



Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) method in rice cultivation at degraded High Barind Tract, Rajshahi (picture showed in early tiller stage)
(Md. Mutasim Billah)

Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) method in rice cultivation (ବ୍ୟଳାଦେତ)

Magic pipe er madhomme kom panite dhan chas

କ୍ରମଶିଖ୍ୟ

Alternative Drying and Wetting (AWD) is a practice in rice cultivation which decrease water use, while having no impact on rice yield. It also decreases the amount of methane into the atmosphere and fuel consumption of water pumps.

The Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon regions of Bangladesh geographically belong to High Barind Tract (HBT) of Bangladesh under Agro Ecological Zone (AEZ) 26. This region is the hottest region of the country where water scarcity is a common problem. The annual precipitation is 1410 mm and the farmer is habituated to use deep tubewell underground water for their crops operated by Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA). Rice is the common crop in this region and in Boro season (from November to March) rice consumed the lion share of underground water through flood irrigation. And this flood irrigation system is very traditional cultivation method resulting the underground water table is consistently going down for heavy extraction by shallow or deep tube-well.

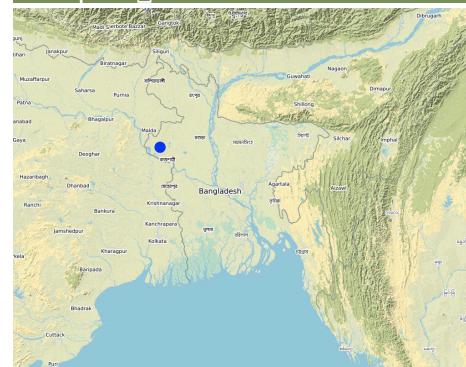
It is not always necessary to keep standing water in rice fields for its maximum production like aquatic plant. To address these problems 'Alternate Wetting and Drying' is a good choice, because it is not necessary to keep the water standing throughout the whole growing season of Boro rice (wet rice). In this method 20-25% less water is consumed, which may save approximately USD 30 per hectare.

After 10-15 days of transplanting of rice seedling shallow standing water can be allowed and then the field can be drained and wetted alternately. To implement this method, first a perforated plastic pipe is installed to examine the water level and irrigate the rice field when necessary. The 25 cm long and 7-10 cm diameter perforated pipe is installed vertically. Only the lower 15 cm of the pipe should be perforated so that water can enter and exit, and then the pipe should be installed so that the non-perforated portion remains above the ground to protect it from debris.

In a leveled rice field of one hectare, seven to eight pipes are enough to monitor water depth. 10-15 days after seedling transplanting the AWD method can start. In each irrigation, the water level should reach 5-7 cm from the above the soil in wetting regime, and when the water level goes down to the soil level in drying regime, then the field can be irrigated again. This can continue until the panicle initiation stage. Then from panicle initiation to the milking stage, the field should be irrigated with 2-4 cm of water (also wetting regime). After the milking stage, the AWD can be continued until two weeks before harvesting from April to May (depending on rice variety).

Promotion of AWD in Bangladesh has been piloted and tested by different organisations like Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) during 2008 to 2010. In HBT, the quantity of groundwater is continuously decreasing, so farmers applied AWD without installing the pipe. The farmers are experienced with this technology long-ago and know that the cracks appeared when the groundwater goes down to 18-20 cm below soil surface. When the farmers saw the "hair like crack" in their rice field, they irrigated. BMDA introduced the pre-paid card for irrigation, so the farmer irrigated his rice field several times when he saw the field cracks. The aim is to save money as well as to save groundwater.

ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ



ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧିତ: Amnura, Chapainawabganj, ବ୍ୟଳାଦେତ

ଜୀବନବୁନ୍ଦ ପିନ୍ଟି ଥିଲ୍‌କ୍ ପାତକିମ୍ବିଲ୍‌କ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ: 2-10 ପିନ୍ଟିକ୍

ଗାନ୍ଧାଳକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକିମ୍ବି ଥିଲ୍‌କ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ:

- 88.40661, 24.64374
- 88.40689, 24.64377
- 88.40729, 24.6437
- 88.40561, 24.64385
- 88.40555, 24.64364
- 88.40585, 24.64103
- 88.40582, 24.64082
- 88.40575, 24.64051
- 88.40671, 24.64441

ଗାନ୍ଧାଳକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକିମ୍ବିଲ୍‌କ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ: ମହିନା ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ

ଯୁଦ୍ଧକାଲୀନ ପାତକିମ୍ବିଲ୍‌କ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ: ମହିନା ମଧ୍ୟ

ପିନ୍ଟିକ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ: ମହିନା ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ
(ମାତ୍ରାପରିମାଣ ପରିମାଣ)

ପାତକିମ୍ବିଲ୍‌କ୍ ଯିଦୀବିଷୟରେ:

- ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ
- ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ
- ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟ



Alternate wetting and drying (AWD) in boro rice field (Md. Mutasim Billah)



Wetting regime in boro rice field (Dewan Jalal Uddin)

ການ ခ ი ყ ა თ ე მ ე ლ ე

ຊຸດປະສົງຕົນ

ຢັບປູງ ການຜະລິດ

ຫຼັດຜອນ, ພຶສີງກັນ, ປື້ນປູ ການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶກ

ການອະນຸລັກ ລະບົບນິເວດ

ປົກປັກຮັກສານຖ່ຽນ / ນົກພື້ນທີ່ ປະສົມປະສານກັບ ເຕັກ ນໍາໃຫຍ່

ປົກປັກຮັກສາ / ການປື້ນປູງຊີວະນາໄໝ໌

ຫຼັດຜອນຄວາມສຳງົງ ຫາງໂດ ປິພັດທະນະຊາດ

ຢັບຕົວຕົ້ນການປິ່ງປົງ ບົງລົມຜົມອາກາດ / ທີ່ອຸ້ນຍຸ່ນ ອຸ່ນ ລໜົນກະທີບ

ຫຼັດຜອນຜົນກະທີບ ຈາກການປິ່ງປົງ ບົງລົມຜົມອາກາດ

ສຳງົນກະທີບ ຕື່ປົ່ງໜ້າງບວກ ແລະ ສິ່ງຄື

ສຳງົນກະທີບ ຕື່ປົ່ງໜ້າງບວກ ແລະ ສິ່ງຄື

ຊຸດປະສົງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຊື້ອມໂຊຸມຂອງຕົນ

ປຶສີງກັນການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶກ

ຫຼັດຜອນການເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶກ

ການປື້ນປູ / ປື້ນປູດີນທີ່ຫຼຸດ ຊຸມ

ຢັບຕົວຕົ້ນຄວາມເຊື້ອມ ຊຸມຂອງຝຶກ

ຂໍ້ມູນສາມາດ ສື່

ກຸ່ມການກຸ່ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການກຸ່ມຄອງທີ່ຊັ້ນລະປະຫານ (ການສະໜອງ ອຸງໂຄ, ລະບາຍ)

- ການຈັດການນຳມືກ ສື່

- ປະສົມທີ່ພາບ ເຕັກ ນໍາໃຫຍ່ສໍານນົມ ສື່ວະລັງງານ

ເຫັກນິກການ ແລະ ຖື້ນ

ຂໍ້ກ່າວມີຕະຫາງເຫັກນິກ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ຕົນ

ການນໍາໃຊ້ ສື່ວະລັງພາຍໃນ ມີຫຼິດຕົວວັດກັນ: ຂໍ້ມູນ ມັນ



ດິນທີ່ປູກຟິດ

- ການປູກຟິດປະຈຸບີ: ທັນຍາພິດ-ເຂົ້າມົາ

ຈົນວນ ລະດູການ ບູກ ນີ້ຢູ່ໃໝ່: 3

ມີການປື້ນປູກຟິດ ບັນຫາວ່າງຂອ້າຍ ມັນ

ມີການປື້ນປູກຟິດ ບໍລິ ນວຽນຫຼັມູນ

ການສະຫຼວອງນ້າ

ນໍາໃຊ້

ປະສົມປະສານ ກັນລະຫວ່າງຈຸປັນ ແລະ ລ່າຍຊີນລະປະຫານ

ນໍາໃຊ້ ຂູ້ມູນລະປະຫານ ພວັນຍື່ງດັງວ

ການເຊື້ອມໂຊຸມ ທີ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເອົາໃຈໃສ



ການເຊື້ອມໂຊຸມ ຂອງນ້າ - H5: ການປິ່ງປົງ ປັປະລິມານ ນໍາໃຊ້ ຄຸດິນ, Hg:

ການປິ່ງປົງ ປັປະລິມານ ສື່ວະລັງນ້າ ສື່ວະລັງ ສື່ວະລັງ ສື່ວະລັງ

ຫຼັດຜອນຫຼຸດລົງ, Hd: ອຸນນະພາບ ຂອງນ້າ ສື່ວະລັງລົງ

ອິນຫຼູ - ລະບຸ ດະນີດ: Flooding rice cultivation increase GHG emission from nitrogen fertilizer

ມາດຕະການ ການກຸ່ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ



ມາດຕະການ ໂຄງສ້າງ - S7: ອຸປະກອນເກັບຮັກສາ, ສະໜອງ ອຸງໂຄ, ລົບລະປະຫານ



ມາດຕະການ ຫາງຕ້ານການກຸ່ມຄອງ - M2: ການປິ່ງປົງ ປັປະລິມານ ສື່ວະລັງນ້າ / ລະດູກຟິດຄວາມ ອຸ່ນຍຸ່ນ M4: ການປິ່ງປົງ ປັປະລິມານ ມການ ຈິດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຮິດຈະກຸ

Length of plastic tube: 30 cm

Width of plastic tube: 7-10 cm

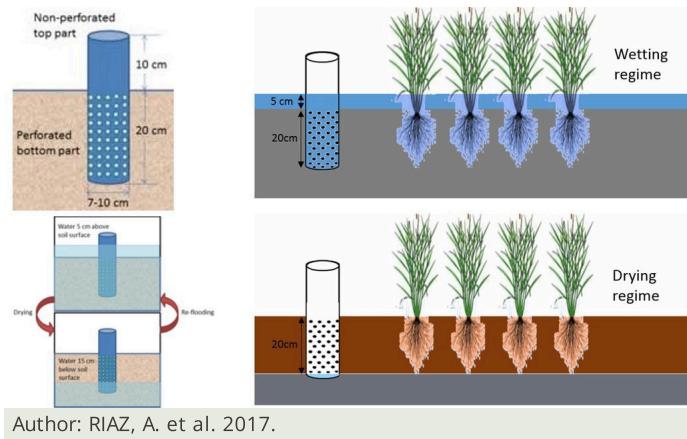
Perforated portion of plastic tube : 20 cm

Non-perforated portion of plastic tube: 10 cm

Height of irrigated water: 5 cm (above surface)

Time for irrigation: When water goes down at bottom of plastic tube (approximately 15 cm below soil surface)

Number of plastic tube: 20 in one hectare of land



Author: RIAZ, A. et al. 2017.

ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ລະບາລຸງເສັກ: ກິດຈະກູງ, ວັດຖຸດິບ ໂ ລະຫວ່າງ ຂີ້ຍ

ການຄໍານວນ ປັດໃຈການຜະລິດ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- ຄົດໄລ້ ອຸ້ນ ຂີ້ຍ: ໜຶ່ງປີທີ່ຕື່ມື່ອ ສືບຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກ ນົມສະພະ ຈັດ ລະ ທີ່ວ່າ ອີຍ ຂອງຝຶກທີ່ (Hectare)
- ສະກຸນງົງທີ່ ອຸ້ນ ສົກລັບການຄົດໄລ້ ອຸ້ນ ຂີ້ຍ: USA
- ອັດຕາງ ລາຄາ (ເປັນເງິນ ໂ ດລາ) 1 USD = ບໍລິຫານ
- ຄົດໄລ້ ຮົງຈານສະເໜີ ຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ຮົງຈານທີ່ USD 5.0

ປັດໄຈທີ່ສໍາຄັນສຸດທີ່ສົງເຜົ້າກະທົບຕໍ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ

- Irrigation according to wetting and drying regimes

ກິດຈະກຳການສ້າງຜັງ

1. Plastic tube installation (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ March - April)

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 1 Hectare)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ມໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ເຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະດິມານ	ຕົນທີ່ ຕໍ່ ທີ່	ຕົນທີ່ທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຮົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ (USA)	% ຂອງຕົນທີ່ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຫຼັນນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ນີ້
ແຮງງານ					
Labour for plastic tube installation	Person-day	1.0	5.0	5.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Plastic tube	Number	20.0	0.64	12.8	100.0
ຕົນທີ່ທັງໝົດ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ				17.8	
ຄົດໄລ້ ສົກລັບການສ່ຽງຕັ້ງຕັກ ນົມສະພະ ສະກຸນງົງເງິນ ດລາ				17.8	

ກິດຈະກຳບໍາລຸງເສັກ

1. Land preparation (cleaning land, repairing border, repairing canal etc. manual work) (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - February)

2. Plowing (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - February)

3. Seedling transplanting (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - February)

4. Irrigation in different vegetative and reproductive stages (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - May)

5. Fertilization (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - April)

6. Herbicide and pesticide application (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ January - March)

7. Harvesting (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ May - June)

8. Threshing (ໃລຍະເວລະ ຄວາມຖື່ງ May - June)

ປັດໄຈນໍາເຂົາໃນການບໍາລຸງເສັກ ແລະ ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ (per 1 Hectare)

ລະບຸ ປັດໃຈ ມໍາເຂົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ	ເຫົວໜ່ວຍ	ປະດິມານ	ຕົນທີ່ ຕໍ່ ທີ່	ຕົນທີ່ທັງໝົດ ຂອງປັດໃຈ ຂາເຮົາ ໃນການຜະລິດ (USA)	% ຂອງຕົນທີ່ ທັງໝົດ ທີ່ຫຼັນນໍາໃຊ້ທີ່ນີ້
ແຮງງານ					
Land preparation	Person-day	6.0	5.0	30.0	100.0
Seedling transplanting	Person-day	37.0	5.0	185.0	100.0
Herbicide and pesticide application	Person-day	8.0	5.0	40.0	100.0
Irrigation	Person-day	18.0	5.0	90.0	100.0
ອຸປະກອນ					
Power tiller rent for plowing	Machine-hour	16.0	2.0	32.0	100.0
Sprayer	Machine-hour	24.0	1.0	24.0	100.0
Cost for irrigation	Machine-hour	22.0	2.5	55.0	100.0
ວັດສະດຸໃນການປຸກ					
Seed	kg	15.0	1.3	19.5	100.0
ຄູ່ມ ແລະ ປາຊີວະຍາບ					
Chemical fertilizer	Kg	70.0	0.35	24.5	100.0
Manure	Kg	1500.0	0.05	75.0	100.0
Herbicide and pesticide	Kg	18.0	2.4	43.2	100.0
ອືນຫຼາ					

2-5 ເຮັດຕາ
5-15 ເຮັດຕາ
15-50 ເຮັດຕາ
50-100 ເຮັດຕາ
100-500 ເຮັດຕາ
500-1,000 ເຮັດຕາ
1,000-10,000 ເຮັດຕາ
> 10,000 ເຮັດຕາ

ຖຸກລົງ
ບຸກຄົນ, ບໍລິຫານ ແລະ ບຸກຄົນ, ຂີມເຕືອນ

ບຸກຄົນ
ສືບທິການນໍາໃຊ້ນັ້ນ
ເສີດກວ່າງູ (ບໍລິຫານຈັດຕັ້ງ)
ຊຸມຊົນ (ຫີມການຈັດຕັ້ງ)
ເຊົ້າ
ບຸກຄົນ

ການເຮັດຕາຕຶງການບໍລິການ ແລະ ຜົນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ

ສູຂະພາບ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ການສຶກສາ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ການຂອງຍໍເລື້ອງ ດັດນິວິຊາການ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ການປົງກົງງານ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ການເຮັດຕາຕະກິງ ອື່ນ ຫີ້ມ້າແລ້ວດັດນິວິຊາກົງ)	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ຕະຫຼາດ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ຜະລົງງານ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ຖະໜົນຫົນທາງ ແລະ ລາຄານີ້ສົງ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ການປິ່ນສູງ ລົກຊານີ້ບໍານານ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ
ການບໍ່ມີການ ຫາງດົນການເງິນ	ຖຸກຍາກ	✓	ຖຸກຍາກ	ດີ

ຜົນກະທິບ

ຜົນກະທິບຫາງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເສດຖະກິດ

ຜົນຜະລິດ

ຄວາມສັງເປົ້າຍະລິດ
ເນື້ອທີ່ກ່າວຜະລິດ (ທີ່ເງິນ ແລະ ສູງພິດ) ສີ
/ ນິກ ແລະ

ການຈັດການຄຸດອົງທຶນ
ນິນຄູເຕີມ

ນິນຄູຂົນລະປະຫານ
ຄວາມເງິນງານ ນິນຄູລະປະຫານ
ຄູ່ ອູ້ບໍ່ ບັດ ແລະ ຂົງເຂົ້າ ມາການຜະລິກະ
ສິກົງ
ລາຍຮັບ ຈາກການຜະລິດ
ນິວງຽກປັກ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ  ຫຼັດລົງ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຜົນກະທິບຫາງສັງຄົມ ວັດທະນະທໍາ

ການຄົງປັກນັ້ນ ສະບຽງອາຫານ / ຖຸມຢູ່ຕູ້ມີ
ກິນ

ຄວາມຮູ້ຫຼູ້ວັກ ການຄຸມຄອງ ທີ່ເງິນ ແລະ
ຍິ່ງ / ການເຊື່ອມມູນ ຊຸມຂອງເງິນ

ຫຼັດຜອນ  ປັບປຸງ

ຫຼັດຜອນ  ປັບປຸງ

ຜົນກະທິບຕ່າງໆ

ປະລິມານນິກ

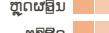
ການຊຸດດິນ / ເປັນກັກນິກ (ການ ຫຼັດຂອງໂຄ
ນິກດິນ, ທີມະ ແລະ ຂີມເຕືອນ)

ການລະບາຍນິກ
ຊົມນິກ ຕົ້ນ / ນິກ

ການລະເຫືຍອາຍ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດຜອນ  ປັບປຸງ

ຫຼັດຜອນ  ປັບປຸງ

ຫຼັດຜອນ  ປັບປຸງ ແລະ

ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ  ຫຼັດລົງ

ວິງຈອນ ຂອງສານອາຫານ ມີນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ອືນຊີວັດຖຸ ມີນ / ຢຸ່ອມຊັ້ນດິນ C

ມາວນຊີວະບາບ / ຢຸ່ທຶນຊັ້ນດິນ C

ການຄົບຄຸມສັດຕູພືດ / ບະຍາດ

ຜົນກະທິບ ຂອງໂຄ ແລະ ຖຸມ ສົງ

ການລະເຫືຍອາຍການບອນ ແລະ ພະຍາຍືດ

ເຮືອນໂຄ ປົງ

ການປົງກົງໂຄ ປົກາກາດ ມີນ ແລະ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ຫຼັດລົງ  ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ

ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ  ຫຼັດລົງ

ເພີ້ມຂີ້ນ  ປັບປຸງ

AWD increases the crop production (yield) than traditional method. So, more crop yield increases the socio-economic condition of farmer. Moreover, this method reduces the input cost for crop production.

AWD method decreases the production cost for irrigation. So, the land area under this method is increasing gradually.

The irrigation water and the drinking water come from same underground source by deep tube-well. So, when the water extraction is reduce for irrigation, the availability for drinking water is increase.

In dry regime of AWD method, the evaporation is decrease on land

Some plant nutrient like Zinc (Zn) is much available when the soil going from wet to dry regime. Constant wet condition inhibit some other plant nutrient also.

ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

ជិនក្រុង (មិថុនា តិច, សិរីខ្ពស់)

ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតីដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

ឆ្នាំលើក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

ឆ្នាំខ្លួន សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ឆ្នាំយូរ

រាយការណ៍វិធានការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រជាជាតិ

ជិនប្រព័ន្ធមិនបានប្រើប្រាស់ប្រជាជាតិ?

ជិនពេលប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

ជិនពេលប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

ជិនប្រព័ន្ធមិនបានប្រើប្រាស់ប្រជាជាតិ?

ជិនពេលប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

ជិនពេលប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ ជិនភាគពិបំនករសទារាណាតី

រាយការណ៍វិធានប្រជាជាតិ

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

ឧបនគមប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

ឧបនគមប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

បិនីអិកឈូតិក សិរីខ្ពស់ ✓ សិរីខ្ពស់

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ / រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ / រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ / រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ / រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ

នានាមីនាន់ប្រជាជាតិ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

ប្រជាជាតិ

ប្រជាជាតិ

ប្រជាជាតិ

នានាមីនាន់ប្រជាជាតិ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ / ប្រជាជាតិ / នានាមីនាន់ប្រជាជាតិ

នានាមីនាន់ប្រជាជាតិ / ប្រជាជាតិ

នានាមីនាន់ប្រជាជាតិ / ប្រជាជាតិ

ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

- Easy to monitor irrigation schedule in AWD method. Farmer able to understand about dry and wet regime of rice cultivation that reduce the irrigation cost.
- This Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) system enhance the tillering of rice resulting yield would be higher than traditional continuous flooding cultivation system

រាយការណ៍ប្រជាជាតិ សិរីខ្ពស់

- AWD facilitate drying rice field for certain period. This practice inhibit the chemical reaction of nitrogen fertilizer that emit low greenhouse gas
- Water is the most demandable input and in AWD system the requirement of irrigation water become low that reduces input cost
- Potentials for scale-up of this AWD method, because the groundwater scarcity became increase that would be popular to all farmer

តាមីនិកធនាគារ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

0-10%

11-50%

51-90%

> 90%

91-100%

តាមីនិកធនាគារ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

- Magic pipe is not available everywhere Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) support them to use AWD
- Technical Knowledge Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO) and resource farmer provide technical support

តាមីនិកធនាគារ ដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់

- Technical knowledge of land user Consultation with SAAO and resource farmer
- Misunderstanding on yield to use AWD; Land user think yield is lower when using Alternative Wetting and Drying method Show results by taking farmers to visit demonstration plots, field day, cross visit etc.

ການລວບລວມ

Mutasim Billah

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ວັນທີຂອງການປະຕິບັດ: April 8, 2019

ປັບປຸງລ່າສຸດ: Aug. 6, 2020

ບຸກຄົນທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

Mutasim Billah - ຜູ້ໂຄງການ ດົນນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ເປີມໂຫຍດ ບໍລິສັງ

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Dewan Jalal Uddin - co-compiler

ການບັນຍາຍລາຍລະອຽດ ໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ຂອງ WOCAT

https://qcat.wocat.net/lo/wocat/technologies/view/technologies_4671/

ຂໍ້ມູນການເຊື່ອມໄຍງ້ຂໍ້ມູນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນໍາໃຊ້ຄົນແບບຍືນຍົງ

n.a.

ເອກະສານ ແມ່ນໄດ້ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໂດຍ

ສະຖາບັນ

- Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) - ບ້າງລາເດດ
- Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) - ບ້າງລາເດດ
- FAO Bangladesh (FAO Bangladesh) - ບ້າງລາເດດ

ຄຫານ

- Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling out Sustainable Land Management (GEF-FAO / DS-SLM)

ການອ້າງອີງທີ່ສໍາຄັນ

- Bangladesh Rice Research institute (BRRI), Gazipur: Internet, free

ເຊື່ອມໄຍງ້ກໍບ ຂໍ້ມູນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງທີ່ມີ

- Use of irrigation water saving technology (AWD) in rice field: [http://www.knowledgebank-brri.org/Rice_Production_Training_Manual/Day_2/Module_7/Factsheet%204%20-%20water%20saving%20technology%20\(AWD\).pdf](http://www.knowledgebank-brri.org/Rice_Production_Training_Manual/Day_2/Module_7/Factsheet%204%20-%20water%20saving%20technology%20(AWD).pdf)

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