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Nitrogen Source Affecting the Competitiveness between Lowland Rice and Weeds under Low and High Vapour Pressure Deficit

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Abstract

Implementation of water-saving irrigation practices in lowland rice results in increased availability of nitrate (NO_3^-) in the soil and favours germination of upland weeds. Since plant species show a specific preference for either ammonium (NH_4^+) or NO₃ as nitrogen (N) source, changes in both soil NO_3^- concentration and weed flora may affect the competition between rice and weeds. In addition, vapour pressure deficit (VPD) affects leaf gas exchange and plant growth, which may alter the N uptake of plants. The study was conducted to evaluate the effects of N source on the competition between two rice varieties (NU838 and KD18) and two weed species (*Echinochloa crus-galli* and *Solanum nigrum*) at low and high VPD. Rice and weeds were grown hydroponically as monoculture or mixed culture with different N sources $(75\%/25\% \text{ or } 25\%/75\% \text{ NH}_4^+/\text{NO}_3^-)$. Independent of N source, rice and E. crus-galli took up a larger share of NH_4^+ , whereas S. nigrum took up a larger share of NO₃. A high correlation between water uptake rate and total N uptake rate was found in S. nigrum and E. crus-galli but not in rice. Moreover, in contrast to the other species, growth of S. nigrum was not reduced at high VPD, resulting in increased competitiveness and total N uptake of the weed. In competition, high NO_3^- increased the competitiveness of NU838 against E. crus-galli, but decreased the competitiveness of NU838 against S. *nigrum.* Our results suggest that increased availability of NO_3^- in aerobic rice soils may be disadvantageous for rice in competition with upland weeds, especially at high VPD, whereas, it may reduce pressure of common lowland weeds.

Keywords: Alternative wetting and drying, nitrogen source, plant competitiveness, water-saving irrigation, weeds in lowland rice

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