

JEYPORE

Regional Research and Technology Transfer Sub Station, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) Odisha

This center was started in 1936 by Maharaja of Jeypore. Later, it was handed over to Department of Agriculture, Government of Orissa in 1947 for rice research. Subsequently, it was handed over to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT) after its establishment, in 1963. All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project (AICRIP) started functioning here as sub-station since 1st April'1975 with the budget provision of 75% ICAR and 25% state share. This is known as the testing, evaluating and germplasm centre of AICRIP for this region.




Major contributions to AICRIP

Crop Improvement

Varieties developed/ identified

- Two varieties viz., Manaswini and Mandakini varieties were developed in collaboration with Rice Research Station, Bhubaneswar.
- The center has tested nearly 250 rice entries of irrigated very early, early, mid-early and medium duration strains of nationally originated.
- Being one of the major regional testing centers, the station has played an important role to provide sufficient data for release of varieties by State Variety Release Committee (SVRC) and Central Variety Release Committee (CVRC) since 1975.
- Released varieties for this region are popularized at farmers' field from inception of AICRIP.
- The most leading varieties recommended and adopted by the farmers of this region are Heera as super fast; Kalinga-III as very early; Pathara, Khandagiri, Mandakini and Sidhant as early; Lalat, IR-64, MTU-1010, Konark, RGL-2538, Pratikhya, Naveen, Manaswani and MTU 1001 etc. under medium duration and under late duration, Mahalaxmi, CR-1009, CR-1030, Indravati, Mahanadi, Ramachandi, Pooja, Sarala, Padmini, RGL-2538 and RGL-2537 etc.

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- Rice hybrids like PA6201, PA6444, 6444 Gold, Sahyadri, PHB 71, Rajalaxmi and Ajaya have been accepted by the farmers of this zone by which they are getting more than 20-30% yield over the popular varieties.
 - Under the short grain aromatic varieties, Kalajeera, Pimpudibas, Jaiphula, Dubraj and Badshabhog and under aromatic high yielding varieties Gitanjali and Ketakijoha have been recommended for the farmers.
 - The technology transferred by this project which includes knowledge about high yielding varieties and suitable package and practices for getting higher yield like line sowing and planting, use of weedicides, insecticides, fungicides and bactericides for controlling weeds, insects and diseases, use of balanced fertilizers and organics, has changed the scenario of rice production and productivity of this region in a big way.

Technologies developed:

- Reduction of chaffiness in grain- spraying of borax @0.25 % (2.5g in one litre of water) at 5-10 days before flower initiation helped in reduction of chaffiness in grains in seed production plots.
- 234 rice local land races are preserved and maintained.
- Farmers' participatory research is going on to popularize the recently released varieties and hybrids.