**“AJSI” METHOD OF FERTILIZATION FOR ORGANIC FERTILIZATION IN PADDY FIELDS.**

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TSP fertilizer is often sprayed at the time of sowing, urea use after 15 days and " bandi pohora " use after 40-45 days. These are the most commonly used fertilizers for farming. TSP and urea are used for root and vegetative growth respectively. For the panicle's development, the fertilizer "bandi pohora" is used. The fertilizers used during those various growth phases contain varying amounts of the elements nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K).

A number of problems have arisen in agriculture due to economic and fertilizer import issues. So farmers are looking for new and traditional methods of agriculture. This method has been found to be a solution to those fertilizer problems. It’s named the AJSI method. In this method, the above three elements are easily obtained from the environment. Nitrogen (N) is from wild sunflower and Glidisiriya, which are nitrogen-rich plants. Phosphorus (P) is obtained from Eppawala phosphates. Potassium (K) is obtained from potassium-rich plants (bananas). Initially, a single pit was used, however later it was changed to this condition. It has a length of 15ft and a width of 7ft. Three parts are separated inside. It has two pits of 3x3ft on either side and a pit of 8x3ft in the middle. The height ranges from 1.5/2 feet. The bigger area is for the rotting plant materials. It is close to the water cannel. Manure-laced water rushes into the paddy field from an entrance at one end.



It takes extra effort. But with that method, Rice can be grown without chemical fertilizers. It is good for health, the economy and the environment This has been used in previous seasons, with successful harvests.

Key words; Organic fertilizer, AJSI method, fertilizers, paddy field fertilizer, Glidisiria, TSP, Fertilizer, phosphates. Potassium, Urea

