



Limagrains India

Data Sheet

HYBRID RICE – LG 90103



Extra Early Hybrid

Duration:100-105 days

Key Features

- Non-Lodging
- Less water requirement
- Better yield in same segment
- Suitable for upland rice ecosystem
- Moderately tolerant to BLB & BPH



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BEST PRACTICE – HYBRID RICE	
SEASON	MONTH
Kharif	15 th April to 15 th July
Rabi	October 2 nd week to 15 th January

Seed rate

6 kg/ acre for Hybrid

Nursery Management

Prepare nursery area thoroughly by repeated ploughing, puddling and uniform levelling. Prepare seed beds of one-meter width and any length as per convenience and provide adequate drainage facility. Apply 250 kg FYM, 2 kg Urea, 1.5 kg DAP and 0.5 kg MOP for every 100 Sq.m. area.

Soak 6 kg of hybrid seeds in water for 15-20 hours and treat the pre-soaked seeds with Carbendazim (50% WP) @2 g/lit. of water. Incubate the seeds in gunny bags for 36-48 hours to ensure better sprouting and sow the sprouted seeds sparsely and uniformly @ 50-60 g of seed per square meter area.

Main Field Management

Transplanting

Prepare main field thoroughly by repeated ploughing followed by puddling and apply the recommended dose of FYM two weeks before transplanting. Complete dose of DAP, MOP and Chelamin a day before transplanting followed by thorough levelling. Transplant 21-25 days old seedlings at the rate of 1 seedling per hill at 2-3 cm depth.

The spacing of 20 x 15 cm is essential to ensure a plant population of 33 per square meter area

Fertilizer recommendation (Kg/Acre)

Time of Application	Urea	D.A.P	M.O.P	ZINC
Field Preparation		52	35	8-10
10 days after transplanting	26			
20-25 days after transplanting	39			
40-45 days after transplanting	20			
60-70 days after transplanting	20		15	

Fertilizer's recommendations may slightly vary from soil to soil and location to location. Need-based application of zinc and Iron is also recommended for better yields

Water Management

Maintain 2-3 cm level of water for initial 30 days and later increase the water level to 4-5 cm when the crop reaches maximum tillering stage and drain out water for 4-5 days so that emergence of late tillers can be suppressed. Drain out water completely 10 days before harvest

Weed and Disease & Insect Pest Management

Description	Dosages
Weedicide	Rifit-Pretilachlor 50% EC @500ml/acre between 0-4 days after transplanting
False Smut	Tilt-Propiconazole 250EC@ 500gm/Acre Folicure- Tebuconazole 250EC @200ml/Acre
Blast	Azotrix- Azoxystobin 16.7%+Tricyclazole33.3SC @ 200ml/Acre Nativo –Tebuconszole+Trifloxystrobin 75WP @ 120-150 gm/Acre
Stem borer	Coragen- Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % w/w@ 60 ml/Acre Virtako- Thiamethoxam 1% + Chlorantraniliprole 0.5%GR @ 2.5kg/Acre
Rice Gall Midge	Karate- Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 300 ml/Acre
Bacterial Leaf Blight	Copper Oxchloride+ Streptocycline, 2gm per 15 liter water
Brown Planthopper	Chess- Pymetrozine 50% WG @120 gm/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 when 80-85% of the grains turn golden yellow and stalks remain green to avoid grain shedding. Thresh 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

