

# From Mt. Fuji/Tokyo World Peace Project

## One Pot Rice Planting with Movement of Ten Million People!

### Introduction

Japan has built a sustainable harmony-oriented culture of rice cultivation and fishing from ancient times. The culture of rice cultivation and fishing is a culture for humans to live in harmony with nature and people.

Now, there are people in the world who live in deep-rooted hostility and great sorrow. Extreme weather has become more routine, and the population keeps growing. Isn't it time that philosophy of the culture of rice cultivation and fishing becomes more important?

The root of this project lies in the source of Japanese traditional culture "rice cultivation".

We have a rice-planting festival around May and a rice-harvesting festival in autumn every year so that families can learn and experience the way of living in harmony with nature that has been inherited from ancient times, the role of rice fields, and the blessing from them.

Those festivals were attended by ambassadors from various countries to Japan, their families, and embassy staff. We all went into the rice field in unity beyond the boundaries of nations, ethnic, and cultures.

Brown rice that has grown by all these things turns into brown rice flour and is being delivered to Ukraine.

How about putting prayer for world peace into rice seed and making a bucket of rice field at home? Growing rice symbolizes the richness of nature and the bond between nature and people. We hope that this would be an opportunity to think about "living in harmony with nature and people" and to take action.

**This project is a key program that leads to humanitarian aid for world peace. We would appreciate it if you would donate half of the rice (rice seed) you harvest. The rice seed you donate will turn into brown rice flour and will be delivered to people in need across the world.**

The rice from the small bucket rice field will spread around the world. We hope the wave of "和 (Wa = harmony)" of world peace will spread from this one bucket, and this little planet of earth full of precious lives would be covered by mind of "和".



### Growth Record Wanted!

Please let us know how your bucket of rice field is growing with photos or videos. We may introduce them on Chidama Festa official website or social media.

Contact : festa@chidama.net

### Donate Rice By Mail

We would appreciate it if you would donate half of the rice (rice seed) you harvest.

Address: FUJISAN Chidama Festa WA Executive Committee  
1598-1 Onuma Nishikatsura-cho,  
Minamitsuru-gun, Yamanashi-ken  
403-0022



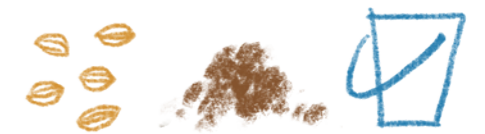
Min'na no Fuji-san chidama fesuta wa 2023 Fuji-san · Tōkyō Japan 【Contact information】 E-mail : fest@chidama.net  
 ■ Hosted by FUJISAN Chidama Festa WA Executive Committee ■ Auspices of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Ministry of the Environment. Toshima-ku City Office. Inagi City Hall. ■ Cosponsor by Akizuki Nouen. Uma kamon Nouen. Wajo - iwamoto en ■ Cooperation by Chidama Ltd.

# Guide to Grow Rice in a Bucket

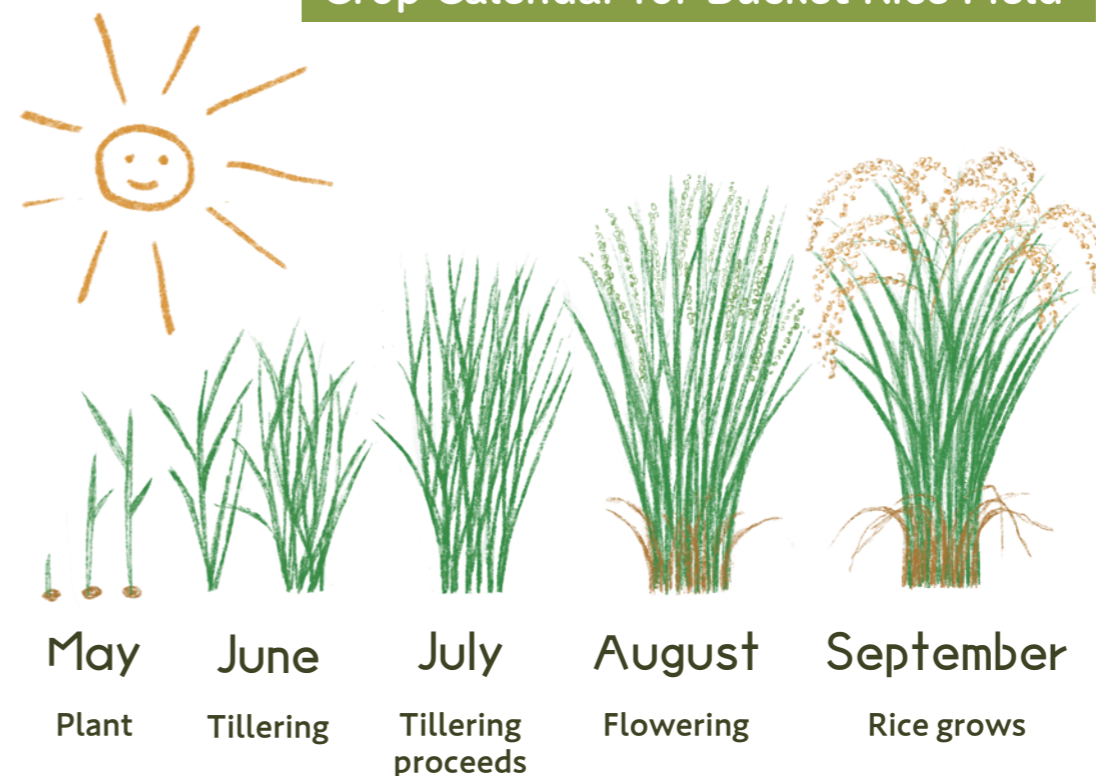
~ Let's observe the growth of rice! ~

### What You Need

- A Bucket
- Soil
- Rice seeds • Fertilizer



### Crop Calendar for Bucket Rice Field

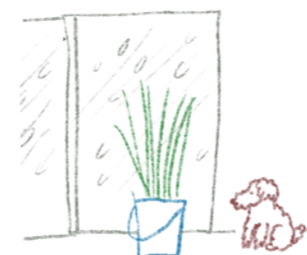


- ① Harvest
- ② Threshing
- ③ Hulling rice

### Tips for Successful Cultivation

#### ① Countermeasure for Typhoon

Move the bucket indoors but not where the air conditioner is working during a typhoon or when the wind is strong.



#### ② Countermeasure for Sparrow

Erect poles around the rice plants and spread a net without any gaps.



#### ③ Countermeasure for Diseases and Pests

Diseased leaves such as spotted leaves should be removed. Rice plants with diseases should be separated from other rice plants. When you find mosquito larvae, drain them, refill the bucket with water.



#### ④ Water Temperature Management

20°C ~ 30°C is the suitable water temperature. If it gets too warm, replace water.





## 0 Prepare Soil

The ratio of soil should be around 60% black dirt, 30% medium grained red ball earth, and 10% small grained Kanuma pumice. Spread them on a plastic sheet to dry and mix with fertilizer.



### ●Note of Caution for Soil●

- ① In case you use Arakida soil instead of black dirt, mix with 20-30% of red ball earth.
- ② In case you couldn't find neither black dirt nor Arakida soil, and use culture soil, try to choose one with no organic fertilizers or less organic fertilizers.
- ③ If the description for the soil said it contains fertilizer, don't use fertilizer first, and use it after mid-summer drainage.

When you dry the soil, the soil bacteria get active, and they help rice plants grow.



## 4 Mid-summer Drainage

Once the number of stems increases to 20 and the height reaches 40-50 cm, drain water for a day or two, and relocate the bucket to somewhere under the roof to keep rain off the bucket. Pour a 2 cm layer of water after you see a gap between the soil and the bucket, and when the water is gone, pour a 2 cm layer of water again. Repeat this for four times, then you pour a 5 cm layer of water, and remain that way.



### ●Note of Caution for Drainage●

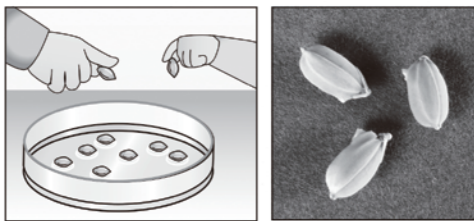
- Mid-summer drainage is a one time thing.
- Leave the bucket in an outdoor space that is well-ventilated and that can prevent exposure to rain.
- ※ Try not to dry too much if you are using a small bucket. If the leaves curl up to be acicular or the color turned yellow, that means a lack of water, so pour in water immediately and end the drainage process. They could wither in one day depending on the temperature, so you should observe them well.



After the drainage, the soil will absorb oxygen and the roots will grow seeking water, therefore the rice plants will grow strong.

## 1 Budding

Pour in just enough water to cover rice seeds in a shallow container and leave it somewhere warm indoors. Change the water everyday so that the rice seeds can take in oxygen.



You can plant the seeds when you see 1mm of white bud (sheath leaf).

## 2 Plant

Mix the soil with water so that it turns into mud, and put it in a bucket.

- ① Pour in water, but do not make a puddle.
- ② Plant rice seeds apart from each other.
- ③ Bury rice seeds at the depth of 6-7mm (amount to two rice seeds), and cover with soil. After the soil gets dry, sprinkle water until the soil surface becomes wet. Cover with strainer until the leaves stretch to around 5cm high so that they won't be eaten by sparrows.

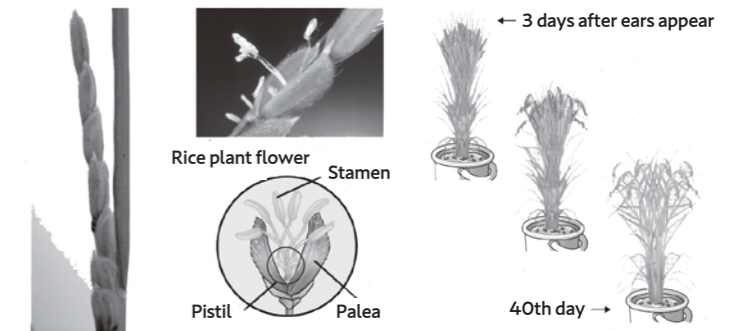


Please take a note of the date you planted rice seeds.



## 5 Rice Grows

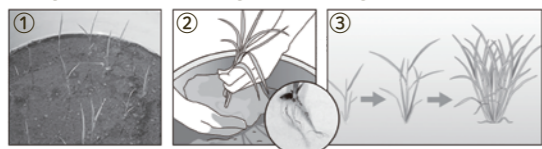
- ① After the baby rice stalks appear, the stems will swell, and the ears will appear after about 20 days.
- ② Buds will break and flowers will bloom. Pollen from the stamens will be attached to the pistils.
- ③ The starch in rice hull will harden and ears will begin to droop.
- ※ Once the stems began to swell, keep the 5 cm layer of water until ears appear. After the ears appear, keep the water at 3 cm layer.



Spread a net after the ears appeared so that sparrows won't eat them all.

## 3 How to Transfer Seedlings

① When three or four leaves come out, ② Pull up rice seedlings gently by their roots, pick 4 or five seedlings that have thick stems, and plant them together at the depth of 2-3 cm in the center of the bucket. Pour a 1 cm layer of water over the soil. Once the rice seedlings have taken root, pour a 5 cm layer of water. ③ After transplanting, the number of stems will increase. We call the branching of rice plants "Bungetsu (tillering)".



If the stems got easy to lodge after they grew higher, prepare some poles.

I didn't know it requires such a great deal of care to grow rice I eat everyday.



## 6 Harvest

Harvest season is around 40-45 days after the ears appear and 90 percent of the ears turned sunny yellow. ① Drain water around 10 days before the harvest. ② Harvest rice stalks after drying them. ③ After the harvest, turn the stalks upside down, band the root, and dry them in a area that's well-ventilated for about 10 days.



① Drain water

② Harvest rice stalks

③ Dry rice stalks



Be careful with sparrows when you dry the rice stalks

## 7 Threshing and Hulling Rice

- ① Threshing (taking the paddy rice off the stalks) ... Pull a stalk after you put it in a bowl or a milk carton and rice will be left in the container.
- ② Hulling rice (Making brown rice) ... put a handful of paddy rice in a mortar, rub them up to the top with a softball ball. Blow them to release rice from the rice husk.



The hardness of a softball ball is just right for hulling rice.