GANI SERVICES & FERTILIZERS TRADING

1222 Maceda Street Corner Dapitan St.
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PROTOCOL APPLICATION FOR IRRIGATED TRANSPLANTED RICE (FARMERS' PRACTICE)					
1-CROPPING SEASON	**Agronomic Operations**	**Days after Transplanting(DAT)**	**INPUTS**	**QUANTITY**	**UNIT PACK**
1ST APPLICATION	SEEDBED PREPARATION	-30	SEED TREATMENT	1	PACK
	PLOWING/HARROWING/LEVELING				
			Gani's Fertilizer	10	15 KGS/BAG
	TRANSPLANTING	1			
	SPRAYING HERBECIDE	2 TO 3	BUTACHLOR	1	LITER
2nd APPLICATION	CULTURAL MANAGEMENT				
	TOP DRESS 1	10 TO 14	Gani's Fertilizer	10	15 KGS/BAG
			RRIF	3	50 kgs/bag
	SPRAYING HERBECIDE	15 TO 21	2-4-D	1	1000 ml/bot
3rd APPLICATION	CULTURAL MANAGEMENT				
	TOP DRESS 2	25 - 45	RRIF	3	50 kgs/bag
NOTE: POTENTIAL YIELD INCREASE OF UP TO 10% PER HECTARE USING GANI'S FERTILIZER.PLUS 50% OF RECOMMENDED RATE OF INORGANIC FERTILIZER (RRIF) .					

Footnote: For every cropping, a total of 300 Kilograms of Gani Fertilizer (ORGANIC FERTILIZER) PLUS 300 Kilograms of Recommendation Rate of Inorganic Fertilizer (RRIF) is recommended for every hectare of irrigated transplanted rice. A total of 600 kilograms of Fertilizer per hectare per cropping.

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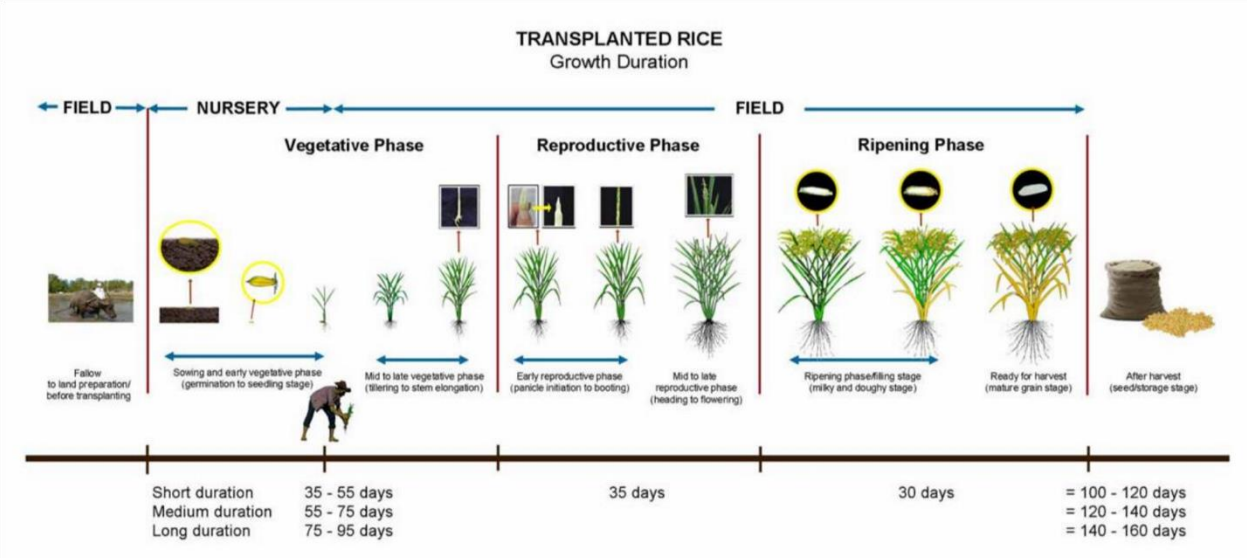
CROP CALENDAR *(Source: IRRI)*



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Organic Irrigated Rice Farming Input Protocol

Advantages : Improves soil properties, gives better yield and reduced cost

Objective: effective management and application of inputs for irrigated rice farming. This protocol aims to optimize crop yield, resource efficiency, and sustainability.

1. *Land Preparation:* a. Begin land preparation well in advance of the planting season. b. Plow the field to a depth of 15-20 cm to facilitate water penetration and root development. c. Level the field to ensure uniform water distribution during irrigation.

2. *Seed Selection and Preparation:* a. Choose high-quality, disease-resistant rice varieties suitable for the local climate. b. Use certified seeds to ensure genetic purity and optimal germination rates. c. Treat seeds with recommended fungicides or biocontrol agents to prevent seed-borne diseases.

3. *Water Management:* a. Ensure a reliable water source for irrigation throughout the crop cycle. b. Implement a proper irrigation schedule based on crop growth stages, avoiding overwatering or water stress. c. Employ water-saving techniques such as drip or furrow irrigation to optimize water use efficiency.

4. *Fertilization:* a. Conduct a soil test to determine nutrient levels and adjust fertilizer application accordingly. b. Apply a balanced fertilizer with appropriate ratios of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and potassium (K) during key growth stages. c. Consider incorporating organic fertilizers or green manure to enhance soil fertility.

5. *Pest and Disease Management:* a. Monitor the field regularly for signs of pests and diseases. b. Implement integrated pest management (IPM) practices, including biological control methods. c. Use approved pesticides judiciously, following recommended application rates and safety guidelines.

6. *Weed Control:* a. Practice pre-planting weed control to reduce weed competition. b. Consider the use of herbicides, manual weeding, or integrated weed management strategies. c. Regularly monitor and address weed growth during the crop cycle.

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7. *Crop Monitoring:* a. Regularly assess crop health, growth, and potential stress factors. b. Monitor weather conditions and adjust management practices accordingly. c. Implement timely interventions based on observed crop performance.

8. *Harvesting and Post-Harvest Practices:* a. Harvest rice at the optimal maturity stage to ensure maximum yield and quality. b. Implement proper harvesting techniques to minimize losses and maintain grain quality. c. Follow recommended post-harvest practices, including drying and storage, to prevent spoilage and maintain market value.

9. *Record Keeping:* a. Maintain detailed records of inputs applied, pest and disease occurrences, and crop performance. b. Use recorded data for future planning and decision-making.

10. *Continuous Learning:* a. Stay informed about new technologies, research findings, and best practices in irrigated rice farming. b. Participate in training programs and extension services to enhance knowledge and skills.

By following this input protocol, farmers can optimize the management of their irrigated rice fields, promoting sustainable and productive agricultural practices.

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PROTOCOL APPLICATION FOR UPLAND/DRYLAND RICE (FARMERS' PRACTICE)					
One (1) CROPPING SEASON	**Agronomic Operations**	**Days after Seeding (DAS)**	**INPUTS**	**QUANTITY**	**UNIT PACK**
1st APPLICATION	Furrow Setting	-1			
	Furrowing	0-3	Seed Treatment	1	150 /ml
	Planting		Gani's Fertilizer	10	15 KGS/BAG
2nd APPLICATION	Cultural Management				
	Side Dress 1	20 - 25	Gani's Fertilizer	10	15 KGS/BAG
			RRIF	3	50 kgs/bag
	Spraying	25 - 30	Herbicide	1	1000 ml/bot
3rd APPLICATION	Cultural Management				
	Side Dress 2	30 - 45	RRIF	3	50 kgs/bag
NOTE: POTENTIAL YIELD INCREASE OF UP TO 10% PER HECTARE USING GANI'S FERTILIZER.PLUS 50% OF RECOMMENDED RATE OF INORGANIC FERTILIZER (RRIF).					

Footnote: For every cropping, a total of 300 Kilograms of Gani Fertilizer (ORGANIC FERTILIZER) PLUS 300 Kilograms of Recommendation Rate Inorganic Fertilizer (RRIF) is recommended for every hectare of UPLAND/DRYLAND rice. A total of 600 kilograms of Fertilizer per hectare per cropping.

Signed and Sealed by:

Isagani E. Amuale
CEO/Owner
Gani Services and Fertilizer Trading
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