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Title of Entry	: Best practices for paddy drying: Case studies in Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines, and Myanmar
Presenting author	: Nguyen Van Hung
Presenting author email	: hung.nguyen@irri.org
Co author 1	: Martin Gummert
Co author 2	: Tran Van Tuan
Affiliation presenting author	: Scientist, Sustainable Impact Platform, IRRI
Affiliation 1	: Senior Scientist, Sustainable Impact Platform, IRRI
Affiliation 2	: Lecturer cum scientist, Nong Lam University, Vietnam
Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation
Abstract	<p>: Applying good practices in paddy drying can reduce postharvest losses by 4-8% and improve rice quality, thereby generating significant benefits from rice production particularly in Southeast Asia. This study conducted a lifecycle-based comparative analysis of the different drying practices used in Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Myanmar and came up with recommendations for best practice options corresponding to various techno-economic indicators, scales of operations, environments, and market demands. Synthesis quantification of techno-economic factors such as cost-benefits, energy efficiency, land use, and operating labour generated the implications for selecting the optimal drying practice. Using a reversible airflow flatbed dryer with a capacity of 20 tons of paddy per batch was found to be the best option in terms of cost-benefit, labour operation, and energy efficiency. A recirculating columnar dryer, on the other hand, requires 15% higher energy consumption but only needs 20-50% of the floor area and, while a solar bubble dryer still needs optimization in terms of reduced investment cost and labour requirement, its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emission are lower by more than 50% than that of other practices. In addition to the comparative analysis of these techno-economic factors, this research also identified the trajectories of developing paddy drying technologies that are aligned with different market systems identified as subsistence farming for own consumption, surplus farming for local markets, and surplus farming for premium and export markets. The study provides recommendations for paddy drying strategies in Southeast Asian countries which could be applied in other rice production regions as well.</p>

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