

Cultivation guidelines for Dai Thom 8 rice variety

(Applicable in Vietnam - for reference only)

I. Varietal Characteristics

Dai Thom 8 is a thermo-sensitive, pure-line rice variety, making it suitable for cultivation across all seasons throughout the year. The variety delivers high yields and premium quality (featuring translucent white grains that cook into soft, slightly sticky, and aromatic cooked rice), meeting quality requirements for international export markets for fragrant rice.

Growth Duration:

- **Northern Region:** Spring crop: 125 - 130 days; Main crop: 100 - 105 days (Direct seeding reduces the duration by 5 - 7 days).
- **North Central Region:** Approximately 3 - 5 days shorter than the Northern Region.
- **South Central Region:** Winter-Spring crop: 105 - 110 days; Summer-Autumn crop: 95 - 100 days (Direct seeding reduces the duration by 5 - 7 days).
- **Central Highlands:** Winter-Spring crop: 110 - 115 days; Summer-Autumn crop: 95 - 98 days.
- **Southern Region:** Winter-Spring, Summer-Autumn, and Autumn-Winter crops: 100 - 105 days; Direct seeding: 93 - 95 days.

Morphological Characteristics and Resilience: The plant height is 95 - 100 cm with a strong tillering capacity. It features upright, green leaves, and long, slender grains with a bright yellow husk. The 1,000-grain weight is 23 - 24 grams, the milled rice grain length is 6.7 mm, the length-to-width (L/W) ratio is 3.32, and it has a low amylose content of 16.29%. The variety exhibits excellent lodging resistance, high responsiveness to intensive farming, good resistance against major pests and diseases, and broad environmental adaptability.

Yield Potential: This is a high-yielding variety; under optimal intensive farming conditions, the yield can reach 8.0 - 9.0 tons/ha.

II. Technical Requirements

1. Planting Density and Seeding Rate:

- **Transplanting density:** Winter-Spring/Spring crop: 40 - 45 hills/m²; Summer-Autumn/Main crop: approximately 40 hills/m²; transplanting rate: 2 - 3 seedlings/hill.
- **Seeding rate:** 40 - 50 kg/ha for Northern provinces; 80 - 100 kg/ha for Central and Southern provinces.

2. Fertilizer Management:

- Give priority to specialized NPK fertilizers for rice or fertilizers with a balanced nutritional composition. Select the appropriate fertilizer types and adjust application rates based on specific soil conditions, cropping seasons, the level of intensive farming and the growth status of the rice plants.
- Ensure that fertilizers are applied adequately, in a balanced manner, and at the correct growth stages, strictly following the manufacturer's instructions on the packaging alongside recommendations from



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local agricultural authorities. Avoid excessive nitrogen application; instead, supplement with potassium as well as secondary nutrients, and micronutrients when necessary. This approach promotes robust plant growth, enhances resistance to pests, diseases, and lodging, while simultaneously maximizing both crop yield and grain quality.

3. Pest and Disease Management: Regularly inspect the fields for early detection and timely control of pests and diseases adhering to the guidelines provided by local Plant Protection authorities. The following crop protection products can be used for reference: **Michelle 62EC** (pre-emergence herbicide), **Blastogan 75WP** (rice blast), **Xantocin 40WP** (bacterial leaf blight and bacterial leaf streak), **Pexena 20WG**, **Opal 50WG** (planthoppers), **Solo 350SC**, **Virtako 40WG** (leaf folders).

4. Harvesting: Harvest when the rice reaches approximately 85 - 90% maturity and dry the grains according to standard technical protocols. If sun-drying, expose the grains to mild sunlight; avoid spreading them too thinly or exposing them to intense, harsh sunlight to preserve the natural aroma and optimal seed quality.

Safety warnings: Schedule the planting season appropriately to ensure that during the heading stage, the air temperature is maintained between 20°C and 36°C, and the relative air humidity is no lower than 70%. Maintain an adequate water supply. Properly cover seedlings with plastic sheeting to protect them from low-temperature stress. Do not use commercial paddy (consumption grain) as seed for cultivation.

These guidelines are for reference purposes only and should be adapted to suit local weather conditions, soil properties, and cultivation practices.