Agronomy of Rice

Rice is a widely consumed due to population increase, urbanization and change in consumer preferences. However many farmers have less knowledge of rice production process.

There are several benefits rice roguing to mention, it ensures genetic purity, high productivity, good quality of seeds and grains, requisite adjustment of the mill during milling, minimizes percentage of broken grains.

Rice agronomy

Select site with loamy silty or clay soil with water source for low land rice and well drained sandy loam soils and shallow water table for upland.

Ploughing harrow land to ensure effective fertiliser use, increase soil porosity and for proper seed emergence and weed control.

Select quality certified seeds with desirable traits such as high yielding potential, resistance to pests and diseases.

Conduct germination tests and plant depending on germinated seeds if more than 80% germinate plant 3 – 4 seeds, 60 – 80% plant 5- 6 seeds and if less than 60% do not plant.

Clean the seeds using salt water and egg technique to get rid of chaff.

Plant rice in wet or dry nurseries and transplant 21 days at correct spacing and rogue the field.

2 weeks before planting spread 140 – 160 bags of cow dung or 80 bags poultry per hectare each 50kg and puddle it in soil to increase soil fertility.

Weed after at 3 and 6 weeks to reduce nutrient competition.

Control rice pests and diseases by growing resistant varieties and maintaining field sanitation

Lastly inspect, harvest when 80% of panicles are brown, pile, thresh rice.