

IMPROVEMENT IN RICE PRODUCTIVITY

FARMERS PERSPECTIVE



LAND PREPARATION, SOWING IN RICE CULTIVATION



THE MAIN SYSTEMS FOLLOWED ARE 'DRY', 'SEMI-DRY' & 'WET'
THE DRY & SEMI-DRY SYSTEMS OF CULTIVATION DEPENDS ON THE RAINS & DO NOT HAVE SUPPLEMENTARY IRRIGATION FACILITY

DRY & SEMI-DRY SYSTEMS

- PLOUGHING & HARROWING SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH FARM YARD MANURE (FMY) / COMPOST DISTRIBUTED UNIFORMLY 2-4 WEEKS BEFORE SOWING OR PLANTING

WET SYSTEM

- IDEAL DEPTH OF PUDDLING IS FOUND TO BE AROUND 10 CM IN CLAY SOILS AND CLAY-LOAMY SOILS
- LAND SHOULD BE LEVELLED AFTER PUDDLING TO FACILITATE A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF WATER AND FERTILISERS



MANURES & FERTILISERS IN RICE CULTIVATION

- FARM YARD MANURE / COMPOST: 10 TO 15 CARTLOADS
- NITROGEN: 100 TO 150KG / HA
- PHOSPHOROUS: 50 TO 60 KG P2O5/HA
- POTASH: 40 TO 50 KG KO/HA
- ZINC SULPHATE: 25KG / HA
- GREEN MANURING CROPS: SANAI, DHAINCHA & MOONG/URAD

SEED SELECTION IN RICE CULTIVATION



- MAJOR ROLE IN GETTING PROPER YIELD OF THE CROP
- FARMERS ARE ADVISED TO SELECT THE BEST QUALITY SEED TO RAISE THE HEALTHY SEEDINGS

FOLLOWING ARE THE STEPS. THE SELECTED SEED SHOULD:

- BELONG TO PROPER IMPROVED HIGH YIELDING VARIETY.
- BE CLEAN AND FREE FROM MIXTURES OF OTHER SEEDS
- BE FULLY MATURE, WELL DEVELOPED AND PLUMP IN SIZE
- BE FREE FROM SIGNS OF AGE OR BAD STORAGE
- HAVE A HIGH GERMINATING CAPACITY FOR GETTING HIGHER YIELDS.