

NRRI-*Azolla*-sporocarp Formulation for Nitrogen-management in Low land Rice



TechNRRI

NRRI Technology Bulletin - 157



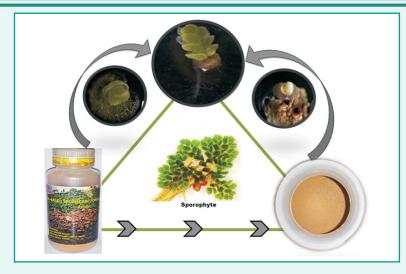




Laser typeset at the National Rice Research Institute, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Cuttack (Odisha) 753 006, India and printed at Printech offset, BBSR. Published by The Director, for the National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Odisha) 753 006.

NRRI-Azolla-sporocarp Formulation for Nitrogen-management in Low land Rice

Upendra Kumar, Megha Kaviraj, Snehasini Rout, P Panneerselvam and AK Nayak



Azolla is a free-floating aquatic fern and known biofertilizer for lowland rice as it fixes nitrogen from atmosphere with help of cyanobacteria, which resides exclusively in its dorsal leaf pocket. Though, it is a well established biofertilizer still it has not become popular and reaches among large farming community due to requirement of its huge primary inoculums (2-5 t/ha). Even transportation of its bulk amount for ex-situ application and maintenance leads to higher costs to the farmers. Hence, a technology has been made to reduce its initial inoculum load by developing sporocarp-based Azolla formulation (Fig. 1). Altogether 23 strains of sporocarp-producing Azolla are identified among 102 strains of Azolla germplasm, conserved and maintained at NRRI, Cuttack round the year. Carrier-based sporocarp formulation (50 \pm 10 spores/g product) is developed to reduce its bulk inoculum. This sporocarp-based Azolla technology may considerably reduce the quantity of its primary inoculum and ease the application in lowland rice production.

Technology Description

- Fresh Azolla sporophytes (5 kg) are collected from the field during winter months (January-February).
- It is transferred into pots containing 5 kg of soil.
- Maintains 5 cm water level until sporocarp maturation.
- Then water is removed using a mosquito net as a strainer and heaped to form a sporocarp-compost.

- Compost with surface soil is collected and makes it powder form.
- It is then passed through different mesh sizes (710, 353 and 180 microns) of strainer to obtain desired sporocarp formulations.
- Prepared sporocarp formulation is kept in water for germination.
- Emerged new Azolla plant is visible after 15 days of incubation period under favourable condition (Fig. 2).

How to Use

- Suspend 5 g of sporocarp formulation in 250 mL water containing vessel.
- ★ Keep the container under ambient condition (Temp. 37 °C | 25 °C, day length 11 h 25 min. and night length 12 h 34 min.).
- After 4-5 days, masullae emerged out from fused sporocarp zygote.
- * Keep for another 3 days to complete emergence of newly Azolla plant.
- Carefully transfer the germinated plant to earthen pot containing fresh soil and 10-12 cm labelled water for free floating and growth by uptaking nutrients from soil.
- * After complete propagation, Azolla now ready for multipurpose usage.

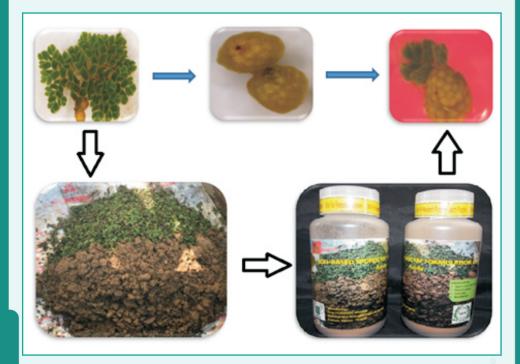


Fig.1 Preparation of soil-based Azolla sporocarp for low land rice.

Precautions

- Store between 10-30 °C in a tightly closed container.
- Use before expiry date (upto 12 months).
- On opening, product should be properly stored.
- Improper storage of the product may lead to retard the germination event.
- Get best result only during recommended conditions.
- Do not add any chemical amendment during germination process which may lead to hindrance for germination.
- Mechanical stress should be avoided.

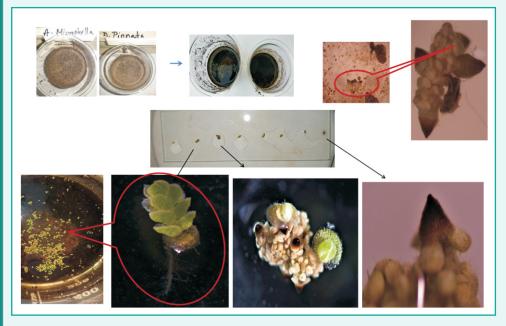


Fig. 2 Validation of NRRI Azolla-sporocarp formulation at ICAR-NRRI, Cuttack, Odisha.

Significance of Technology

- Potential nitrogen biofertilizer for lowland rice production.
- Shelf-life is 12 months under ambient storage condition.
- Reduce bulk inoculums dose (50 ±10 spores/g product).
- Grown up Azolla seed material could be used as biofertilizer and as well as for livestock feed.
- Less prone to degrade under moisture stress.
- Ease application may popularise rapidly among farming community.
- User-friendly.
- Economic.