



SRI advantages

- Lower seed rate (3-5 kg / acre)
- More tillers
- Filled grains
- Heavier grains
- **Higher yield up to 50% more**

Seed production advantages

- Uniform plants
- Free of diseases
- Better crop stand
- No mixture
- **Higher yield up to 30 % more**

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System of Rice Intensification & Seed Production

Technical sheet
Northern Chin State- Myanmar



Improving rice yield, maximising resources, lower input,
higher return for terrace paddy growers
Seed self-sufficiency, seed quality



1- Seed selection

Remove off-types, weeds, broken grains and diseased seeds.
Ensures better seed quality for sowing – **3-5 kg per acre only**.

a-Visual selection: Split the seeds in 3 parts, inspect and remove bad grains



Split in 3 parts
grain



Remove weeds, off types grains



Unfilled

b-Flotation method with salt and an egg



Use 1 volume of salt for 4 volumes of water- Add salt until a raw egg can float.
Remove all seeds which stay at the surface as they are of poor quality.



Can be done in the field. Dig a pit and use a plastic sheet.
Wash the good seeds to remove salt.

8- Water management (if possible)



Alternate **wet and dry** until boot leaf stage (panicle initiation stage); wait for appearance of soil cracking then irrigate up to 2.5 cm depth (if possible).

9- Grain harvest



SRI produces more tillers, better grain, filled grain, heavier weight and higher yield.
Farmers report from **30 to 50% more yield**.

10- Seed harvest



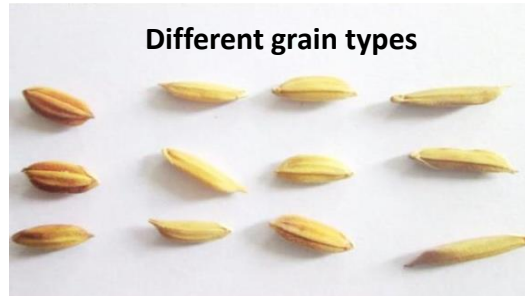
For seed production, wait **3 to 5 days longer** than for grain, until full maturity.
Harvest, trash and store **separately** the seed plot.
Improved seed production increases yield by **15 to 30%** compare to traditional method.

7- Seed production

Same technic as SRI, just perform roguing, removing rice off-types plants.



Remove off- types, other variety at 3 stages, tillering, flowering and maturity stage.
Or remove off-type regularly during field visit.



Remove too tall or too short plants and according to grain characteristics.
Remove diseased plant and different varieties growing from last year.

Only a **small terrace of 50 sqm**- 10 m by 5 m dedicated to seed production is sufficient to produce seeds for at least 1 acre when using SRI method.



2- Raised bed nursery



Needs about 3 beds of 20 m long by 1 m width for raising seedlings for 1 acre.
Sow about **1 kg of seeds (4 to 5 tins)** for 1 seed bed of 20 m long.
Prepare **15 cm high raised bed** and add compost.



Sow at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spacing between seeds.



Use about **15 days old seedlings** for transplanting (or up to 20 days).

3- Uprooting seedlings

About **15 days old**- 2 leaves stage or up to 20 days.



Place finger or stick under the root surface and **lift up seedlings**- Don't pull.
15 days old seedlings- 15-20 cm height- (or up to 20 days).
Transplant as soon as possible within the hour.

4- Land preparation



About **2-3 ploughing** at 10-15 days interval, **1 puddling** and **1 land levelling**.
Ploughing breaks down soil lumps, and weed sprouts are destroyed by ploughing
Puddling prepares soil as a soft dough for easy transplanting
Levelling is very important, it helps for water management and uniform plant growth



5- Transplanting



Transplant **single seedling per hill** (or 2 maximum).
20 to 25 cm spacing, depending on soil fertility condition.
Use line, marker and **row method**.
Ideally skip one row every 6 rows (if possible).



6- Early weeding



Start weeding **after 10 days** and **every 15- 20 days**.
Easy to pull weeds and less competition with rice plant.
Favours nutrient available for rice growth.