

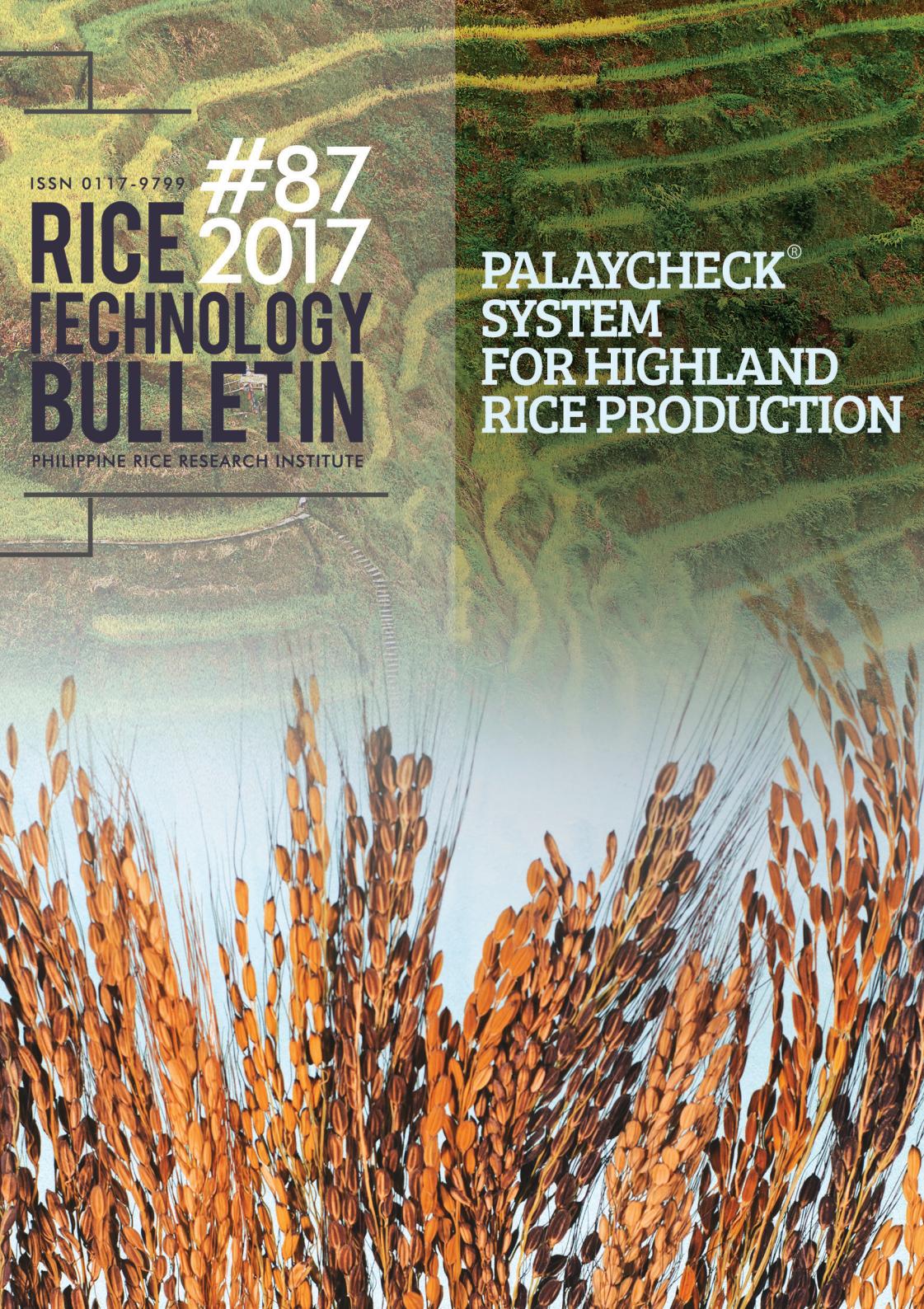
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RICE TECHNOLOGY BULLETIN

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PHILIPPINE RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

PALAYCHECK®
SYSTEM
FOR HIGHLAND
RICE PRODUCTION



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FOREWORD

Heirloom rice has been passed down through family generations, and are normally grown on small family farms in certain regions of Mindanao and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Commonly planted in highland or cool-elevated areas, heirloom rice is their staple food and has become their way of life.

These rice cultivars command higher prices in niche markets locally and internationally. However, the huge potential of heirloom rice as a lucrative livelihood was hindered by the inability of local farmers to increase their yield of 2.0 t/ha to 3.5 t/ha to ensure rice sufficiency in heirloom farming communities and to produce enough marketable surplus for added income.

Hence, the Department of Agriculture (DA) implemented the Heirloom Rice Project in partnership with PhilRice and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). The project aimed to enhance the productivity and enrich the legacy of heirloom or traditional rice by empowering communities in unfavorable rice-based ecosystems.

This bulletin documents a PalayCheck[®], a crop management system, for highland organic rice production integrating the best farming practices from the project's participating communities.

The team hopes that through this bulletin, we can enhance on-farm conservation of farmer-preferred (heirloom/traditional and climate-resilient) varieties to improve farm productivity through sustained availability of clean and high-quality seeds. We believe that adding value to every step—from varietal development to market linkages—will benefit farmers in the long term.

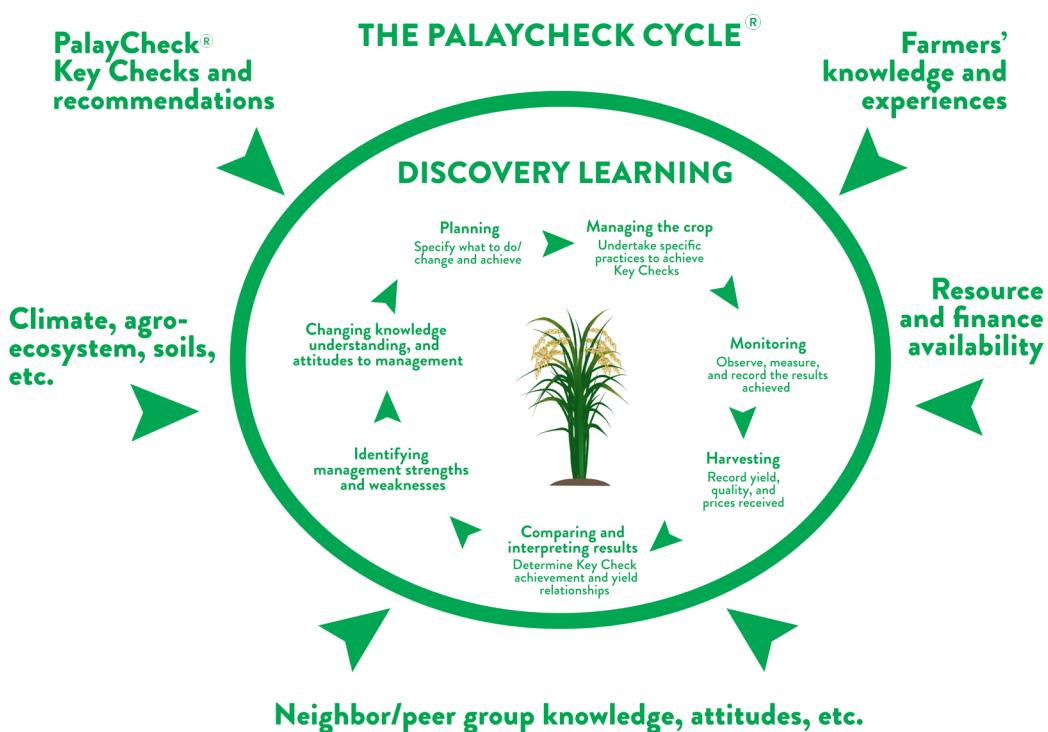


WHAT IS HEIRLOOM RICE?

It refers to a collection of traditional rice cultivars passed down through generations in highland or cool-elevated areas. Normally grown on small family farms, these rice varieties are highly in demand locally and internationally owing to their exceptional cooking quality, flavor, aroma, texture, color, and nutritional value. Heirloom rice varieties are usually resistant to biotic and abiotic stresses.

WHAT IS PALAYCHECK®?

It is an integrated crop management system for rice that provides recommendations on what to do and what to achieve based on the best management practices in a particular agro-ecological condition, in this case, the heirloom farming communities in highland areas. It seeks to adapt these recommendations at the farm-level, taking into account the interactions among management practices, and other factors affecting yield, grain quality, and the environment.





KEYCHECK 1: Used high quality seeds of heirloom rice varieties

Characteristics of high-quality seeds:

- ❖ Relatively pure
- ❖ Clean
- ❖ Full & uniform in size
- ❖ Have minimum germination rate of 85%

Advantages of using high-quality seeds

- ❖ Healthy, fast, and uniform growth resulting in efficient crop establishment and harvesting activities
- ❖ Less weeds
- ❖ Resilient to climate change
- ❖ Resistant to major pests and diseases



Recommendations

- ➊ Select and harvest panicles that are disease-free, full, mature, and of the same variety for seeds.
- ➋ Bind in smaller bundles for easier and uniform drying.
- ➌ Dry and store hermetically or in seed bank that are free from rodents, insects, and at 12% moisture content.



KEYCHECK 2: Prepared fields on time with no high and low soil spots after final leveling

Assessment

- ❖ During land leveling, the field must have shallow water at 2-5 cm.
- ❖ The field should have no visible mound of soil above the water surface after the final leveling.

Advantages of a leveled field

- ❖ Allows faster and uniform water distribution
- ❖ Reduces weed incidence
- ❖ Allows better management of golden apple snails
- ❖ Helps achieve a uniform crop maturity



Recommendations

- ❖ Repair dikes, riprap, and canals for efficient irrigation.
- ❖ Clean stonewalls and bunds to eradicate the shelter of pests.
- ❖ Incorporate weeds, rice straws, and stubbles in the field using a microtiller, animal-drawn implements, or manual trampling at least 2-4 weeks before planting for proper decomposition.
- ❖ Lower water depth at 2-5 cm. Level the field using manually-drawn wooden plank or banana trunk a day before transplanting.



KEYCHECK 3: Practiced synchronous planting after a fallow period

Assessment

- ❶ Field must be planted within 2 weeks before and after majority of neighboring terraces or cluster area has been planted.
- ❷ Allow fallow period of 4-6 weeks between harvesting and land preparation.

Advantages of synchronous planting

- ❸ Avoids the overlapping incidence of insect and disease populations. A fallow period of 4-6 weeks breaks the insect pest cycle, destroys disease hosts, and provides ample time for decomposition.



Recommendations

- ⦿ Allow a fallow period of 4-6 weeks from harvest to establishment of the next crop.
- ⦿ Strengthen the “bayanihan” system (*alluyon* for Kibungan, *ob-obbo* for Bauko, *afuyog* for Barlig and Lubuagan) to ensure sufficient manpower for easier and faster transplanting activities.



KEYCHECK 4: Ensured sufficient number of healthy seedlings

Assessment

- ❖ After replanting missing hills within 7 days after transplanting (DAT), assess the hill density and health status of seedlings at 10 DAT. Randomly select 3 sampling locations at least 1m from the levee and in a diagonal line across the field. Count the hills from each location using a 1m x 1m quadrat. Add the counts and divide it by 3 to get the average. There should be at least 25 hills/m².
- ❖ In every parcel, randomly select 10 hills. Each hill should have at least 1 healthy seedling. A healthy seedling is green with good growth and free from pest and diseases.

Advantages of healthy seedlings

- ❖ Compete better against weeds
- ❖ Have better root growth necessary for improved nutrient intake

Recommendations

Seed soaking and incubation

- ❶ Soak panicle bundles or grains in clean water for 24-36 hours.
- ❷ Incubate by covering with sack in shaded area for another 24-36 hours. Keep it moist and aerated.

Seedbed preparation

- ❶ Prepare raised seedbed 2-4 weeks before sowing.
- ❷ Puddle the soil and incorporate weeds, rice straws, and stubbles.
- ❸ For dry season cropping (January to June), use the wet bed method in raising seedlings and construct canalets as drainage for excess water.
- ❹ For wet season cropping (July to December), rotavate the soil well and use the dry bed method in raising seedlings.

Sowing

- ❶ Wet bed: lay 2,200 pre-germinated panicles uniformly at 3-5 in interval or broadcast 6kg pre-germinated for 1000 m² production area.
- ❷ Dry bed: broadcast 6 kg pre-germinated seeds evenly in 60 m² raised seedbed. Cover seeds with either fine soil, rice straw, or ash.

Transplanting

- ❶ Transplant 35-45 days old seedlings.
- ❷ Use 2-3 seedlings per hill at 20x20 cm spacing.
- ❸ Replant missing hills 7 days after transplanting.



KEYCHECK 5: Ensured sufficient plant nutrients at tillering to early panicle initiation and flowering

Assessment

- ➊ At ripening phase, assess the panicle density. Randomly select 3 sampling locations at least 1 m from the levee and in a diagonal line across the field. Count the panicles from each location using a 1 m x 1 m quadrat. Add the counts and divide it by 3 to get the average. There should be at least 100 panicles/m² panicles/m² to get a yield of at least 3 t/ha.

Recommendations

- ➋ Conduct soil analysis to determine nutrient deficiencies.
- ➋ Incorporate well the soil weeds, rice straw, stubbles, sunflower leaves, and other organic materials.
- ➋ Continue study on organic foliar fertilizers.



KEYCHECK 6: No excessive water or drought stress that could affect the growth and yield of the rice crop

Assessment

- ⌚ No symptoms of plant stress due to excessive water and drought.

Recommendations

- ⌚ Construct drainage canals surrounding the terrace to drain excessive water.
- ⌚ Maintain shallow water depth at 2-3 cm during vegetative stage and 3-5 cm during reproductive to flowering stages to prevent terrace erosion.



KEYCHECK 7: No significant yield loss due to pests

Assessment

- ⌚ No significant yield loss due to insect pests, diseases, weeds, rats, snails, and birds. Significant pest damage occurs when one or more pests cause damage.

Recommendations

- ⌚ Regular monitoring, field sanitation, and correct diagnosis help prevent the spread of diseases.
- ⌚ Knowledge on the interactions of the rice crop with the biotic factors, agro-ecosystem, and the crop management system help in understanding how to minimize pest damage.



KEYCHECK 8: Cut and threshed the crop at the right time

Assessment and Recommendations

- ❖ Harvest the crop when 85-90% of the grains in the panicle are fully ripened.
- ❖ Do panicle harvesting using “rakem” to select panicles of the same variety and leave immature panicles to further ripen in the field.
- ❖ Bind and dry the panicles not later than 1 day after reaping.
- ❖ Dry harvested panicles in bundles or threshed grains at 14% MC for milling and 12% MC for seed purposes.
- ❖ Store in seed storage or attic that is free from rodents, birds, insects, and moisture.

LIST OF POPULAR HEIRLOOM RICE VARIETIES (2014-2016)

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Palina, Kibungan, Benguet					
Lablabi	162	128	5	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.75
Lasbakan	158	114	6	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.9
Bongkitan	168	110	4	Aromatic, white, glutinous	2.98
Balatinaw	166	119	5	Short awned, aromatic, black/purple, glutinous	3.05
Gayyad	174	115	4	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	2.85
Lamadya	172	114	4	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	3.13
Kalinga	150	113	6	Red rice	3.34
Diket (Hungduan)	145	104	5	Aromatic, red, glutinous	2.59
Poblacion, Kibungan, Benguet					
Bongkitan	164	132	5	Aromatic, white, glutinous	2.96
Balatinaw	160	124.5	6	Short awned, aromatic, black/purple, glutinous	3.12
Lasbaken 1	152	127	5	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.97
Lasbaken 2	152	130	5	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.89
Lablabi	159	131	5	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.77

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Poblacion, Kibungan, Benguet					
Lamadya	161	118	6	Short awned, aromatic, white, soft when cooked	3.15
Gal-ong	150	132	4	Aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.38
Talokitok	164	130	5	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	2.99
Kalipago	146	116	4	Long awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	2.49
Malonos	154	110.5	5	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	2.93
Kamporo	160	115.6	5	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	2.83
JMN	136	131	6	Medium awned, red	2.88
Poblacion, Barlig, Mountain Province					
Chor-chor-os	154	146	5	Aromatic, red, soft when cooked	3.19
Ingudpor	148	126	4	Short awned, aromatic, black, glutinous	2.51
Kuyogyo	156	119	5	Short awned, aromatic, red, soft when cooked	3.32
Kuli-i	154	134	5	Short awned, aromatic, red, glutinous	2.85
Fiagsang	147	123	6	Aromatic, white, soft when cooked	2.9

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Poblacion, Barlig, Mountain Province					
Pastilyas	156	124	5	White, soft when cooked	2.94
Bauko, Mountain Province					
Gilgilang	144	118	5	Red	3.28
Lad-okan	145	114	6	White, soft when cooked	2.81
Balatinao	157	121	5	Short awned, aromatic, black/purple, glutinous	3.05
Kalaw	152	122	5	White	2.94
Lopog	159	123	4	Long awned, reddish purple	2.67
Makalaniag	162	126.5	4	Long awned, white	2.7
Tangkaw	148	123.5	4	Medium awned, white	2.88
Wadingan	154	126	4	Long awned, white	2.84
Kadaclan, Barlig, Mt. Province					
Ramenad	189	125.9	9	White, non-glutinous, soft when cooked	2.96
Fiangruwan	189	115.6	4	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, hard when cooked	2.92
Ominio	180	124.2	8	Violet, glutinous	2.96

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Kadaclan, Barlig, Mt. Province					
Ramenad	189	125.9	9	White, non-glutinous, soft when cooked	2.96
Fiangruwan	189	115.6	4	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, hard when cooked	2.92
Ominio	180	124.2	8	Violet, glutinous	2.96
Kadaclan, Barlig, Mt. Province					
Akangan White	189	140	6	White, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.01
Akangan Red	189	139	6	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.32
Pinawid	180	115	6	White, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.08
Finggawan	180	104.2	10	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, hard when cooked	2.24
Sayong	189	130.4	5	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, hard when cooked	3.09
Yomarin	180	131.4	10	White, glutinous	2.26
Lamadya Red	180	96.4	5	Red, non-glutinous, aromatic	2.73

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Lubuagan, Kalinga					
Unoy Lapoy	160	34.5	3	White aromatic	1.7
Ulikan Red	172	24.67	7	Red	3.15
Chumalingan Red	160	25.8	4	Red, aromatic	2.67
Allugit	172	28	8	Violet, glutinous, aromatic	3.08
Walay	172	29	3	White, glutinous, aromatic	2.8
Tilopong	160	35.5	5	Red, glutinous, aromatic	2.69
Unoy Suggo	160	34.67	4	Red, aromatic	2.08
Balatoc, Pasil, Kalinga					
Camuros	160	125	3	White, aromatic	2.86
Walay	160	107.3	3	White, glutinous, aromatic	2.98
Mada-an	160	105.3	3	Red, glutinous, with awn	2.59
Ulikan	172	121	5	Red	3.07

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Balatoc, Pasil, Kalinga					
Inib-Ay	160	110.7	4	White	1.92
Unoy Chong-Ak	155	121.7	3	Red, aromatic	2.15
Yonga	155	103.6	3	White, glutinous	2.04
Unoy Ifuwani	160	133	4	Red, aromatic, with awn	2.61
Dangtalan, Pasil, Kalinga					
Allig	155	98	5	White, glutinous, aromatic	2.51
Yonga	155	103.6	3	White, glutinous	2.15
Ulikan	165	94.3	3	Red	2.81
Lapoy (Unoy)	155	105.33	4	White, aromatic, purple seed coat, glutinous	2.9
Unoy Chong-Ak	155	103	4	Red, aromatic	2.62
Oltan White	165	105.6	6	White	3.04
Waray	160	106.6	4	White, aromatic	3.1

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Hapao, Hungduan, Ifugao					
Minaangan Layyag	193	129.6	4	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.90
Minaangan Ahukbaba 1st	200	95.80	3	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.67
Minaangan Ahukbaba 2nd	200	100.80	3	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.0
Minaangan Ahukbaba 3rd	200	121.80	7	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.17
Minaangan with long awn	200	119.20	6	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.70
Ulikan Red (Kalinga)	185	115.20	6	Red, non-glutinous, soft when cooked	3.28
Minaanagn In-upong with long awn	200	126.8	4	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3
Tinawon with long awn	185	129	2	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	0.83
White without awn	200	99.40	4	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.65
Layyag White without awn	193	131.2	4	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	3.17

Variety	Maturity	Average plant height (cm)	Average number of productive tillers	Grain characteristics	Actual yield (t/ha)
Amganad, Banaue, Ifugao					
Innawi awn	188	171.5	4	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, soft when cooked	3.3
Balikwadang	188	150. 4	7	Red, glutinous, soft when cooked	1.5
In-ngudpur	197	147.8	6	Red, glutinous, soft when cooked	1.3
Color	210	124.2	10	Black, glutinous, soft when cooked	2.5
Vallahang	197	163.8	7	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, soft when cooked	2.5
Innawi long awn	188	171.2	7	White, non-glutinous, soft when cooked	3.5
Unoy Chong-Ak	155	121.7	3	Red, aromatic	2.15
Bukig	210	150	7	White, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	1.3
Kamanga	188	177	4	Red, non-glutinous, aromatic, soft when cooked	1.2
Imbuuan	188	174.35	7	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, soft when cooked	2
Donaal	188	161.13	5	White, non-glutinous, aromatic, soft when cooked	3.9
Minaangan	210	139.2	6	Red, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	2.1
Pinidwa White	197	150	11	White, non-glutinous, hard when cooked	2.42

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We are a chartered government corporate entity under the Department of Agriculture. We were created through Executive Order 1061 on 5 November 1985 (as amended) to help develop high-yielding, cost-reducing, and environment-friendly technologies so farmers can produce enough rice for all Filipinos. We accomplish this mission through research and development work in our central and seven branch stations, coordinating with a network that comprises 58 agencies and 70 seed centers strategically located nationwide. To help farmers achieve holistic development, we will pursue the following goals in 2010-2020: attaining and sustaining rice self-sufficiency; reducing poverty and malnutrition; and achieving competitiveness through agricultural science and technology. We have the following certifications: ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Management), ISO 14001:2004 (Environmental Management), and OHSAS 18001:2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series).

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