

average of their farm size is six ha per household. The results of interview are as follows

4.6.1 Variety

The farmers tend to elect PT11 and CNT1 rice varieties by 56% and 64%, respectively. Disadvantage of these two varieties are lodging, long growth duration (from farmers' point of view), and susceptible to diseases. However, 55% of the interviewed farmers tend to adopt FSL2 rice variety, due to shorter stem and resistant to lodging as compared to the other two varieties. The farmers who tend to elect this variety indicate that it is not resistant to cold weather especially in dry season production period (November to February or to March). The expected characteristics of FDR variety for planting in the deepwater area are short growth duration, resistant to insect pests and diseases, resistant to lodging and certainly giving a high yield.

4.6.2 Planting date

Most of the interviewed farmers (63%) agree with planting date of ERS with the range from May to July. The main reasons are ample supply of irrigation water and rice can be harvested before flooding. All interviewed farmers tend to adopt the planting date of DS in November for FDR production. They said that they started to grow FDR as soon as possible after receding of flood water in the field.

4.6.3 Fertilizer application

The best alternative as a result from this research for fertilizer management is to split applications, one at the vegetative phase (30 kg N ha^{-1}) and at the PI stage (29

kg N ha⁻¹), with the total nitrogen rate of 59 kg ha⁻¹. The suitable application mode is broadcasting. The group interview shows that 80% of farmers agree with this recommendation. They mention that it makes rice plant thrive well throughout the growing season. Some of farmers are interested in this fertilizer management technique and intend to conduct a trial-and-error experiment in their own field.