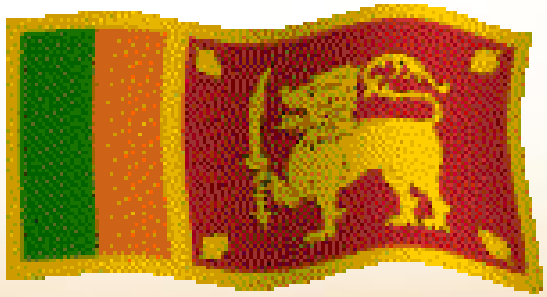
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka



Country Report

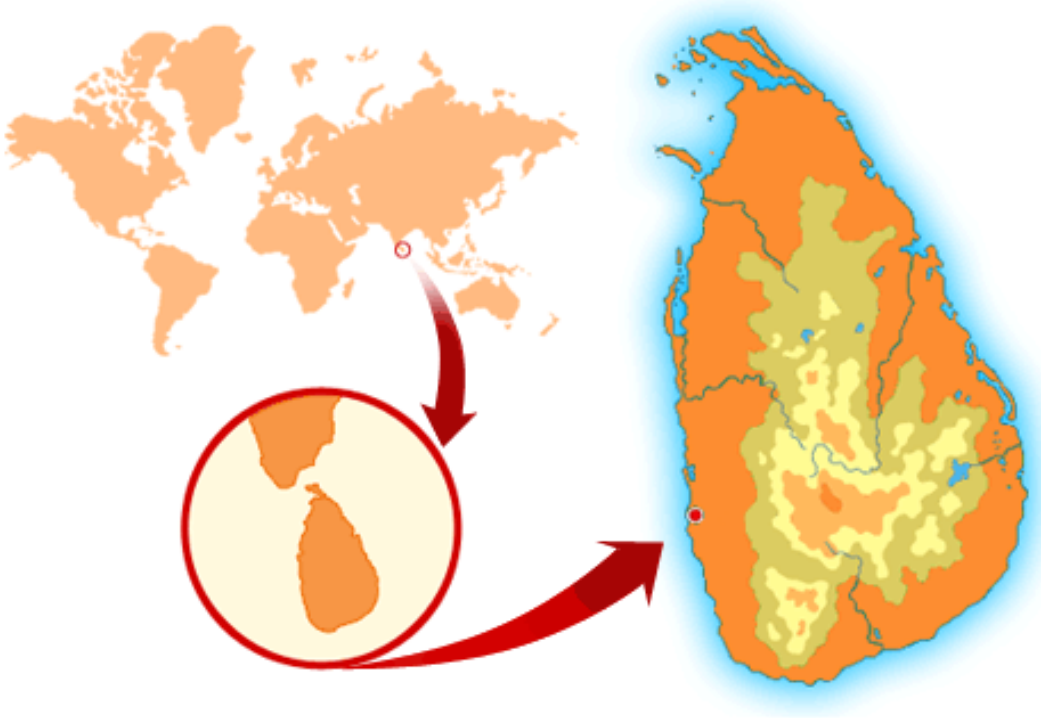
Department of Agriculture

A.M.D.A.Abeysekara

Research Assistant

Horticulture Crops Research &Development Institute Gannoruwa

Location



- Island
- Total area 65,610 Sq. km

  Land area 62,705 Sq km

  Inland waters 2,905 Sq km
- North of equator
- Major Climatic Zones – 07
- Agro Ecological Zones - 46

- Temperature: min. 10^{o} C- max 31.9^{o} C
- Annual Rainfall: (average)mm 1,992
- Humidity around 80%

Socio economic data of Sri Lanka (2013)

- Population - 20.48 million
- Population Growth - 0.8 %
- Population Density - 327persons /sq.Km
- Labour Force - 8.8 million
- Employed population - 8.42 million
- Unemployed population - 0.38 million

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Contribution of Agriculture (2013)

- **Agriculture labour force employed – 29.7%**
- **Number of farm families – 1.8 million**
- **Paddy farmers – 0.75million**
- **Contribution of agriculture to GDP – 10.8%**
- **Contribution of Agriculture to GDP in 2012 – 11.1 %**
- **Contribution has decreased by 0.3 % within one year**

Employment

Agriculture: 32.7%

Industry: 24.2%

Services: 43.1%

Literacy Rate(2009)

Average: 91.4%

Male: 92.8%

Female: 90.0%

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Ethnic & Religious Composition

Ethnic Groups

- Sinhalese 74%
- Tamils 18.2%
- Muslims 7.6%
- Others 0.2%

Religious Groups

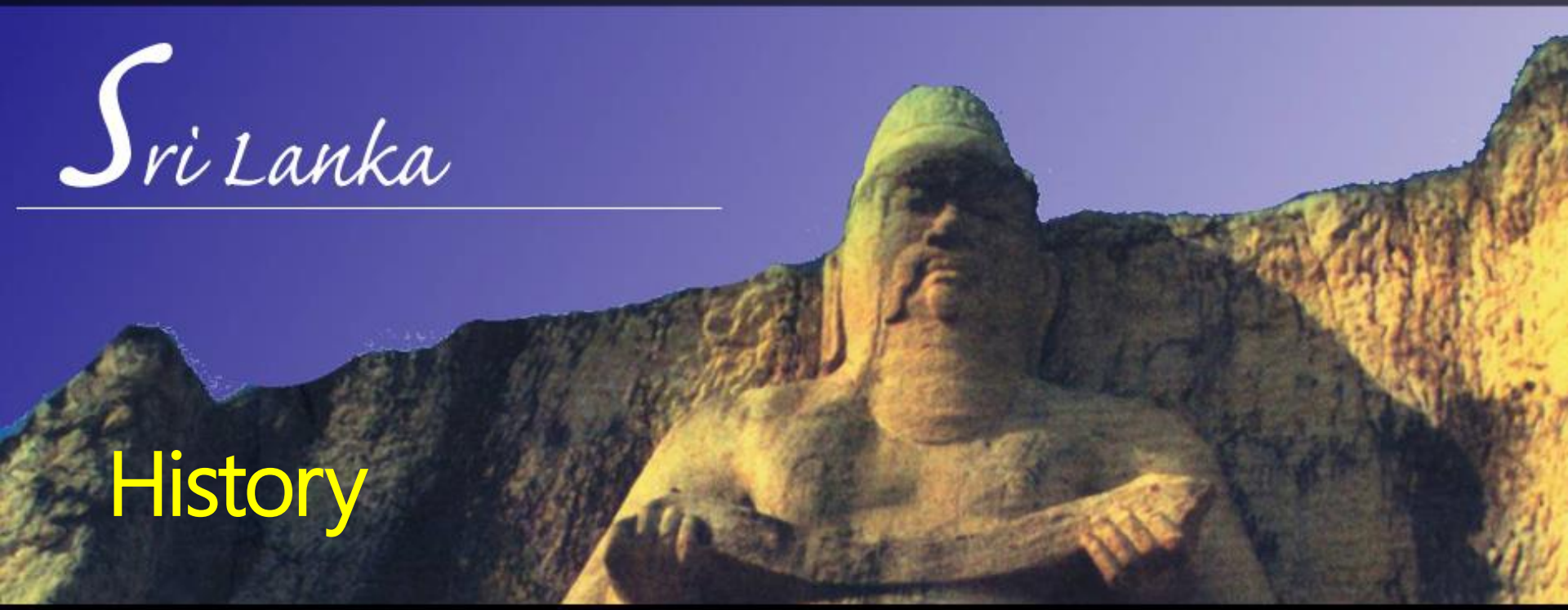
Buddhism	69.3%
Hinduism	15.5%
Islam	7.6%
Christianity	7.5%
Others	0.1%

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Culture

Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka



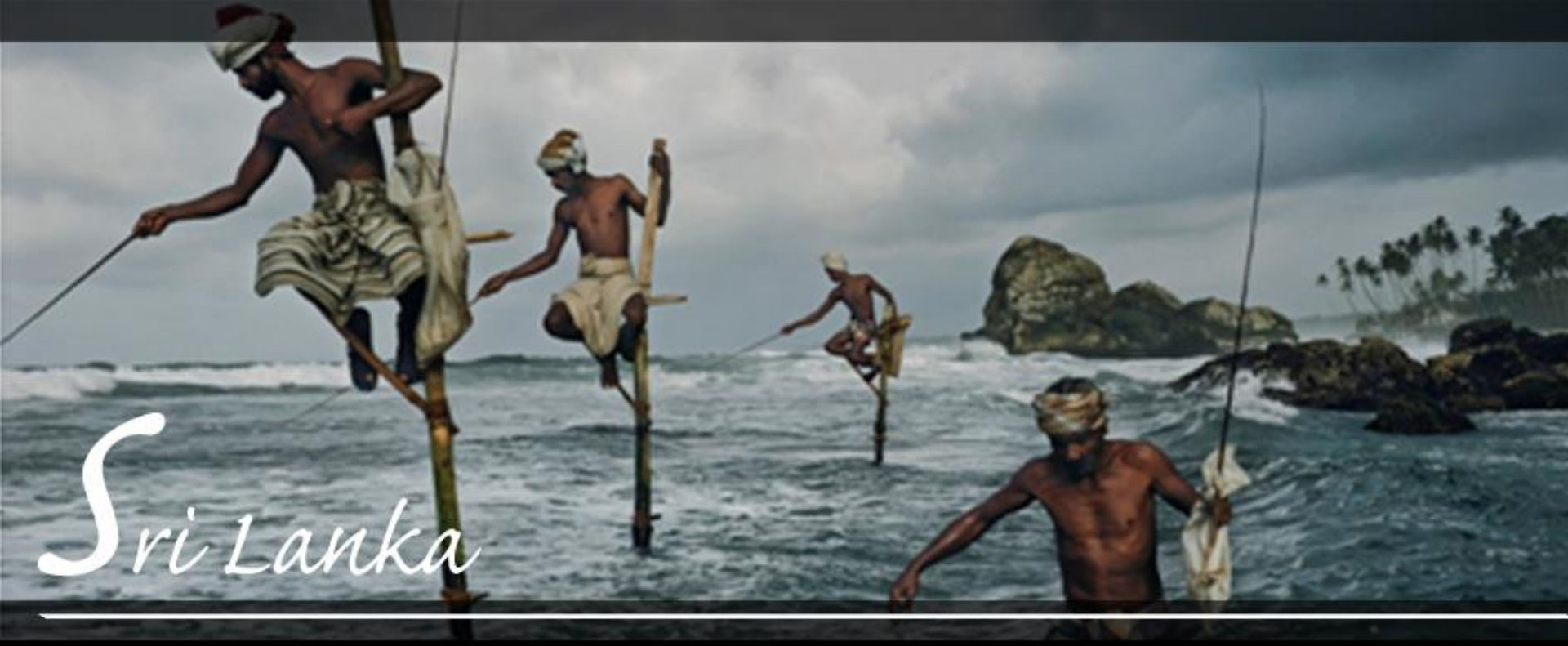
History

* Goes back to time of king WIJAYA
* Buddhism came to Sri Lanka
* Rule of kings
* 1505-1658 Portuguese
* 1658-1786 Dutch
* 1786-1948 British
* Independence in 1948
* Become a Republic in 1972

Water Resources

Sri Lanka

Rivers
Tanks
Waterfalls
streams

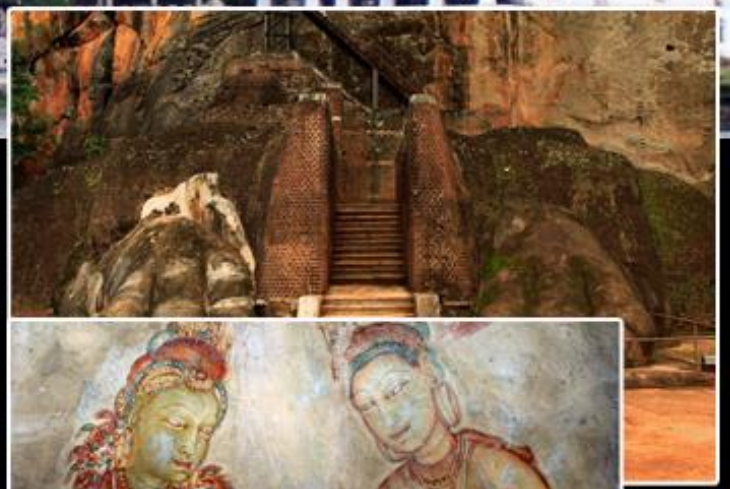


Fisheries & Livestock

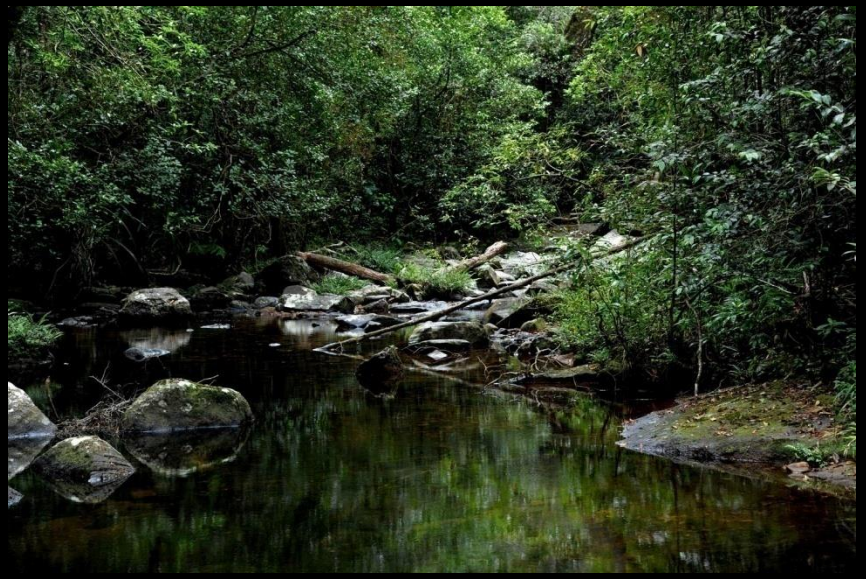
Sea water and
Inland fisheries
Poultry Farming
Dairy Farming

Sri Lanka

Ancient places



Natural Beauty of Sri Lanka



Sri Lanka

Land use types of Sri Lanka

- Agricultural lands - 53.89 %
- Non Agricultural lands - 0.92%
- Forest lands - 30.95 %
- Water bodies - 7.44 %
- Other (grass, marsh, barren lands ..etc.)- 6.8 %

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Present status of agricultural land use in Sri Lanka

Use	Extent (ha. mill.)	Percentage(%)
Plantation crops	0.73	11.16
Rice	0.92	14.06
Home gardens	1.45	22.11
Other field crops	0.43	6.56

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Major plantation crops

Major plantation crops

Crop	Production (Mt)	Export (Mt)
Tea	340,000	320,000
Rubber	130,000	24,000
Coconut	2,513 million nuts	63.17 million nuts

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Export agricultural crops

Crop	Extent (ha)	Production (Mt)
Cocoa	2,365	1,515
Cinnamon	31,551	17,500
Cardamom	2,800	555
Cloves	7,622	6,190
Pepper	31,997	28,000

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Major field crops

Item	Extent (ha)	Production (Mt)
Maize	67,372	208,275
Manioc	24,023	301,079
Sesame	17,082	14,142
Chilli	15,454	72,020
Cowpea	11,701	15,415
Potatoes	5,144	78,768
Soya beans	7,878	13,316
Finger millet	5,923	6,946
Big onions	4,223	69,638
Red onions	4,605	55,608
Ground nuts	15,176	27,407
Green gram	11,095	14,130
Black gram	11,135	9,172

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Up Country vegetables

Crop	Extent (ha)	Production (Mt)
Tomato	7,254	85,705
Cabbage	4,187	104,517
Bean	7,905	83,534
Radish	3,383	57,455
Carrot	2,882	56,203
Beetroot	2,615	46,883
Leeks	1,292	24,659
Knol kohl	1,386	17,772

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

Low Country vegetables

Crop	Extent (ha)	Production (Mt)
Eggplant	12,326	128,621
Pumpkin	9,465	111,705
Ash plantain	9,331	101,984
Snake gourd	3,448	39,225
Okra	8,361	70,554
Bitter gourd	4,916	45,234
Cucumber	3,576	38,973
Capsicum	2,844	25,617

Source –Agstat Vol XI 2014 -Sri Lanka

34th International vegetable Training Course
Module 1: Vegetables:from seed to harvest 2015

Agriculture and Seed production Management in Sri Lanka

Department of Agriculture

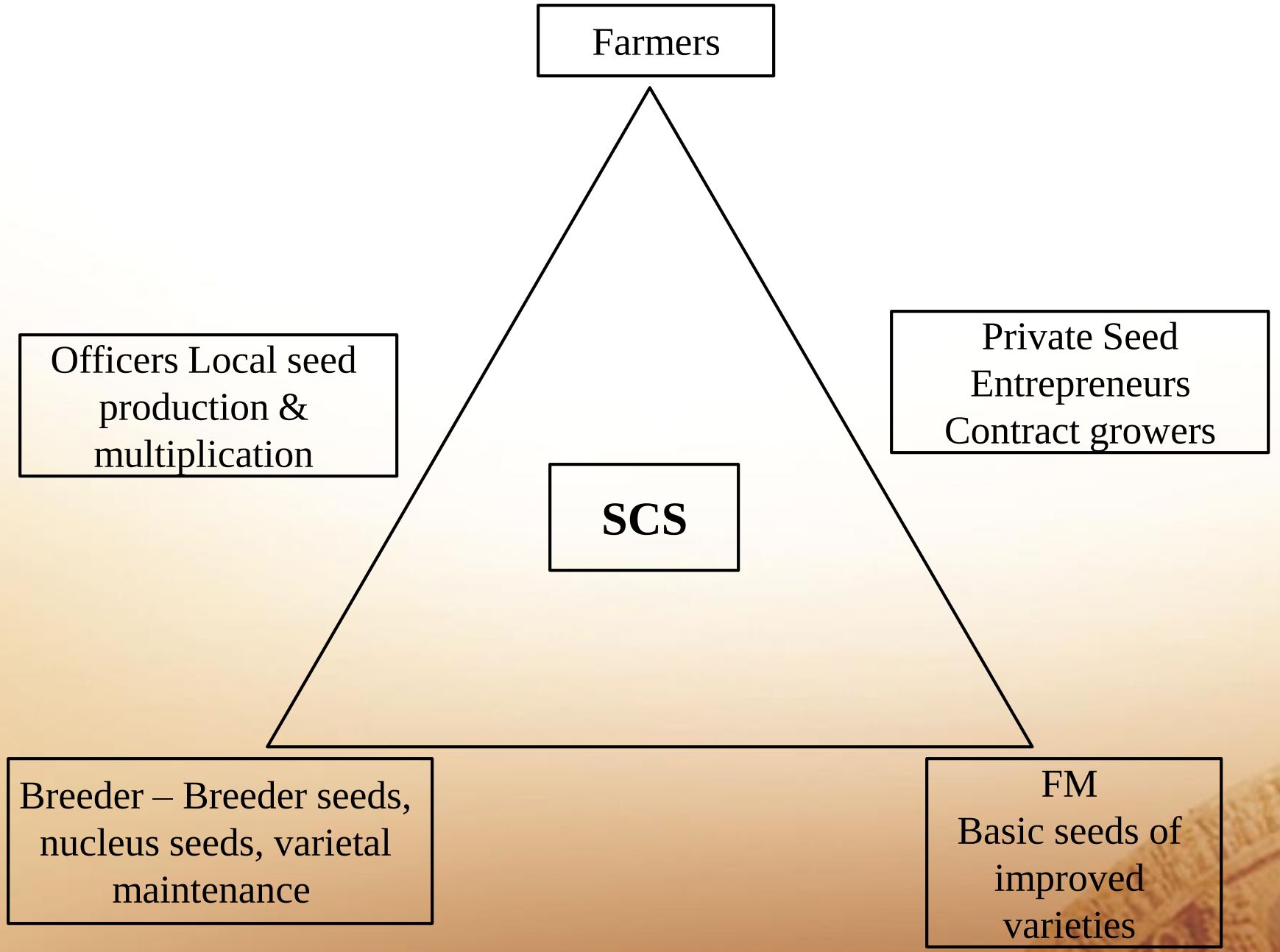
Agriculture and Seed production Management in Sri Lanka

Activities involved in seed production.

Activity	Objective
Genetic improvement	High yield of genetically pure seeds with high performance
Seed collection	Maximum seed at optimum stage of development of quality seeds
Seed conditioning	Separate seeds from fruit and remove none seed materials and weed seeds
Seed treatment	Enhance seed germination or facilitate sowing
Packing and storage	Retain quality until sale or use by farmers

Seed Processing (Chilli)

Tomato


Farmers
Officers Local seed production & multiplication
Private Seed Entrepreneurs Contract growers
SCS
Breeder – Breeder seeds, nucleus seeds, varietal maintenance
FM
Basic seeds of improved varieties

The establishment and Evolution of Seed Industry

A fully fledged Seed Certification Service (SCS) came into operation in 1979

Seed industry was primarily in public sector in 1950's to early 1980's

In the beginning, public sector was instrumental in bringing in:

- Seed production technology
- Seed processing
- Seed certification systems & testing methods
- Quality control

The establishment and Evolution of Seed Industry cont…

Up to 1983- seed imports handled only by DOA

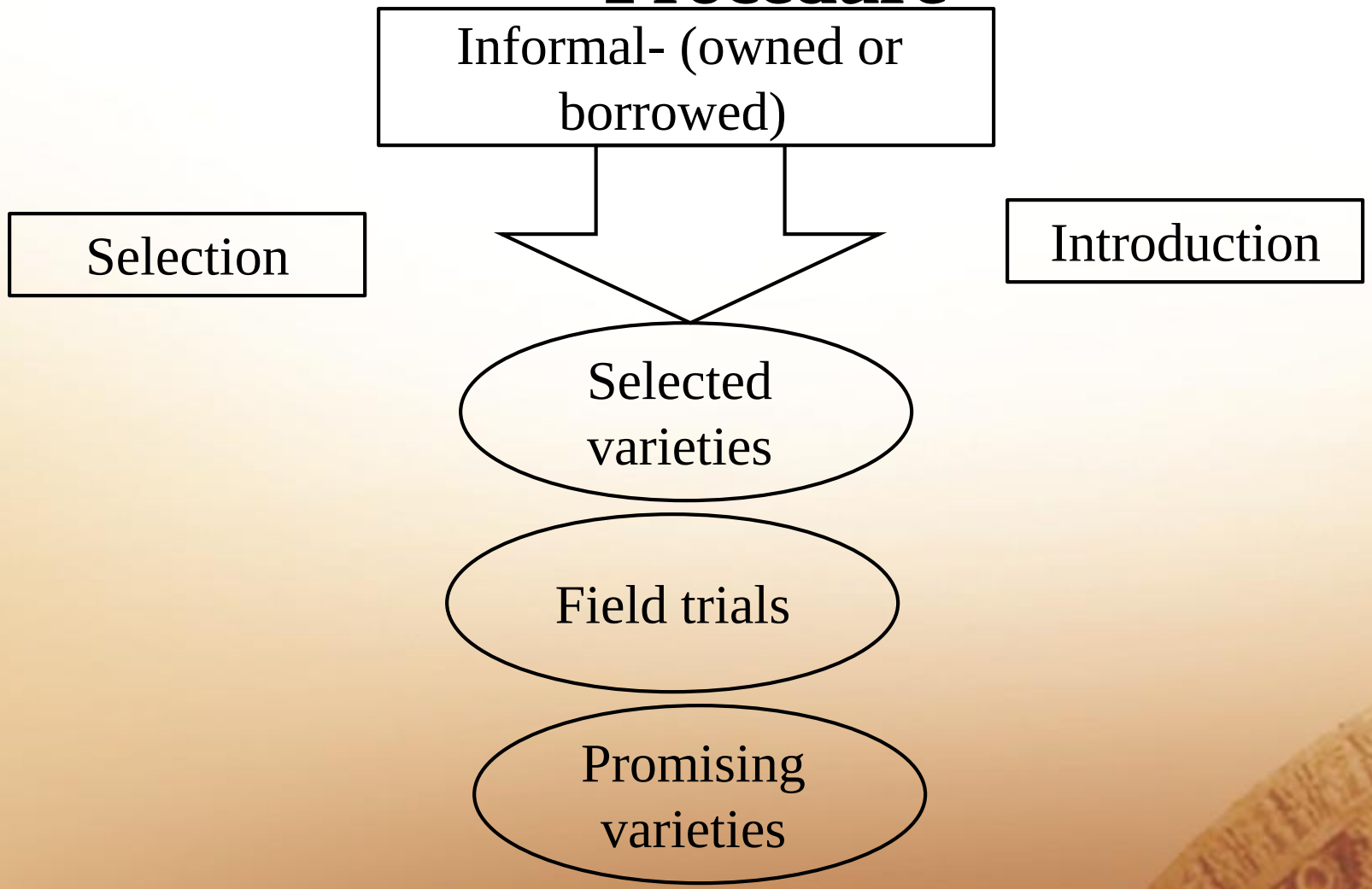
Private sector took over seed imports after trade liberalization in 1984

Seed importers formed a Seed men's association in 1989

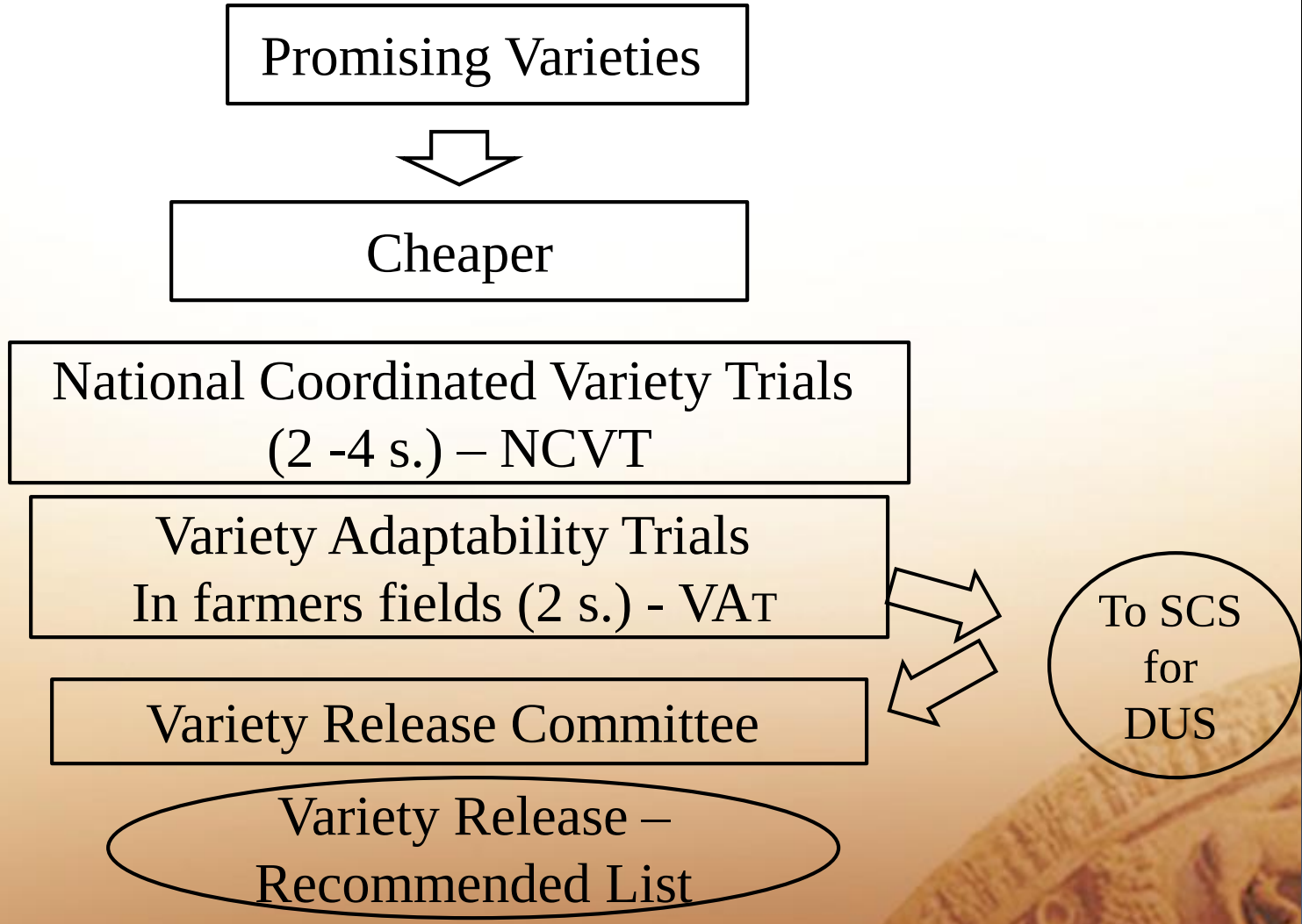
Seed Producers Association formed in 1995

National Seed Policy declared in 1996 (private sector ..)

Varietal Development & Release Procedure



Varietal Development & Release Procedure Cont ...



Crop Seed Imports

Why Import?

Local production - not possible, needs a special
Cold period for bolting ego carrot, beet, leek, lettuce

Liberalization of seed trade & Seed policy

Low volume -high value, more profits

Fl-Hybrid seed becoming popular

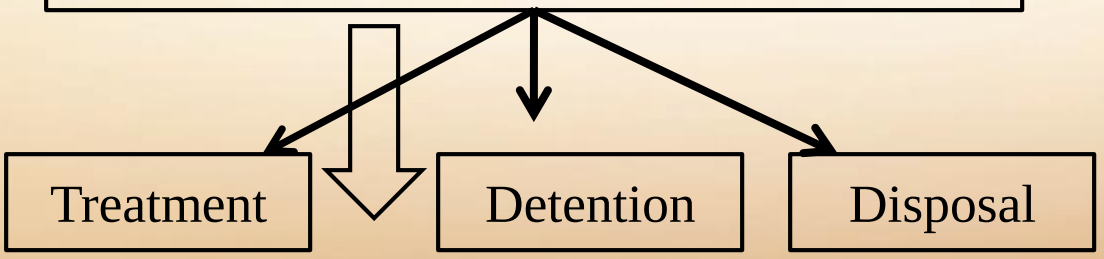
Summary-Import Procedure

1. Obtain import permit from NPQS of DOA (900-1000/yr)

2. On arrival at the port of entry

SEA PORT/ AIR PORT

Inspection by Quarantine Officials

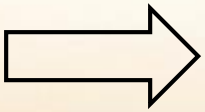


RELEASE

Inspection at the port of entry …

a. Check / collect documents-Certificates
- Phytosanitary Certificate
- Seed Analysis Certificate
- Certificate of Origin
- Packing list
- Bill of Lading / Air way bill

b. Lot Inspection
- Quantity
- Packing
- Label Information



RELEASE

Testing for quality verification on request

Importance of Quality Seed

Seed is the Basic and Most Critical Input and *are the Foundation of*
Agriculture

Seed is the only vehicle to carry superior genes with high yield potential and other desirable traits to the farmer.

Technology delivery to both subsistence and commercial farmers through seed is the most convenient and effective way (as compared to other inputs such as fertilizers, irrigation etc.)

Importance of Quality Seed cont…

The response of all other inputs depends on quality of seed to a large extent

seed offers "low cost 0 easy to deliver", solutions for raising the crop productivity

Direct Contribution of quality seed alone –total production is about 5% - 20% Depending on the crop

Benefits of using quality seeds

They are genetically pure (true to type).

The good quality seed has high return per unit area as the genetic potentiality of the crop can be fully exploited.

less infestation of land with weed seed/other crop seeds.

less disease and insect problem.

Minimize, of seed/seedling rate i.e., fast and uniform emergence of seedling

They are vigorous, free from pests and disease.

They can be adoptcropping system of the location.

Benefits of using quality seeds cont…

The quality seed respond well to the applied fertilizers and nutrients

Uniform in plant population and maturity.

Crop raised with quality seed are aesthetically pleasing.

Good seed prolongs life of a variety.

Yield prediction is very easy.

Handling in post-harvest operation will be easy.

Preparations of finished products are also better.

High produce value and their marketability.

Benefits of This course cont…

1.Germplesem Management

Collect Germplesem locally

foreign counties

Evaluation

Hybridization

Analises

Relies new variety

2.Agronomy

Using plastic mulching

Benefits of This Course cont…

3.Grafeting

Solanasia
Egg plant,Capsicum,tomato

Cucurbits
Melan,Pumpkin,Cucamber

Tomato to potato

Benefits of using This course cont…

4.Home garden
School garden
Modern garden

5.Irrigation
Mini Micro Irrigation system

Benefits of This Course cont…

6.IPM

Motivate farmers for using IPM methods

7.GAP

Easy Earn more money from local & foreign market

Benefits of Course cont…

8.Thai food

Interduse deferent Thai food


Thank you
Sri Lanka