SRI: MALAYSIA EXPERIENCED

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For Sustainable Rice Security & Heritage…

SRI: First National Conference

July 5-6th, 2011

Hotel Palm Garden IOI Resort, Putrajaya.

- In Malaysia, rice cultivation is promoted as a water intensive and high chemical Input responsive crop;

- It needs intensive support from the government in terms of reallocating national water resources, subsidizing chemical inputs and price support mechanisms;

- Rice has become a preferred crop for farmers who have access to water. With intensity of rice cultivation, it will even spread to areas with scarce water resources and is held responsible for the ever increasing water crisis;

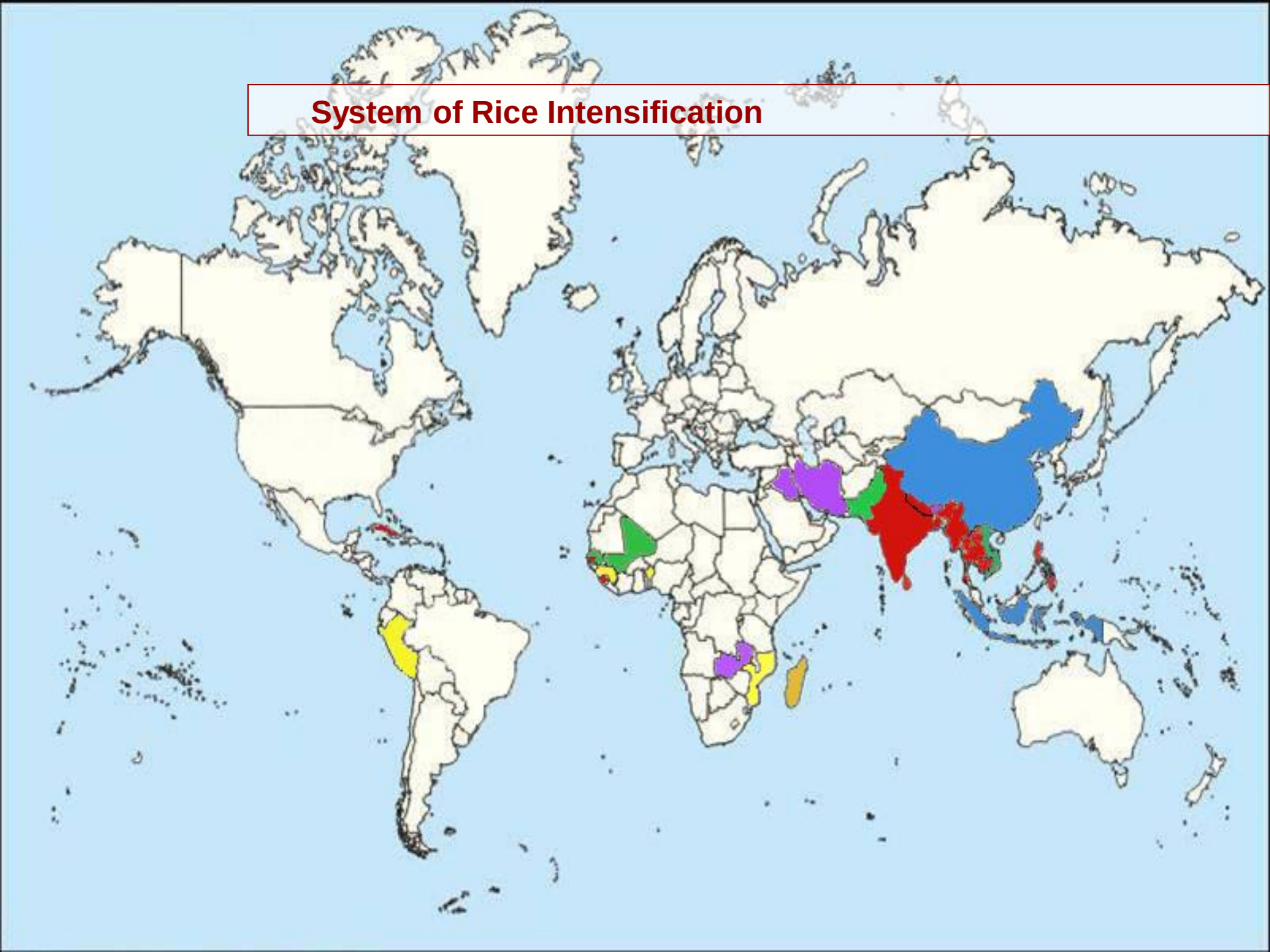
- The crop is also one of the largest consumer of chemical inputs fertilizers and pesticides. Increasing investments on external inputs forcing farmers into debt-traps; and

- With more and more chemicals used, FOOD is becoming MORE and MORE poisonous.

An Alternative Approach To Rice Cultivation

- With less water, less seed, no chemical for fertilizers & chemical pesticides; more soil organic matter and more soil aeration, the productive potential of rice can be solved ...;
- As a new way of looking at rice cultivation and solely driven by the innovative farmers; a NEW METHOD SYSTEM is emerging as an alternative to conventional water and chemical intensive rice cultivation; and
- It's a System of Rice Intensification OR SRI.

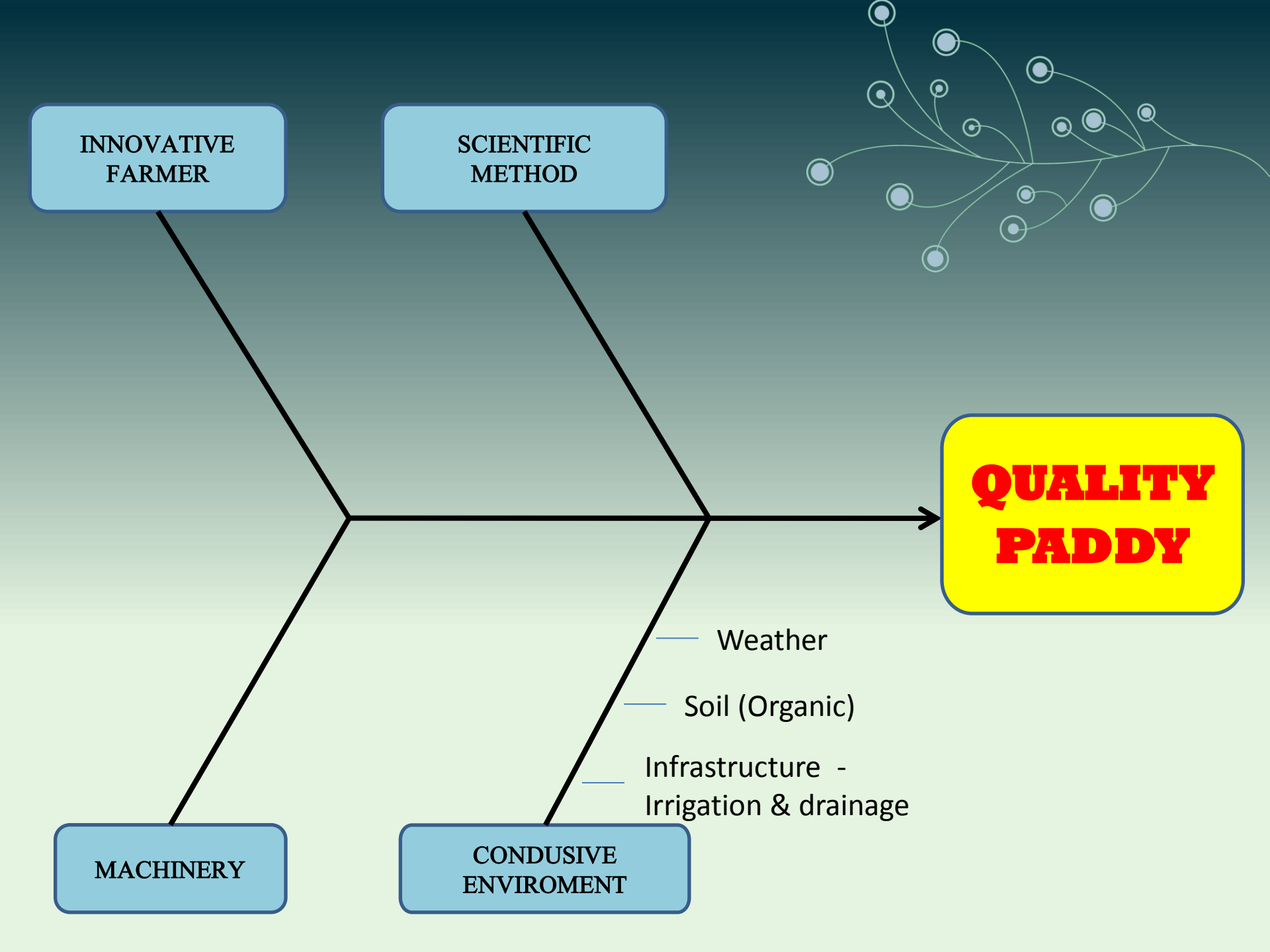
System of Rice Intensification



System of Rice Intensification

SRI

- **SRI is NEITHER a new variety nor a hybrid...;**
- **It is only a METHOD of rice cultivation;**
- **It's A HOLISTIC SYSTEM of:**
  - **Equal or More Yield in Comparison to Traditional Cultivation;**
  - **Less Water;**
  - **Less Seeds;**
  - **No Chemical Fertilisers;**
  - **No Chemical Pesticides; and**
  - **No Chemical Weed Controller.**


INNOVATIVE FARMER
SCIENTIFIC METHOD
QUALITY PADDY
Weather
Soil (Organic)
Infrastructure - Irrigation & drainage
MACHINERY
CONDUSIVE ENVIROMENT

Comparison Between Conventional & SRI Methods

Particulars	Conventional Method	SRI Method
Number of Seedlings per Clump	4	1
Number of Tillers per Seedling	8.3	55
Number of Paddy Seeds per Tiller	114	189
Number of Paddy Seeds per Plant	824	5858
Yield (Tonne/Ha)	2.0 (0.81t/a)	7.3 (2.95t/a)

Comparison of Seedling Hill Distance

No	Item	Spacing For Transplanting			
		20cm x 20cm	25cm x 25cm	30cm x 30cm	40cm x 40cm
1.	Numbers of tiller per hill	29	35 (+6)	49 (+14)	50 (+1.0)
2.	Panicle weight (gram)	4.6	6.4 (+1.8)	7.0 (+0.6)	6.8 (-0.2)
3.	Paddy yield per ha (t/ha)	7.6	8.1 (+0.5)	8.4 (+0.3)	8.2 (-0.2)

SRI: Biotechnology & Bio Effective Micro Organism

Application of Biotechnology & Bio Organism is more involved, to:

- **Field Operation:- Weed Control, Fertilizer Application, Pest and Disease Management;**

So as, to ensure successful harvest.

CONSIDERATIONS

Commercialized Paddy Farming

Large Scale Production

Machineries:
Rotary Ditcher

Bund Constructor – cum- Compactor

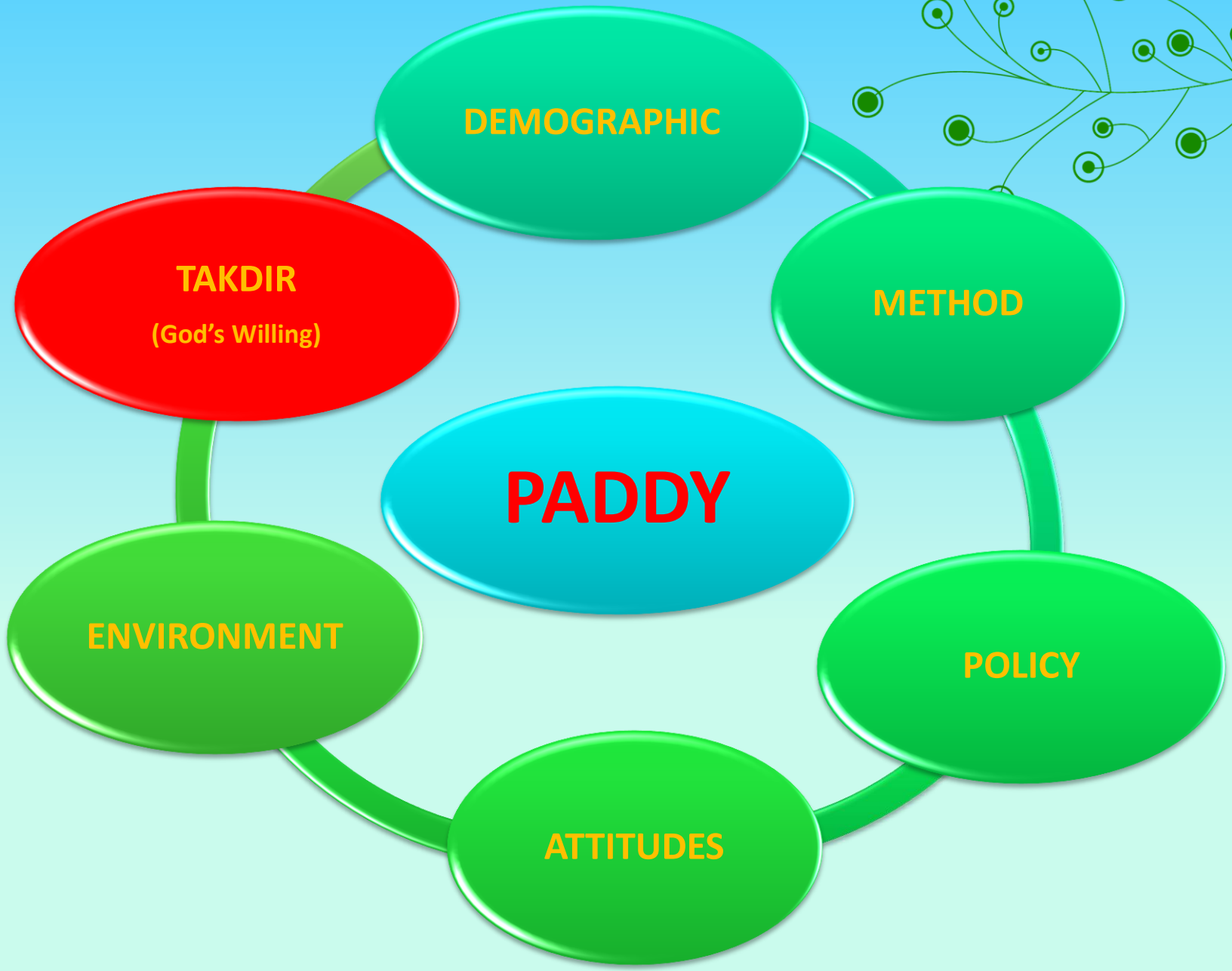
Lime Shower

Box Leveler

VIDEO
BL REVERCE


TRI2
DUNCAN

CONCLUSIONS




SRI
Bright Future For Rice Cultivation


THANK YOU