

**Evaluation report on “Scientific experimentation of
SASYA SYAMALA Homoeo plat nutrient on grain yield
and important biometric characters of Rice crop during
2009 Kharif**

1. **Title of the Project** : Effect of homoeopathic nutrient “SASYA SYAMALA” on grain yield of Rice.
2. **Name of the investigator** : 1.Dr.D.Jena (Professor PI), Dept of soil science and agricultural chemistry.

2. Dr. G.B.Santra (Professor) Co-PI, Dept of soil science and agricultural chemistry.
3. **Objectives** : To study the effect of homoeo nutrient “SASYA SYAMALA” on grain yield and important biometric characters on Rice.
4. **Location** : Bhubaneswar
5. **Year** : Kharif 2009.
6. **Conducted by** : Orissa University of Agriculture Technology.
7. **Sponsored by** : Master Agro Products.
8. **Product tested** : Sasya Syamala.
9. **Soil Climate** : The soil is sandy-loamy soil. The clay content in the soil ranges from 40-46% with PH and EC ds/m.
The climate prevailing in the region are subtropical humid with high humidity in warm monsoon.
10. **Season** : Kharif-2009.
11. **Variety** : RICE – SWARNA , MTU1029.
12. **Duration** : 150 days.
13. **Date of sowing** : 20-07-2009.
14. **Date of transplantation** : 18—8-2009.

15. **Date of Harvest** : 16-12-09.
16. **Plot size** : Gross : 6m X 5m = 30m²
Net : 23.8m²
17. **Replications** : 5.
18. **Design** : R.B.D.
19. **Spacing** : 20 X 15 cm.
20. **Recommended fertilizers and Nutrients** : 1. Fertilizer – N- 60 kg, P₂O₅ – 40 kg, K₂O -40k
Nitrogen in 3 split doses at transplantation, 30days and tillering stage, P.I. stage.
2. Hmoeo Nutrient : Sasya Syamala @30 ml/lt
1 at transplantation.
1A at 15 Days after transplantation.
2 at 30 days after transplantation.
3 At 60 days after transplantation.

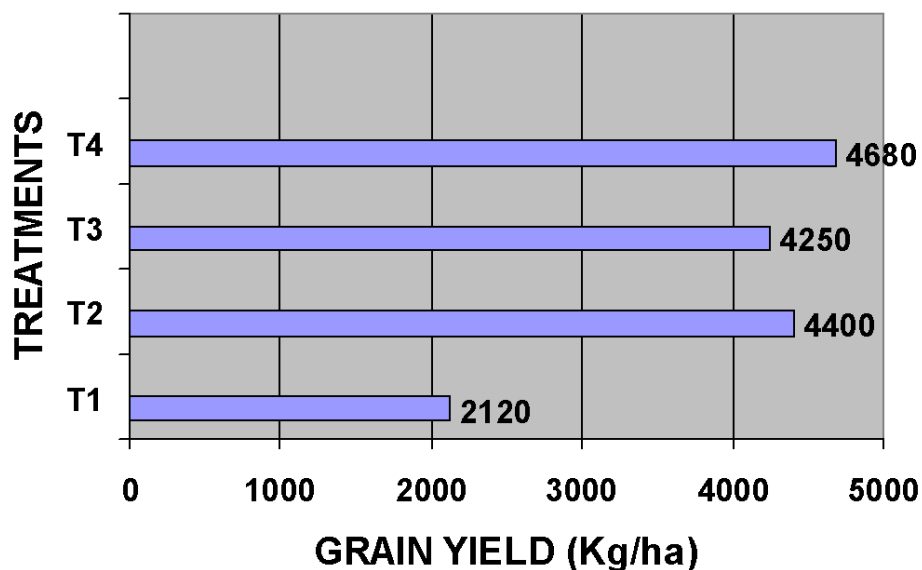
Treatments :

- T1 - No manure - Control.
- T2 - R.D.F. - Nitrogen 60kg in three split 'doses
I.e.at transplantation,mid tillering stage
and panicle initiation stages and P2O5-
60 kg, and K₂O - 40kg.
- T3 - Homoeo Nutrients - applied @30 ml/lt at 4 stages as
follows.- 1at transplantation.
1A at 15 Days after transplantation.
2 at 30 days after transplantation.
3 At 60 days after transplantation.
- T4 - 50% RDF + Homoeo nutrients – in 3stages i.e
1).at transplantation
2).30 days after transplantation.
And 3) 60 days after transplantation.

**Effect of Homoeo Nutrient SASYA SYAMALA
and R.D.F (Chemical Fertilizer) on Rice yield.**

Treatment No.	Treatment	Mean Plant Height (cm)	Mean Panicle Length (cm)	No. of Effective Tillers Per hill (no)	Bio Mass Yield (T/ha)	Grain yield (T/ha)
T1	Control	94.88	20.12	7.00	5.98	2.12
T2	R.D.F.	100.91	22.08	8.40	6.99	4.44
T3	Homoeo nutrient (4 applications)	97.44	22.88	8.16	6.47	4.25
T4	50%RDF + Homoeo nutrient (3 applications)	103.56	22.36	9.32	6.96	4.68
	CD (P=0.05)	2.3	0.37	0.54	0.39	0.20

EFFECT OF HOMOEIO NUTRIENT SASYA SYAMALA ON GRAIN YIELD



CD- 200

RESULTS

- Plant height :** The homoeo treatment (T3) increased the plant height significantly over no manure or control (T1) but is less than R.D.F (T2).
- Mean Panicle length :** The homoeo treatment (T3) increased the panicle length significantly over no manure (control) T1 as well as R.D.F T2
- No. of effective tillers/Hill :** The homoeo treatment (T3) increased the no Of effective tillers per hil significantly over no manure(control) T1 and is AT PAR with

RDF(T2)

Bio-Mass or straw yield/ha : The bio-mass production with homoeo treatment (T1) is significantly higher than control or no manure. However it is lesser than R.D.F (T2).

Grain yield : The homoeo treatment T3 had increased significantly the grain yield over control or no manure (T1) and is AT PAR with R.D.F (T2).

TREATMENT 4

The homoeo nutrient combined with 50% of R.D.F (T4) had increased significantly over control (no manure) (T1) in all the datas viz. I) Plant height, ii) Panicle length , iii) No.of effective tillers,iv) Bio-mass production (straw yield) , v) Grain yield. It (T4) also increased significantly over R.D.F (T2) the I) Plant height, ii) No.of effective tillers, iii) Grain yield. It (T4) however is AT PAR with It (T4) in case of i) Panicle length, ii) Bio-mass production (straw yield).

Conclusion : The homoeo treatment (Sasya Syamala) (T3) is effective in increasing significantly in all cases of I) Plant height, ii) Panicle length , iii) No.of effective tillers,iv) Bio-mass production (straw yield) , v) Grain yield over control (No manure) (T1). It is also effective in increasing significantly over the R.D.F (T2) and is AT PAR with R.D.F (T2) in all other cases i.e. I)plant height, ii) No.of effective tillers/hill iii) bio-mass production (straw yield) and iv) Grain yield.

It can thus be concluded that Sasya Syamala is effective.

Signature of PI

Signature of Co-PI