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The flooded plot of arable land used to grow semi-automatic rice is redirected here. For Rice University Stadium, see Rice Track/Football Stadium. For the porridge dish, see Conji. Banaue Rice Terraces of Luzon, Philippines, carved into steep mountain slopes rice field with mature Paddy rice in Bangladesh Paddy Terraces in Kampung Naga, West Java, Indonesia Taro Fields in the Hanalei Valley, Kauai, Hawaii Paddy Field in Binangon, Rizal, Philippines. Paddy Field after cutting rice field flooded a field of arable land used to grow semi-automatic crops, primarily rice and taro. It comes from the Neolithic rice crops of the Yangtze River Basin in southern China, associated with pre-Island and Lmong-meen cultures. It was common in prehistoric times of Austronesian expansion to the island of southeast Asia, southeast Asia, including Northeast India, Madagascar, Melannesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The technology was also acquired by other crops in mainland Asia to grow rice, extending to East Asia, mainland Southeast Asia and south Asia to grow rice, extending to East Asia, mainland Southeast Asia, mainland Southeast Asia and south Asia to grow rice, extending to East Asia, mainland Southeast Asia, m They may require a lot of work and materials to build and need plenty of water for irrigation. Oxen and buffalo, adapted for living in wetlands, are important working animals, widely used in agriculture. Paddy field agriculture remains the dominant form of rice cultivation in our time. It is widely practiced in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Northeast India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Taiwan and Vietnam. It has also been introduced elsewhere since the colonial era, notably in Northern Italy, Camarque in France, and in Spain, especially in the wetlands of Albufera de Valencia in the Valencian community, the Ebro Delta in Catalonia and the Gwadalquivir wetlands in Andalusia, as well as along the eastern coast of Brazil, the Artibon in Haiti and the Valley of Brazil. Paddy Fields are the main source of atmospheric methane and are estimated to contribute in the range of 50 to 100 million tons of gas per year. Studies have shown that this can be significantly reduced, as well as increased yields by draining fields to allow soil to aerate to interrupt methane production. Studies have also shown variability in estimating methane emissions using local, regional and global factors and call for better inventiveness based on micro-crop data. Growing Paddy should be confused with the cultivation of deep-sea rice, which is grown in conditions with water over 50 cm (20 inches) deep for at least a month. The etymology of the Word Paddy comes from the Malay word padi, which means rice plant. It comes from proto-Austronesian yoja (rice in the field, rice plant), with vinnats, including Amis panay; Tagalog fell; Kadazan Dusun Paai; Javanese bet; and Chamorro fashi, among others. History Home article: Rice - A History of Domestication and Cultivation See also: Austronesian peoples and domesticated plants and animals of Austronesia Neolithic China Map of neolithic China (8500 to 1500 AD. BC) Genetic evidence shows that all forms of rice, both indica and japonica, arise from the domestication of wild oryza rufipogon rice by cultures associated with doastonenenesian and thong-myen speakers. This happened about 13,500 to 8,200 years ago south of the Yangtze River in present-day China. The model of Lianchu culture (3400 - 2250 BC) of an ancient city surrounded by a moat with rice fields there are two most likely centers of domestication of rice, as well as the development of wet field technology. The first, and most likely located in the lower Yangtze River, which is considered to be the birthplace of the Doastonenezi people and possibly Kra Dai, is associated with the cultures of Kuahukiao, Hemudu, Majiabang, Songze, Lianchu and Machiao. The second is located in the middle of the Yangtze River, which is considered to be the birthplace of the early Thong-min-speaking and is associated with the cultures of Pentushan, Nanmayuan, Lulinxi, Daxi, Jialin and Shijiae. Both regions were densely populated and had regular trade contacts with each other, as well as with early Austro-Asian speakers in the west and early Kra Dai speakers in the south, contributing to the spread of rice cultivation throughout southern China. The earliest rice field found dates back to 4330 BC, based on carbon dating of rice grains and soil organic matter found at the Chaodong site in Kunshan County. In Caoxieshan, a neolithic Majlis culture site, archaeologists excavated rice fields. Some archaeologists claim that Caoxieshan may date from 4000-3000 BC. By the late Neolithic (from 3500 to 2500 BC), the population in rice growing centers was growing rapidly, centered around the Jialing-Xijiae culture and Liangju culture. There is also evidence of intensive rice cultivation in rice fields, as well as increasingly complex material crops in these two regions. The number of settlements among the Yangtze cultures and their size has increased, leading to to characterize them as true states, with clearly developed socio-political structures. However, it is not known whether they had centralized control. Liangju and Xijiae fell sharply in the Neolithic terminal (2500-2000 BC). Since Shijiahe shrinks in size, and Liangzhu disappear altogether. This is believed to be largely the result of the expansion of Longshan's early Sino-Tibetan culture to the south. Fortifications such as walls (as well as extensive ditches in the cities of Lianchu) are common features in settlements during this period, indicating a large-scale conflict. This period also coincides with the movement of the Austronesian, Kra-Dai and Austro-Asian peoples to mainland southeast Asia and the island of southeast Asia. The Austronesian expansion of the Austronesia (3500 BC 1200 AD) Probable routes of early rice transfer and possible linguistic family homelands (around 3500 BC to 500 BC). The approximate coastlines at the beginning of the Holocene are shown in a bluer. (Bellwood, 2011) The spread of Japanese rice farming and rice farming in southeast Asia began with the migration of The African Dapenkeng culture to Taiwan, from about 2800 BC, gave numerous carbonized residues of rice and millet in wetlands, indicating the intensive cultivation of rice wetlands and the cultivation of millet arid lands. The 9th-century Karmavibhangi Baselef describes a rice barn and rice plants infested with a mouse. Rice farming has a long history in Indonesia. From about 2000 to 1500 BC, Austronesian expansion began, when settlers from Taiwan moved south to colonize Luzon in the Philippines, bringing with them rice-growing technologies. From Luzon, the Austrones quickly colonized the rest of the island of southeast Asia, moving west to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; and south to Sulawesi and Java. By 500 BC, there was evidence of intensive wetland agriculture already established in Java and Bali, especially near very fertile volcanic islands. Rice did not survive Austronesian travel to Micronesia and Polynesia, but wet field agriculture was moved to grow other crops, primarily for the cultivation of taro. The Austronesian Lapita culture also comes into contact with the neo-Autronerians (Papuans) of the early agronomists of New Guinea and introduces for them the methods of farming wetlands. In turn, they assimilated their range of local cultivated fruits and tubers before spreading further east to the island of Melanesia and Polynesia. Rice and wet farms were also introduced to Madagascar, comoros and East Africa coasts 1st millennium AD Austronesian settlers from the Great Sunda Island. Korea There are ten archaeologically excavated rice paddy fields in Korea. The two oldest are Ohyon and Yaumdun, found in Ulsan, dating back to the early period of the Mmun pottery period. Paddy field farming dates back thousands of years to Korea. The pit house on the Daehon-ni site has given carbonated rice grains and radiocarbon dates, indicating that the cultivation of rice in dry fields may have already begun during the middle city of Jeulmun (about 3500-2000 BC) on the Korean peninsula. Ancient rice fields have been carefully discovered in Korea by institutions such as the Kyonnam University Museum (KUM) Masan. They excavated rice fields at the Gyumcheon-ni test site near Miryang, Gyeongsan Province. A feature of rice paddies was found next to the pit house, which dates from the second part of the period of early Mmun ceramics (c. 1100-850 BC). KUM conducted excavations that showed similarly from the rice features of Mumun were usually located in low-lying narrow ravines, which naturally were swampy and fed on the local flow system. Some of the mmun's rice fields in the flat areas were made of a series of squares and rectangles separated by bunds about 10 cm high, while terraced rice fields consisted of long irregular shapes that followed the natural contours of the earth at different levels. The Mmun period rice growers used all the elements present in modern rice fields, such as terracing, gangs, canals, and small bodies of the Middle Mumun (about 850-550 BC), from well-preserved wooden tools extracted from the archaeological rice fields at the Majeon-ni site. However, iron tools for growing rice fields were introduced only some time after 200 BC The spatial scale of rice fields increased with the regular use of iron tools during the Three Kingdoms of Korea (c. 300/400-668). Japan's first rice fields in Japan date back to the early Yayai period (300 BC - 250 AD). Early Yayoi was re-harvested, and it appears that wet agriculture was developing around the same time as on the Korean peninsula. (quote needed) Culture Top 20 Rice Growers by Country 2012 (Million Metric Tons) China 204.3 India 152.6 Indonesia 69.0 Vietnam 43.7 Thailand 37.8 Bangladesh 33.9 Myanmar 33.0 Philippines 18.0 Brazil 11.5 Japan 1 0.7 Pakistan 9.4 Cambodia 9.3 United States 9.0 Korea 6.4 Egypt 5.9 Nepal 5.1 Nigeria 4.8 Madagascar 4.0 Sri Lanka 3.8 Laos 3.5 Source: Food and Agriculture Organization China Rice Terraces in Yuanyang County, Yunnan, that China's agricultural production is the largest in the world, only about 15% of the total land area can be cultivated. About 75% of the cultivated area is used to grow food crops. Rice is China's most important crop, grown south of the Huai River, in the Yangtze Valley, the Chu Jiang Delta, and in the provinces of Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan. Rice appears to have been used by early Neolithic populations in Lijiakun and Yunchanyan in China. Evidence of a possible rice cultivation of whether rice is actually grown, or instead harvested as wild rice. Bruce Smith, an archaeologist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., who has written about the origins of agriculture, said the evidence was mounting that the Yangtze was probably the site of early rice cultivation. In 1998, Crawford and Shen reported that the earliest of the 14 AMS or radiocarbon dates on rice, at least nine early to medium Neolithic sites no older than 7000 BC that rice from Hemudu and Luojiajiao sites indicates that the domestication of rice probably began before 5000 BC, but that most sites in China from which rice residues were extracted younger than 5000 BC Panorama terraces Longji terraces, one of The Rice Terraces of Longsheng in Guangxi, China, during the spring and autumn (722-481 BC), there were two revolutionary improvements in agricultural technology. One was the use of cast-iron tools and a burden to pull ploughs, while the other was large-scale river development and water conservation projects. Sunshu Ao of the 6th century BC and Simen Bao of the 5th century BC are two of the first hydraulic engineers from China, and their work has focused on improving irrigation systems. These events became widespread in the subsequent period of the warring states (403-221 BC), culminating in a huge irrigation system Du Jiang Yan, designed by Li Binn by 256 BC for the state of Tsin in ancient Sichuan. During the Eastern Jin (317-420) and The North and Southern dynasties (420-589), land use became more intense and efficient, rice was grown twice a year and cattle began to be used for plowing and fertilization. In about 750, 75% of China's population lived north of the Yangtze River, but by 1250, 75% of China's population lived south of the Yangtze River. This large-scale internal migration was made possible by the introduction of rapidly maturing strains of rice from Vietnam suitable for diverse agriculture. Places in China, famous for their impressive rice fields, are the county of Yuanyang, Yunnan, and Longsheng County, Guangxi. India Rice fields with seedlings planted in the vorld and is also the fourth largest rice exporter in the world. In India, the West is the largest rice producing state. Paddy Fields Field attractions throughout India, both in the northern gangster plains and on the second depends on irrigation, and the second depends on the second depends on the second depends on the second depends on irrigation, and the second depends on the monsoon. Rice cultivation plays an important role in the socio-cultural life of rural India. Many festivals such as Onam in Kerala, Bihu in Assam, Makar Sankranti in Karnataka, Nabanna in West Bengal celebrates Paddy's harvest. The Kaveri Delta region in Thanjavur has historically been known as the Tamil Nadu rice bowl and Kuttanadu called a bowl of rice Kerala. Gangavathi known as Indonesia, although the use of mechanized techniques, such as small food plows, has become much more common in recent years. Main article: The production of rice in Indonesia Premier Javanese rice gives approximately 6 metric tons of shredded rice) per hectare. When irrigation is available, rice farmers tend to plant Green Revolution rice varieties allowing three seasons per year. Because fertilizers and pesticides are relatively expensive resources, farmers tend to plant seeds on a very small area. Three weeks after germination, 15-20 centimeters (6-8 in) stems are collected and transplanted with greater separation, in a backbreaking manual procedure. Rice harvesting in Central Java is often carried out not by rice owners or shareholders, but by errant intermediaries whose small firms specialize in harvesting, transporting, milling and market-sharing. The fertile volcanic soil of much of the Indonesian archipelago, and especially the islands of Java and Bali, has made rice a central dietary food. The steep terrain in Bali has led to the creation of sophisticated cooperation systems, called subac at the local level, to manage water storage and rice terrace drainage. Italy's Paddy Fields near Mantua Rice is grown in northern Italy, especially in the Po River Valley. Rice fields are irrigated by fastflowing streams descending from the Alps. Japan's Paddy Field scarecrow in Japan acidic soil conditions common in Japan because volcanic eruptions have made rice fields are represented by kanji-田 (usually read as one or den), which has a strong influence on Japanese culture. In fact, 田 that originally meant the field as a whole, used in Japan solely to convey the value of the rice field. One of the oldest specimens of writing in Japan is widely attributed to kanji 田 found on ceramics at the Matsutaka archaeological site in Mie Prefecture, dates from the end of the 2nd 2nd Ta (田) is used as part of many same names as well as in many surnames. Most of these places are in one way or another connected to the river passes through the village, a place to the east of the river can be called Higashid (東田), literally the eastern bus. A place with a newly irrigated rice field, especially during or later the Edo period, can be called Nitta or Shinden (both 新田), a new rice field. In some places, lakes and marshes were likened to a rice field and named as Hakkeda (八甲田). Today, many surnames have that as a component, a practice that can be largely related to a government decree at the beginning of the Meiji period that requires all citizens to have a surname. Many chose a name based on some geographical features related to their residence or occupation, and as nearly three-quarters of the population were farmers, many made surnames using ta. Some common examples of Tanaka (田) literally mean in a field of rice: Nakata (田), the middle field: Kawada (川田), river rice fields; and Furuta (古田), an old paddy field. In recent years, Japan's rice consumption has declined and many farmers, rice farmers and farmers are becoming more elderly. The Government has subsidized rice production since the 1970s and advocates protectionist policies for cheaper imported rice. The Korea are dedicated to rice fields of agriculture. Farmers are assessing rice paddies for any necessary repairs in February. Fields can be restored and gang violations will be repaired. This work is carried out until mid-March, when the warm spring weather allows the farmer to buy or grow rice seedlings. They are transplanted (usually transplanted rice) from the premises to newly flooded rice fields in May. Farmers tend to soak their rice fields during the summer until about chuseok time, a traditional holiday held on August 15 of the lunar calendar (around mid-September on the solar calendar). Harvest begins in October. Coordinating the harvest can be challenging, as many Korean farmers have small rice fields in a number of locations around their villages, and modern harvesters are sometimes divided among extended family members. Farmers usually narrow the harvested grains in the sun before bringing them to market. Chinese (or Chinese-Korean) symbol for the field, Chon (Korean: 전: Hania: 田). is found in some places. especially small agricultural towns and villages. However, the specific Korean term for paddy is a purely Korean word, not (Korean: 논). field near Morondawa, Madagascar in Madagascar, the average annual rice intake is 130 kg per one of the largest in the world. According to the 1999 UPROS/FAO study, most of the rice is irrigated (1.054.381 hectares). The choice of performance conditioning methods is determined by diversity and water quality control. Tawi is traditionally a crop of flooded rice on land while burning the cleared natural rain forest (135.966 hectares). Criticized as a cause of deforestation, Tawi is still widely practiced by farmers in Madagascar who find a good trade-off between climate risks, labour availability and food security. Tanety means hill. In the broader case, tanety also grows mountain rice, carried on grassy slopes have been deforested to work charcoal. Among the many varieties that Madagascar's rice include: Vary lava is a translucent long and thin grain rice. Vary Rojofotsy is a semi-long grain rice Vary mena or red rice, exclusive to Madagascar. Malaysia Paddy Field in Terengano State, Malaysia Paddy Fields can be found in most states on the Malaysian Peninsula, with most fields located in the northern states such as Keda, Perlis, Perak, and Penang. Rice fields can also be found on the east coast of Malaysia, in Kelantan and Terengan. Cetral state Selangor also has its share of rice paddies, especially in the districts of Kuala Selangor and Sabak Bernam. Before Malaysia became heavily dependent on its industrial production, people were mainly engaged in agriculture, especially rice production, people were mainly engaged in agriculture, especially rice production, lt is for this reason that people usually build their homes next to rice paddies. Very spicy chili peoplers, which are often eaten in Malaysia, bird's eve chili, locally called cili padi, literally paddy chili. Some studies related to Rainfed lowland rice in Sarawak have been reported to be grown mainly in three areas - the Irrawaddy Delta, along and in the Kaladan Delta, as well as on the central plains around Mandalay, although in recent years there has been an increase in rice cultivation in Shan State and Kachin State and Kachin State and Kachin State. Until the late 1960s, Myanmar was a major exporter of rice. Called the rice basket in southeast Asia, much of the rice grown in Myanmar is not dependent on fertilizers and pesticides, so although organic in some ways, it was unable to cope with the population growth and other rice economies that used fertilizer. Rice is currently grown in all three seasons of Myanmar, although primarily dependent on river water and deposited minerals from the northern mountains, while rice grown in the central regions requires irrigation from the Irrawaddy River. Fields to process when The first rains come - traditionally measured in 40 days after Thingyan, Burmese New Year - around the beginning of June. Nowadays, tractors are used, but buffalo are traditionally used. Rice plants are planted in nurseries, and then manually transplanted to prepared fields. Rice is harvested at the end of November - when the rice bends with age. Most of the rice is planted and harvested by hand. grown during the summer monsoon in Nepal. Philippines Banaue Rice Terraces in Ifugao, Philippines Paddy Fields are commonplace in the Philippines Banaue Rice Terraces in Ifugao, Nueva Ecija is considered to be the main rice growing province in the Philippines and a leading onion producer in the municipality of Bongabong in southeast Asia. It is currently the 9th richest province in the country, it is located in North Luzon, Philippines and was built by Ifugaos 2000 years ago. Streams and springs found in the mountains have been used and directed into irrigation canals that descend down the rice terraces with Batad rice, terraces with Batad rice, terraces and Hapao rice terraces. Located at Barangay Batad in Banaue, Batad Rice Terraces are in the shape of an amphitheatre and are accessible by a 12-kilometre drive from The Banaue Hotel and a 2-hour mountain hike. Banga rice terraces depict the typical community of Ifugao, where livelihoods are found in and around the village. Bangaan Rice Terraces is an hour's drive from Poblacion, Banaue, and then a 20-minute village. It can best be seen from the road to Mayoyao Rice Terraces is located in Mayoyao, 44 kilometres from Poblyaion, Banaue. The city of Mayoyao is in the middle of these rice terraces. All dams are multi-level with flat stones. Hapao rice terraces are 55 kilometres from the capital Lagave. Other ifugao rice terraces with stone walls are located in the municipality of Hunduan. Sri Lanka for rice in 2008/2009 Maha: 64% of which is grown in the dry season and 35% cultivated during the rainy season. Some 879,000 farming families grow rice in Sri Lanka. They make up 32% of the country's employment. Thailand Home article: Rice production in Thailand is a small hut between rice fields on the outskirts of Nan city, Thailand Rice production in Thailand represents a significant part of the Thai economy. It uses more than half of Thailand represents a significant part of the World's largest rice exporter. Thailand plans to further increase its rice-producing land with the aim of adding 500,000 hectares to the already 9.2 million hectares of rice. The Ministry of Agriculture of Thailand expected that rice production would yield about 30 million tons of rice in 2008. The most produced strain of rice in Thailand is jasmine rice, which has a significantly lower yield than other types of rice, but also usually brings more than twice the price of other strains on the world market. Vietnam Rice Fields in Vietnam Ric northern Vietnam, control over seasonal river flooding is achieved by a vast network of dams that over the centuries have a total of about 3,000 km. In the Mekong Delta in southern Vietnam, there is a system of interweaving drainage and irrigation canals that has become a symbol of this area. It jointly serves as a transport route, allowing farmers to bring their products to market. In northwest Vietnam, Thais have built their valley culture by growing sticky rice planted in mountain fields, requiring the terracing of the slopes. The main festival associated with the agricultural cycle is the lễ hạ điền (literally descent to the fields), held as the beginning of the planting season in the hope of a bountiful harvest. Traditionally, the event has been officiating with great fanfare. The monarch held the ritual of plowing the first furrow while local dignitaries and farmers followed suit. Thổ đia (the deities of the earth), thanh ong lang (the village spirit of the patron), Thần Nang (god of agriculture) and thần laa (god of rice plants) were revered by prayers and offerings. In colloquial Vietnamese, wealth is often associated with the vastness of an individual's land holdings. Paddy's fields are so large that for storks to fly with wings of stretched (đồng l'a thẳng c'nh c'bay) can be heard as a common metaphor. Wind of wavy rice plants through a rice field in literary Vietnamese is called figuratively waves of rice plants (S'ng l'a). (quote necessary) See also Cook Swamp Rice-fish system Upland Rice Links to b Sang, Anisia Jati; Tay, Kai Meng; Lim, Chi Peng; Nahavandi (2018). 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