

US 362

- » Matures in 130-135 days
- » Long and dense panicle - more grains
- » Good standability



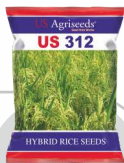
US 382

- » Matures in 125-130 days
- » No. of tillers and panicles /plant are more
- » Good standability



US 312

- » Matures in 120-125 days
- » Drought tolerance
- » Good cooking quality
- » Good Standability
- » Tolerant to neck blast



US 312 Gold

- » Matures in 120-125 days
- » Healthy Nursery & Robust Plants
- » Excellent cooking quality and good taste
- » Tolerant to neck blast



US 324

- » Matures in 125-128 days
- » Excellent standability
- » Good tolerance to BLB



US 321

- » Matures in 115-120 days
- » Excellent standability
- » Tolerant to neck blast



US 318

- » Matures in 115-117 days
- » Bold grain
- » Excellent Standability
- » Tolerant to neck blast



US 305

- » Matures in 130-135 days
- » Good standability
- » More, no. of tillers and panicle per hills



Hybrid Rice Package of Practices

Nursery Management

- » Prepare levelled seedbeds of 2.5 m width and 10 m length or as per requirement, raise the bed to 5-10 cm height to provide adequate drainage.
- » Apply 3 quintal FYM, 5 kg Urea, 3.75 kg DAP and 1.25 kg MOP for an area of 250 m² for one acre as a basal dose and apply 3.75 kg of Urea per sqm area after 15 days.
- » Soak 6 kg seeds for 8-10 hrs and incubate the seeds under shade in gunny bags for 18-24 hrs to ensure better germination.
- » Sow the germinated seeds sparsely and uniformly @20-25 g of seed per sqm.
- » Take need base plant protection and weed control measures to raise healthy nursery.

Main Field Preparation

- » Prepare main field thoroughly by 2-3 ploughing & harrowing followed by puddling and apply the recommended dose of FYM two weeks before transplanting.
- » Apply 50% of Nitrogen and Potash and complete dose of phosphorus a day before transplanting followed by thorough levelling.
- » Transplant 21-25 days old seedlings by placing 1 seedling per hill at depth of 2-3cm and spacing should be kept at 20cm row-to-row and 15cm plant-to-plant.

Nutrient Management

- » Fertilizer application should be based on soil test report and recommendations of local State Agricultural Universities. General recommended dose of fertilizers is as per the table given below.

Fertilizer	Recommended Dose
FYM	3-4 tons/acre
Urea	90kg/acre
DAP	50kg/acre
MOP	40kg/acre

- » Urea should be applied in three split doses- 50% as a basal dose, 25% at tillering stage and rest 25% at booting stage.
- » Potassium- 50% as basal application and rest 50% at pre-booting stage. Zinc and Iron should also be applied as per requirement for better yield.

Water Management

Critical stages of water requirement in rice are seedling, tillering, panicle initiation and heading. Maintain 2-3 cm level of water in the main field for initial 30 days. Increase the water level thereafter to 4-5 cm till it reaches maximum tillering stage. Maintain the water level to 4-5 cm till grain maturity. Drain out water completely 10 days before harvest.

Weed Management

For better weed management, Apply the following herbicides:

- *Pretilachlor 50 EC* @ 500 ml/acre within the 24 hours after transplanting.
- *Bispyribac Sodium* @ 120ml/acre at 2-4 leaf stage of weeds
- In case of poor water management and high weed pressure of mixed weed, apply *Pyrazosulphuron + Bispyribac Sodium* (80gm + 100ml/ acre) at 4-6 leaf stage

Major Pest and Diseases

Pest	Management
Stem Borer	Spray <i>Fipronil 80% WG</i> @ 20-25 gm/ acre or <i>Flubendiamide 480 SC</i> @ 20 ml/ acre
Brown Plant Hopper	Spray <i>Buprofezin 25% W/W SC</i> @ 320 ml / acre or <i>Pymetrozin</i> @ 120 gm/ acre
Disease	Management
Bacterial Leaf Blight	Spray <i>Streptomycin 8g + Copper oxychloride</i> @ 400g/acre and repeat after 10 days. Avoid excess of nitrogen.
Blast	<i>Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% w/w WG</i> (75 WG) 80gm/acre
Sheath Blight	Spray of <i>Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole</i> @ 330 ml per acre or <i>Pencycuron 250 SC</i> @ 240-300 ml per acre
False Smut	Prophylactic Spray of <i>Propiconazole</i> @ 200-250 ml per acre at the time of Booting and pre flowering stage. Avoid high doses of N-fertilizers

Harvesting

Harvesting should be done when 80-85% of grains turn golden yellow to avoid grain shattering.