

UPLAND RICE (*ORYZA SATIVA L.*) FARMING PRACTICES IN THE PROVINCE OF AKLAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the principles of management is to know the situation and development of the place and its people. Along with this, the documentation of indigenous knowledge is needed to know the culture, and as a basis for decision-making of the planned development. This research documents indigenous farming practices. This research was conducted in the upland municipalities of the Province of Aklan, namely: Altavas, Libacao and Madalag during the first and second quarters of 2013. A sample size of 203 was randomly taken and scheduled for the interview in the data collection. All the information gathered were consolidated and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations.

The result of this study describes the farming practices of upland rice farmers in the Province of Aklan. It is usually the head of the family i.e fathers and husbands who are more indulged in farming upland rice. These upland rice crops are planted mostly once a year and are done in the months of March or April. Most farmers grow upland rice with other crops to maximize space, increase productivity and have a variety of farm products. Due to the limited produce of upland rice, farmers use trampling of feet to thresh their crop. And since most of these farmers grow upland rice once a year, a greater portion of their harvest is reserved for home consumption.

KEYWORDS

upland rice practices; Aklan