

**GROWTH AND YIELD OF SPECIAL RICES UNDER DIRECT WET SEEDED  
METHOD (2018 WET SEASON)**

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

The author Nichole S. Batara was born on April 29, 1997 at Bayombong Provincial Hospital Nueva Vizcaya. She is the second child among the three daughters of Mr. Nestor M. Batara and Mrs. Josephine S. Batara, she has her siblings namely; Shenabelle and Lorybelle Batara.

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After she finished her secondary education she decided to pursue her collegiate education in Central Luzon State University Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija for she was greatly influenced by her dad who also studied in this university, and have known that CLSU is a very competitive university and produces quality graduates.

She decided to took up Bachelor of Science in Agriculture specialized in Agronomy for this suites her interest. She is also a member of Society of Crop Science Majors and a half blood sister on Gamma Epsilon International fraternity sorority. She believes that joining such organization will help her improve her personality and allow her to deal with different people in the university.

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## ABSTRACT

**BATARA, NICHOLE S.** Department of Crop Science, College of Agriculture, Central Luzon State University, Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, **June 2019, GROWTH AND YIELD OF SPECIAL RICES UNDER DIRECT WET SEEDED METHOD (2018, WET SEASON)**

Adviser: PAULINA J. ALVARAN, M.Sc.

Special rice lines (CLS 1, CLS 2, CLS 3 and CLS 4) and existing special rice varieties (NSIC Rc 13, NSIC Rc 19 and NSIC Rc 220) were evaluated with the following objectives: evaluate their growth and yield performance, to identify which of the lines and varieties that will produce high yield under direct wet seeding method of crop establishment, and to determine some of the grain quality of special rices under direct wet seeding method during wet season (WS). The experiment was arranged in randomized complete block (RCB) design with three replications.

Significant differences were observed among genotypes with respect to plant height, number productive tillers, total number of grains per panicle, number of filled and unfilled grains per panicle, panicle length, weight of 1000 seeds, computed grain yield per hectare, grain length and width, milling recovery (MR) and head rice recovery (HR).

The lines and varieties failed to attain their potential yield under direct wet seeding method of crop establishment during WS as shown by their very low yield performance which ranged from 0.7-2.0 t ha<sup>-1</sup>. All the lines obtained lower yield relative to NSIC Rc 13 but were found comparable with NSIC Rc 19 and NSIC Rc 220.

However, the lines had better MR, 72.9-74.0% (Premium) than the NSIC varieties, 60.2-69.8% (Grade 2). All the lines were classified as premium (72.9-74.0%) while NSIC Rc 13 (69.8%) and NSIC Rc 220 (69.4%) as Grade 1, and NSIC Rc 19 (60.2%) as Grade 2. For HR, CLS 3 was classified as Grade 1, CLS 1, CLS 2, CLS 4 and NSIC Rc 13 as Grade 2; while NSIC Rc 19 and NSIC Rc 220 as Grade 3. For better and acceptable results, further study is recommended on the best time of planting, adjusting seeding rates and evaluating them under different levels of fertilizers to obtain the attainable yield under direct wet method of crop establishment.

Keywords: Performance; Direct Seeded; Special Rice

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