

Participatory Variety Selection (PVS) of rice varieties for rainfed condition:



What is Participatory variety selection?

It is an approach to provide choices of varieties to the farmers for increasing production in their diversity of socioeconomic and agro-ecological condition. It is also a selection process of testing released or promising genotypes in farmer's field. PVS includes research and extension methods to deploy genetic materials at on-farm experiment. Therefore, the variety has developed through PVS that can meet demand of different stakeholders.

Why Participatory Variety selection?

- Provide an opportunity to the farmers a large number of varietal choices on their own resources.
- Enhance farmer's access to crop varieties and increase in diversity.
- Increase production and ensure food security.
- Help to disseminate the adoption of pre and released varieties in larger areas.
- Allow to varietal selection in targeted areas at cost-effectiveness and also in less time.
- Help seed production at community based seed.

How to use participatory variety selection?

PVS comprises three steps to identify preferred variety; situation analysis and identify farmers' needs; search for genetic materials to test in farmer's condition; Experimentation of on-farm research and dissemination of preferred varieties.

Situation analysis identifying farmer's needs:

It requires community meetings to identify, prioritize and document specific varietal traits preferred by farmers.

Search for suitable varieties:

Once situation analysis and identification of farmers' needs have been completed, a search for suitable materials will be tested to find out farmers preferred traits for inclusion in the selection. The varieties may be newly released or promising.

Experimentation of on farm research:

Choosing the suitable pre/release varieties are essential to test in diversity of socioeconomic and agro ecological conditions. Pre/released variety along with popular variety as a check will be grown.

If plot size is too large that may have risk to the resource poor farmers. Therefore, One Katha is suitable. The experimented plots are more suitable if it is along side of the road because majority farmers can visit regularly.

Farm walk: It needs to evaluate varietal performance across all the farmers' field. Therefore, field visits should be organized twice with the active participation of group of farmers, multidisciplinary scientists and extension personnel during crop season .

Selected varieties through PVS for rainfed lowland ecosystem

NR-1190 and NR 601-1-1-5 are promising in rainfed condition of Dhanusha and districts.



For more information

Visit Rice Knowledge Bank www.knowledgebank.irri.org

Prepared by R. B. Yadaw, Dr. S. P. Khatiwada,
B Chaudhary, NP Adhikari, B. Baniya, A. Mudwari and BP Tripathi. E-mail: rbaran_9@yahoo.com