சிறப்பான முன்னேற்றப்பட்ட 4 - 4½ மாத வயதுடைய பேதங்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட வயல்களில் பரிசோதிக்கப்பட்டது. இதற்கு சிபார்சு செய்யப்பட்ட வளமாக்கி அளிப்புடன் பயிர்ச் செய்கை முறைகளும் கையாளப்பட்டது.

முடிவுகளிலிருந்து எல்லாப் பேதங்களினதும் சராசரி விளைவு 4 தொன்/ஹெக்ட். என்றும் பேதங்களிடையே குறிப்பிடக்கூடிய வேறுபாடு ஒன்றும் இல்லையென்றும் காணப்பட்டது. இப்பரிசோதனை முடிவுகள் மேலும் புதிய முன்னேற்றப்பட்ட பேதங்கள் சேற்று வயல் நிலைமையில் கூடிய அல்லது சாதாரண அளவு விளைவை சிபார்சு செய்த வளமாக்கி அளிப்பு, சரியான பரிபாலனம், முக்கியமாக நேரத்துடனை களைகட்டல் என்பவற்றின் மூலம் கொடுக்கும் எனக் காட்டுகின்றன. இப்பேதங்களைப் பாவிக்கும் போது விவசாயிகள் மத்திய வயலில் இந்த பேதங்களைப் பாவிக்கும்போது பெறக்கூடிய அளவு விளைவைப் பெறமாட்டார்கள். எனினும் புதிய இவ் விரும்பப்படாத நிலைமையில் வளரக்கூடிய ( ) பேதம் ஒன்று கண்டுபிடிக்கும் வரையும் முன்னேற்றப்பட்ட பேதங்களை சிபார்சு செய்த வளமாக்கி, நல்ல பரிபாலனச் செய்முறைகளுடன் பயிரிடல் விரும்பத்தக்கது.

## CAN WE INCREASE RICE YIELDS IN THE MADA KUMBURA?

Investigations carried out by the Department of Agriculture in the recent pass have shown a wide diversity of soils in the mid-country wet zone. The three major land classes identified in the inland valleys of this region are the Goda Kumburas, Meda Kumbura fields.

The most unproductive land class is the Mada Kumbura where free drainage does not occur. Some of the undesirable characters of the Mada Kumbura fields are as follows :-

1) 'Basin' type topography
2) Water table remains very close to the surface all the year round.
3) Low availability of Phosphorus
4) Low base status
5) Poor drainage
6) Accumulation of Toxic products
7) Reduced conditions due to continuous inundation.
8) In certain fases, land is boggy.

Untill recently traditional varieties were grown in these fields with little fertilizer and poor management. Grassy weeds are common as hand weeding is generally not resorted to. When new improved varieties were cultivated early growth was retarded due to the low availability of phosphorus. This enhances weed growth and the plants remain stunted.

In an initial experiment seven promising new improved varieties all of the 4-4½ month age class were tested out in these fields at Kegalle and Kandy during Maha 1980/81. The recommended fertilizer and cultural practices were adopted.

The results revealed that the average yield of all varieties was around 4 tons per hectare and there was no significant difference between the varieties. The results further indicate that the presently recommended new improved varieties have the potential of giving high to moderately high yields under Mada Kumbura conditions provided the recommended fertilizer levels with proper management mainly timely weeding is carried out. Farmers may not get the same yield as what they get from the Meda Kumbura by using these varieties. However, it is better to use the presently recommended new improved varieties with recommended fertilizer application and management practices till a variety tolerant to these adverse conditions are found.

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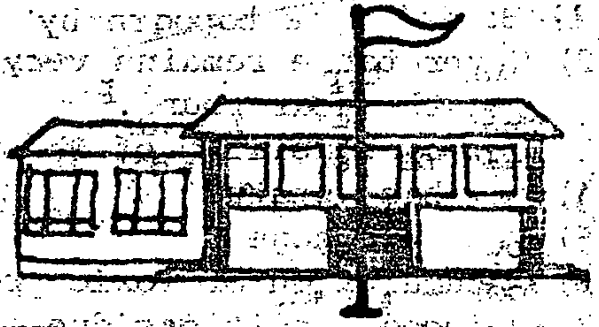
කවර පුද්ගලයකුට වුවත්, විශ්වාසදායකවූ, ස්ථිරසාරවූ,
දියුණුවක් ලඟාකර ගතහැකි එකම මාර්ගය ඔහුගේ

- ආත්ම විශ්වාසය
- ආත්ම ශක්තිය
- ආත්මොපකාරය

තුලින් ආරම්භ වන්නේය.



## රටකජු

අස්වැන්න ( හෙක්ටාර් 1ට කි.ග්‍රෑම්)

| ප්‍රභේදය | මහ ඉලුප්පල්ලම | අලුත්තරම | වතාතවිල්ලුව |
|---|---|---|---|
| එස්.එම්.1 | 3468 | 3242 | 2832 |
| එක්ස් 14 | 3267 | 3149 | 2765 |
| අනෙ 45 | 3257 | 2812 | 2616 |
| එම් අයි 1 | 2855 | 2870 | 2346 |
| රතු ස්පැනිකී | 2319 | 2166 | 1828 |

| ප්‍රභේද ලක්ෂණය | එස් එම් 1 | එක්ස් 14 | අනෙ 45 |
|---|---|---|---|
| වයස දින | 110-115 | 110-115 | 110-115 |
| පැල 10 කරල් | 25 -30 | 20 -25 | 25 -30 |
| කරලේ ප්‍රමාණය | මධ්‍යස්ථ | මධ්‍යස්ථ | මධ්‍යස්ථ |
| කරලක බීජ ගණන | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| බීජ විශාලත්වය | මධ්‍යම | විශාල | මධ්‍යම |
| බීජ පැහැය | රෝස | රෝස | රෝස |
| කරල් 100 බර ග්‍රෑම් | 110-115 | 120-125 | 85-90 |
| බීජ 100 බර ග්‍රෑම් | 40-45 | 45-48 | 38-42 |
| ලෙලි ගැසීමේ ප්‍රතිශතය | 73-75 | 70-72 | 73-75 |

- Continued from page 22

**Make a small holes in the centres of cut pieces and transplant seedlings from the 1st nursery in them.**

**Provide shade and water the second nursery** when the plants are well grown. Plant them in the field.

## EFFECT OF TIME AND DURATION OF MULCHING ON MAIZE

In an experiment to study the effect of time and duration of mulching on maize during three cropping seasons, following observations were made

- Mean grain yield of full season mulched crop was 63% higher than the grain yield of crop without mulch.
- The mulch was most effective when applied within 7 days from planting seed.
- The mulch should be maintained at least for 6 weeks for it to be useful.

Source: Field crops Research. March 1981 P 25-32.

## THE CREDIBLE EXTENSION AGENT (In Philippines)

A survey conducted among Maranao rice farmers (in Philippines) sampled from 3 different villages in Lanao del Sur province, Mindanao, revealed that farmers think that a credible extension agent should primarily be sociable and possess safety, dynamism and qualification traits. The findings support the hypothesis that the farmer's perception of a credible extension agent is a function of the relationship, between the agent's characteristics and the farmer's exposure to information sources, social status and exposure to extension agents. The findings also indicated that an extension worker to be credible should have similar religion, ethnic grouping and values as the farmer.

Source: Philippine Agriculturist Vol.60 No.1 - 2 Page 38-51.