



# Limagrains India

## Data Sheet

### HYBRID RICE – LG 92.01



**Early Maturity Hybrid**  
**Duration:110-115 days**

#### **Key Features**

- Non-Lodging
- Less water requirement
- Higher yielder in this segment
- Long Panicle & Long bold grains
- Good performance even in less water availability



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BEST PRACTICE – HYBRID RICE	
SEASON	MONTH
Kharif	15 <sup>th</sup> April to 15 <sup>th</sup> July
Rabi	October 2 <sup>nd</sup> week to 15 <sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Weedicide</b>	Rifit-Pretilachlor 50% EC @500ml/acre between 0-4 days after transplanting
<b>False Smut</b>	Tilt-Propiconazole 250EC@ 500gm/Acre Folicure- Tebuconazole 250EC @200ml/Acre
<b>Blast</b>	Azotrix- Azoxystobin 16.7%+Tricyclazole33.3SC @ 200ml/Acre Nativo –Tebuconszole+Trifloxystrobin 75WP @ 120-150 gm/Acre
<b>Stem borer</b>	Coragen- Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % w/w@ 60 ml/Acre Virtako- Thiamethoxam 1% + Chlorantraniliprole 0.5%GR @ 2.5kg/Acre
<b>Rice Gall Midge</b>	Karate- Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 300 ml/Acre
<b>Bacterial Leaf Blight</b>	Copper Oxylchloride+ Streptocycline, 2gm per 15 liter water
<b>Brown Planthopper</b>	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

