

Rainfed Rice Guide (English)

. Site selection

Rainfed rice can be produced in any system. agro-ecological system on permeable soils.

2. Choice of variety

Choosing the appropriate variety for your cultivation site. Use certified seeds of good quality that is to say pure, healthy and having a good germination rate (more than 80%).

3. Ground preparation and staking

- Clear, stump and clear weeds;

Plow the soil (15 to 20 cm deep) and flatten the ground from the first rains;

Divide the field into blocks. The recommended blocks ordered have an area of 500 m², i.e. (20m x 25m);

- A spacing of 1m must be left between the blocks to facilitate movement in the field;

Stake out using spaced stakes

30 cm for semi-in-line and 20 x 20 cm for seeding in pockets.

4. Sowing

- The sowing date must be chosen so that flowering falls during the period of regular rains and that the harvest is done in season its dry.

Sow the seeds in pockets, in a continuous row or On the fly. Semi-flying is not recommended A break in bird and rodent attacks after sowing.

Online sowing: Seed quantity 40 to 50 Kg/ha, i.e. 1.5g to 1.8g for a line of 1m along and close slightly. Spacing between lines 30cm.

sowing in pockets: Quantity of seeds 40 to 50 Kg/ha. Put 4 to 6 grains of seeds in each hole (pocket) spaced 20cm x 20cm and close them slightly.

5. Culture maintenance

5.1. Fertilization

As a basic fertilizer, you can apply the 20-10-10 or 15-15-15 at a dose of 300 kg/ha at seedlings;

After the first weeding (approximately 1 month

after sowing), spread urea at a dose of 50 kg/ha;
At the rise, carry out the second weeding
bage (about 2 months after sowing) and spread
urea at a dose of 50 kg/ha.

5.2. Weeding and weeding

In rice growing, there are two types of weeding:
commonly practiced bagages:

- Manual weeding done by hand;
- Chemical weeding through the use of grass
cides (preferably selective herbicides). The her-
Bicide to use depends on the period. In fact, we have
pre-sowing, pre-emergence and pre-emergence herbicides
post emergence.

Two weedings are necessary and essential
thinkable, namely: weeding at the start of cultivation
age and at the start of flowering.

5.3. Bird hunting

Birds are hunted by earing
until harvest. The control techniques used
are: the noises, the use of slingshots,
nets, scarecrows, etc.

6. Harvest and post-harvest

The right time to harvest has been reached
when 80% of the panicles (2/3 of the main axis)
pal) take on the color of straw (yellow) and
80% of the grains are hard. The delay in the harvest
can lead to yield losses due to
pests and lodging.

Harvest using a sickle, a cou-
bucket or other suitable materials (30--35
days after flowering).

Avoid mixing varieties during

6.1. Threshing, Winnowing and Drying

Avoid mixing twisted varieties.
floor, choose a distinct (separated) area by
variety or simply beat the rice in
bags.

Winnow the varieties separately by taking
be careful to do this on tarpaulins to avoid
impurities.

Dry the seeds enough to lower the
humidity level at a suitable level.

Threshing rice

6.2. Storage (Preservation)

Clean the storage magazine and spray clean the interior with insecticides and fungicides or any other suitable product. To leave dry before adding the paddy.

Put the dried paddy in gunny bags (preferably new) to allow good ventilation of the stored product. Drop them bags 1m from the wall, on a high place off the ground. Avoid storing paddy for a long time in conditions that are too dry and hot before machining.

6.3 Machining

Machining performance and quality milled rice are better for higher humidity grains from 12 to 14%, in order to reduce the rate of grain breaking. The machining rate is 60 to 65% (100kg of paddy yields 60 to 65 kg of white rice)

6.4. Packaging and marketing

Pack your product well for a beautiful presentation before putting it on the market.