

MANAWARI RICE CULTIVATION

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Introduction

Manawari cultivation refers to rice cultivation in banded fields without supply of any irrigation water. Manawari rice lands of the dry zone extends along the North and East coasts. Alluvial soils occupy major part of this area. About 50% of the total 580,000 ha of National rice acreage is under rainfed culture. 30% of the total area grown under rice in the dry zone is cultivated under rainfed conditions. Almost half of this extent is dry sown.

Rainfall:

The average annual rainfall in this area is about 1200 - 1600 mm, (50 - 60"). Major rainy period is from October to December and during this period the quantity of rainfall received is about 55-65% of the total annual rainfall.

Land Preparation and sowing

Land preparation is mainly done by harrowing the fields, using the tyne tiller. Initial harrowing is done with the Yala rains in April or May. This operation is repeated with the first showers in September. Seed is dry sown during the second week of October. Seed is buried in the soil by harrowing using the tyne tiller. The normally used seed rate is 2½ - 3 bushels of seed paddy per acre.

Varieties:

Majority of farmers prefer short aged varieties that have vigorous vegetative growth at the early growth stages. The most popular variety is 62-355, (an old favoured variety).

In the low lying areas subject to floods during the rainy season farmers grow 120-125 day varieties such as H4, and Pinulot. New varieties which combine the vigorous early vegetative growth of 62-355 with other desirable traits have been bred. Desirable traits include early maturity, moderate tillering, drought tolerance and insect and disease resistance.

Two promising lines are 75-150 and 75-160 evolved by crossing H4 x CR42, at Maha Illuppallama. They mature about one week earlier than 62-355 and are suitable for upland cultivation because they are able to reach maturity within the short rainy season.

Fertilizer Application:

Apply 1 cwt. of V1 mixture per acre at final harrowing and mix fertilizer with soil. Top dress with 1/2 - 1 cwt. of Urea at 2 - 3 weeks of the emergence. 1 cwt. of TDM is given as second top dressing when the crop is 7 weeks old. Some farmers use organic manures such as cow dung at the time of land preparation.

Weed Control:

Under rainfed conditions weed growth is profuse. Weed competition reduces rice yields. Therefore weeds should be controlled, by chemical or mechanical methods.

Promising pre-emergence weedicides:

(1) Machete: After sowing the seed, 20 lbs. of the granules (10% formulation) may be broadcast on the soil surface immediately after the first rains. If the liquid formulation (Machete 40%) is used, 4 pints of the chemical mixed in 40 gallons of water should be sprayed per acre.

Post-emergence weedicides:

(1) 3,4 DPA (marketed as Surcopur, StamF 34 etc) is applied at 12-18 days after seed germination. The recommended rate is 3 lbs. of active ingredient per acre. Spray 3-4 DPA when the grassy weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage, to get good results. 6½ pints of the chemical mixed in 40 gallons of water should be applied per acre. Just before spraying 3,4 DPA, standing water in the liyaddas has to be drained and water has to be impounded 24 hours after weedicide application. If rains occur immediately after application, the herbicide can be washed off by the rains. Under rainfed conditions results obtained by 3, 4 DPA application may be inconsistent.

(2) MCPA: When the predominant weeds are broad leaved weeds and sedges, MCPA could be applied 22 days after germination. Rate of application is 3¾ lbs. of active ingredient per acre.

Pests and disease control:

Control pests and diseases. 62-355 is moderately susceptible to rice blast disease. Neck blast is observed on 62-355 rice plants. H4 and Pinulot 330 are moderately resistant to most of the rice diseases and pests. Most of these varieties have been found to be damaged by Brown plant hopper. Timely application of insecticides like Furadan, Bassa, Meobal at the recommended rates serves to control the pests adequately. Standing water to a depth of one or two inches is necessary to ensure effective insect control when granular insecticides are used.

Notes: (1) Dates of top dressing could be altered by a few days, either ahead of schedule or afterwards to suit existing soil moisture conditions.

(2) As much rainwater as possible should be retained in the field. Standing water in the field controls weeds. Retain as much water (from rainfall) as possible to eliminate moisture stress and control weeds.

நெற்செய்கையல் புழுதிவிதைப்பு

பெரும்போகத்தில் சேற்று விதைப்பு நெற்செய்கைக்கு மேலதிகமாக நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சப்படுவதால் சிறுபோகத்தில் நீர்ப்பற்றலுக்கு ஏற்பட்டுத் தரைகள் தரிசாக விடப்படுகின்றன. புழுதி விதைப்பைக் கையாண்டால் நீர்த் தேவை குறைவாயிருக்கும். இதனால் மழைநீரை கடிய அளவுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த முடியும். புழுதி விதைப்புச் செய்த பின்னர் நீர்ப்பாய்ச்சுதல் நெல் நாற்றுக்கள் ஒரே சீராக வளர உதவும். செங்கபில மண்ணல் புழுதி விதைப்பை வெற்றிகரமாகச் செய்ய இயலும். தரையப் பண்படுத்தவதற்கு ஏழு நாட்கள் போதுமானதாகும். சிறுபோகத்திலும் பெரும்போகத்திலும் இதனைக் கையாளலாம். பெரும் போகத்தில் புழுதி விதைப்பைக் கையாண்டால் சிறு போக நெற்செய்கைக்கு பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு நீர் சிடைக்கும்.

நிவரட நிலை

1979 ஜூன் மாதம் கிடைக்கப்பட்ட பிழை செய்தி கருவிகளின் பற்றாக்குறை நிவரட கருவிகள்.

<u>பிழை</u>	<u>வரட</u>	<u>நிவரட</u>
22	78.08.10	78.10.10
30	33 டீ.	30 டீ.
31	6" x 18" 18" x 24"	18" x 18" ஓர் 24" x 24" 36" x 24" ஓர் 18"

தமிழாக்கங்கள் வேண்டுமா?

'குருஉதி' சஞ்சிகைக்கான விடயதானங்கள் தமிழ், சிங்களம் ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய மொழிகளில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. மூலப்பிரதி எம்மொழியில் அமைகின்றதோ அம்மொழியிலேயே விடயங்கள் பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. எனினும் விடயங்களின் சுருக்கங்கள் ஏனைய இருமொழிகளிலும் பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. மூலக்கட்டுரைகள் முழுமையான மொழிபெயர்ப்புக்களைப் பெற விரும்புகின்றவர்கள் எமக்கு எழுதிப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். குறிப்பாக தமிழாக்கங்களைப் பெற விரும்புகின்றவர்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட முகவரியுடன் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்.

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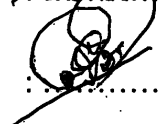
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