

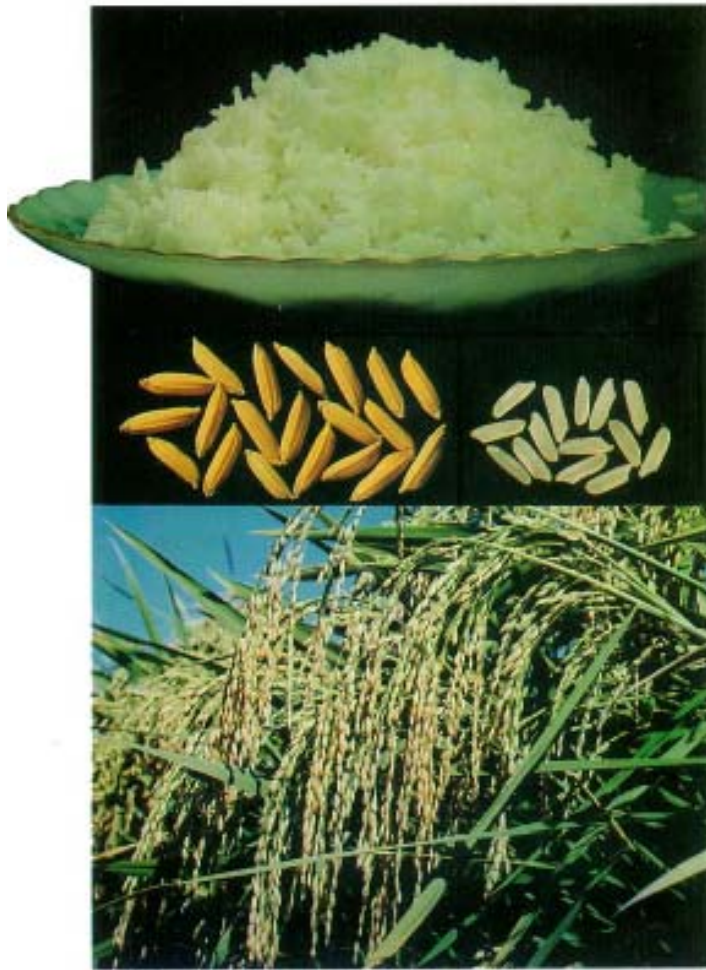
Rice Technology Bulletin

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Characteristics of Popular Philippine Rice Varieties



Rice Technology Bulletin Series:

- No. 1 Released Rice Varieties (1968-1994)*
- No. 2 Pagpaparami at Pagpupuro ng Binhi sa Sariling Bukid**
- No. 3 Paggawa ng Maligaya Rice Hull Stove
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* Updated by this bulletin.

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FOREWORD

The Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), the University of the Philippines Los Banos (UPLB), and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) are our breeding centers. PhilRice multiplies breeder seeds from UPLB and IRRI.

It normally takes 7 years to develop a variety through the conventional breeding process. It begins with the selection of parental materials based on their agronomic traits and reactions to pests, or on qualities a breeder desires to put together in the future variety. The breeder purifies the line up to year 4 when it is turned over to the advanced observational nursery for the preliminary yield trial.

The line or selection is then entered in the national cooperative tests (NCT) where it is tested in all the major rice-growing areas of the country (20 sites). The tests involve the line's agronomic characters, including yield potential, adaptability to growing environments, reactions to pests, and physicochemical properties. It takes at least three seasons to complete a future variety's NCT.

By year 7, the line is recommended to the National Seed Industry Council (NSIC) for approval as a commercial variety even as its basic seeds are being multiplied. The Secretary of Agriculture chairs the NSIC; the Bureau of Plant Industry Director is the vice chair. Its members are: the dean of agriculture, UPLB; director, Institute of Plant Breeding; the crops research director of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development; the PhilRice director; and representatives (2) from accredited farmers' organizations and the seed industry (1).

Foundation seeds of approved varieties are distributed to members of the National Rice Seed Production Network (SeedNet) for faster multiplication and accessibility to seed growers and farmers. The SeedNet has 85 members nationwide (35 in Luzon, 25 in the Visayas, 25 in Mindanao). The members include state universities and colleges, DA research outreach stations, farmers' cooperatives or associations, and nongovernment organizations.

We hope that this bulletin will help you identify your preferred varieties more wisely.


SANTIAGO R. OBIEN
Executive Director

Flow of rice seeds at PhilRice

and their basic description)

Uniform Panicles (UP)



Selected by plant breeders first in the field, then in the laboratory. These are turned over to the Seed Production and Health Division (SPHD) for planting.

Breeder Seeds (BS)



Produced by the SPHD from the UP, and certified 100% pure by the Seed Quality Control Services (SQCS) of the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI). Ten cavans BS per variety are usually produced every cropping season. Most of these are distributed to the PhilRice branch stations, and selected members of the national rice research and development network (NRRDN) and the national rice seed production network (SeedNet) for multiplication.

Foundation Seeds (FS)



Produced from the BS by PhilRice stations and selected members of the NRRDN and the SeedNet. These are certified 98% pure by the SQCS, and they carry a red tag. These are distributed to all members of the SeedNet and selected seed producers in every province for further multiplication.

Registered Seeds (RS)



Produced from the FS by members of the SeedNet and selected seed producers. They carry a green tag from the SQCS. These are distributed to all accredited seed producers for mass production.

Certified Seeds (CS)

Produced from the RS by all accredited seed producers, and distributed to farmers for commercial production. They carry a blue tag from the SQCS.

Note: *Good seeds may be produced by farmers from the CS, or from candidate varieties which characteristics already meet the standards of the National Seed Industry Council.*

Agronomic Characteristics

VARIETY*	Developed by	Year released	Ave. Yield (t/ha)	Max. Yield (t/ha)	Growth duration (mean)**	Height (cm)
Irrigated lowland						
IR36***	IRRI	1976	4.9	-	110	85
IR42	IRRI	1977	5.0	-	135	110
IR60	IRRI	1983	4.8	-	107	85
BPI Ri 10	BPI	1983	4.7	-	108	84
IR62	IRRI	1984	4.8	-	115	100
IR64	IRRI	1985	5.3	-	113	105
IR66	IRRI	1987	5.2	-	108	88
BPI Ri 12	BPI	1987	4.9	-	119	96
IR68	IRRI	1988	4.5	-	121	100
IR72	IRRI	1988	5.0	-	112	88
IR74	IRRI	1988	4.7	-	131	88
PSB Rc 2 (<i>Nahalin</i>)	IRRI	1991	4.9	7.1	123	99
PSB Rc 4 (<i>Molawin</i>)	IRRI	1991	4.6	6.1	104	81
PSB Rc 6 (<i>Carranglan</i>)	PhilRice	1992	5.7	6.8	112	84
PSB Rc 8 (<i>Talavera</i>)	PhilRice	1992	5.4	7.1	108	82
PSB Rc 10 (<i>Pagsanjan</i>)	IRRI	1992	5.1	7.5	106	77
PSB Rc 18 (<i>Ala</i>)	IRRI	1994	5.1	8.1	123	102
PSB Rc 20 (<i>Chico</i>)	IRRI	1994	4.6	7.1	111	86
PSB Rc 22 (<i>Liliw</i>)	UPLB	1994	5.0	7.2	129	96
PSB Rc 26H (<i>Magat</i>)	IRRI	1994	5.6	7.6	110	88
PSB Rc 28 (<i>Agno</i>)	IRRI	1995	5.1	7.6	111	93
PSB Rc 30 (<i>Agus</i>)	IRRI	1995	5.0	8.0	118	88
PSB Rc 32 (<i>Jaro</i>)	UPLB	1995	5.2	8.8	112	94
PSB Rc 34 (<i>Burdagol</i>)	PhilRice	1995	4.8	10.3	124	101
PSB Rc 52 (<i>Gandara</i>)	IRRI	1997	5.3	9.0	115	86
PSB Rc 54 (<i>Abra</i>)	IRRI	1997	5.0	6.6	113	91
PSB Rc 56 (<i>Dapitan</i>)	PhilRice	1997	5.3	7.5	114	88
PSB Rc 58 (<i>Mayapa</i>)	UPLB	1997	4.9	7.3	125	93
PSB Rc 64 (<i>Kabacan</i>)	IRRI	1997	5.0	8.9	124	96
PSB Rc 66 (<i>Agusan</i>)	PhilRice	1997	5.2	10.2	123	90
PSB Rc 72H (<i>Mestizo</i>)	IRRI	1997	5.4	9.9	123	97

VARIETY*	Developed by	Year released	Ave. Yield (t/ha)	Max. Yield (t/ha)	Growth duration (mean)**	Height (cm)
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Irrigated lowland (glutinous)

UPL Ri 1	UPLB	1977	4.0	-	130	97
BPI Ri 1	BPI	1979	4.3	-	120	91
IR65	IRRI	1985	4.7	-	115	86

Rainfed lowland (transplanted)

PSB Rc 12 (<i>Caliraya</i>)	UPLB	1992	3.5	6.0	109	89
PSB Rc 14 (<i>Rio Grande</i>)	UPLB	1992	4.0	6.1	110	92
PSB Rc 36 (<i>Ma-ayon</i>)	PhilRice	1995	2.7	5.3	127	121
PSB Rc 38 (<i>Rinara</i>)	PhilRice	1995	3.2	5.0	127	119
PSB Rc 40 (<i>Chayong</i>)	PhilRice	1995	2.8	4.9	130	126
PSB Rc 60 (<i>Tugatog</i>)	IRRI	1997	3.6	4.5	113	100
PSB Rc 62 (<i>Naguillan</i>)	PhilRice	1997	3.7	4.7	117	116
PSB Rc 68 (<i>Sacobia</i>)	IRRI	1997	3.3	4.4	116	116
PSB Rc 70 (<i>Bamban</i>)	IRRI	1997	3.2	4.5	114	116

Rainfed lowland (dry-seeded)

PSB Rc 16 (<i>Ennano</i>)	PhilRice	1993	2.7	4.5	125	112
PSB Rc 24 (<i>Cagayan</i>)	PhilRice	1994	3.1	5.8	117	99
PSB Rc 42 (<i>Baliwag</i>)	PhilRice	1995	3.2	4.9	114	113

Cool elevated

PSB Rc 44 (<i>Gohang</i>)	IRRI	1995	4.9	5.7	144	98
PSB Rc 46 (<i>Sumadel</i>)	IRRI	1995	4.3	5.8	135	98

Saline-prone

PSB Rc 48 (<i>Hagonoy</i>)	IRRI	1995	2.7	5.3	126	88
PSB Rc 50 (<i>Bicol</i>)	IRRI	1995	3.0	4.3	118	90

Agronomic characteristics (continuation)

VARIETY*	Developed by	Year released	Ave. Yield (t/ha)	Max. Yield (t/ha)	Growth duration (mean)**	Height (cm)
Upland						
C22	UPLB	1972	2.2	-	128	108
UPL Ri 5	UPLB	1980	2.9	-	120	117
UPL Ri 7	UPLB	1981	3.0	-	116	104
PSB Rc 1 (Makiling)	IRRI	1990	2.4	3.9	121	104
PSB Rc 3 (Ginilingan Puti)	PhilRice	(proposed)	2.8	6.0	123	106
PSB Rc 5 (Arayat)	IRRI	(proposed)	2.9	4.2	112	104

* *Incomplete list. These are the most popular varieties among farmers and rice businessmen nationwide.*

** *Growth duration presented are mean values. Actual maturity date is + or -5 days from the mean.*

****Before, Philippine rice varieties were coded as to the institution or breeding center that developed them. For example, IR64 was from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI); BPI Ri10 from the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI); and UPL Ri7 and C22 from UP Los Baños (UPLB).*

Since 1990, varieties were coded "PSB Rc" in honor of the Filipino rice research and development workers who test, multiply, and spread the varieties. PSB stand for Philippine Seed Board, while Rc stands for rice. An even number after the code means the variety is best for lowland areas.

An odd number means it's best for upland areas. Names of rivers or lakes are borrowed as popular names for lowland varieties; names of mountains for upland rices. In some cases, farmers give the popular names.

Disease and Insect Pest Reactions

VARIETY	Blast	Bacterial leaf blight	Grassy stunt	Tungro	BPH			GLH	Stem- borer
					1	2	3		
Irrigated lowland									
IR 36	R	R	R	S	R	S	R	R	MR
IR 42	R	R	R	S	R	S	R	R	MR
IR 60	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	MR
BPI Ri 10	MR	MR	R	MR	MR	MR	S	-	MR
IR 62	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	MR
IR 64	R	R	R	S	R	MR	R	R	MR
IR 66	MR	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	-
BPI Ri 12	S	MR	S	R	-	-	-	MR	MR
IR 68	I	I	S	R	R	I	R	I	MS
IR 72	S	I	S	R	R	I	R	I	MS
IR 74	I	I	I	R	R	I	I	I	MR
PSB Rc 2 (<i>Nahalin</i>)	MR	R	I	R	MR	MR	MR	MR	I
PSB Rc 4 (<i>Molawin</i>)	R	MR	I	R	R	R	R	MR	I
PSB Rc 6 (<i>Carranglan</i>)	I	I	I	I	MS	MS	S	I	I
PSB Rc 8 (<i>Talavera</i>)	I	I	S	I	MS	S	S	I	I
PSB Rc 10 (<i>Pagsanjan</i>)	R	MR	I	MR	R	R	R	R	I
PSB Rc 18 (<i>Ala</i>)	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	I
PSB Rc 20 (<i>Chico</i>)	R	R	-	R	R	R	R	R	I
PSB Rc 22 (<i>Liliw</i>)	I	I	-	I	I	I	S	I	I
PSB Rc 26H (<i>Magat</i>)	R	I	-	I	I	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 28 (<i>Agno</i>)	R	S	-	R	R	R	R	MR	I
PSB Rc 30 (<i>Agus</i>)	MR	R	-	MR	R	I	I	R	I
PSB Rc 32 (<i>Jaro</i>)	I	R	-	I	R	R	R	I	I
PSB Rc 34 (<i>Burdagol</i>)	R	R	-	I	R	I	R	I	I
PSB Rc 52 (<i>Gandara</i>)	I	I	-	I	R	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 54 (<i>Abra</i>)	R	I	-	I	I	I	R	I	I
PSB Rc 56 (<i>Dapitan</i>)	I	I	-	I	R	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 58 (<i>Mayapa</i>)	I	R	-	S	I	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 64 (<i>Kabacan</i>)	I	I	-	I	R	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 66 (<i>Agusan</i>)	I	R	-	R	I	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 72H (<i>Mestizo</i>)	I	S	-	I	S	S	S	I	I

VARIETY	Blast	Bacterial leaf blight	Grassy stunt	Tungro	BPH			GLH	Stem- borer
					1	2	3		

Irrigated lowland (glutinous)

UPLRi 1	MR	MS	MS	MR	-	-	-	-	MR
BPI Ri 1	R	R	-	R	-	-	-	-	-
IR 65	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	MR

Rainfed lowland (transplanted)

PSB Rc 12 (<i>Caliraya</i>)	I	I	-	S	I	I	I	I	MS
PSB Rc 14 (<i>Rio Grande</i>)	I	I	-	S	I	I	I	I	I
PSB Rc 36 (<i>Ma-ayon</i>)	I	I	-	MS	I	S	I	I	MS
PSB Rc 38 (<i>Rinara</i>)	I	I	-	MS	I	S	S	I	I
PSB Rc 40 (<i>Chayong</i>)	R	I	-	MS	I	S	S	I	MS
PSB Rc 60 (<i>Tugatog</i>)	I	I	-	S	I	I	I	I	S
PSB Rc 62 (<i>Naguillan</i>)	R	I	-	S	S	S	S	S	I
PSB Rc 68 (<i>Sacobia</i>)	I	I	-	S	I	I	S	I	I
PSB Rc 70 (<i>Bamban</i>)	R	I	-	S	I	S	S	S	I

Rainfed lowland (dry-seeded)

PSB Rc 16 (<i>Ennano</i>)	I	I	-	S	S	I	S	I	-
PSB Rc 24 (<i>Cagayan</i>)	I	I	-	I	I	I	S	I	MS
PSB Rc 42 (<i>Baliwag</i>)	R	I	-	MS	S	I	S	S	MS

Cool elevated

PSB Rc 44 (<i>Gohang</i>)	I	S	-	S	S	S	S	-	R
PSB Rc 46 (<i>Sumadel</i>)	I	MR	-	-	MS	MS	MS	I	-

Disease and insect pest reactions (*continuation*)

VARIETY	Blast	Bacterial leaf blight	Grassy stunt	Tungro	BPH			GLH	Stem- borer
					1	2	3		
Saline-prone									
PSB Rc 48 (<i>Hagonoy</i>)	S	I	-	S	I	I	S	I	-
PSB Rc 50 (<i>Bicol</i>)	S	R	-	S	R	I	I	-	R
Upland									
C22	MS	MS	R	MR	S	-	-	-	R
UPL Ri 5	MS	S	R	MS	S	-	-	-	I
UPL Ri 7	MS	MS	R	MR	-	-	-	-	MR
PSB Rc 1 (<i>Makiling</i>)	R	I	I	S	MS	MS	MS	-	MR
PSB Rc 3 (<i>Ginilingan Puti</i>)	R	I	-	S	I	I	S	S	I
PSB Rc 5 (<i>Arayat</i>)	R	I	-	S	I	S	S	S	I

LEGEND:

- R - Resistant
- MR - Moderately resistant
- I - Intermediate
- MS - Moderately susceptible
- S - Susceptible
- BPH - Brown planthopper
- GLH - Green leafhopper

Notes:

Many varieties were rated resistant to tungro at the time of their release. Some have lost their resistance now.

Grassy stunt has become a minor rice pest, hence screening for it has stopped.

Grain Qualities

VARIETY*	Amylose content	Grain length/shape (mm)	Milling recovery (%)	% Sensory acceptability	
				raw	cooked
Irrigated lowland					
IR36**	H	L/S	63.5	60.8	53.3
IR42	H	M-L/S	68.8	81.4	75.3
IR60	H	L/S	63.8	86.4	70.9
BPI Ri 10	I	L/S	64.1	86.0	81.0
IR62	H	M-L/S	54.0	-	-
IR64	I	L/S	68.8	96.7	96.7
IR66	H	L/S	68.1	60.8	52.3
BPI Ri 12	H	L/S	64.4	73.3	70.0
IR68	H	L/S	62.2	88.3	48.3
IR72	H	L/S	63.9	70.1	62.6
IR74	H	L/S	60.4	51.7	55.0
PSB Rc 2 (<i>Nahalin</i>)	H	L/S	65.3	76.8	68.2
PSB Rc 4 (<i>Molawin</i>)	I	L/S	64.7	80.3	74.8
PSB Rc 6 (<i>Carranglan</i>)	H	M/I	66.8	93.7	81.0
PSB Rc 8 (<i>Talavera</i>)	H	M/S	66.9	87.8	76.6
PSB Rc 10 (<i>Pagsanjan</i>)	H	M/I	66.6	71.8	70.8
PSB Rc 18 (<i>Ala</i>)	I	L/S	65.6	71.7	80.0
PSB Rc 20 (<i>Chico</i>)	I	L/S	65.1	79.1	87.3
PSB Rc 22 (<i>Liliw</i>)	I	L/S	65.4	86.6	83.4
PSB Rc 26H (<i>Magat</i>)	H	L/S	63.7	89.6	68.9
PSB Rc 28 (<i>Agno</i>)	I	M/S	66.5	82.1	82.3
PSB Rc 30 (<i>Agus</i>)	I	L/S	64.3	92.2	94.3
PSB Rc 32 (<i>Jaro</i>)	I	L/S	63.9	74.4	82.2
PSB Rc 34 (<i>Burdagol</i>)	I	M/I	59.5	56.6	91.6
PSB Rc 52 (<i>Gandara</i>)	L	M	66.7	78.0	75.0
PSB Rc 54 (<i>Abra</i>)	I	M	70.0	86.0	83.0
PSB Rc 56 (<i>Dapitan</i>)	H	L	69.0	91.0	65.0
PSB Rc 58 (<i>Mayapa</i>)	I	L	68.0	98.5	78.0
PSB Rc 64 (<i>Kabacan</i>)	I	L	67.3	-	-
PSB Rc 66 (<i>Agusan</i>)	H	M	69.3	-	-
PSB Rc 72H (<i>Mestizo</i>)	L	L	68.7	-	-

Grain qualities (continuation)

VARIETY	Amylose content	Grain length/shape (mm)	Milling recovery (%)	% Sensory acceptability	
				raw	cooked
Irrigated lowland (glutinous)					
UPLRi 1	G	M-L/S	61.2	81.2	84.5
BPI Ri 1	G	M-L	64.0	82.3	81.7
IR 65	G	L/S	61.0	80.0	83.0
Rainfed lowland (transplanted)					
PSB Rc 12 (<i>Caliraya</i>)	I	L/S	66.8	85.8	74.4
PSB Rc 14 (<i>Rio Grande</i>)	I	L.S	65.8	83.4	89.2
PSB Rc 36 (<i>Ma-ayon</i>)	H	M/I	62.5	90.2	64.3
PSB Rc 38 (<i>Rinara</i>)	H	M/I	62.5	72.7	74.1
PSB Rc 40 (<i>Chayong</i>)	H	M/I	64.2	92.2	75.8
PSB Rc 60 (<i>Tugatog</i>)	H	L	63.6	93.5	90.0
PSB Rc 62 (<i>Naguillan</i>)	I	M	64.3	93.5	90.0
PSB Rc 68 (<i>Sacobia</i>)	H	L	63.5	-	-
PSB Rc 70 (<i>Bamban</i>)	I	L	63.2	-	-
Rainfed lowland (dry-seeded)					
PSB Rc 16 (<i>Ennano</i>)	H	L/I	65.6	78.0	62.8
PSB Rc 24 (<i>Cagayan</i>)	H	L/S	61.3	78.9	77.9
PSB Rc 42 (<i>Baliwag</i>)	I	L/S	61.3	82.1*	100.0*
Cool elevated					
PSB Rc 44 (<i>Gohang</i>)	H	M/I	67.4	-	-
PSB Rc 46 (<i>Sumadel</i>)	H	M/S	-	-	-
Saline-prone					
PSB Rc 48 (<i>Hagonoy</i>)	H	M/S	64.7	-	-
PSB Rc 50 (<i>Bicol</i>)	I	L/S	64.0	-	-

VARIETY content	Amylose length/shape	Grain recovery (mm)	Milling acceptability (%)	% Sensory	
				raw	cooked
Upland					
C22	H	M-L/S	66.5	82.8	70.8
UPL Ri 5	I	L/S	67.4	93.3	96.7
UPL Ri 7	H	M/I	65.0	78.6	67.9
PSB Rc 1 (<i>Makiling</i>)	I	L/S	64.2	100.0*	100.0*
PSB Rc 3 (<i>Ginilingan Puti</i>)	H	M	66.1	88.2	81.5
PSB Rc 5 (<i>Arayat</i>)	H	M	65.6	83.0	57.0

LEGEND:

Physicochemical Characteristics

Amylose Content:

- H - High : 25.1% & above (hard when cooked)
- I - Intermediate : 20.1 - 25.0% (soft when cooked)
- L - Low : 10.1 - 20.0%
- VL - Very Low : 2.1 - 10.0%
- G - Glutinous : 2.0% & below

Physical Attributes

Grain Length (mm):

- EL - Extra Long : 7.5 and above
- L - Long : 6.6 - 7.4
- M - Medium : 5.5 - 6.5
- S - Short : 5.4 and below

Grain Shape (length/width):

- S - Slender : 3.1 and above
- I - Intermediate : 2.0 - 3.0
- B - Bold : 1.9 and below

* Determined only once

Locations of the Seed Quality Control Services (SQCS) of the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) in the Philippines:

Region	Location
1	Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan Dingras Experiment Station, Cali, Dingras Ilocos Norte
2	San Mateo, Isabela Cagayan Integrated Development Project Iguig, Cagayan
3	PhilRice Complex, Maligaya, Muñoz Nueva Ecija
4	Economic Garden, Los Baños, Laguna San Jose, Occidental Mindoro Bansud, Oriental Mindoro
NCR	Visayas Avenue, Quezon City
5	San Agustin, Pili, Camarines Sur
6	Hamungaya, Jaro, Iloilo City La Granja, La Carlota City Negros Occidental
7	Mandaue City
8	Romualdez Experiment Station Babatngon, Leyte
9	Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur
10	Cagayan de Oro City
11	Davao Experiment Station Bago Oshiro, Davao City
12	Bual Norte, Midsayap, North Cotabato

Members of the National Rice Seed Production Network (as of Wet Season 1997)

LUZON

PhilRice, San Mateo, Isabela
MMSU, Batac, Ilocos Norte
DA-ILIARC-ROS I, Dingras, Ilocos Norte
ISSPC, Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
DMMMSU, Bacnotan, La Union
PSU, Sta. Maria, Pangasinan
OPAg, Bulanao, Tabuk, Kalinga
DA-CAR-ROS, Tumog, Luna, Apayao
ASIST, Lagangilang, Abra
DA-CVLMROS, Abulug, Cagayan
ISU, Echague, Isabela
QSC, Diffun, Quirino
CLSU, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Ernesto Romero, Talavera, Nueva Ecija
Leonardo Guinto, Gapan, Nueva Ecija
ATFI, Cabiao, Nueva Ecija
Ben Cruz (Sanduguan), Baliuag, Bulacan
PAC, Magalang, Pampanga
TCA, Camiling, Tarlac
DA-CLIARC-ROS, Tarlac, Tarlac
SLPSC, Lucban, Quezon
SUSI-FI, San Agustin, Tiaong, Quezon
LSPC, Siniloan, Laguna
NSF, IBP, UPLB, Los Baños, Laguna
OPAg, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
OMNC, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro
DA-Agric'l Center, Naujan, Oriental Mindoro
Bicol University-CA, Guinobatan, Albay
Provincial Seed Nursery, Ligao, Albay
CNSC, Daet, Camarines Norte
DA-BIARC, Pili, Camarines Sur
BIDTECH, Pili, Camarines Sur
DEBESMSCAT, Mandaon, Masbate
SPCP, Aborlan, Palawan
RSC, Odiongan, Romblon

VISAYAS

DA-EVIARC-ROS, Babatngon, Leyte
ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte
DA-EVIAR, Abuyog, Leyte
ESSC, Borongan, Eastern Samar
DA-EVIARC, San Jorge, Western Samar
UEP, Catarman, Northern Samar
DA-EVIARC-ROS, Catubig, N. Samar

BNAC, Biliran, Biliran
ASCA, Banga, Aklan
PSPC, Pontevedra, Capiz
DA-WESVIARC, Jaro, Iloilo City
CPU-CA, Jaro, Iloilo City
Iloilo Integ. Seed Growers, La Paz, Iloilo City
DA-BPI-LGNCRDC, La Carlota City
KASAMA-NN, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental
REGAP, Canlaon City, Negros Oriental
Silliman University, Dumaguete City
DA-CENVIARC, Gabi, Ubay, Bohol
DA-CENVIARC-SWRDS, Calanggaman, Ubay, Bohol
A.T. Farm, Ubay, Bohol
GAUDIOSO R. LUARDO, Sagbayan, Bohol
FRANCISCA OCLARIT, Alicia, Bohol
APC Bohol, Dao, Tagbilaran City
ASPA, Argao, Cebu
OPAg, Siquijor, Siquijor

MINDANAO

PhilRice, Midsayap, North Cotabato
PhilRice, RTR, Agusan del Norte
SSPC, Tago, Surigao del Sur
DA-NOMIARC-ROS, Talacogon, Agusan del Sur
MOSCAT, Claveria, Misamis Oriental
Bukidnon Resources Co., Inc., Cagayan de Oro City
CMU, Musuan, Bukidnon
BAFC, Danggagan, Bukidnon
USP, Tagum, Davao del Norte
LISIDECO, Bagumbayan, Lupon, Davao Oriental
OPAg, Digos, Davao del Sur
KNAS, Katipunan, Zamboanga del Norte
SNAS, Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte
DA-WESMIARC, Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur
DA-WESMIARC-ROS, San Miguel, Zambo. Sur
ZSAC, Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur
Mindanao State University, Marawi City
DA-OPAg, Kapatagan, Lanao del Norte
SKPSC, Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat
DA-CEMIARC-ROS, Tacurong, Sultan Kudarat
MSU, Dinaig, Maguindanao
USM, Kabacan, North Cotabato
CISPMC, Kilada, Matalam, North Cotabato
DA-SMIARC-ROS, Tupi, South Cotabato
TFI, Koronadal, South Cotabato

PhilRice

We are a 13-year-old government corporation attached to the Department of Agriculture. We help our country to locally produce enough rice for Filipinos everyday. We develop rice production technologies suited to the different growing conditions in our country - irrigated, rainfed, upland, cool elevated, and salty.

We develop and adapt suitable varieties and make these available and accessible to seed growers and farmers. We collect, document, and preserve seeds of local traditional rice varieties. We transfer the good qualities of these rices into the modern rice varieties, making them strong against insect pests and diseases, high-yielding, delicious to eat, and can thrive in harsh environments.

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