

OBJECT AND INTRODUCTION

Rice, the staple food of half the world's population, is the world's most important crop. Despite that fact, remarkably little is known about its improvement in comparison to temperate crops. Early experimentation into the nutrition of rice, which did in some cases yield conflicting results, has rather tended to hinder work in this field. The fact that the nutrition of rice has been the subject during the past years of considerable controversy has, for the great part, been due to the

SUMMARY.

Rice was grown under various treatments in pots in a greenhouse. The treatments were:

- (a) Free drainage as opposed to submergence.
- (b) Placement of Fertilizer, whether on the surface of the soil or about 4 inches under.
- (c) Combinations of various fertilizer compounds of Nitrogen Phosphorus and Potassium.

The establishment, growth and yield were recorded as an assessment of the effect of these treatments. Samples from the rice plants were taken for analysis at two different stages of growth.

- (a) 2 weeks before flowering
- (b) at harvest

The results of foliar analysis were correlated with treatment effects.