

Evaluation of Different Rice Varieties Under Different Methods of Establishment In Cagayan Province

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Abstract

The study was conducted to evaluate the growth and yield performance of different rice varieties under different methods of establishment in Cagayan Province during the 2017 wet cropping season. The experiment was laid out following the split-plot design and replicated three times with the following treatments: rice varieties (main plot): a₁–NSIC Rc412H (Mestiso 70, LP 205), a₂–NSIC Rc132H (Mestiso 6, SL-8H), a₃–NSIC Rc218SR (Mabango 3), a₄–NSIC Rc13 (Malagkit 1); and methods of establishment (Sub-plot): b₁–transplanted (TPR) method, b₂–direct seeded (DSR) method and b₃–modified (System of Rice Intensification or SRI) method. Results revealed that there is a significant difference among the varieties tested in terms of growth and yield parameters tested. Inbred rice varieties planted singly in a wider spacing attained yield higher than the hybrid rice varieties. The different methods of establishment applied significantly affected the growth and yield performance of the four varieties tested. With respect to the cost and return analysis, modified SRI method of establishment appeared to be the most profitable to practice in rice production compared to transplanted and direct seeding methods of establishment as evidenced by the computed ROI.

Keywords: *methods of rice establishment, system of rice intensification, performance of rice varieties*