



Introduction to Microbial Control of pests in *Oryza glaberrima*

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Rice (*Oryza sativa*) belongs to the family Gramineae. This calorie contribution varies from 29.5% for China to 72.0% for Bangladesh. Around the world, it is the most important food crop and the foremost food for approximately more than two billion people in Asia. All rice is grown 90% and consumed in Asia. An alarming rate for Bangladesh is population increasing and reducing the cultivable land is due to urbanization and shortage of food due to industrialization. In Bangladesh, population growth demands continuously increase in rice production. So, the highest priority has been given to more rice production. At least 60% increase production of rice has to be to meet up food requirement of the increasing population by the year 2020. Hybrid rice technology is one of the most effective demands for mitigating tactics. Hybrid rice technology development in Bangladesh began in 1993. Some private seed companies imported rice hybrids and evaluated them through on-farm trials during 1997-98 in *Oryza glaberrima* season (winter rice). The Chinese hybrid rice has demonstrated that the yield capability of hybrid rice must be accomplished, on the off chance that each ecological zone builds up its own particular variety or screens variety created in different areas to meet particular nearby conditions. Planting time affects not only growth and productivity of rice but also generally affects on seed quality. Planting time affects seed quality through affecting seed growth and development

as it obtained different environmental conditions in the processes of seed development and seed maturation. In Bangladesh *Oryza glaberrima* rice has been gaining much importance. The average per hectare yield of *Oryza glaberrima* rice is higher than that of aman rice. Among the three rice seasons of Bangladesh, it is the longest rice season, producing the highest grain yield. More vital advantage of *Oryza glaberrima* season is the lower winter temperature amid the prior crop growth. Amid the maturing time, the temperature rises encouraging the procedure. This research work is designed to evaluate the growth and yield performance of an exotic (China) hybrid rice variety in different planting time with the following specific objectives. Result concludes that different sowing date has significant effects on the described exotic hybrid rice. The geographical location of the experimental site was under the subtropical climate, characterized by three distinct seasons, winter season from November to February and the pre-monsoon period or hot season from March to April and monsoon period from May to October. Irrigation and drainage, weeding and gap filling, top dressing and other plant protection measures were taken as per necessity. Result revealed that different sowing date have significant effects on the described exotic hybrid rice. There was significant variation in results for different transplanting dates on weight. This concludes the section of the communication in stating the effects, conceptions of to microbial control of pests.

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