

International Quinoa Conference 2016:

Quinoa for Future Food and Nutrition Security in Marginal Environments

Dubai, 6-8 December 2016

www.quinoaconference.com

Adaptation of Quinoa for Food Security in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan

TIRTHA BDR. KATWAL AND JIGME WANGDI

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE- YUSIPANG

tirthakatwal@gmail.com



Where is Bhutan?



COUNTRY PROFILE

Small land
locked country
in the
Himalayas.

Total land area
of 38,394
square
kilometers

Land use
dominated by
Forest Cover -
70.46%.

Arable
area -
2.93%.

Bhutan pursues a
unique
development
philosophy of
Gross National
Happiness

Agriculture and
Forestry provides
employment to
56.7% of the
population.

National
food self-
sufficiency
-50%

QUINOA IN BHUTAN

- Introduced in 2015
- Two varieties were introduced with support of FAO by the Department of Agriculture
- We are now working with 10 varieties across the country



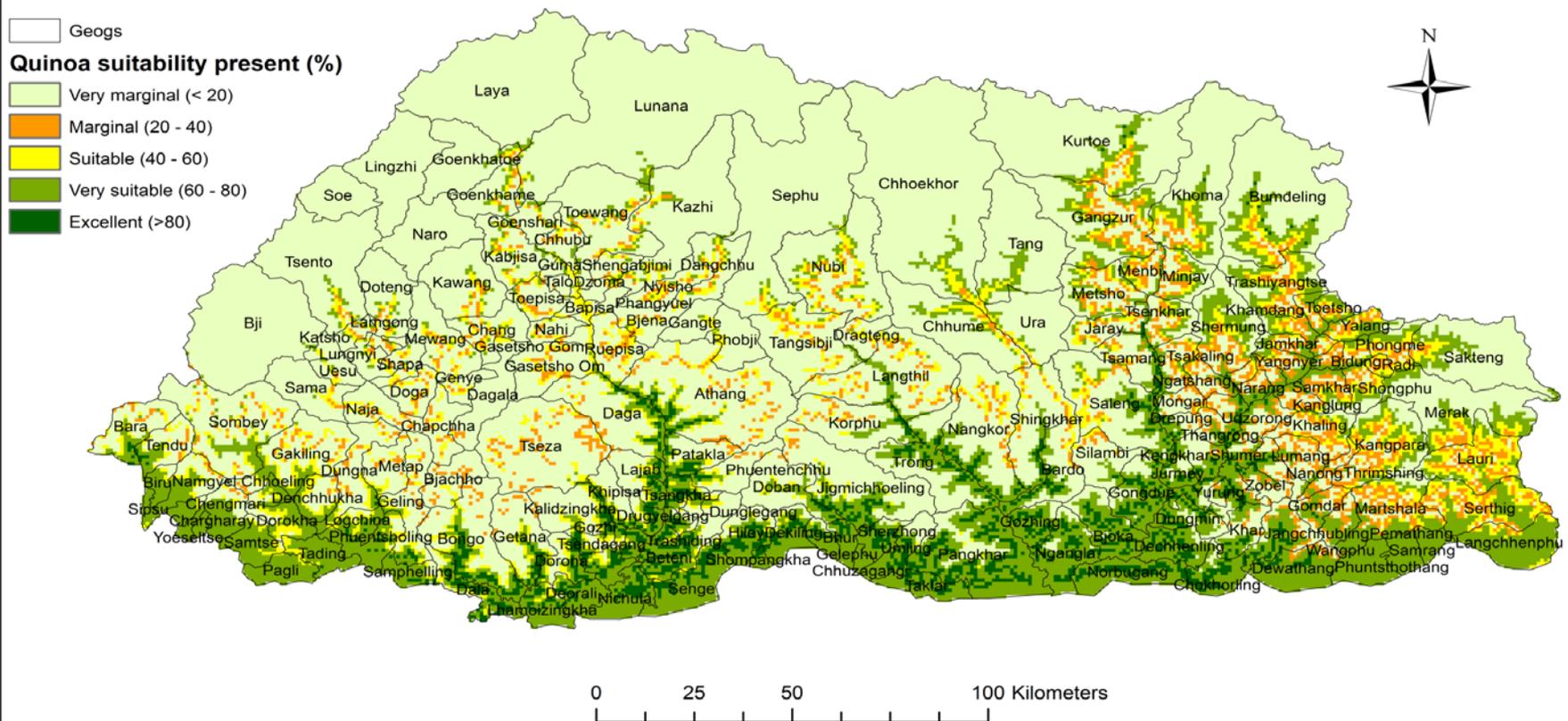
OBJECTIVES

- To diversify the cropping systems
- Adapt this versatile crop to the different growing environments as a climate resilient crop
- Enhance the food and nutritional security of the Bhutanese people.



Crop Suitability Map - Quinoa

Quinoa suitability area under present condition



Extent of Cultivation in Bhutan (2015-16)



Estimated
1000 farmers
, 40 acres





Phajoding
17th
November,
2016

223 days/
7.03
months



OBSERVATION TRIAL- 2015

Variety	Locations and Altitude					
	Yusipang (2600 m asl)		Phobjikha (2900 m asl)		Khangma (2100 m asl)	
	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvest	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvest	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvest
Amarilla Marangani	26 th March, 2015	1 st October, 2015	27 th March, 2015	24 th November, 2015	7 th April, 2015	18 th September, 2015
Amarilla Sacaca	2 nd April, 2015	7 th October, 2015	27 th March, 2015	24 th November, 2015	25 th April, 2015	2 nd October, 2015

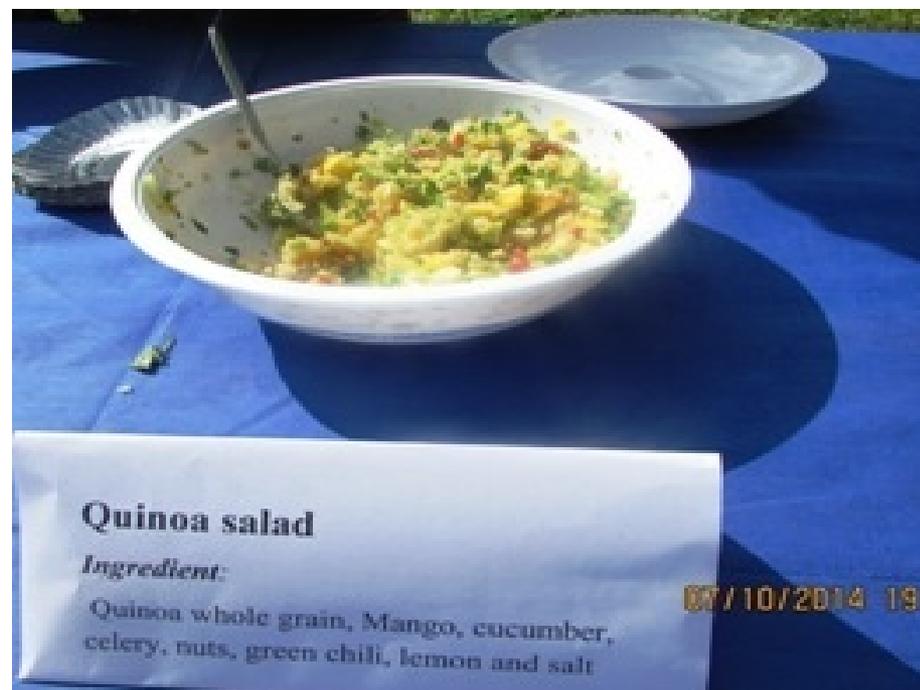
TRIAL RESULT - 2015

No	Variety	Yusipang (2600 m asl)			Phobjikha (2900 m asl)			Khangma (2100 m asl)		
		Plant Height (m)	Days to maturity (days / months)	Yield Kg acre ⁻¹	Plant Height (m)	Days to maturity (days / months)	Yield Kg acre ⁻¹	Plant Height (m)	Days to maturity (days / months)	Yield Kg acre ⁻¹
1	Amarilla Marangani									
		2.07	195 /6.5	1100.00	1.82	225/7.5	797.60	2.37	165/5.5	877.77
2	Amarilla Sacaca	1.69	182/6	800.00	1.63	230/7.6	966.30	2.52	155/5.1	922.22

RESULT FROM LOWER ELEVATIONS – 2015-16

Variety	Site	Altitude m asl	Date of Sowing	Date of Harvest	Days to Maturity	Yield Kg acre ⁻¹
Amarilla Marangani	Samphelling	300	21.11.15	13.3.16	112	606.06
Amarilla Sacaca	Samphelling	300	21.11.15	13.3.16	112	969.69
Ivory 123	Samtse	800	5.1.2016	16.4.16	133	488.88









Farmer with his harvest in Samtse (2016)
Variety – Ivory 123 (Indian Variety)

Yield : 488.88 Kg/acre



CONSTRAINTS FOR UP-SCALING

1. Limited Technical Knowledge on Quinoa
2. Limited Access to Germplasm
3. Lack of Awareness and Social Acceptance
4. Adjustment of Agronomic Management Practices
5. Lack of Processing Technology
6. Inadequate Information on Price and Market



CONCLUSION

- Quinoa has been quite successfully acclimatized and adapted.
- Department of Agriculture (DoA) has accorded Quinoa a commodity status at par with staples like rice and maize.
- Two varieties namely Amarilla Marangani and Amarilla Sacaca have been identified for high altitude areas above 1500 m asl
- One Indian variety Ivory123 for areas below 1500 m asl.
- One booklet with basic information on package of practices for cultivating Quinoa has also been published.
- DoA has introduced five small scale processing machine for evaluation.
- To rapidly promote this new crop the adjustment and packaging of agronomic and production practices is fundamental.
- Identification and development of markets will be critical to upscale and expand the cultivation of Quinoa in Bhutan

THANK YOU

