Increasing land productivity through crop variety and improved management

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# Researchers

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Breeder

### General Facts

- ✓ The sound performance of agriculture warrants the availability of food crops.
- ✓ This accomplishment in agriculture does not only signify the adequate acquisition of food crops to attain food security, but also heralds a positive aspect of the economy (CSA, 2015)
- ✓ However, due to those listed production constaraints, productivity of crops are very low compared with average world productivity
  - Variety selection
  - Nutrient utilization
  - Insect pest and disease
  - Weed infestation
  - Management techniques

- The Gumara-Maksegnit watershed, North Gondar, Ethiopia, lies in the upper catchments of the Blue Nile River and Lake Tana.
- The watershed has an area of 56 km<sup>2</sup>. Three-quarters of the watershed is cropland
- The main crops are **sorghum**, teff, wheat, barley, faba bean, **lentil**, chickpea, linseed, and fenugreek.

#### Productivity---- t/ha

Crop type	Productivity (Ethiopia)	Productivity (Amhara)	Productivity (North Gondar)	Productivity (Watershed)
Sorghum	2.36	2.1	2.1	1.6-1.8
Tef	1.96	1.58	1.6	1.0-1.5
Wheat	2.54	2.25	2.5	2.0
Barley	1.96	1.72	1.8	1.5
Lentil	1.38	1.3	1.6	>1.0

Source CSA,2015 and interview

- Improving sorghum and lentil crop productivity were our research priority
- Therefore the **objective** were
  - $\checkmark$  To determining appropriate weeding frequency of sorghum
  - $\checkmark$  To determine the best sorghum/faba bean combination
  - ✓ To evaluate and identify adaptive, high-yielding and disease resistant/ tolerant lentil varieties for main cropping season in Gumara-Maksegnit watershed

## **Tested Materials and esults**

#### A. Sorghum weeding trial

#### Treatments

- 1. HW1 -Hand weeding once (25 days after emergence/DAE/)
- 2. HW2-Two times hand weeding (25 and 55 days after emergence/DAE/)
- 3. HW3- Three times Hand weeding (25, 55 and 90 days after emergence/DAE/)
- 4. HW4- Farmers practice (weeding once at 80 days after emergence/DAE/)
- 5. HW5- Weed free plot
- 6. HW6- Control (Un weeded plot)
- 7. Shelshalo

Duration:-2014-2015 No. Sites:- 3 Variety:- Local





# B. Sorghum-Faba bean Intercropping trial

#### Treatments

- 1. Sole sorghum
- 2. Sole faba bean
- 3. Sorghum/faba bean in 1:1 row ratio, faba bean planted simultaneously
- 4. Sorghum/faba bean in 1:1 row ratio, faba bean planted 10 days after sorghum planting
- 5. Sorghum/faba bean in 1:3 row ratio, faba bean planted simultaneously (
- 6. Sorghum/faba bean in 1:3 row ratio, faba bean planted 10 days after sorghum planting

Duration:-2013-2014 No. Sites:- 2 Variety:- Local sorghum and Degaga faba bean



# Biomass Yield (Kg/ha), Grain Yield(kg/ha) and LER in 2013 and 2014

Treatment	Biomass Yield	Grain yield	Faba bean Grain yield	LER
Sole sorghum	12370ª	3021ª		1
Sole faba bean			1519 <sup>a</sup>	
Sor/faba in 1:1 row ratio, faba bean planted simultaneously	8620 <sup>bc</sup>	2395 <sup>bc</sup>	913 <sup>b</sup>	1.39
Sor/faba in 1:1 row ratio, faba bean planted 10 days after	10630 <sup>ab</sup>	2817 <sup>ab</sup>	948 <sup>b</sup>	1.56
Sor/faba in 1:3 row ratio, faba bean planted simultaneously	6514°	1834 <sup>d</sup>	1113 <sup>b</sup>	1.33
Sor/faba in 1:3 row ratio, faba bean planted 10 days after	8250 <sup>bc</sup>	2073 <sup>cd</sup>	1528ª	1.69

#### C. Lentil Variety Adaptation

#### Treatments

- 1. Alemaya
- 2. Alemtena,
- 3. Teshale
- 4. Derso
- 5. EL-142
- 6. **R-186**
- 7. Chalew
- 8. Chekole
- 9. Gudo
- 10. Ada'a

Duration:-2013-2014 No. Sites:- 2





- Good branching habit

# Way forward

- Research results showed that, there is big potential of increasing yield even more through practicing the inclusion of all technologies at a time.
- Sorghum production in the watershed took the lion share of crop production, thus research on finding new varieties with short maturing date should took priority

# Thank You