

Spring rice crop cut at Gaselo, Wangdi

Date: 21-07-17

Two chiwogs under Gaselo geowg, namely Mephuna and Hebesa cultivated spring rice in area of about 1.5 acres. Mephuna comprises only 0.66 acres of the spring rice area with only one household involved in spring rice, while in Hebesa, five households cultivated spring rice in an area of about 0.99 acres.

Unlike the Rinchengang spring rice, the spring rice at Gaselo was not affected by bird attack. While some occasional bird attacks were observed, damages were however negligible due to the lesser bird population and lower infestation. The crop did not face any problem from wild animals like bears, wild boars, deers or monkeys, which are in fact one of the dreading issues with the main season crop. The reason that the spring rice is a new crop/beginning crop in the area being cultivated for the first time and that pests are not aware of its presence in the field could be cause of the lower pest troubles with the crop.

As per the standard average yield of 3 t/ha of spring rice (recorded at the centre), the spring rice yield at Gaselo was less, at just 1.39 t/ha. This could be attributed to many reasons such as climate, altitude, soil fertility and intercultural operations. Harvesting the crop before its maturity, i.e before the crop realized its highest yield bearing potential, is one of the chief causes of the lower yield. The spring rice must be harvested within the June-July month, else there the delay in the transplanting of the second/main season paddy will impact severely on its yield.

Except for one household who expressed labour shortage issue, all other household expressed keen interest in cultivating the crop in the coming years too, if government supported them with the needful inputs such as seeds and polythene sheets. The growers also expressed the need for support in other inputs such as fertilisers. Farmers raised concerns over the availability of seeds at the earliest possible to ensure timely cultivation practices, as the delay in sowing and planting leads to yield loss due to shorter crop duration in the field. Framers requested to for the seeds to be available by December to ensure a successful spring rice cultivation next year.

Crop cut data from Hebesa, Gaselo

Date: 21/7/17

Plot no	Crop cut from 3X2 (6 m2) fresh weight (kgs)	MC at fresh harvest	Adjusted MC	Plant height	No. of hills	Yield T/H	Yield T/AC	straw weight (kgs)
1	0.50	29.90	0.82	71.25	249.00	0.68	0.28	4.2
2	1.10	29.00	0.83	71.88	226.00	1.51	0.61	4
3	1.10	29.40	0.82	74.00	188.00	1.51	0.61	3.9
4	0.60	18.50	0.95	73.50	194.00	0.95	0.38	2.1
5	1.60	18.00	0.95	79.25	252.00	2.54	1.03	4.2
Avg.	0.98	26.70	0.85	72.66	214.25	1.39	0.47	3.55

The formula for yield and moisture content calculation:

$$\text{Rough Rice Grain Yield at 14\% MC} = \frac{\text{Yield/plot(kg)}}{\text{Plot Size (6m}^2\text{X1000)}} \times 10000\text{m}^2 \times \text{MC}_{(ad)}$$

$$\text{Adjusted MC (MC}_{(ad)}) = \frac{(100 - \text{MC}_{(is)})}{86}$$





Thank you!