



Minimum Dataset Required to Collect from Agronomic Field Experimentation

Implementing strategic field experimentation not only provide opportunities to solve the research questions but also provide a useful way to address a number of important issues in crop, soil, water, environmental and resource economics using different analytical tools. As implementing field experimentation is resource intensive (cost, time and energy), it is important to plan for collecting/generating standard data set (both quality and minimum number). Below is the list of minimum datasets need to collect from field experimentation for scientific analysis as well as simulation modelling.

Parameters	Details
Weather data	 Latitude and longitude of the weather station Daily solar radiation (MJ/m2/day) Daily minimum and maximum temperature (°C) Daily rainfall (mm); Relative humidity (%) Daily wind speed at 2 m height (m/s) Reference evapotranspiration (ETo; mm/day)
Field history	 Production environment: Rainfed, Irrigated, Highland etc. Cropping system Name of the previous crop Field orientation and slope (%) Amount of crop residue/mulch retained (kg/ha)
Soil data with depth	 Soil texture (Sand, Silt, Clay percentage) Soil salinity (dS/m) and soil pH Soil water content at saturation Field capacity (%) Permanent wilting point (%) Initial soil fertility: Total N, Available P, Exch. K, Organic carbon, and Mineral N content (NH4 and NO3) Soil micro-nutrient [optional] Soil nutrient content after harvest [optional]
Groundwater table	 Depth of the groundwater table (m) Groundwater salinity (EC; dS/m)
Experimental detail	 Latitude and longitude Name of the experiment Experimentation year Experimental design Number of replications Number of treatments Treatment details Plot size (m2)- Length x Width)

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Parameters	Details
Crop establishment	 Soil moisture at seeding and at crharvest with depth Variety name Type of seed (certified/breeder seed, etc.) Planting (sowing)/ transplanting date (dd/mm/yy) Planting (sowing) method/system (row to row distance) Planting (sowing) depth (m) Age of seedling (if transplanted) Plant density (no. of seed/m2) or seed rate (kg seed/ha)
Phenological observation	 Date to start of germination (dd/mm/yyy) Date to 75% seedling emergence (Days after planting; DAP) Date to 50% spike initiation (dd/mm/yy) Days to 50% flowering (DAP) Days to 50% physiological maturity (DAP) Maximum canopy cover or LAI (dd/mm/yy) Biomass accumulation (g/m2) LAI, and NDVI at major growth stages [optional] Harvesting date (dd/mm/yy)
Fertilizer management	 Rate of fertilizer application (kg elemental nutrient/ha) Application time (basal, top dressing) Fertilizer application date (dd/mm/yy) Fertilizer type/Name (Urea, DAP, Zinc, etc) Elemental nutrient content in fertilizer (% N, P, K) Fertilizer application method (broadcast, band, foliar) Depth of fertilizer application (cm)
Irrigation management	 Amount/depth of irrigation applied (mm) Date of irrigation (dd/mm/yr) Source of irrigation Time required to irrigate particular area (minute/unit area) Irrigation method (flood, furrow, sprinkler, drip, etc.) Irrigation water quality (EC and pH)

Parameters	Details
Insect, pest, and disease infestation	 Name of disease/insect pest Score of infestation (1 to 9 scale) Name of insecticide or fungicide applied Date of application Application rate Method of pesticide application
Harvesting: Yield, biomass and yield attributes	 Date of harvesting Method of harvesting (manual, plot harvester) Area harvested (L x B m2), Number of rows harvested (in line seeding) Grain yield (at specified moisture level) (kg/ha) Biomass/straw yield (both fresh and oven dry) (kg/ha) Total aboveground biomass weight (oven dry) (kg/ha) Grain and straw moisture content (%) Yield attributes: Number of plants per m2 at harvest, Number of grains per spike or cob Oven dry 1000 grain weight) (g) Method used for measuring yield attributes
Grain quality	 Grain Protein, Iron and Zinc content etc. Grain and straw N, P, K content (%; optional) Analytical methods used
Economics (on–farm and large size on– station experiment)	 Labor used: No. of man days each operation (seeding to harvest) Equipment used: Hours of operation per unit area; Cost per hour Input cost: Seed, Fertilizer, Water (if applicable), Chemicals Output price: Grain, Straw and other if applicable)
	Note: All cost should be from the experimental year based on the local market in local currency per unit cost

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