Farming systems options to enhance the production and sustainability of cassava in Northwest Cambodia.

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Phan Sophanara, Stephanie Montgomery and Eric Wilson



Introduction

- Research Objective
- Primary data analyze in 2018
- Economic analysis

1-Introduction



1-Introduction

The cassava production in Northwest Cambodia has some problems as below:

 Plant cassava in the dry season (March or April). Now we can see planting all year around.







1-Introduction

Figure 2: Climate change scenario for Battambang/Pailin Province and proposed new planting date



1) To determine the feasibility and risk of alternative planting times and methods compared to farmer practice in NW Cambodia.

Time of planting 1: 12 April 2018 – hard and dry soil Time of planting 2: 17 May 2018 – good soil moisture Time of planting 3: 21 Jun 2018 good soil moisture



Field activities in 2018



3- Primary data 2017 planting/2018 harvest at Samlout site



3- Primary data 2018 planting/2019 harvest at Samlout site



3- Primary data 2017 planting/2018 harvest at Pailin site



3- Primary data 2018 planting/2019 harvest at Pailin site



Gross margin TOS trial at Samlout site two years

Farming practice	Gross margin Samlout TOS 2017-18					
		APR	MAY		JUN	
HILL	\$	(510.06)	\$	1,246.82	\$	1,046.93
NT	\$	(779.14)	\$	461.41	\$	1,013.82

Farming practice	Gross margin Samlout TOS 2018-19					
		APR		MAY		JUN
HILL	\$	(792.50)	\$	(311.12)	\$	(666.94)
NT	\$	(2,051.70)	\$	(431.03)	\$	(882.55)

Gross margin TOS trial at Pailin site two years

Forming practice	Gross margin TOS Pailin income 2017-18							
Farming practice		APR	MAY			JUN		
HILL	\$	341.47	\$	731.59	\$	297.22		
NT	\$	21.47	\$	1,457.01	\$	180.82		

Farmingpractice	Gross margin TOS Pailin income 2018-19						
	APR		MAY		JUN		
HILL	-\$	724.03	-\$	826.05	-\$	1,106.79	
NT	-\$	761.12	-\$	448.65	-\$	984.21	

Conclusion

- Time of planting and planting method research trial is a part of Sophanara's Master class in SUT, Thailand under scholarship programme and funded by ACIAR.
- Results harvest at Samlout 2017-18, both hill and no till practices planted in June, and hill practice planted in May produced higher yields (35-38 t/ha) than either practice in April (18-24 t/ha)
- At the same site in 2018-19, results showed that both conventional hill and no till planting in May/June significantly higher yield (28-34 t/ha) than planting in April (14-23 t/ha).
- At Pailin in 2017-18, results in no significant difference between any of the treatments.
- In 2018-19 at Pailin, both hill and no till planting in April/May yielded significantly yield (22-27 t/ha) than planting in June (7-9 t/ha).

Conclusion

- At Samlout site in 2017-18, hill up and no till planting in May/June provided the higher gross margin returns than planting in April. In 2018-19, all treatments resulted in negative returns due to low yield, poor quality planting material and the high cost of weed control.
- At Pailin site in 2017-18, hill up and no till planting in May/June provided the higher gross margin returns than planting in April. In 2018-19, all treatments resulted in negative returns due to low yield, and the high cost of weed control.
- Results from two years research in both sites indicated that conventional hill and no till planting in May/June provided positive gross margin return in 2017-18 but in 2018-19, all treatment there were negative returns due to low yield, planting material and high cost of weeding control.
- To improve cassava yield and sustain its production, appropriate management of soil nutrients, and alternative month of planting, good planting materials and weed control measure should be applied.

