ICCAE 4th Open Seminar in AY2015

^{2016.} **3.22** (TUE) **15:00 - 17:00**

名古屋大学農学部第7講義室

Lecture Room No.7, School of Agricultural Sciences, Nagoya University

1st Presentation(15:00 - 16:00) Language: English

Diversity and Agronomic Features of Indigenous Upland Rice in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

インドネシア南東スラウェシにおける陸稲品種の多様性と農業形質

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Native farmers of the Tolakinese in Southeast Sulawesi have been cultivating upland rice by slash-and-burn farming during the rainy season for personal consumption because of its good flavor, especially aroma, despite the low productivity. The growth and yield of upland rice differs according to these different topographic conditions. Comparison of growth and yield of various upland rice cultivars at flat and sloping conditions will be discussed..

インドネシア南東スラウェシのトラキー族は雨季に様々なタイプの陸稲品種を自家消費用に栽培している。当地の陸稲収量は低いものの、香りなどトラキー族の嗜好により栽培が続けられている。陸稲の生育や収量は地形によっても大きく異なる。本講演では、南東スラウェシの陸稲品種の多様性とそれらの農業形質を紹介する。

2nd Presentation(16:00 - 17:00) Language: English

Rice Cultivation in Bangladesh: Present Scenario, Problems, and Prospects バングラデシュにおける稲作の現状・課題と将来展望

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shelley Israt Jahan バングラデッシュ農業大学・准教授 (バングラデシュ)/ 農学国際教育協力研究センター・客員准教授 (Associate Professor, Department of Crop Botany, Bangladesh Agricultural University (Bangladesh)/ ICCAE Visiting Associate Professor)

Bangladesh has an agrarian economy in which rice is the dominant crop. Over its long history, rice production in Bangladesh has gradually changed in terms of yield potentials, cultivation techniques, and cropping patterns. Despite pressure from overpopulation, the country has reached self-sufficiency in rice production. Although total rice production has increased, yield is low due to drought, salinity, flood, extreme temperature, cyclonic attack etc. In the upcoming session I shall try to explain how we could mitigate the temperature stresses in *boro*, dry-season irrigated rice. In addition, I shall try to introduce a climate resilient cropping pattern for the vulnerable coastal region of Bangladesh to evade the devastating effects of tropical cyclones and tidal surges.

バングラデシュの主食であるイネの生産量は時代とともに大きく改善し、増加率の著しい自国の人口をまかなうに至った。しかしながら、乾燥や塩害、洪水、高温や低温障害、サイクロンによる被害等により、反収は未だ低い水準に留まっている。本セミナーでは、" Climate resilient cropping pattern "など、これらの障害を克服するための我々の試みを紹介したい。





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