WORKSHOP TO UTILIZE RCS INFORMATION

Land and Water Use Division of the Department of Agriculture has been actively engaged in Resource Capability Studies (RCS) in the Kandy district area.

In our efforts to increase rice production it is essential to gather information on land resources and find means of using them for optimum production. This information should be shared between Research, Extension and Training Divisions.

For this purpose a Workshop was held on the 13th and 14th. December, 1979 at Peradeniya.

Rice land classification in Kandy district:

Kandy district is a mid-elevation mountaineous region. Rice is cultiated in numerous and scattered discontinuous tracts. Paddy yayas exist in both inland valleys and terraced mountain and hill slopes. Due to wide variations in land form, climate, soil and hydro logical conditions, rice yields are below expectations.

To assist farmers to increase their rice yields, recommendations must be made to solve the particular problems of the farmers. To simplify the complexity of conditions at the farmers level a system of rice land classification was formulated. This is a four tiered system of classification, based on the total physical environment. The four categories :

(1) The land system (3) The rice land complex
(2) The land sub-system (4) The element.

The land system -

Land systems are identified and demarcated on the basis of :

* Agro-ecological region
* Physiography of landscape
* Hydrology
* Land form and relief

* Ratio of paddy land to upland in the systems
* Water availability
* Soil chemical properties
* Soil nutrient status.

The rice land complex - Rice land complex is a tract with in a sub-system.

The Rice land element - the ultimate elements are:

- Goda kumbura (well drained liyaddas)
- Meda kumbura (moderately drained liyaddas)
- Mada kumbura (ill drained liyaddas)

The modifiers - adverse conditions such as upwelling interflow, flash flood, high winds are considered as modi fiers affecting frowth and yield of rice.

The aim is to identify practices to be followed by farmers and recommend a package of practices for adoption by farmers. Information gathered and observations made from cultivators fields will be used to formulate a recom mended package of practices.

වාතුවර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ වී වගා කිරීම සඳහා සුදුසු භාවිතය ගැන අධ්‍යයනයන්

මෙම පෙදෙසේ කඳුවල බෑවුම් හරහා පිහිටෙල කර ඇති ලියදි වල වී වගා කෙරේ. භූමියේ ස්වභාවය, කාලගුණික වෙනස්වීම්, පසෙහි තෙතමනය ජල වහනය, ජල සම්පාදනය පිළිබඳව විවිධ තත්වයන් තිබීම නිසා විවිධ ස්ථානවල විවිධාකාරයෙන් අස්වනු වෙනස්වේ. මේ නිසා කෘෂිකර්ම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ පාංශු හා ජල පරිශීලන අංශය පහත දැන්වෙන කොට්ඨාශ වලට කුසුරු වර්ගීකරණය කර තිබේ.

(1) භූමි පද්ධතිය 3 (3) කුඹුරු ඉඩම් සංකීර්ණය
(2) භූමි උප පද්ධතිය 4 (4) මූලික කොටස

මෙසේ වර්ගීකරණය කිරීමෙන් ඒ සඳහා කරන තොරතුරු සහ නිරීක්ෂණ අනුව ගොවීන්ට නිර්දේශ ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමට අපේක්ෂා කරන්නෙමු.