



RAPIDE de RIZ AND RICE PRODUCTION

We grow rice for the grain it produces. It is one of man's most important food sources and prized all over the world. While there are many types of rice grown, and many conditions under which it is grown, the physiological and biochemical processes under which the grain is produced is essentially the same for all types.

Since we are interested in increasing the yield of grain, let's explore the ways in which this might be done.

- 1) Increasing the number of plants per acre under adequate soil fertility. Would theoretically increase the yield per acre.
- 2) Rice produces grain in seed heads that exert up through the stalk. Increasing the number of grains per seed head is one of the best ways to increase the yield per acre.
- 3) Rice tillers, (i.e., each plant is capable of putting out tillers each of which should produce a seedhead. Therefore influencing the rice to tiller is a probable way to increase the yield per acre.
- 4) Increasing the weight of each grain of rice produced is a way in which yield per acre can be increased, through to be honest, increasing the weight of each grain is largely a factor of field fertility and the environmental conditions.

REALISTICALLY, INCREASING THE NUMBER OF GRAINS PER SEEDHEAD, AND INCREASING THE POTENTIAL NUMBER OF HEADS PER PLANT ARE THE TWO WAYS THAT YIELD INCREASES CAN BE LOGICALLY INFLUENCED.

HOW WILL WE DO IT?

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF GRAINS PER HEAD.

The number of grains per seedhead is determined much earlier than most uninitiated think. Number of grains per head is determined at about the time that the "green ring" is forming on the stalk. After this stage is passed, nothing can be done to increase the number of grains in that seedhead. At the time the grains are forming in the seedhead the rice plant needs all the Cytokinin it can get, and where it does produce this phytochemical there are many factors that can deprive the plant of quantities required to reach MAXIMUM GENETIC POTENTIAL.

RAPIDE de RIZ is loaded with Cytokinin like phytohormone biostimulants that when applied as directed at the stage directed induces the rice plant to form every grain possible.

It should be noted that the application of Cytokinins alone is not enough to accomplish our objective. Research has shown that foliar applications of Cytokinins alone do not work unless there are adequate Auxin levels present. Under most field conditions the Auxin levels in the crop will be low at the time when they are needed most. RAPIDE de RIZ contains Auxin like compounds to insure that the applied Cytokinin works with maximum efficiency.

In addition to the Cytokinin like and Auxin like biostimulants, RAPIDE de RIZ also contains Gibberellin like compounds which in effect complete the natural biochemical processes in the crop at the grain formation stages.

The proprietary carbon synergist, (SYNERGIZE C-3) stimulates efficient nitrogen utilization which is essential at this time. The biostimulant components of RAPIDE de RIZ also stimulate tillering which can produce many additional seeds per acre.

RAPIDE de RIZ CREATES A CRITICAL CYCLE WITHIN THE RICE PLANT. THE BIOSTIMULANT CREATES AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE WHICH IN TURN CREATES A DEMAND. THAT DEMAND IS MET ON AN IMMEDIATE BASIS BY THE NUTRITIONAL COMPONENTS OF THE PRODUCT. THE CARBON SYNERGIST AND OTHER PLANT EXTRACTS MAKE THE PLANT MORE EFFICIENT IN UTILIZING WHAT IS AVAILABLE TO IT. RESULTS = YIELD INCREASE.