Welcome
to
Yield Survey of Paddy Rice

The main methods of yield data survey

1. List Frame Sampling Survey (by interviewing)

1. A large-scale survey for the whole kingdom of 848 districts which each of those is divided into 2 parts; one is irrigated area the other is non-irrigated area.
The main methods of yield data survey

2. Each part of district contains villages (sampling unit) which all of those must be taken to be a sample at least 4 villages (4 psu) and each one is taken 6 households sample for data enumeration.

3. The total sample size is 4,990 psu cover the whole kingdom (9%).

4. The characteristics under conducting are planted area, harvested area and production.

5. Yield data is obtained from the result of the dividing of the total production by the total planted area.

The main methods of yield data survey

2. Crop Cutting Survey

1. A small-scale survey or specific yield data which is independently taken for sample by the number of 1,744 psu. from the whole kingdom.

2. Each psu is taken for 3 households sample and two sample fields (sample spot) from each of those are taken to be conducted.
The main methods of yield data survey

3. Each spot is fixed by 30-steps entering the field and lay down 1-square meter frame before harvesting all stems within the frame. Continue the process by threshing cleaning measuring the weight and moisture to calculate the yield data in the form of kilogram per rai at 15% moisture of paddy.

Note: 6.25 rai = 1 hectre

The main methods of yield data survey

5. How to conduct

1. Find out the households sample by randomization
2. Sketch all of paddy fields that belongs to the households sample
3. Take one sample field by randomization.
4. Indicate two sample spots in the sample field by 30 steps walking around
5. Lay down the 1-square meter frame in order to harvest the paddy within.
### The main methods of yield data survey

#### 5. How to conduct

6. Threshing, cleaning, shining before weighting and measuring.

7. Calculate the primary yield data in order to transform the weight of paddy in 1-sq meter to be the weight in 1-rai by multiplying with 1,600.

8. Adjust the primary yield data by calculating based on the other concerning conducts which directly effect to the overview of yield data.

#### 5. Other concerning conducts

1. Dyke survey.

1) The special area of non-planted area which located within those cultivation area such as ponds, heritage, barn etc.

2) The data of the real planted area must be directly included the rate of non-planted area in order to adjust the data of the previous crop cutting conducted.
The main methods of yield data survey

5. Other concerning conducts

2. Gleaning survey

1) The reality of harvesting process is mostly use machine that some amount of product was lost during harvesting in rather high percentage.

2) The net yield data of paddy must be directly adjusted or discounted by the average rate of the lost one.

3. Sketching the location of the whole household’s fields.

3.1 Where else the fields are located

3.2 Figure of the sample field and sample spots
3. Sketching the location of the whole household’s fields.

1. Each spot in the different sample field.

Spot 1
- 1m x 1m
- Enter 30 steps
- Fix and lay down the frame
- Start point at the corner

Spot 2
- 1m x 1m
- Along 30 steps
- Fix and lay down the frame
- Start point at the corner
2. Each point in the same sample field.

For example

Questionnaire for crop cutting conduct of paddy in the crop year 2012/2013

Qn_3

2. Raw data by spot(from 1 sample household)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weight of paddy + container (1 square meter)</th>
<th>Weight of container (kg.)</th>
<th>Net weight of paddy (kg.)</th>
<th>Moisture of paddy (%)</th>
<th>Primary data of the paddy yield at any moisture (kg.)</th>
<th>Primary yield data at 14% moisture (kg.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spot1</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>448.00</td>
<td>442.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spot2</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>656.00</td>
<td>625.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple average of 2 spot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>552.00</td>
<td>534.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(7)=(spot1+2)/2  (8)=(spot1+2)/2
Thank you