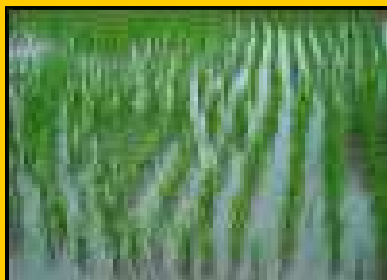


## SRI Method

- Require sunlight
- crop follow aspect pattern so that able young paddy lighting from all angle.
- during change need to plant a young paddy so that no competition happened
- young paddy need to be planted in young age that is in age of 8 days on and not exceeding age 20 days
- give interest to cultivation so that uninterrupted young paddy or traumatic experience especially in his root .
- Specific nomination method namely preserve endosperm .

## **Advantage / impact of SRI usage**

- rice crop more
- ensuring health
- able using various type of paddy
- use by biodiversity
- reduce water consumption until 50%
- more resilient disease
- increasing income resource
- save cost
- environmentally friendly



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## **System of Rice Intensification**



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## Organic-SRI

SRI meaning the method to plant paddy and its management. Paddy management is about rice and environment health especially land. SRI even more to grasses control.

Paddy plant need healthy and aerated land so that it ables to thrive. Paddy plant also requires attention from its early stage so that its growth not hampered.

Organic materials usage also able make well off soil structure better and help give up nutrient in paddy plant.

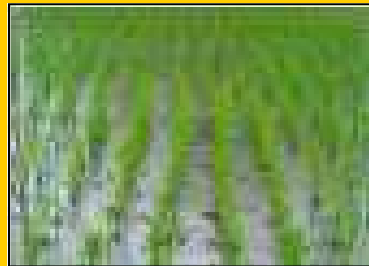
Organic attempt and assessment SRI in Malaysia has been activated by SRIPADI group which headed by Prof. Dr Associate Anizan Isahak from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) with aided by science experts and organic and also collaborating with NAGRAK and private sector.

Attempt site organik-SRI project

1) Tanjung Karang



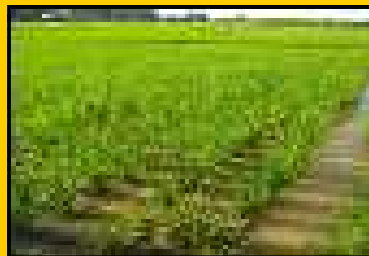
2) Beranang



3) Lubok Cina



4) Pasir Mas



Attempt site are made in different venues to study soil suitability in every separate place and suitable paddy seed type.



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- ◆ Experiment conducted on 2 types rice variety namely MR219 and UKM 7 in Beranang and Tanjung Karang.
- ◆ Care use compost fertiliser in value 8 tonnes per hectar.
- ◆ Young paddy is instilled and after aged of 6 days will be displaced to cultivation site follow corner pattern 30x30 cm with root let at land surface.
- ◆ Weeding and process land for soil aeration conducted as much as 4 times.
- ◆ Cultivation plot being kept aqueous as deep as 2cm during rice conceive and 4 cm in flowering level.

Early discovery study

Location	Paddy type	Harvest result	heavy rice details (1000)
1) Beranang (tanah aluvium)	UKM 7	5.34 tan/ha	22.8 g
	MR219	7.06 tan/ha	23.6 g
2) Tanjung Karang (tanah liat/lempung laut)	UKM 7	4.11 tan/ha	20.52 g
	MR219	4.13 tan/ha	22.20 g

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