

Insect and disease control

It is very important to see damages caused by insects or diseases in the beginning of these attack to avoid reduction in grain yield. If there are problems with these, contact the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.



Harvesting time

Brazilian varieties normally reach time for harvesting at 90 -100 days after sowing. Local Suriname varieties normally at 120-130 days after sowing.



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In the framework of the trilateral project
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'Support to the Improvement of Upland Rice Cultivation in Suriname'

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Upland Rice Production in Suriname

Introduction

Rice (*Oryza Sativa*) belongs as all grains to the grass family *Poaceae*. Rice is the main food for a large part of the world's population, especially in the warmer areas. There



are varieties that are suitable for the so-called wet rice cultivation, and varieties that are suitable for dry rice farming (upland rice cultivation). At the wet rice farming the fields are being flooded. The main function of the flooding is weed control.

Suriname has the climate and soil conditions for the development of wetland and upland rice. The correct management has to be followed to achieve high grain yield.

Area and land preparation for Upland Rice Cultivation

Choose an area that is not subjected to flooding. Remove the vegetation in the area. Land preparation should be done by plowing, disking and leveling the soil. By plowing and disking the soil is in an ideal condition (such as more oxygen) for cultivation. After these activities the soil must be leveled.



Time for cultivation

In Suriname there are two times for rice cultivation (during the rainy seasons)

- November to February
- April to August.



Row spacing and plant population

Row spacing:

- 0.35 m: use 70 seeds per meter
- 0.25 m: use 50 seeds per meter

The use of a specific device for opening rows for sowing as shown below.



Seeds and varieties

Seeds can be bought or collected from rice field. Choose seeds without diseases. Store seeds in plastic bottles and in a cold and dry place.

Brazilian varieties BRS Sertaneja and BRS Esmeralda are the best for Suriname or use local varieties.



Rice Fertilization

At the time of sowing:

- 50 kg/ha of Urea
- 120 kg/ha of Triple Super Phosphate
- 100 kg/ha of Patentkali

1st Topdressing:

- Nitrogen (N) at 20 days after sowing with - 100 kg urea / ha

2nd Topdressing:

- Potassium (K₂O) at 40 days (Brazilian)/ 50 days (Surinamese) after sowing - 100 kg of Patentkali / ha



Irrigation

During the cultivation, irrigation is very important especially in the dry period of one or more weeks. In this case, apply at least 3-5 liters water per square meter.



Weed control

Weeds are the most important problem for rice development. Keep rice plants free of weed competition, especially in the early rice development. Weed control can be done by hand or using tools such as hoe.

