

Rice Growing Outlook activity in AFSIS



ASEAN Food Security Information System

Advisor Shoji KIMURA

AFSIS

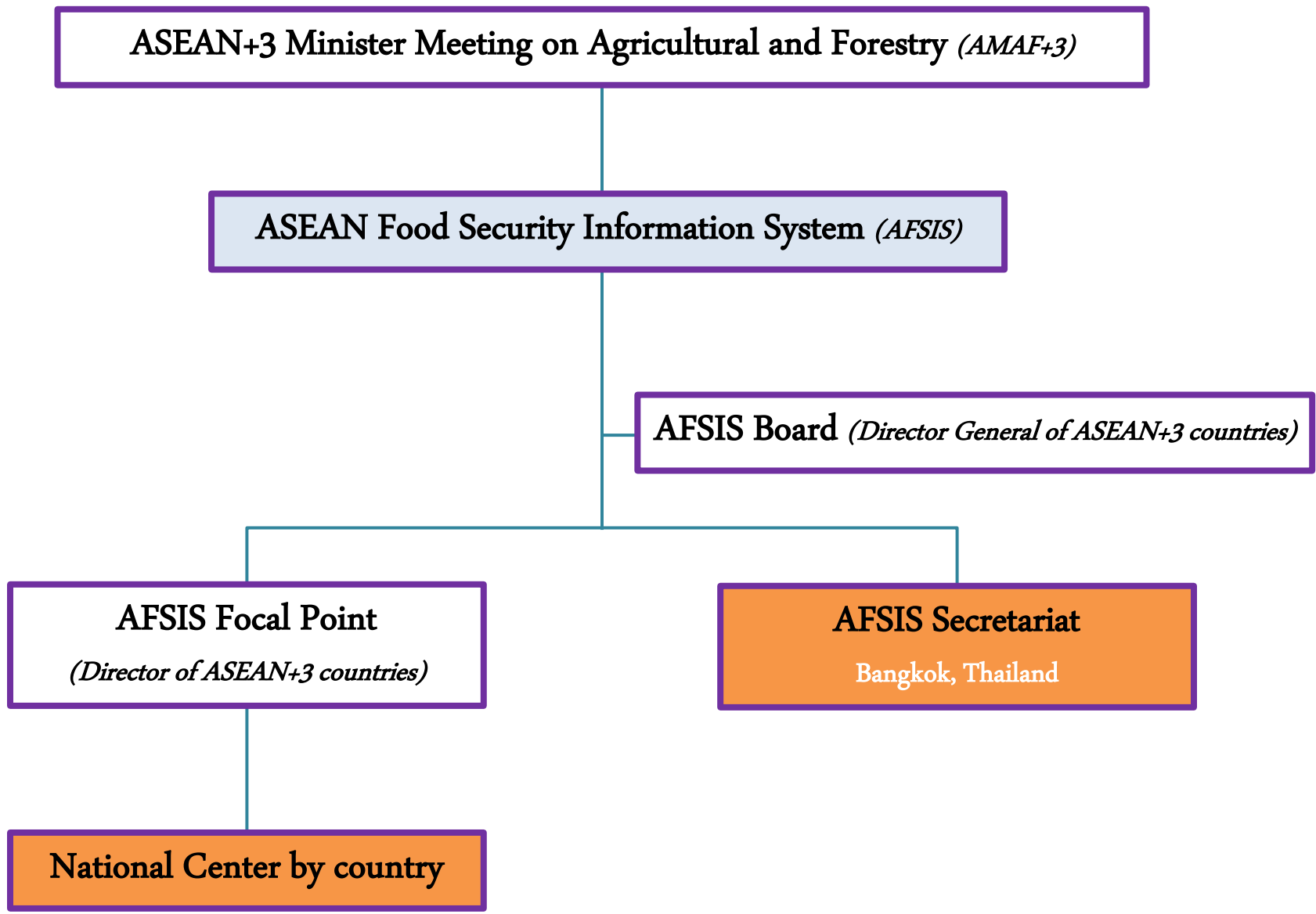
(ASEAN Food Security Information System)

as a subsidiary body under AMAF+3

13 member countries (10 ASEAN countries + China, Japan, Korea)

➤ Objective

To strengthen food security in the region through the systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of food security related information.



Development of Food Security Information in ASEAN

VISION

MISSION

Administrative activity

Development of Information network

Development of Human capacity

Development of Agricultural statistics research

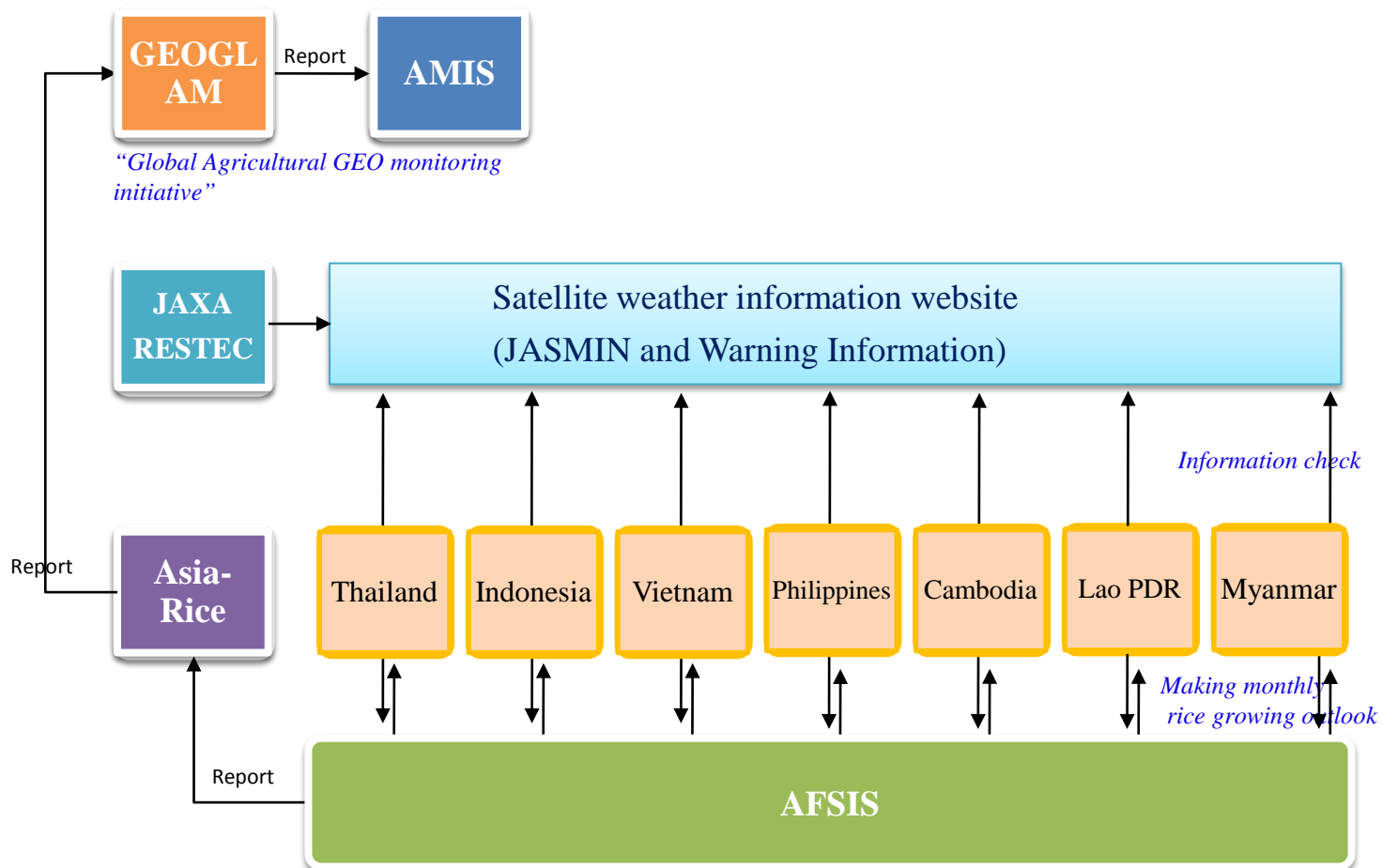
- DG –FP Meeting
- Management of training and workshop
- Annual Report
- Accounting
- Others

- AFSIS Data base
- ACO Report
- EWI Report
- Others

- Training
- Mutual technical cooperation
- Seminar, Workshop
- Others

- ALIS
- Forecasting Model Information
- Rice growing outlook
- Others

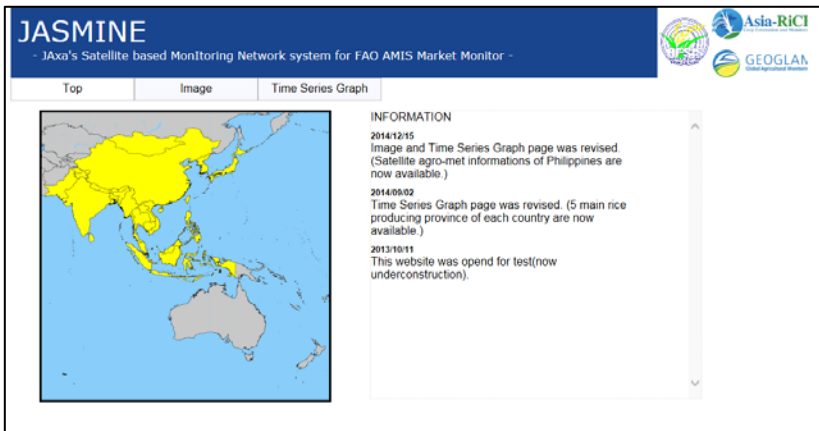
Rice Growing Outlook activity



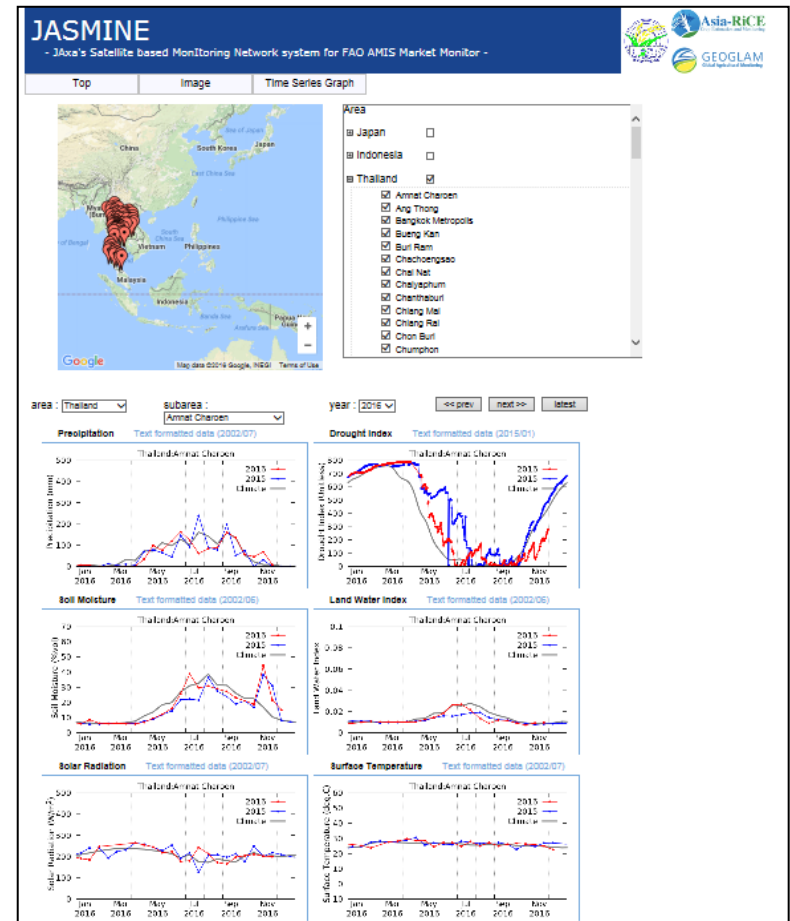
JASMIN (satellite weather information website)

JASMIN distributes satellite meteorological data of all provinces in country by map image and time series graph

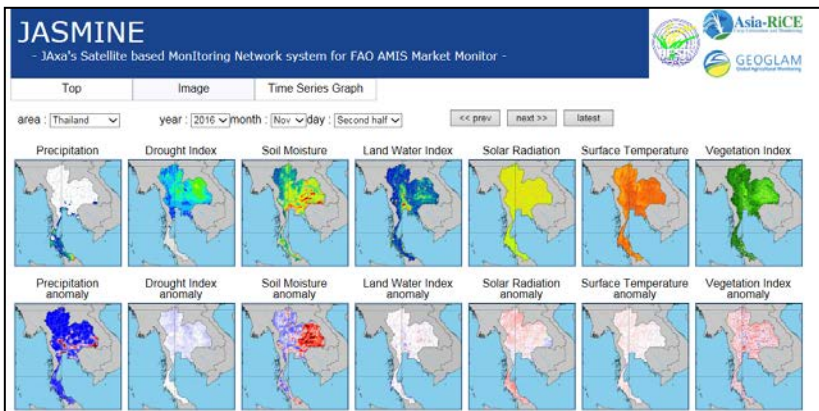
TOP



Graph

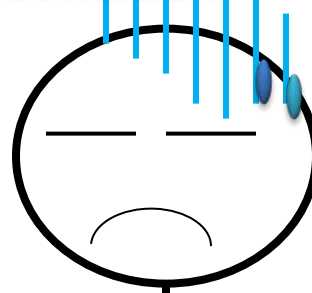


Map





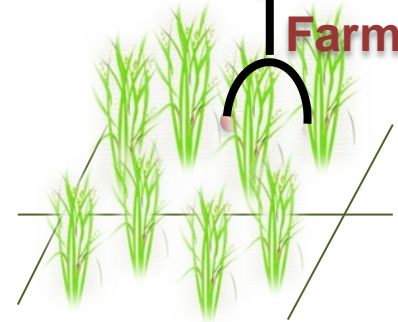
Look field condition



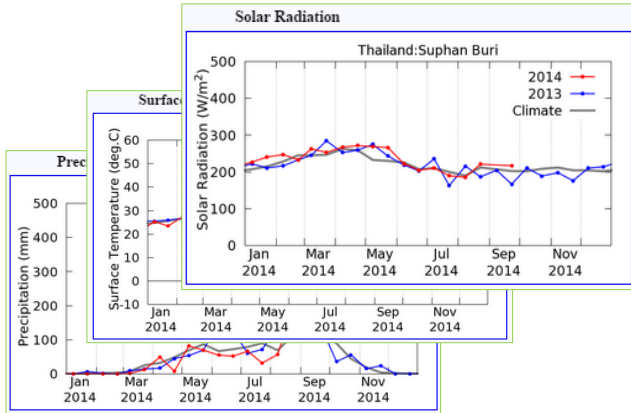
Hear opinion



Farmer



Check weather condition by JASMIN



Outlook writer of each country

Rice Growing Outlook activity



Rice Growing Outlook activity Workshop
2016, Jan OAE meeting room, Bangkok

Rice growing outlook activity

Publishing to AFSIS website 2013-



Thailand

The wet season rice nearly completed harvesting. The rest of planted areas which are not harvested have less than 5 % of all wet season rice area. It remains in the Lower Northern, Upper Central and Southern regions. Yield slightly increased on a national wide basic. The good yields are result of an adequate rainfall for a rice growth. However there were some areas in the Northeast suffered with a dry damage the tillering stage and had a late harvested due to lack of harvesting machine problem.

The dry season rice is in the tillering stage. The growing condition is not good due to insufficient water for cultivation. Farmers have to find natural resources water to support their field. Together with the cold weather also gives a bad impact for the rice growing, especially in the Upper Northern region with lack of tillering. Yield is forecasted to decrease 2.5 % compare to the previous year.



Indonesia

The planted rice on September (dry season rice) is entering into the grain mature stage. It is about 0.7 million hectare and 4.9% higher than the previous year with a good growing condition. While the rice which is planted on October is entering into the grain filling stage, it has reached 0.6 million hectares and 21.2% lower than the previous year with good growing condition. The rice planted on November is entering into the generative phase or the young panicle forming stage. It has reached 1.3 million hectare and it's 13.8% lower than previous year with good growing condition.

The yield on this planted season (September – December) is estimated to be the most highest in last year 2014 and it is higher than previous year due to the good combination of the sufficiency of irrigation and sunlight.

The rainy season has begun from the third week of October in Sumatera and Kalimantan, and from Mid-November until December 2014 in most parts of Java. The precipitation is moderate to high in most parts of island in Western. Flood is occurring in some areas while it is low to moderate level and it does not affect a rice cultivation.



Vietnam

From this month to next two months, there is going to enter into a pre-harvest season of rice in the North.

The summer season rice in the South is under the harvesting time and has harvested 423 thousand ha, accounting for about 59% of planted area, and 90.4% of last year harvested area. In which provinces of Mekong River Delta have harvested 163.6 thousand ha, accounting for just 50% of the planted area, and 86.1% of last year harvested area. Additionally, the yield of summer season rice is 4.87 ton/ha, 0.17 ton higher than the last year yields because there were fewer storms in 2014 than in 2013.

The winter spring season rice (dry season rice) in the South is in the transplanting time. The transplanted area is 1,040 thousand ha, accounting for 95.5% of the last year area. In which the provinces of Mekong River Delta have transplanted 983 thousand ha, accounting for 99% of the last year area.



Philippines

Dry season rice planted in November – December is in the tillering to young panicle forming stages in the North, Central and South Regions. There was no crop damage reported during these stages. The favorable weather condition and use of quality and high yielding variety seeds may increase the yield.
(Sub-regional comment)

In Nueva Ecija, land preparation and planting of paddy areas are on-going and are expected to be completed by the end of January 2015. In Iloilo and North Cotabato, grains are expected to be a good quality due to a good weather. While, in Isabela and Pangasinan paddy areas are expected to be harvested in February.

Generally, the crop growing condition of dry season rice is good that may result in higher yield compared to that of the previous year.

Why we need weather data?

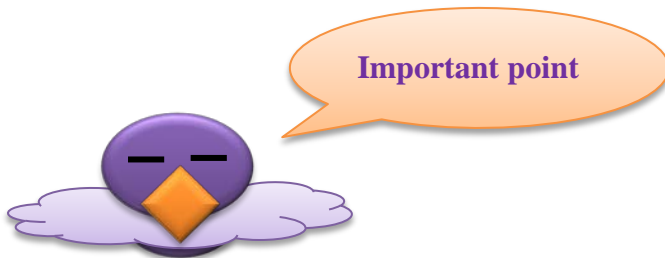
The weather observation is an indispensable work for rice growing monitoring.

Assessment of rice growing condition by JASMIN

Rice yield component

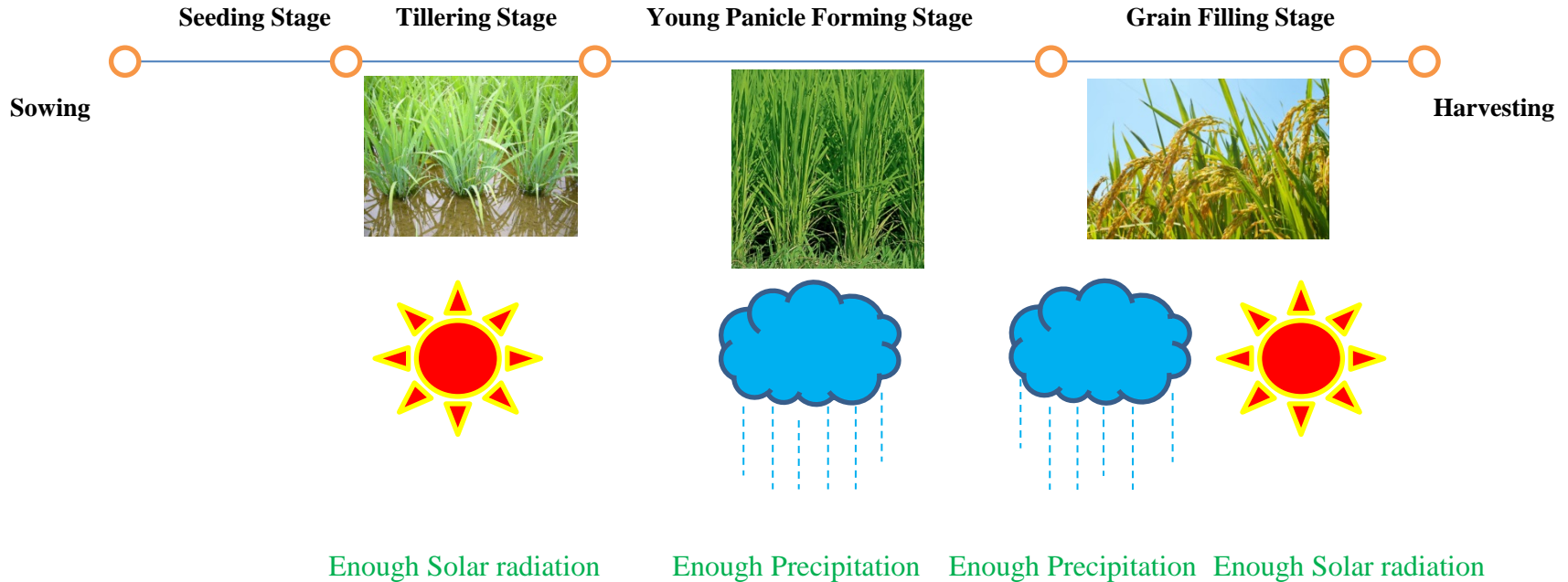
Rice yield is decided by “Number of panicle”, “Number of grain” and “Weight of grain”. The multiplications of these three components become the final rice yield.

The rice growing assessment in the outlook assesses the attributes of these three components which are affected by the weather condition.



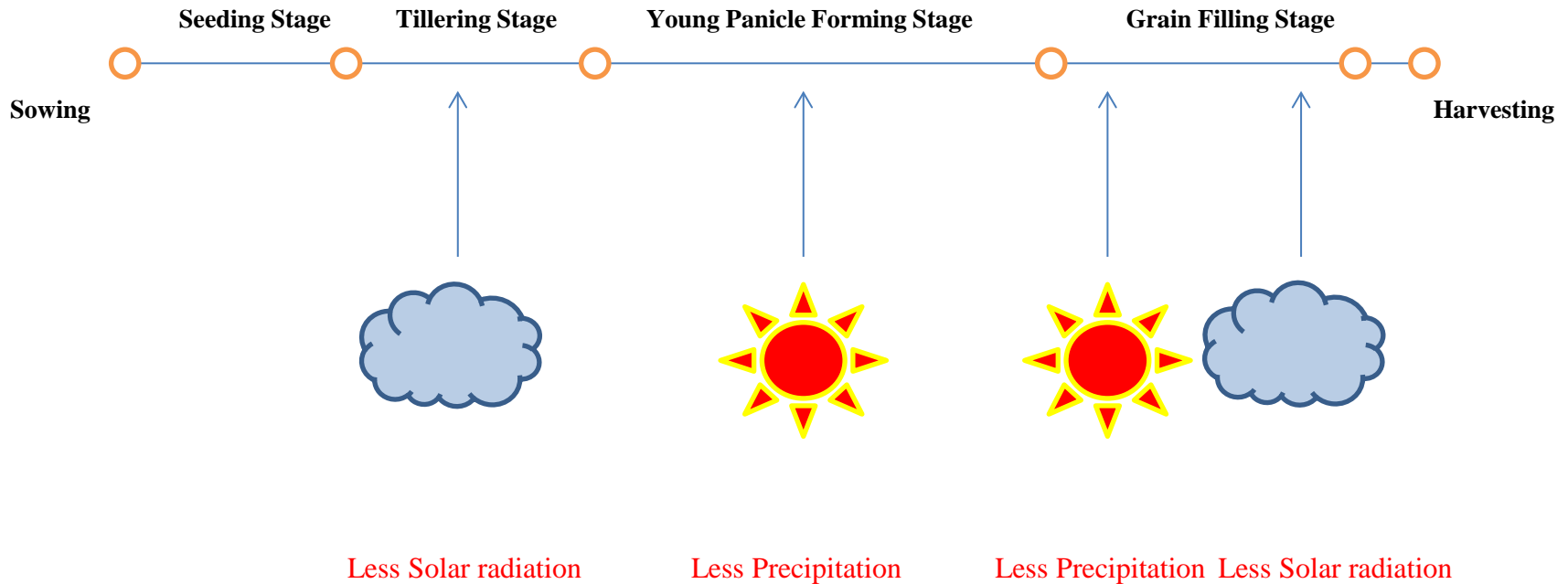
Assessment of rice growing condition by JASMIN

Many
Number of panicle \times **Many**
Number of grain \times **Heavy**
Weight of grain = **Good yield**



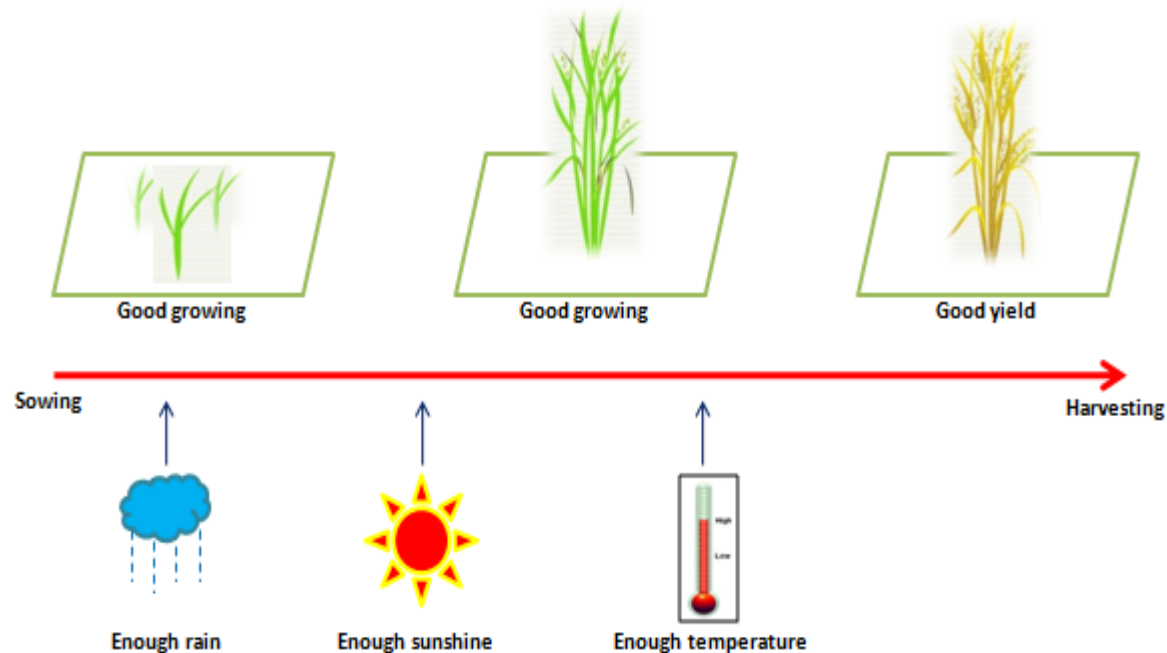
Assessment of rice growing condition by JASMIN

Few
Number of panicle **X** **Few**
Number of grain **X** **Light**
Weight of grain = **Poor** yield



Attention point on the assessment of rice growing outlook

The rice growing condition and damage condition have a causal connection with both the past and the present weather conditions.



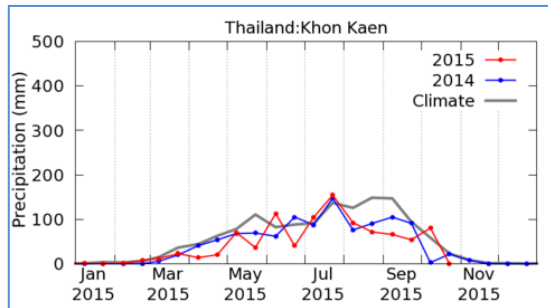
Attention point on the assessment of rice growing outlook

The growing condition is estimated against the assumed final yield.

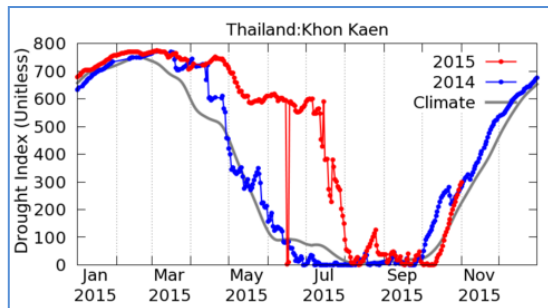


Thailand, Rice growing outlook on September, 2015

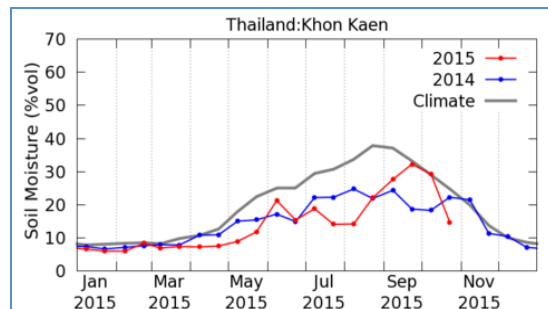
Precipitation



Drought Index



Soil Moisture



Now Thailand, a wet season rice is in the Young Panicle Forming Stage. Even though there is enough rain which is good condition for the normal young panicle forming grows. The yield of the wet season rice is forecasted to decrease since there is a few number of panicle in the Tilling Stage due to less precipitation and the shortage of cultivation water which is not good condition for the paddy.

(Comment)

The drought condition has been resolved on September. However, the drought condition during tillering stage was in hard condition. This outlook judges current growing condition by referring to the past weather condition and growing condition.

Rice Growing Outlook Activity



*Collaboration between Remote Sensing
Technology and Agricultural Statistics for food
security in ASEAN*