

PADDY

With more than 1.3 billion people to feed, Rice continues to be of prime importance to sustain food security in the country. India's rice productivity needs to improve to achieve future production by the adoption of high-yielding technologies, practicing effective cropping patterns & rationalizing the use of fertilizers, especially Nitrogen. There are various scientific data to show that the application of Nitrogen, phosphorus & potassium fertilizers can produce higher yields in comparison to either applying only nitrogen or Nitrogen & phosphorus. Given the fact that India's soil generally suffers from multi-nutrient deficiency, it is vital to apply the right set of fertilizers to maximize yield.

CLIMATE & SOIL REQUIREMENTS: Rice is a tropical plant that flourishes comfortably in hot and humid climate. Considering this, it is best suited to regions that have high humidity, prolonged sunshine and an assured supply of water. Rice is also grown through irrigation in areas that receive comparatively less rainfall. It grows on a variety of soils like silts, loams and gravels and can tolerate alkaline as well as acidic soils. However, clayey loam is the best suited to raise the crop as it can be easily converted into mud in which rice seedlings can be transplanted.

CROP SEASON:






Region / State	Autumn		Winter		Summer	
	Sowing	Harvesting	Sowing	Harvesting	Sowing	Harvesting
Punjab	May-Aug	Sep-Nov	–	–	–	–
Gujrat	–	–	Jun-Aug	Oct-Dec	–	–
Maharashtra	–	–	Jun-Jul	Oct-Dec	–	–
Rajasthan	–	–	Jul-Aug	Oct-Dec	–	–
Bihar	May-Jul	Sep-Oct	Jul-Sep	Nov-Dec	Jan-Feb	May-Jun
Madhya Pradesh	Jun-Aug	Mid Sep-Mid Dec	–	–	–	–
Orissa	May-Jun	Sep-Oct	Jun-Aug	Dec-Jan	Dec-Jan	May-Jun
West Bengal	Mar-Jun (Broadcasting) May-Jun (Transplanting)	Jul-Nov	Apr-Jun (Broadcasting) Jul-Aug (Transplanting)	Nov-Dec	Oct-Feb	Apr-May
Andhra Pradesh	Mar-Apr	Jul-Aug	May-Jun	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Apr-May
Karnataka	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jun-Oct	Nov-Mar	Dec-Feb	Apr-Jul



Field preparation and spacing: The field is prepared by plowing followed by harrowing. The rice field is filled with water and is puddled twice by paddy puddler or once by rotavator. Paddy seedlings should be planted in line to maintain plant population and easy management. Straight rows make convenient practices such as hand or rotary weeding and the application of fertilizers. The spacing between the rows varies from 15 to 30 cm as per the variety and the age of the seedling. In general, row spacing of 15 to 20 cm is adopted. Ropes are stretched along the field and planting is carried out keeping the rope as a baseline.

WATER MANAGEMENT: Refer the document Water Management on Paddy, 2.0

NUTRIENT DEFICIENCY

Nutrients	Deficiency Symptoms	Affected Area	Nutrition Required
Zinc	Khaira disease- Presence of dusty brown patches on leaves which ultimately undergo necrosis (brown).	Decreases tillering and increase spikelet sterility, Stunted growth of plants.	 <p>Foliar application of Mosaic Magna Liquid Zinc at 1-1.25mL/L (250mL/acre) twice at fortnight interval</p>
Phosphorus	Older leaves turn brownish red and purple colour.	Plants stunted with reduced tillering.	 <p>Apply recommended dose of DAP at the time of transplanting.</p>
Potassium	Brown leaf margins and brown necrotic spots on the tips of older leaves	Rusty brown spots on the panicles and poor grain formation	 <p>Apply recommended dose of MOP and 25 kg K-MAG</p>
Magnesium	Pale-colored plants with orange-yellow interveinal chlorosis on older leaves	Reduced number of spikelets and grain quality	 <p>Apply Mosaic K-MAG @25 kg/acre</p>
Sulphur	Young leaves chlorotic or light green colored with the tips becoming necrotic.	Growth is stunted, reduced yield	 <p>Apply Mosaic K-MAG @25 kg/acre</p>
Boron	White and rolled leaf tips of young leaves	Reduction in plant height, Death of growing points, Plants unable to produce panicles	 <p>Foliar application of Mosaic Magna Liquid Boron at 1mL/L twice at fortnight interval</p>