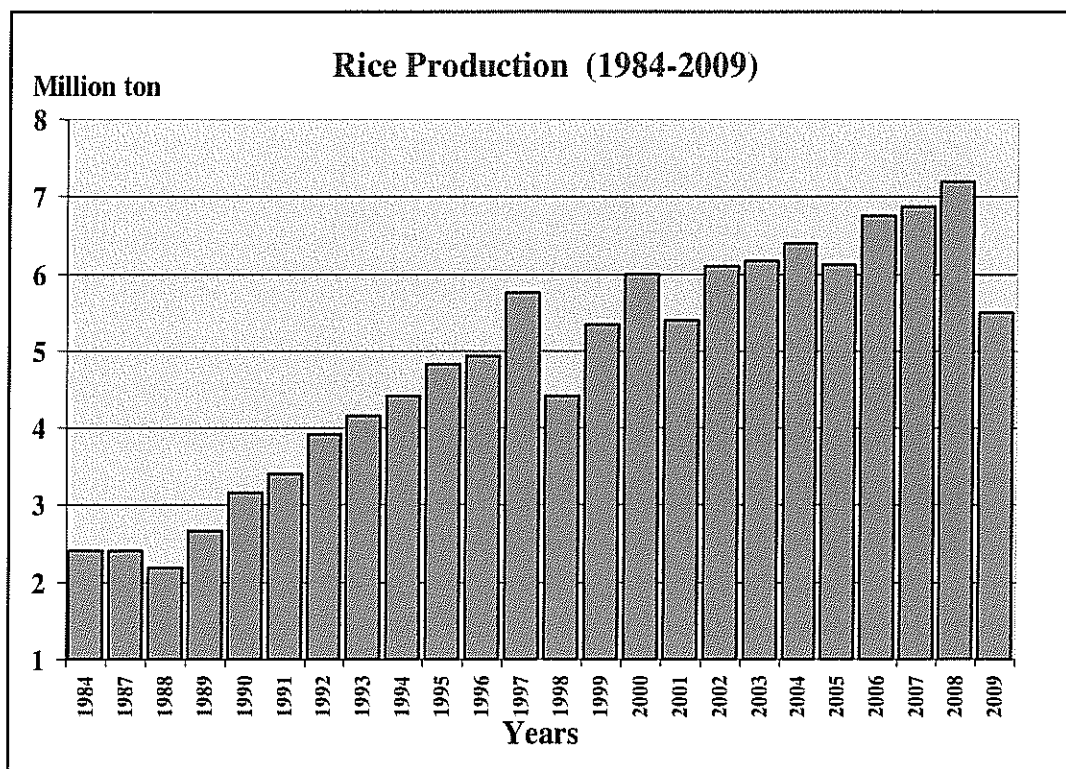
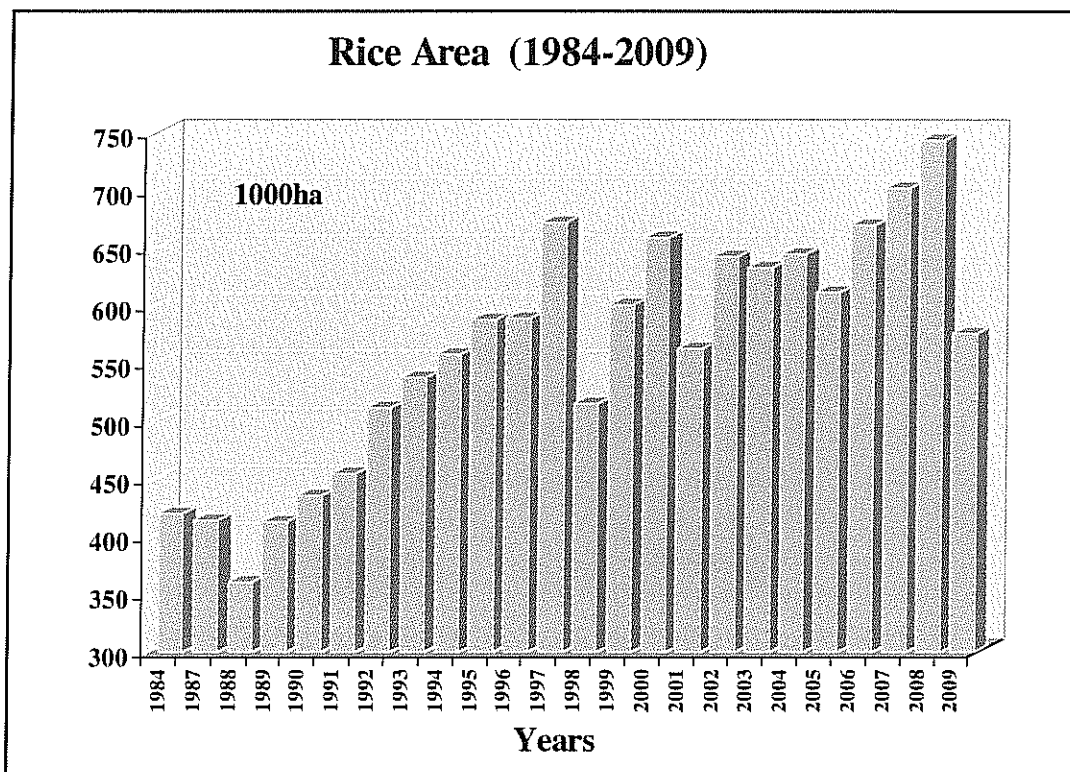
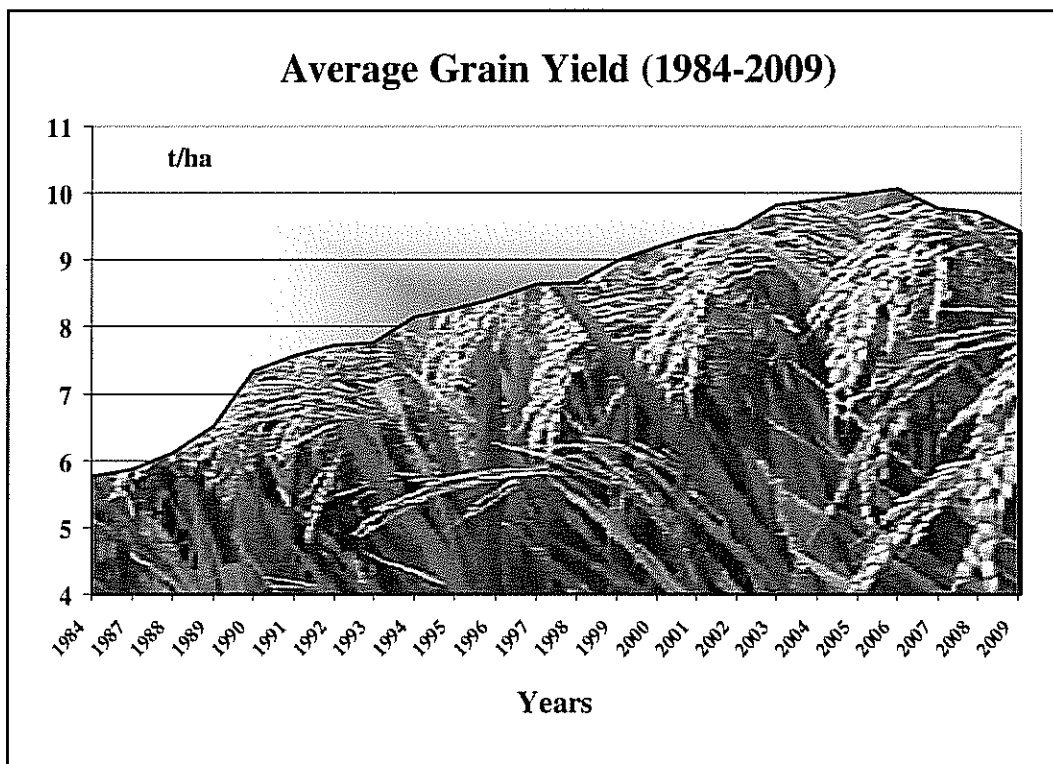




Main Strategies

- Increase the production per unit area and maximize water use efficiency .
- Spreading rice hybrids (14 t/ha).
- Increase the productivity of poor quality soils.
- Developing low input rice varieties as well as special rices.
- Strengthening relationships among research, extension and rice growers through Technology Transfer Component.

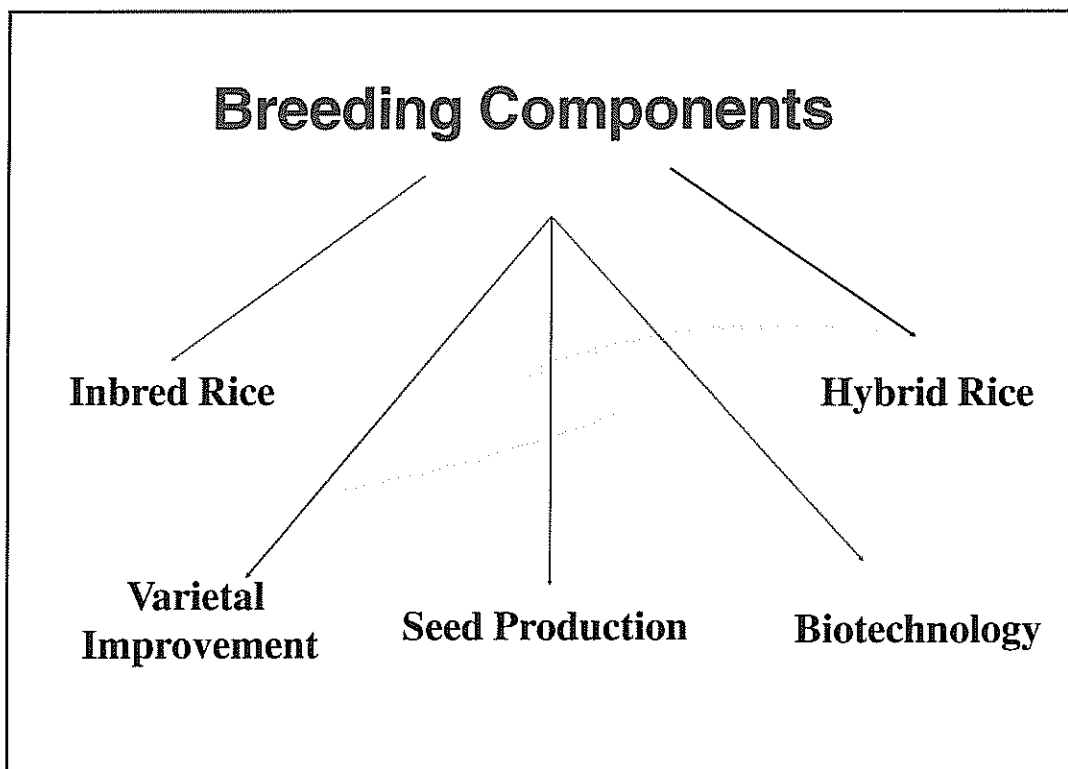
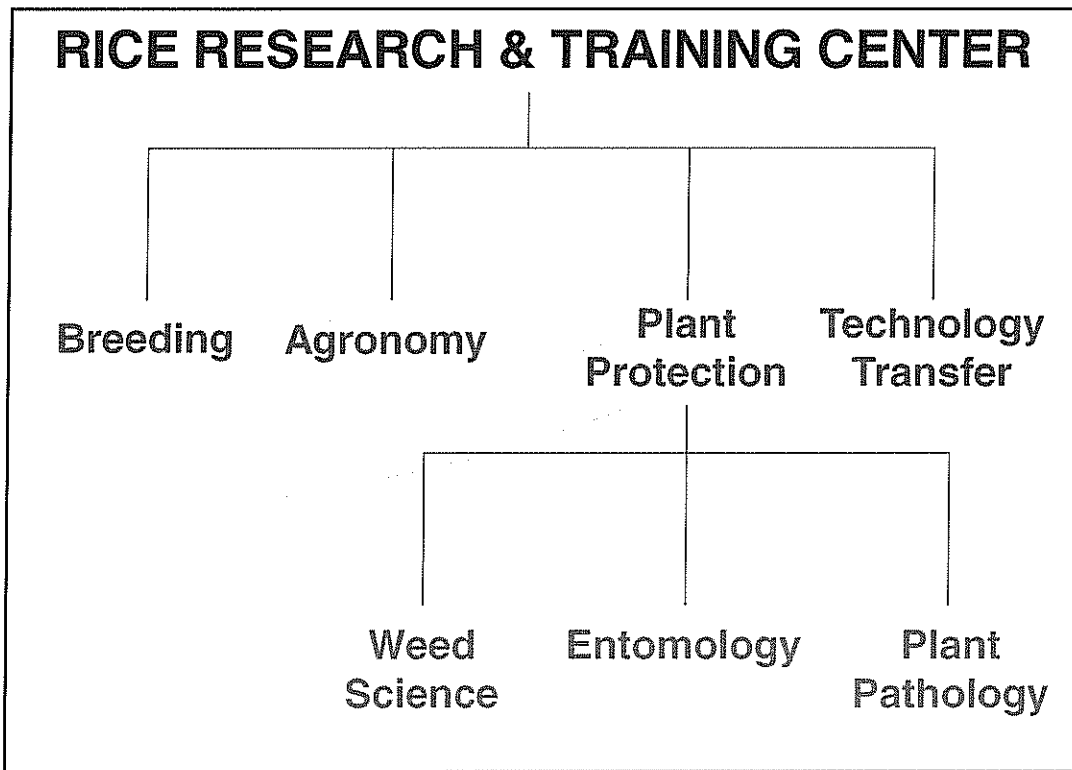




Egyptian Rice Production & Export

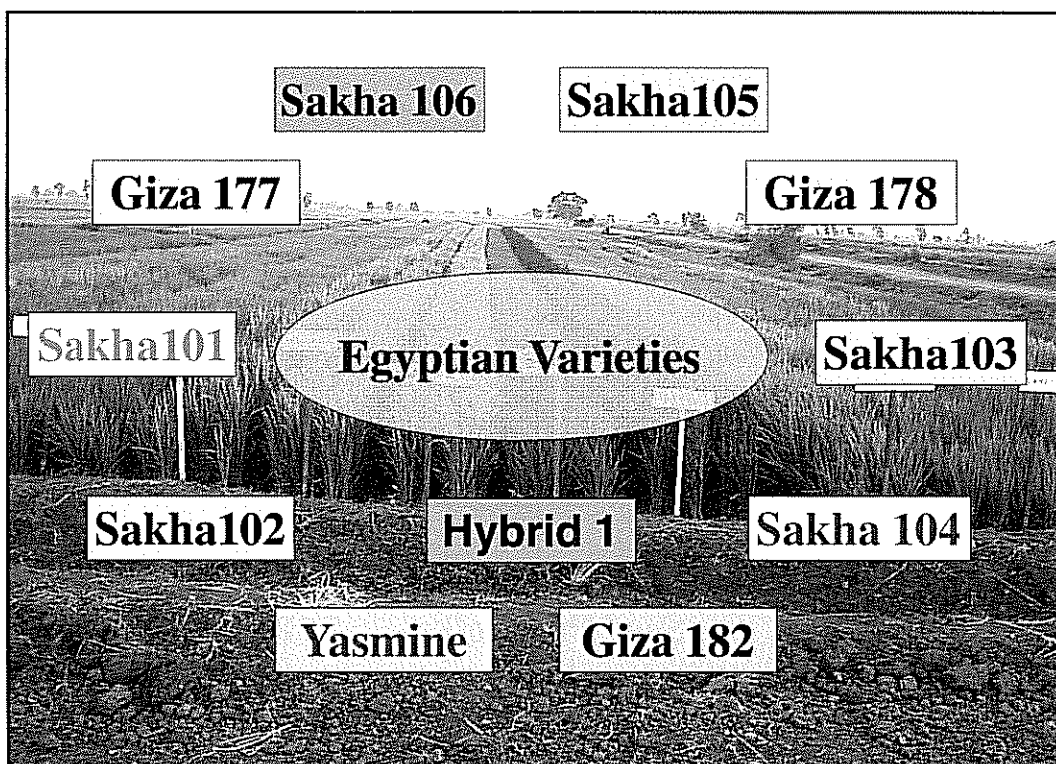
Year	Production Million tons	Export Million tons
1983/1984	2.400	0.000
1991/1992	3.41	0.200
1995/1996	4.82	0.350
1999/2000	5.34	0.320
2000/2001	6.00	0.332
2001/2002	5.40	0.755
2002/2003	6.10	0.322
2003/2004	6.04	0.619
2004/2005	6.18	1.100
2005/2006	6.55	1.102
2006/2007	6.12	1.294
2007/2008	6.74	*0.750

*Up to 1st April, 2008



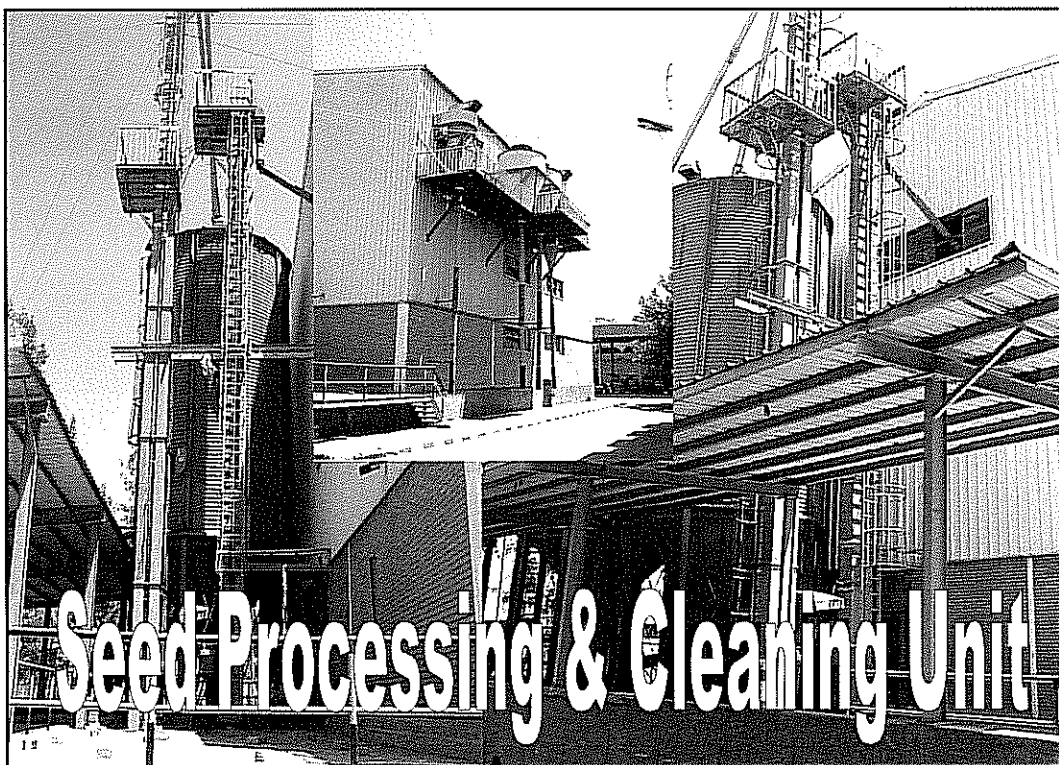
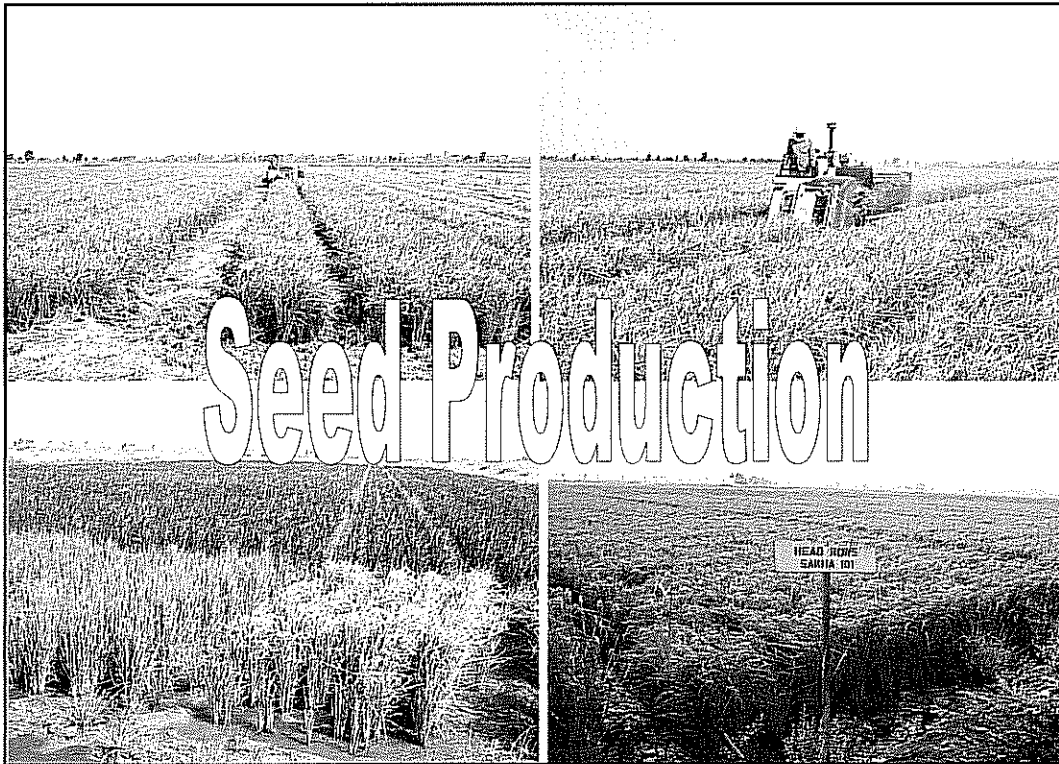
Main Objectives of Breeding Program

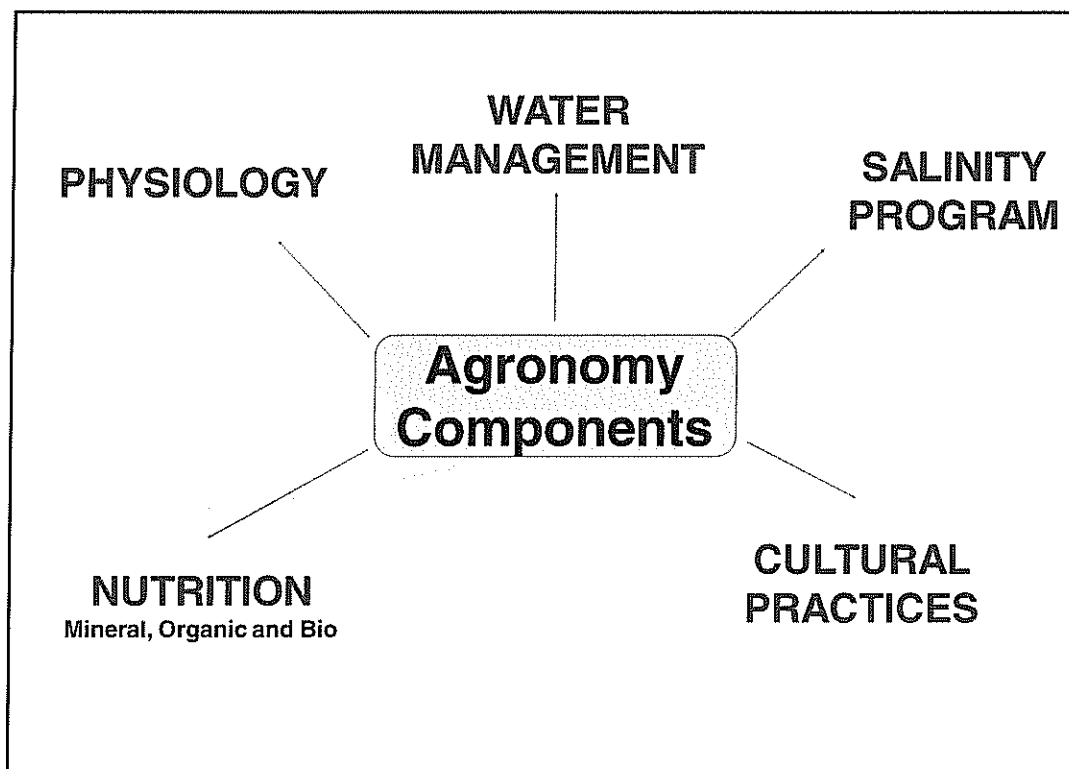
- Develop new varieties with high sustainable grain yield > 10 t/ha, early maturing, multiple resistance to pests and with superior grain quality.
- Develop varieties suited to adverse conditions.
- Develop rice hybrids suitable for normal and saline soils.
- Developing special rices i.e. aromatic, waxy and rice grain with high nutritional value.
- Evaluate, characterize, catalogue and maintain the local genetic collections.
- Maintain the genetic purity of commercial varieties, through an efficient system of seed production.



Yield and Ancillary Traits of the New Released Rice Varieties							
Variety	Yield t/ha	Duration Days	Height Cm	Blast		Grain type	Milling %
				L	N		
<u>Improved Varieties:</u>							
Giza177	10.7	125	100	2	R	Sh	73
Giza178	12.1	135	100	2	R	Sh	71
Sakha101	11.5	140	90	4	S	Sh	72
Sakha102	10.8	125	110	2	R	Sh	72
Sakha103	10.9	120	99	2	R	Sh	72
Sakha104	11.4	132	105	4	S	Sh	72
Sakha105	10.9	125	98	2	R	Sh	73
Sakha106	11.0	128	100	2	R	Sh	72
Giza182	11.7	129	94	2	R	L	70
Egyptian Yasmine*	9.5	150	95	1	R	L	65
Hybrid rice	13.0	135	98	2	R	Med	70
<u>Old Varieties</u>							
Giza171	7.3	160	140	7	S	Sh	72
Giza176	8.7	150	100	5	S	SH	69
Giza184	9.1	150	95	9	R	L	68

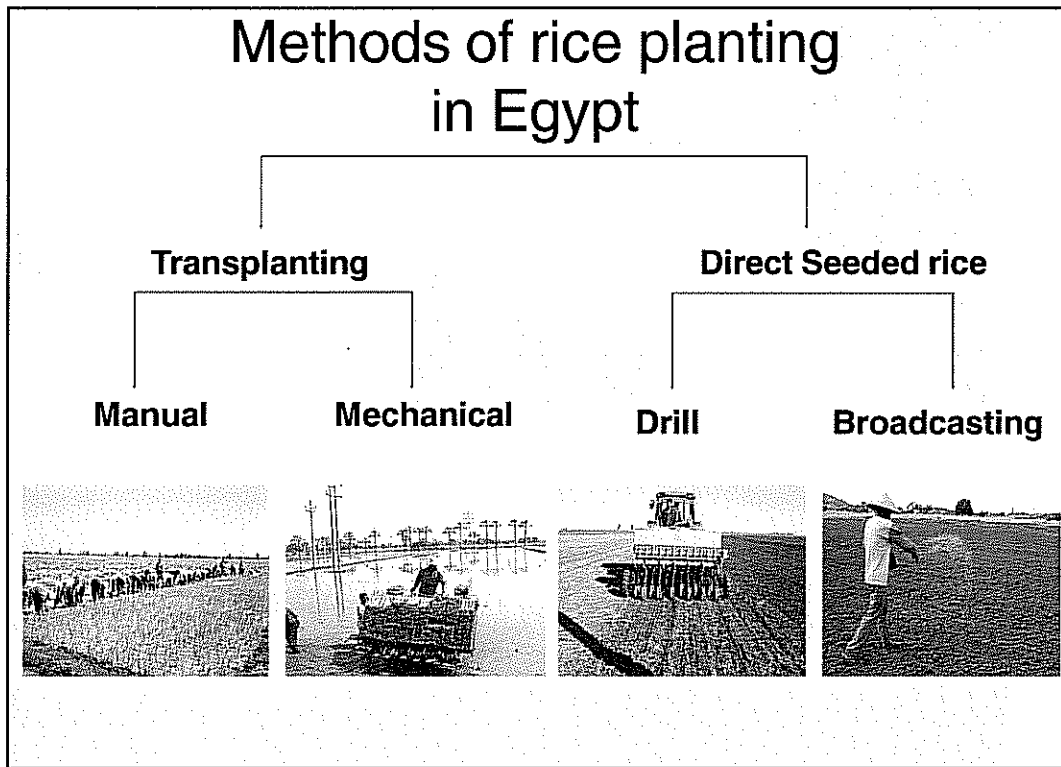


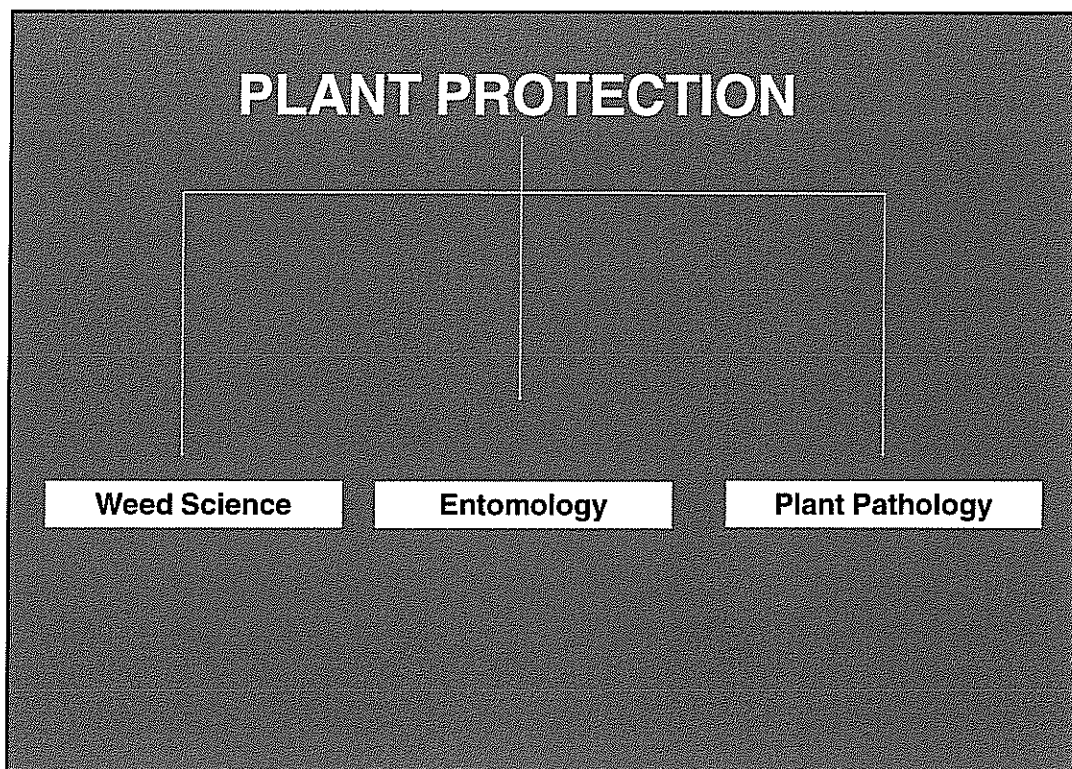
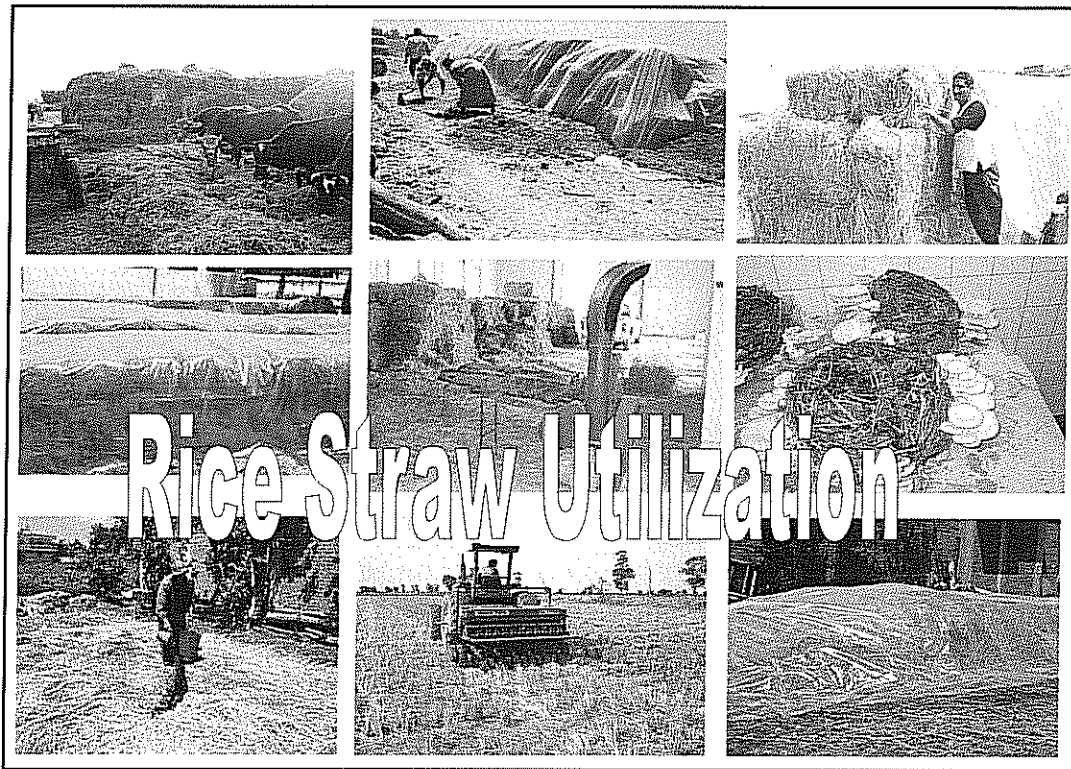




Objectives of Agronomy Program

- 1- Develop and improve the package of recommendation for different methods of rice planting in normal and saline soils
- 2- Utilize of rice residues to sustain soil fertility.
- 3- Estimate water requirements of cultivars and use regimes to save irrigation water.
- 4- Rationalize the water use.
- 5- Increase the fertilizer efficiency under different water regimes.
- 6- Study interactions among the different factors to reach to maximize rice yield.





Objectives of Plant Protection Program

This program aims to application of integrated pest management ” IPM” for protection of rice crop against diseases, insects and weeds. It has a strong co-operation with breeding program to develop new rice varieties resistant to diseases and insects



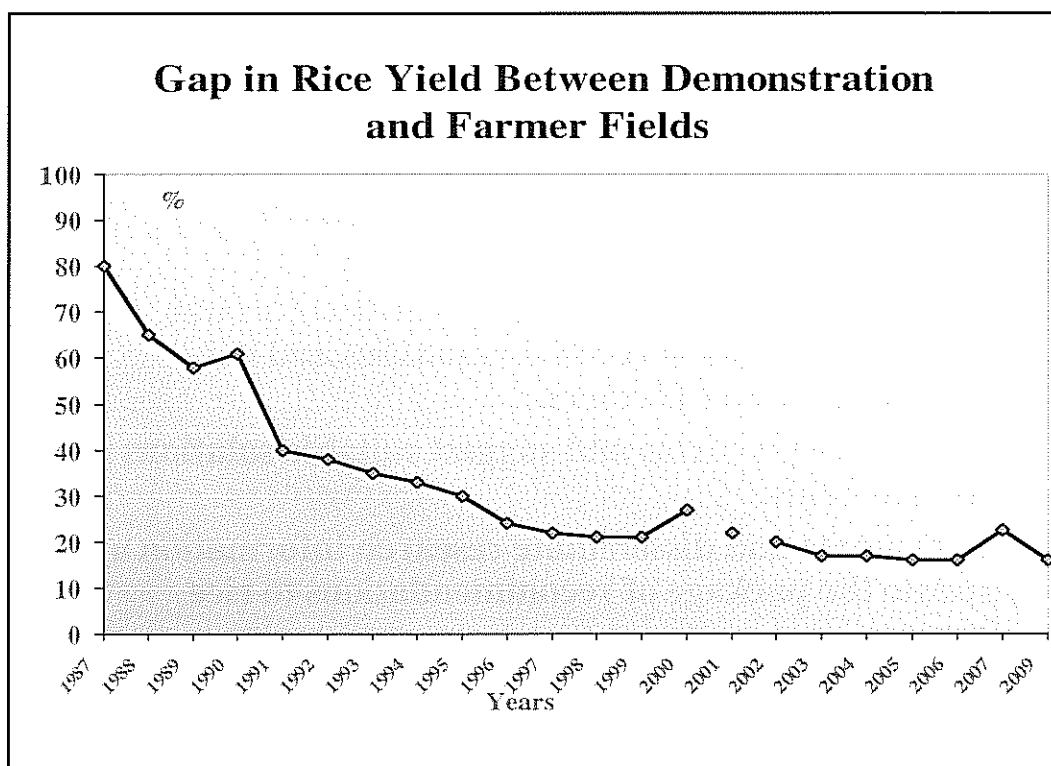
Technology Transfer component

The main objectives of Technology Transfer Component are:

- **To increase the national rice production through transfer of research recommendations and new technology to rice farmers.**
- **To identify problems and suggest suitable solutions in the rice fields.**
- **To evaluate and disseminate research information and update the package of recommendations to rice farmers.**
- **To train the extension staff and farmers on the new rice production technology.**

Technology Transfer Activities

- **Demonstration Fields**
- **Verification Trials**
- **Training**
- **Meetings**
- **Harvest Days**



Training

- The Rice Research & Training Centre (RRTC) sponsors a number of activities in the area of:

- International Training:

- Five months training course on Rice Cultivation Techniques targeting African rice Producing Countries was implemented jointly by The Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture (EICA), the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa (EFTCA) & the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).
- The Course was implemented over the years (1987 through 2006) for (20) continuous years with participation of (309) participants representing (30) African countries.
- The course extended for three years (2009 – 2011).
- In 2009, 16 trainees from 15 African countries were received to attend the course.
- The course is running now for 20 trainees from 15 African countries, the course will end in Sept 20th.

RRTC experience with African countries

- Niger experimental farm:
Giza 181 12 t/ha
Giza 178 10 t/ha
- Ghana experimental trial:
Local varieties
From 1.4 t/ha up to 8.4 t/ha

RRTC collaboration vision

- RRTC co-operation with FAO, JICA, IRRI and WARDA.
- Establishment of experimental site in different African countries.
- RRTC as a regional training center (in and out country)
- Resources exchange (human and materials).
- Collaborative research project.

International Network for Genetic Evaluation of Rice (INGER)



Future Research Needs

- (i) Maximize yield / unit area (> 10t /ha) by developing both inbred and hybrid varieties.
- (ii) Increase rice areas covered by certified seeds up to 70%.
- (iii) Minimize the utilization of mineral fertilizers by increasing fertilizer use efficiency and utilization of compound and organic fertilizers .
- (iv) Develop drought, salinity and heat tolerance varieties tailored with high daily production to face the climate changes.
- (v) Develop rice lines resistant to various types of diseases.



