

RICE

Harvesting Period: 190 days and the harvest season last for about 30 days.

PRODUCTION PROFILE

PLANTING	Disease & Pest control	Ecological Zones	Varieties
<p>Method:</p> <p>Begins with leveling, rolling and preparing the field, flooding, airdropping the seed and fertilizing. Water is brought in from the local rivers by a series of pumps, valves, and drains. Rice grows best in warm places. The temperature for growing rice needs to be at least 75 degrees. After the seeds are soaked in water they are ready to be planted.</p> <p>Seasons:</p> <p>Mid-September to October.</p>	<p>Amyworms (<i>Spodoptera exempta</i>) African gall midges (<i>Orseolina oryzivora</i>) Stalked-eye shoot flies (<i>Diopsis spp</i>) Rice blast (<i>Pyricularia oryzae</i>) Rice brown leaf spot Rice yellow mottle Stem-borer, gall midge, thrips, root-knot nematode, root nematode and white tip Gall midge Green leafhopper Hispa Leaf folder Whorl maggot Case worm Mealy bug Ear-cutting caterpillar/cut worm</p> <p>CONTROL For insect-pests and nematodes, apply Phorate 10 G @ 12.5 kg/ha or Fipronil 0.3 G @ 33 kg/ha of nursery, 5 to 7 days before pulling the seedlings for transplanting or spray with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2,500 ml/ha or Quninalphos 25 EC @ 2,000 ml/ha. In the stem-borer endemic areas, install pheromone traps with 5 mg lure @ 8 traps/ha for pest monitoring and 20 traps/ha for direct control through mass trapping. In gall midge/stem-borer-endemic areas apply phorate 10G/ha 5 to 7 days before pulling the seedlings for transplanting.</p>	<p>Rice is produced in all the ten regions of Ghana, covering all the major ecological-climatic zones, including the Interior Savannah zone, the High Rain Forest zone, the Semi-deciduous Rain Forest zone and the Coastal Savannah zone. Within each agro-ecological zone there are distinct rice ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfed drylands; • Rainfed lowlands or hydromorphic; • Inland swamps and valley bottoms; and • Irrigated paddies. <p>The rainfed ecology (i.e. drylands and lowlands) accounts for 75 percent of the production area, the irrigated ecology for 10 percent and the inland swamps and valley bottoms for 15 percent.</p>	<p>Jasmine perfume, basmati and the traditional long grain rice</p>
Harvest / Post Harvest Info			
Post Harvest	Storage		

Use of small metallic silos for minimizing losses. The main causes of losses during storage are: Attack by insects, rodents and birds as a result of inadequate protection. Long-term storage with 14 percent or higher moisture content, or more than 2 weeks' storage with 18 percent moisture. Theft and pilferage in the warehouse.

The traditional storage structure used by farmers in Asia is a container made of woven bamboo, palm leaves or wood. Problems occurring include: spoilage due to high grain moisture, rain, storms or flooding; dirt contamination; losses due to insects, rodents and even theft; collapse of the structure.

Other Information

Market Price (GH¢/Kg)	Potential Market	Uses of Rice
1.80	Agboglobshie Mkt (Accra)	The largest use for rice of course is food and for flour.
1.12	Bawku Mkt	
1.31	Kumasi Central Mkt	
0.89	Tamale Mkt	
1.20	Techiman Mkt	
1.40	Takoradi Mkt	
1.80	Hohoe Mkt	