**Cereals: Rice**

**Scientific name: Oryza sativa l**

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| **1.Field preparation** |
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| * On receipt of showers during the months of May - July repeated ploughing should be carried out so as to conserve the moisture, destroy the weeds and break the clods. * After inundation puddling is to be done as per transplanting. More care should be taken to level the field to zero level. * Stagnation of water in patches during germination and early establishment of the crop leads to uneven crop stand. * Land leveling has say over efficient weed and water management practices. * Provision of shallow trenches (15cm width) at an interval of 3m all along the field will facilitate the draining of excess water at the early growth stage.   agri_soil_intro - Copy_clip_image002.jpg |

**Varieties**

All the varieties recommended for transplanting can do well under direct wet seeded conditions also. However, the following varieties are more suited.

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| **Varieties** | | **Duration (days)** | **Time of sowing** |
| Ponmani | | 160 to 165 | 1st to 30th August for *Samba* |
| CO 43, IR20, ADT 38 ADT 39, Ponni, Improved White Ponni | | 125 to135 | 1st to 30th September for *Thaladi* |
| ADT 36, ADT 37 | | 105 to 110 | 1st to 10th June for *Kuruvai* 1st to 10th October for late *Thaladi* |
| |  | | --- | | **2.Manures and fertilizer application** | |  |  |  | | --- | | * For direct wet seeded lowland rice, the recommendation is same at that of transplanted rice. * Apply N and K as 25% each at 21 DAS, at active tillering, PI and heading stages. * If  N applied through LCC, use the critical value 3 for broadcasted and 4 for line sown drill seeded rice. * Entire P as basal applied in the last plough or at the time of incorporation of green manure/ compost. * Biofertilizers as recommended to transplanted rice may be followed wherever feasible and moisture available. * Micro nutrient, foliar application and biofertlizers as recommended to transplanted rice. |   **3.Sowing**  **agri_soil_intro - Copy_clip_image006.jpg** | | | |
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| * Follow a seed rate of 60 kg / ha . * Pre-germinate the seeds as for wet nursery * Seed treatments as adopted for transplanted rice * Sow the seeds by drum seeder or broadcast uniformly with thin film of water. * Dual cropping of rice-green manure is economic for nutrient budget and efficient for grain production. For this method use ‘TNAU Rice-Green manure seeder’.   **4.Water management:** |

* During first one week just wet the soil by thin film of water.
* Depth of irrigation may be increased to 2.5cm progressively along the crop age.
* Afterwards follow the schedule as given to transplanted rice.

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| **5.Weed management** |
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| * In wet seeded rice, pre-emergence application of pretilachlor 0.75 kg/ha on 8 DAS or pretilachlor + safener (Sofit) at 0.45kg/ha on 3-4 DAS followed by one hand weeding on 40 DAS in direct drum seeded rice. * In wet seeded rice, sowing with drum seeder and cono weeding (manual / power weeder) is done at 10, 20 and 30 DAS. * In transplanted rice, hand weeding twice on 15 - 20 DAT and 45 DAT will control the weeds effectively (or) Pendimethalin 3.0 lit/ha at 8 DAT with optimum moisture condition and one hand weeding on 45 DAT. * PE pretilachlor + safner 0.45 kg/ha-1 on 3 DAS + roto cylindrical weeder weeding on 45 DAS . |