Proper agronomic management is essential to exploit the full potential of hybrids. Hybrids should not be exposed to extremely low or high temperatures especially at the panicle initiation and flowering stages. The package of practices for cultivation of US-305 is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Sowing and transplanting time may slightly vary depending on locations and season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>November 3rd – 4th Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharif</td>
<td>December 3rd – 4th Week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Sowing and transplanting time may slightly vary depending on locations and season.

1. Hybrid Rice Seed: 2 Kg/Acre
2. Farmyard manure or Green Manure: 6-tons
3. Chemical fertilizers:
   - Urea: 0.9 Kg/Acre
   - D.A.P.: 0 Kg/Acre
   - M.O.P.: 0 Kg/Acre
4. Pesticides:
   - Carbofuran @ 0.4 g/m² or Buprofuzin @ 0.2 g/lit.
   - Fenobucarb @ 2.0 ml or Imidacloprid @ 0.25 ml

Extensive research work on rice hybrid by SeedWork has resulted in the release of US 305. This hybrid is notified and have been released for cultivation in irrigated tracts of many states. Maturing in 130-135 days and average plant height 110 cm, with resistance to BLB and blast. The hybrid produces large panicles with fine (medium slender) grains and has high yielding potential. The potential yield of this hybrid is about 2.8-3 tons/Acre when grown under normal conditions.

### Nitrogen Management

Apply 30% of the recommended dose of Urea at 0-3 days after transplanting. Ensure a uniform level of 2-3 cm of water in the field for 3-4 days. Need based hand weeding has been recommended to ensure healthy crop.

### Disease and Insect Pest Management

**Blast**:
Apply Zinb 68% +Hexaconazole 4% WP (3-4 g/liter) or carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1 % (1 g/l) and use 180-200 litres of spray fluid. Delay topdressing of N fertilizers when infection is seen.

**Sheath blight**:
Foliar application of carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1% (1 g/l) is recommended to check the disease.

**False smut and grain discoloration**:
Apply Clostrhalonil 75% WP @ 1.6-2.0 gm/ltr water, 2-3 times in 7 days interval. Reduce nitrogen application.

**Bacterial leaf blight**:
In leaf blight prone areas, reduce nitrogen application. Apply nitrogen fertilizer in two or more split doses at maximum tillering and panicle initiation stages. Spray Streptocycline 9:15P 120g + Copper oxychloride 500g/acre at early root stage. If necessary, repeat 15 days later.

**Stem borer**:
Nursery (Moderate to severe - 2 to 3 moths/m²): Apply carbofuran or phorate granules @ 1-1.25 kg a.i./ha or spray monocrotophos, quinapalus, endosulfan or chlorpyrifos @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha.

**Planting**:
Pre-tillering Cartap Hydroloride 4%G, 8-10kg/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR (Ferterra) 4kg/acre.

### Harvesting, Threshing and Yield

Drain out water from the field when grains in the lowest portion of the panicle are in the dough stage (about 20 days from 50% flowering). Allow the grains to harden. Harvest 30-35 days after flowering when 80-85% of the grains turn golden yellow and stalks remain green to avoid grain shedding. Threshold as early as possible preferably a day after harvest. Dry gradually under shade and not direct drying under the sun until the moisture content is brought down to 12-14 per cent, which ensures better milling quality and storage.

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*The results of above mentioned agronomy practices may vary depending upon the climatic conditions, soil type and other uncontrollable factors.*