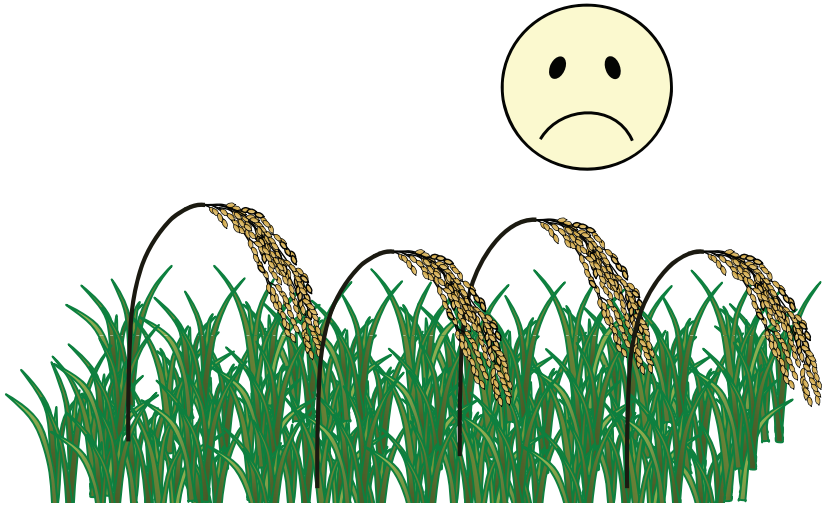
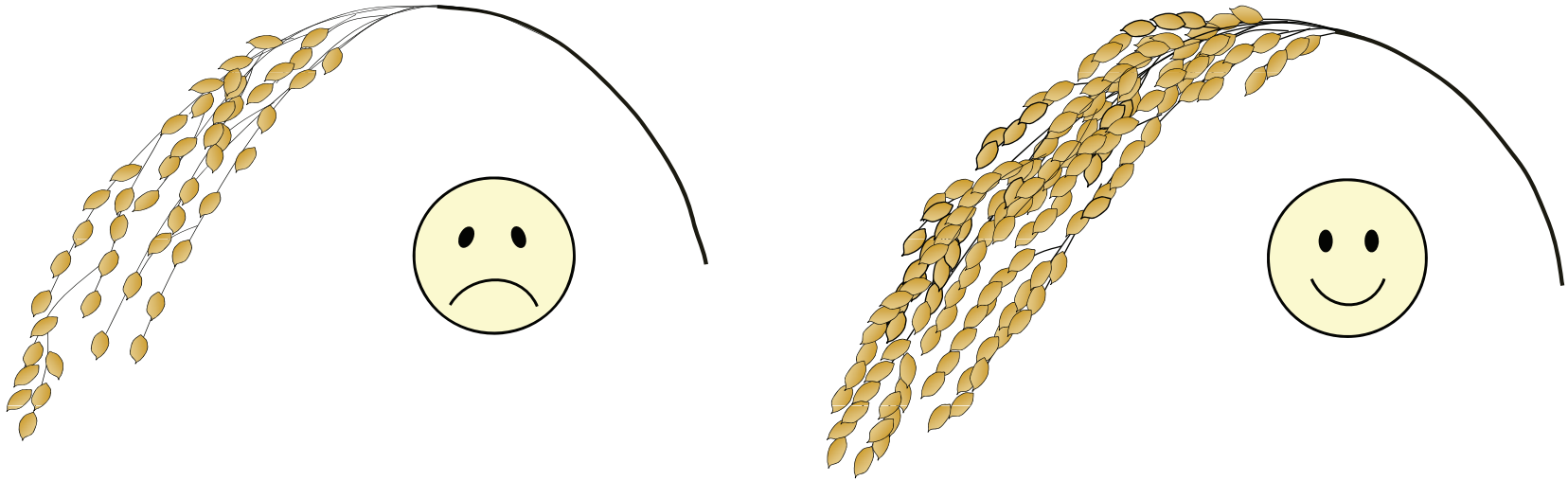
How to obtain higher yield ?

There are four panicles in the left field, while right field has 10 panicles.
Which field, do you think, could get more production?



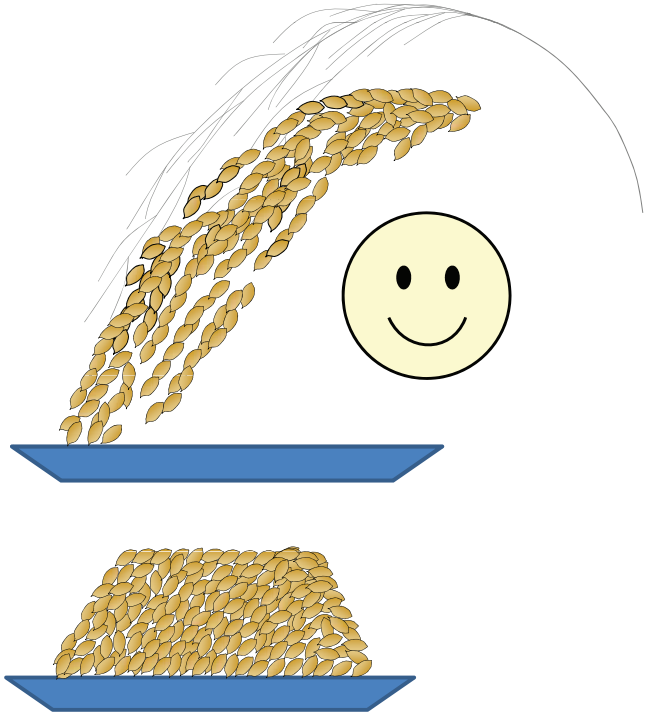
How to obtain higher yield ?

There are small number of grains with the left panicle, while many grains with the right.
Which panicle could get more production?

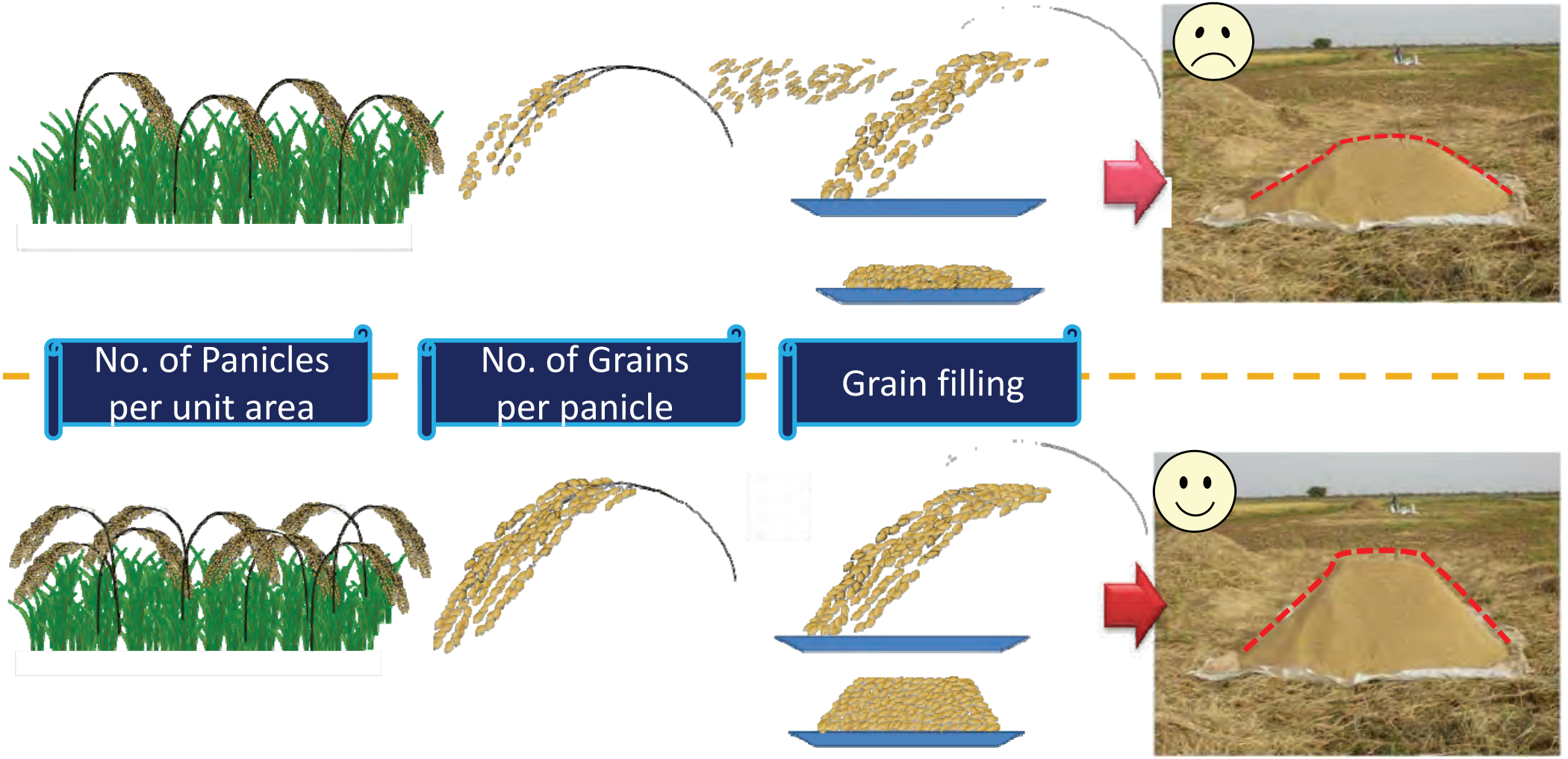


How to obtain higher yield ?

There are many empty grains with the left panicle, while many filled grains with the right.
Which panicle could get more production?



Getting more grains



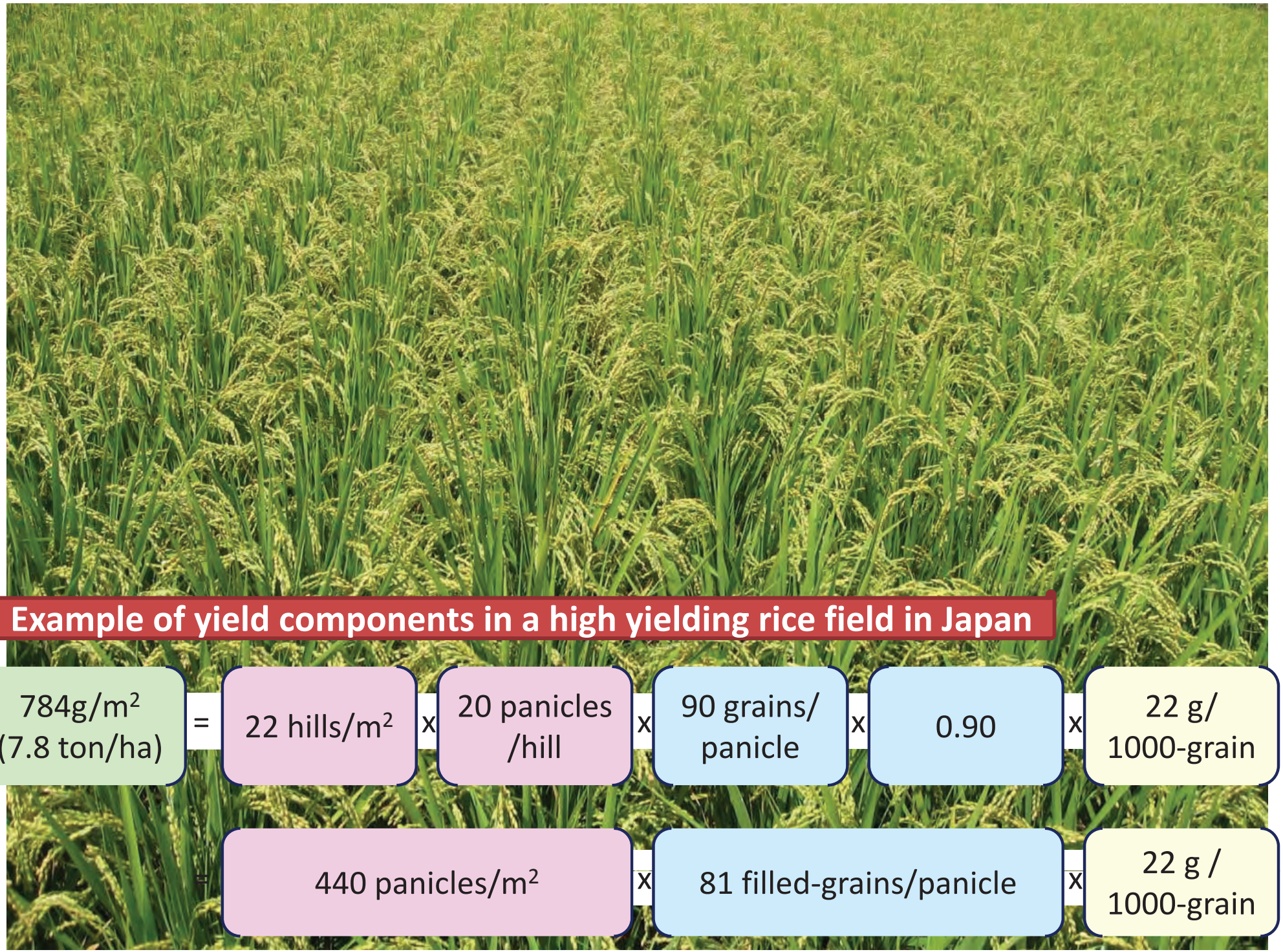
Yield calculation using yield components

Formula

		Variable					Constant
Yield	=	Number of hills per unit area	x Number of panicles per hill	x Number of grains per panicle	x Rate of filled grains		x 1000-grain weight
	=	Number of panicles per unit area		x Number of filled grains per panicle			x 1000-grain weight

Example

300 g/m^2 (3.0 ton/ha)	=	25 hills/m^2	x 6 panicles /hill	x 100 grains/ panicle	x 0.80		x 25 g/ 1000-grain
	=	150 panicles/m^2		x 80 filled-grains/panicle			x 25 g / 1000-grain



Example of yield components in a high yielding rice field in Japan

784g/m^2 (7.8 ton/ha)	=	22 hills/m^2	x	20 panicles /hill	x	90 grains/ panicle	x	0.90	x	22 g/ 1000-grain
	=	440 panicles/m^2	x	81 filled-grains/panicle	x	22 g / 1000-grain				

Main rice varieties in Kambia

Variety	Growth Duration	Remarks
NERICA L19	4 months (120 days / 17 weeks)	
Pa Kiamp	4.5 months (135 days / 19 weeks)	For both lowland and upland conditions
ROK 5	4.5 months (135 days / 19 weeks)	For IVS and mangrove swamp
ROK 10	6 month (180 days / 26 weeks)	For IVS, boliland and mangrove swamp. Photosensitive
ROK 24	5 months (145 days / 21 weeks)	Tolerant to iron toxicity
Butter Cup	3 - 3.5 months (95-105 days / 13-14 weeks)	
= Others =		*To collect information from the participants from districts*