva Ecija

Zamboanga Del Norte Nueva Vizcaya

Pangasinan

Province: <10kg/ha

Agusan del Norte Bulacan Agusan del Sur Cagayan

Bukidnon Kalinga

Compostela Valley Laguna Davao del Norte Occidental Mindoro Lanao Del Sur **Oriental Mindoro**

Maguindanao Palawan North Cotabato Pampanga South Cotabato Quezon

Sultan Kudarat

Zamboanga del Sur **Antique** Bohol

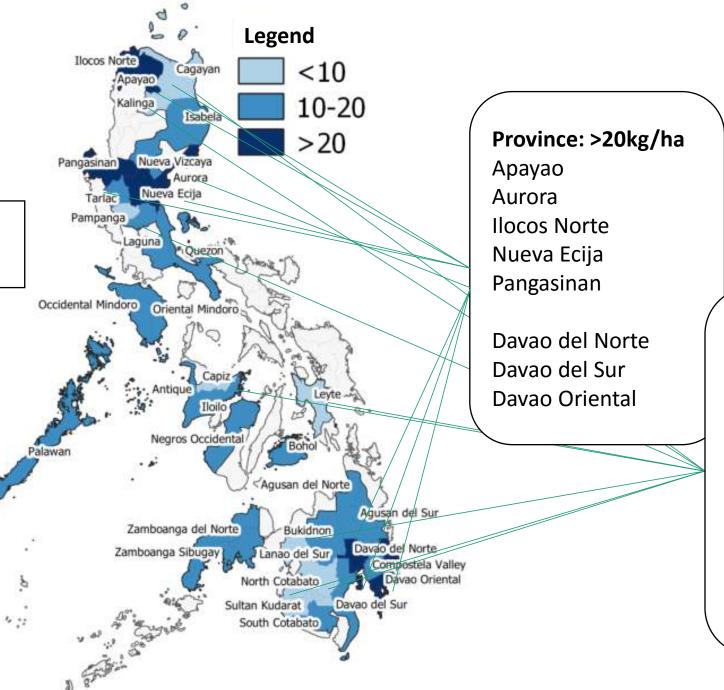
Zamboanga Sibugay

Leyte

Negros Occidental

K Use 2016WS

Recommended NPK WS:90-40-40



Prov: <10kg/ha

Cagayan Kalinga Pampanga

Capiz Leyte

Lanao Del Sur Maguindanao North Cotabato Sultan Kudarat



How frequent do they feed their rice plants?













Crop stage/frequency	WS			DS		
Crop stage/frequency	2006	2011	2016	2007	2012	
Ave. no. of application	25	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.5	
Seedbed* (%)						
once	84	54	54	53	<u>52</u>	
twice	16	12	34	4	10	
thrice	0	1	11	0	0	
Pre-standing (%)						
once	0	7	6	9	8	
Standing (%)						
once	20	17	16	25	19	
twice	58	62	57	53	58	
thrice	13	13	22	14	15	
4 or more	3	3	2	4	4	

When do they feed their rice?

0-14

28-32

Recommended App (3x)



Quality Rice. Quality Life.

Frequency of Application	Farmers (%)	Average DAS/DAT (2016 WS)							
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Once	14	21							
2x	56	16	43						
3x	23	14	35	46)				
4x or more	3	11	30	43	55	65	68	84	98

42-46



Do they get their money's worth?







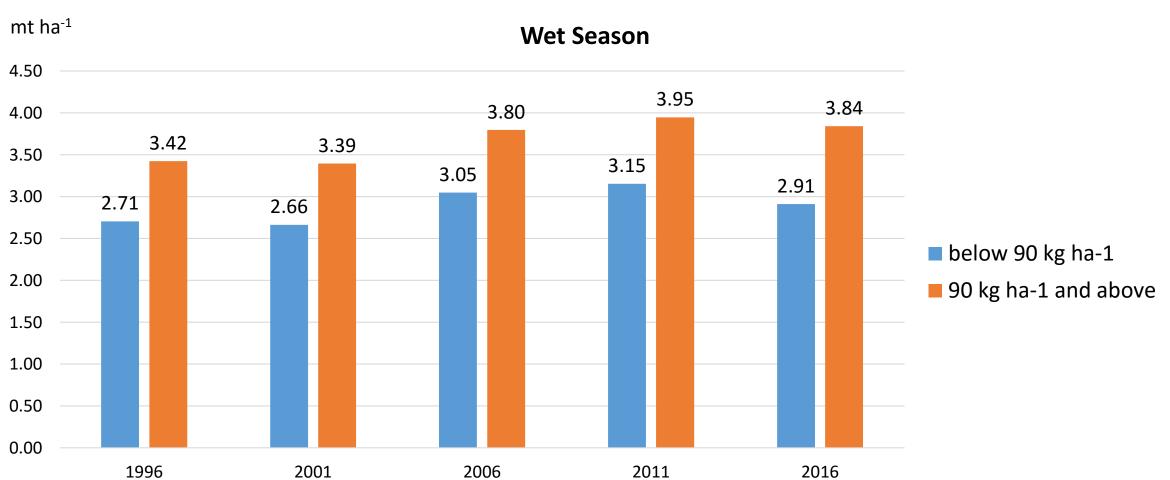






Yield at 14% MC (kg ha⁻¹)

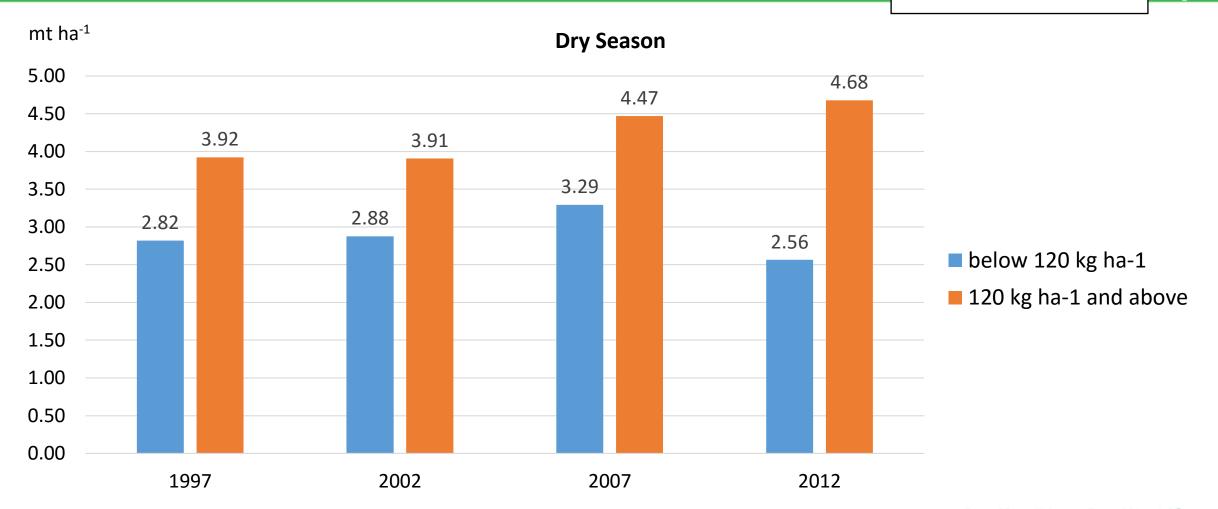






Yield at 14% MC (kg ha⁻¹)

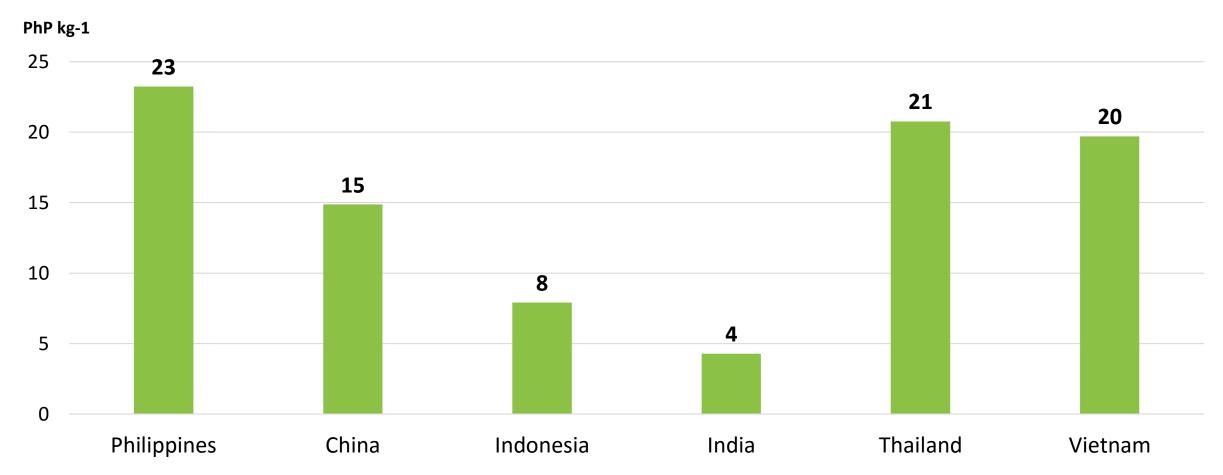






Comparative prices of N



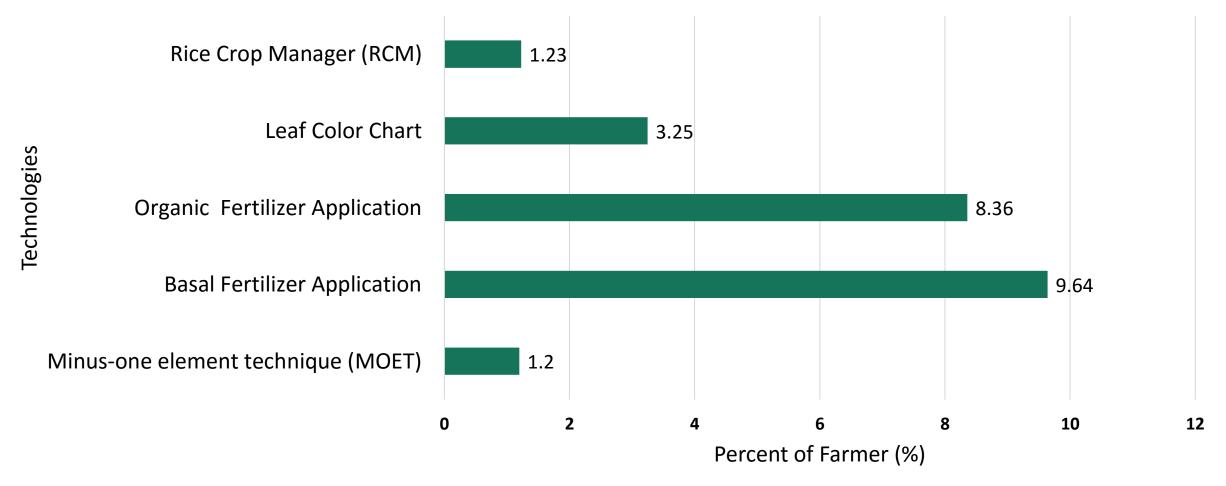


Source: Manalili et al., 2016



Adoption of Technologies, 2016WS







Conclusion



- Generally, farmers practice on NPK application is almost the same through the years.
- With 45% adopters of recommended N rate, 1 province achieved the expected yield of 5 mt/ha (Davao Oriental, 5.47 mt/ha).
- Low adoption of recommended nutrient management such as proper amount of NPK, frequency and right timing of applications
- From 1996-2016 farmers applying the recommended NPK rates have significantly higher yield
- Price is one of the constraints to adoption. Price of N was highest in the Philippines compared to other major rice producing countries (Manalili et al., 2016).
- Other technologies/practices related to nutrient management with low adoption are RCM, LCC, Organic and Basal Application, MOET (2016 WS).



Recommendations



- There is still a need to improve the extension activities on nutrient management
- Proper amount, greater frequency and right timing of fertilizers especially N should be given emphasis to get the full potential of this input in obtaining higher yield. A greater frequency of application could improve the efficiency of nutrient uptake of the rice plant. This could be addressed by intensifying dissemination of information on nutrient management technologies and tools such as the LCC and RCM.

Thank you!

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