

CALENDAR FOR SUMMER - AUTUMN RICE PRODUCTION FOR RED RIVER DELTA PROVINCES

- Extra early summer - autumn season: Sowing from May 5 - June 15; planting at the end of June.
- Middle summer - autumn season: Sowing from June 20 - June 25; planting before July.
- Late summer - autumn season: For photosensitive varieties, sowing from beginning of June - beginning of July; seedling age is from 25 - 30 days (less than 7 leaves seedlings); harvesting at the end of October to beginning of November

June: Seed preparation for varieties, fertilizers, sowing

• Seed preparation:

- For extra early summer - autumn season: Using main varieties such as HT1, TBR 225, Thien uu 8, RVT, mutation P6, Gia Loc 105, NB01, Bac Thom 7...; Glutinous varieties: Iri352, N97, N98, Hung Yen ...; Hybrid rice varieties: Nhi uu 838 KBL, TH3-3, Bac uu 903 KBL, HYT 124, HYT 100, HQ19...

- For middle summer - autumn season: Using main varieties such as BC15, TBR225, HT1, Thien uu 8, Huong Bien 3, NB01, DS1...; Glutinous varieties: Iri352, N97, N98, Hung Yen, BM9603...; Hybrid rice varieties: Nhi uu 838, TH3-3, Bac uu 903 KBL, TH3-4, VT 404, Phu uu so 1, HYT 124, HYT 100, HQ19...

- For late summer - autumn season: Using specialty rice (aromatic, glutinous rice varieties), Bao Thai, Moc Tuyen.

- Seed soaking: Soaking 18 - 20 hours for hybrid rice varieties and 24 - 36 hours for inbred rice varieties in warm water.
- Incubation: Saturated seeds are cleaned by water and unfilled seeds are removed. The seeds then are incubated in cotton bag at 30 - 32°C for 36 - 48 hours.
- Sowing:
 - On nursery mat: For inbred varieties using 40 - 50 kg of seeds/ha, hybrid varieties 25 - 30 kg of seeds/ha.
 - Seeding directly: For inbred varieties using 60 - 70 kg of seeds/ha, hybrid varieties 30 - 35 kg of seeds/ha.
- Soil preparation for planting field: It is required to plough deeply and harrow for making the rice plants rooting and developing well. Removing weeds and levelling soil surface before transplanting.



Soil preparation

Fertilizer types	Doses for 1 ha (inbred varieties)	Doses for 1 ha (hybrid varieties)
Animal manure	6 - 8 tons (0.6 - 0.8 ton of microbial organic fertilizer)	10 tons (1 ton of microbial organic fertilizer)
Phosphorus (16% P ₂ O ₅)	500 - 600 kg	500 - 600 kg
Urea (46% N)	190 - 200 kg	210 - 220 kg
Potassium (60% K)	160 - 180 kg	220 - 240 kg

- Basal fertilizing: All of organic and phosphorus (before the last harrowing) + 40% urea and 30% potassium fertilizer. For hybrid rice varieties: All of organic and phosphorus fertilizers (before the last harrowing) + 30% urea (before transplanting).
- Transplanting: The transplanting density depends on varieties. 40 - 50 hills/m² (2- 3 plants/hill) for inbred rice; 30 - 35 hills/m² (1 - 2 plants/hill) for hybrid rice.



Popular fertilizer types



Transplanting



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VIỆN KHOA HỌC NÔNG NGHIỆP VIỆT NAM (VAAS)

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July: Transplanting (for middle and late varieties); top dressing and caring (for early varieties)

- The first top dressing when rooting and the plants turn green: Application of 50 - 60% urea + 30% potassium fertilizer combining with weed control and replanting.
- After transplanting, keep the water level at 2 - 3 cm above the soil surface.

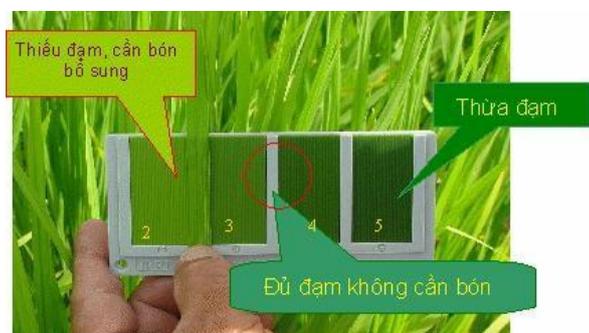


Rice field 30 days after transplanting

August: Top dressing, caring, pest and disease control

- First top dressing for middle and late varieties
- The second top dressing for early varieties: Application of 40% Potassium fertilizer for inbred and 60% for hybrid varieties at the booting stage.
- Keeping the water level at 3 - 5 cm above the soil surface at the

Rice field 30 days after transplanting



- Pest and disease control
 - Main insects and diseases including small leaffolder, stem borer, Rice thrips, brown planthopper; rice blast (caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*), Sheath blight (caused by *Rhizoctonia solani*) bacterial blight.
 - Using chemicals: Vitako, Chees, Bassa, Danitol-S, etc. for insects; Validacinne, Anvil, Nevo... for diseases.



Sheath blight on rice



Stem borer on rice



Spaying chemical for rice

September: Second top dressing, caring, pest and disease control for middle and late varieties; harvesting early varieties

- Application of the last inorganic fertilizer for middle and late varieties. Visiting and monitoring regularly the field to discover pest and disease occurrence so that to take appropriate prevention and control measures.
- Draining water before harvesting to make favorable conditions for harvest.
- Harvesting: Harvesting at the end of September when 90 - 95% of grains on panicle are mature.



October: Harvesting middle and late rice varieties



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