

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS 2016



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FORESTS
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
THIMPHU : BHUTAN

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མོ་ནམ་ལས་ཁུངས། མོ་ནམ་ལྷན་ཁག། དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང།

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
Tashichhodzong: Thimphu



Foreword

The Department of Agriculture is pleased to publish the Annual Agriculture Statistics for the year 2016. As usual, it contains data on land use, crop area, yield, production, crop damages by wild animals and utilization of the crops cultivated in the country. There are two parts in this publication: Part I includes the data aggregated at the national level, while part II contains the data at the Dzongkhag level.

The agriculture sample survey data collection is conducted twice a year to collect the on time data seasonally. The 1st half yearly agriculture survey includes crops harvested from 1st January to 30th June and 2nd half yearly from 1st July to 31st December. At the end of the year reports from half yearly surveys are merged and published as a regular annual agriculture statistics. The biannual survey was initiated to improve the quality of the data by collecting real time seasonal data and also to meet the data demands from the various users.

We hope that this publication will be useful for planners, policymakers, researchers, extension personals, academicians and those who are involved in the development of agriculture sector.

The Department of Agriculture would like to thank the Research and Development Centres in the Regions and the Agriculture sector of all the 20 Dzongkhags for their contributions.

(Kinlay Tshering)

Director



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We would also like to acknowledge the support, cooperation and guidance from the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) and the United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (UNFAO).

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A. Methodology

1) Introduction

The annual agriculture sample survey was initiated in 2004. Since then, the annual publication endeavours to present comprehensive information on area, production and yield of principle crops viz: food-grains, oil seeds, pulses and spices, vegetables, fruit Crops, roots & tubers and other horticultural crops. The publication comprises of two parts, Part 1 at National level statistics which includes national level crop and fruit production data with other analysis like price and income, crop and fruit utilization, food security and coping mechanism data etc. Part 2 comprises of Dzongkhag level crop and fruit production statistics. From 2015 onwards the annual agriculture survey was bifurcated into a half yearly activity which consists of 1st half yearly agriculture survey from 1st January to 30th June and 2nd half yearly from 1st July to 31st December. At the end of the year reports from half yearly surveys are merged and published as a regular annual agriculture statistics. The biannual survey was initiated to improve the quality of the data by collecting real time seasonal data and also to meet the recent emerging new data demands from the various users.

2) Objectives

The objectives of the survey are:

- The immediate objective is to generate data needed for preparation of the plans, programs and to assess the achievements.
- To establish reliable information on crop production and land use for planning and monitoring of agriculture development programmes.
- To collect information on indicators like annual crop production, yield and agricultural engaged area, fruit crop production and trees estimates etc...
- Prepare time series data of land use and agriculture production trend.

3) Sampling frame

The Household listing is done by the Gewog agriculture extension officers. The Gewog agriculture extension officer annually submits the updated Household listing to the Dzongkhag. Then, the Dzongkhag validates and submit complied HHs list to the Department.

For 2016 biannual agriculture sample survey the 2014 and 2013 household listings were used as a frame and only for few sub district / gewogs the house hold lists were updated as per the need.

Format for the annual agriculture sample survey HHs listing

| Sl. No | Name of head of the HHs | Village | H.no | T. no | Land cultivated/ not cultivated | If Cultivated | | Land left fallow | | Land leased out | | Land leased in | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | | | | | | WLC | DLC | WLF | DLF | WLO | DLO | WLI | DLI |
| 1 | Pema | Benzibee | Ka-3-42 | 198 | LC | | 11.37 | | 4.63 | | | | |
| 2 | Jangchub | Benzibee | KA-3-39 | 106 | LC | | 8.76 | | 10.59 | | | | |
| 3 | Dolkar | Benzibee | KA-3-41 | 231 | NC | | | 3.7 | | 1.5 | | | |
| 4 | Sangay | Benzibee | KA-3-40 | 199 | LC | | 14.87 | | 7.93 | | | | |

With the information collected using the above mentioned HHs listing format for the sample survey, the HHs which are engaged only in agriculture activities ie. LC HHs (Land cultivating HHs) were only included and NC HHs (Land not cultivating HHs/ empty HHs / Gungtongs) were excluded from the list in order to reduce the non response / empty questionnaires.

The agriculture land utilized area information collected with the above list was used as indicator/auxiliary information to come up with an appropriate sample size for the survey.

4) Questionnaire design

For the 2016 biannual survey two sets of questionnaires were designed as per the seasonality. A complete list on cropping pattern for crops was gathered from all the Districts. Then the annual survey questionnaire was deliberately split into two sets of questionnaire keeping in view the different cropping pattern and seasonality across the country. The new set of half yearly questionnaire were comprehensively discussed within the department and also with the Dzongkhag agriculture sector officials, field personnels before it was finalized.

5) Sample size

Given that geographical distribution of crops in Bhutan is based on the different ecological and climatic zones; it is not feasible to produce precise survey results for all crops in each geog/sub districts level. This is because agriculture has many indicators to be estimated like annual crop production, yield, and agriculture crop area and fruit trees estimates etc... Thus it was difficult to come up with a rigid sample size which could give precise unbiased efficient estimates. And also the farmers in Bhutan practice conventional mix farming system with small land holdings.

For 2016 biannual Survey the 2014 sample size formulae was adopted and improved using additional information gathered in previous survey, using the information collected on agriculture utilized areas of farming households at Gewog level as an indicator for sample size calculation.

The formulae given below were used for sample size calculation:

$$\text{The initial sample size } n_0 = \left(\frac{Z * 100 * CV \text{ area}}{P} \right)^2$$

Here, n_0 = is the initial sample size

Z = is the statistic that defines the level of confidence desired, at 95 Confidence

Interval the value of $z = 1.96$

$C.V$ = non percentage $C.V$ (coefficient of variation) of the agriculture utilized area was taken for this survey.

Non percentage $C.V$ = $SD \text{ area} / \bar{x} \text{ area}$

P = the value of population proportion “ p ” or Margin of error is set at 15 ie. 0.15 at geog level.

The final sample size is given by,

Using Population correction factor we have:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{(1 + (n_0 / N))}$$

Were, N = Population size / total farming Households.

With the above described formulae, the sample size at gewog level was determined for all the 205 gewogs in 20 Dzongkhags for both the biannual surveys.

6) Sampling Design

The biannual agriculture surveys attempts to collect data on more than 60 indicators related to cereal crops, horticulture crops, oil seeds, spices, vegetables and others. A greater effort is also made using the same survey to generate statistics on crop utilization, farm gate price and income, loss in area and production due to crop damage by both the natural and non natural calamities and also coping mechanisms. The estimates are expected to be reliable with greater accuracy at Dzongkhag level and also to some extent at the Gewog level. **The existing survey design has good scope to provide reliable estimates at the District/ Dzongkhag level.**

A **stratified uni-stage sampling design** was adopted where the farming households within the Gewogs are selected using **circular systematic selection** approach. All the 20 Districts and 205 Gewogs/ sub Districts were completely enumerated.

7) Data Collection

The 1st biannual agriculture sample survey 2016 was conducted from 25th April 2016 to 31st July 2016. It includes the crops harvested in first harvest season, from 1st Jan 2016 to 30th June 2016.

Similarly, the 2nd biannual agriculture sample survey was conducted from 6th January 2017 to 7th April 2017. The crops harvested in second harvest season, from 1st July 2016 to 31st Dec 2016 was included. Both the biannual sample survey data-were collected by the agriculture extension officials (EAs) posted in the gewogs (sub districts) under the supervision of Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector heads.

Twenty Assistant Dzongkhags agriculture officers (ADAOs) were briefed on the use of the questionnaire and methods of data collection, who in turn trained the field agriculture staff on the use of the questionnaire for data collection.

8) Data Entry and Processing

The database for 2016 survey is an improved version of the 2015 which was designed in CSPRO 6.2 version software. As per the policy of the department to decentralize data entry and processing at district level, the data Managers at district were already trained on use of CSPRO (Census and Survey Processing Software) for data cleaning and entry.

The data entry and processing was carried out at the Gewogs and Dzongkhags by the Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector Officials. As the survey is conducted twice a year to capture the seasonal harvest, the data entry and processing was carried out in August 2016 for 1st half yearly and March 2017 to 7th April 2017 for 2nd half yearly survey.

The raw field data was further cleaned & checked for outliers and inconsistencies by the regional and commodity coordinators at the regional ARDC office. The processed data was then submitted to IMS DoA head quarter for analysis and production of annual agriculture statistics. In the month of May 2017 the raw data were further cleaned, coded, validated and merged by the IMS officials for analysis.

9) Data Analysis and Estimation

The data analysis and report writing was done from June to August 2017 by the AEIMS officials under the Department of Agriculture. Data analysis was done in STATA 12 and SPSS version 20 analysis software.

Yield Estimation:

For the major cereal, horticulture and fruit crops the yield provided by the survey was always cross checked with the yield of the crop cuts carried out by the gewog agriculture extension officers.

Where ever the Department felt there are issues related to the yield provided by the sample survey the yield estimated from the crop cut were used for verification and further improvement.

Production = Estimated total area (from the sample survey) * Estimated yield (from the crop cuts)

The weight estimation procedure was used to represent the estimates of population from the sample survey. Therefore it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection. The sample design for the agriculture survey 2016 was a self-weighting within stratum, meaning that all the sampled or the enumerated households within a geog will have the same weight.

Adjustment for non-response/ Non response Weight

In order to adjust for the loss of representativeness caused by non-responding households, the weight of the responding units (***Wt_Eh***) was increased by deploying the following formulae. It is the reciprocal/inverse of the percentage responding units from the sample.

$$\text{Non response Weight / } W_{nr} = \frac{1}{Eh / Sh} \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{Sh}{Eh}}$$

Where: ***Sh*** = Sampled households in the geog
Eh = Enumerated households in the geog

Design Weight / Weighting for probability of sample selection

The design weight or base weight is the inverse of probability of selection of the sample. Based on the Circular systematic sampling design, the probability of selection for the sample households in a geog was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Design weight/Base weight/ } W_d = K \quad \rightarrow \quad \boxed{\frac{Nh}{Sh}}$$

Where: ***Nh*** = Total households in the geog
Sh = Sampled households in the geog

Therefore the final weight becomes / FW = $W_d \times W_{nr}$
(Or)

The Final WEIGHT = Design Weight × Non response Weight

Finally, the estimation for observed values in the Gewogs has been obtained by multiplying each sample data with the final weight (FW) calculated for each Gewog.

Therefore, the estimate of a *total value* (such as total production) is the product of the final weight, FW and the value, y_i , for each responding unit, summed over all responding units:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{FW} \times y_i$$

B. Survey Coverage and Scope

From the new updated total rural farming households (area list frame gathered from geog extension centres) of 61,509, at least 19,339 (31 on an average) were selected for the enumeration in both the biannual surveys. For the first biannual survey which captures crop grown from 1st Jan to 30th June 2016, the coverage was 18,407 (95%) of the total sampled households of 19,339. The non response or the absentees for the 1st half yearly survey stood at 5 of the selected farming households for the survey. In the second biannual survey which captures crop grown from 1st July to 31st Dec 2016, the coverage was 18,286 (94%) of the total sampled farming households of 19,339. The non response or the absentees for the 2nd half yearly survey stood at 6.

PART 1
NATIONAL LEVEL STATISTICS

C. Summary Findings

Following are the estimated summary statistics based on the data collected from a sample of 19,399 Farming Households (twice a year). The weights are used to estimate population parameters from the sample data.

Coverage of Rural households by the survey 2016

Table A. Coverage of Rural Households by the Survey from 1st January to June 2016 (1st half yearly).

| Dzongkhag | Total HHs (Sample frame) Nh | Sample HHs/Sh | Percent Sampled | Enumerated HHs (Eh) | Percentage Coverage |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Bumthang | 1,151 | 382 | 33 | 381 | 100 |
| Chhukha | 2,889 | 949 | 33 | 949 | 100 |
| Dagana | 4,206 | 1,312 | 31 | 1,312 | 100 |
| Gasa | 487 | 256 | 53 | 250 | 98 |
| Haa | 1,300 | 519 | 40 | 518 | 100 |
| Lhuentse | 2,332 | 771 | 33 | 742 | 96 |
| Mongar | 5,363 | 1,706 | 32 | 1,418 | 83 |
| Paro | 2,721 | 954 | 35 | 821 | 86 |
| Pemagatshel | 3,237 | 1,032 | 32 | 859 | 83 |
| Punakha | 3,506 | 1,046 | 30 | 1,037 | 99 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 3,844 | 1,078 | 28 | 945 | 88 |
| Samtse | 5,869 | 1,591 | 27 | 1,483 | 93 |
| Sarpang | 3,592 | 1,156 | 32 | 1,114 | 96 |
| Thimphu | 965 | 450 | 47 | 447 | 99 |
| Trashigang | 6,952 | 1,684 | 24 | 1,668 | 99 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2,554 | 810 | 32 | 810 | 100 |
| Trongsa | 1,705 | 514 | 30 | 510 | 99 |
| Tsirang | 2,882 | 1,095 | 38 | 1,095 | 100 |
| Wangdue | 3,961 | 1,374 | 35 | 1,334 | 97 |
| Zhemgang | 1,877 | 717 | 38 | 710 | 99 |
| Bhutan | 61,393 | 19,396 | 32 | 18,403 | 95 |

Table B. Coverage of Rural Households by the Survey from 1st July to December 2016 (2nd half yearly).

| Dzongkhag | Total HHs (Sample Frame) Nh | Sample HHs/Sh | Percent Sampled | Enumerated HHs (Eh) | Percentage Coverage |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bumthang | 1,151 | 382 | 33 | 381 | 100 |
| Chhukha | 2,889 | 949 | 33 | 942 | 99 |
| Dagana | 4,206 | 1,312 | 31 | 1,301 | 99 |
| Gasa | 487 | 256 | 53 | 256 | 100 |
| Haa | 1,300 | 519 | 40 | 510 | 98 |
| Lhuentse | 2,332 | 771 | 33 | 770 | 100 |
| Mongar | 5,363 | 1,706 | 32 | 1,420 | 83 |
| Paro | 2,721 | 954 | 35 | 920 | 96 |
| Pemagatshel | 3,237 | 1,032 | 32 | 952 | 92 |
| Punakha | 3,506 | 1,046 | 30 | 1,038 | 99 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 3,844 | 1,078 | 28 | 1,059 | 98 |
| Samtse | 5,869 | 1,591 | 27 | 1,585 | 100 |
| Sarpang | 3,592 | 1,156 | 32 | 1,112 | 96 |
| Thimphu | 965 | 450 | 47 | 446 | 99 |
| Trashigang | 6,952 | 1,684 | 24 | 1,672 | 99 |
| Trashhi yangtse | 2,554 | 810 | 32 | 808 | 100 |
| Trongsa | 1,705 | 514 | 30 | 506 | 98 |
| Tsirang | 2,882 | 1,095 | 38 | 1,081 | 99 |
| Wangdue | 3,961 | 1,374 | 35 | 1,317 | 96 |
| Zhemgang | 1,877 | 717 | 38 | 707 | 99 |
| Bhutan | 61,393 | 19,396 | 32 | 18,783 | 97 |

1 Demographic Characteristics

Table 1.1: Farming Households Population in 2016

| Dzongkhag | 0-6 years | | 6-14 years | | 15-64 years | | Above 64 years | | Male | Female | Population |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | |
| Bumthang | 336 | 300 | 532 | 475 | 1,349 | 1,527 | 279 | 398 | 2,495 | 2,700 | 5,195 |
| Chhukha | 539 | 461 | 1,000 | 794 | 4,485 | 4,704 | 722 | 599 | 6,746 | 6,558 | 13,304 |
| Dagana | 549 | 524 | 1,106 | 839 | 5,492 | 5,801 | 644 | 578 | 7,791 | 7,742 | 15,534 |
| Gasa | 72 | 102 | 227 | 126 | 712 | 718 | 43 | 77 | 1,054 | 1,023 | 2,077 |
| Haa | 217 | 272 | 402 | 441 | 1,643 | 1,778 | 268 | 241 | 2,529 | 2,732 | 5,261 |
| Lhuentse | 560 | 362 | 647 | 881 | 2,865 | 3,242 | 805 | 712 | 4,877 | 5,197 | 10,074 |
| Monggar | 1,207 | 1,243 | 1,396 | 1,348 | 6,003 | 7,353 | 1,093 | 1,135 | 9,699 | 11,079 | 20,778 |
| Paro | 240 | 271 | 769 | 728 | 3,553 | 3,885 | 677 | 727 | 5,239 | 5,611 | 10,850 |
| Pemagatshel | 203 | 197 | 174 | 139 | 2,624 | 3,118 | 673 | 666 | 3,674 | 4,121 | 7,795 |
| Punakha | 569 | 568 | 1,489 | 1,353 | 3,937 | 4,739 | 702 | 794 | 6,696 | 7,454 | 14,150 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 440 | 328 | 695 | 593 | 4,252 | 4,477 | 495 | 446 | 5,882 | 5,843 | 11,725 |
| Samtse | 980 | 759 | 2,456 | 2,174 | 9,942 | 9,951 | 1,398 | 1,133 | 14,775 | 14,017 | 28,792 |
| Sarpang | 553 | 591 | 1,153 | 1,036 | 4,700 | 4,839 | 766 | 686 | 7,173 | 7,151 | 14,324 |
| Thimphu | 125 | 115 | 324 | 289 | 1,096 | 1,329 | 178 | 207 | 1,722 | 1,940 | 3,662 |
| Trashigang | 951 | 911 | 3,291 | 2,709 | 8,940 | 9,401 | 1,429 | 1,325 | 14,612 | 14,346 | 28,957 |
| Trashiyangtse | 521 | 435 | 798 | 740 | 2,755 | 3,072 | 389 | 406 | 4,463 | 4,653 | 9,116 |
| Trongsa | 263 | 235 | 583 | 436 | 2,108 | 2,426 | 238 | 316 | 3,191 | 3,413 | 6,604 |
| Tsirang | 455 | 372 | 1,089 | 965 | 4,446 | 4,317 | 804 | 610 | 6,795 | 6,264 | 13,059 |
| Wangdue | 914 | 741 | 1,412 | 1,391 | 5,007 | 5,946 | 682 | 956 | 8,015 | 9,033 | 17,048 |
| Zhemgang | 306 | 292 | 373 | 354 | 2,756 | 2,925 | 433 | 491 | 3,867 | 4,062 | 7,929 |
| Bhutan | 10,000 | 9,079 | 19,915 | 17,809 | 78,664 | 85,549 | 12,716 | 12,502 | 121,295 | 124,939 | 246,234 |

Table 1.2: Responding age, proportion of respondent's sex and relationship to the household head

| Dzongkhag | Responding Age | | Responding Sex in | | Proportion of Respondents Relationship to the Household Head | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| | Mean | Median | Male | Female | Self | Spouse | Father/Mother | Son/daughter | Grandpa/Grandma | In-law | Relatives |
| Bumthang | 46 | 46 | 24 | 76 | 45 | 8 | 17 | 22 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Chhukha | 48 | 48 | 64 | 36 | 55 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Dagana | 46 | 45 | 61 | 40 | 64 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Gasa | 47 | 46 | 53 | 47 | 94 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ha | 48 | 47 | 51 | 49 | 63 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Lhuentse | 52 | 53 | 36 | 64 | 54 | 8 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Monggar | 47 | 46 | 46 | 54 | 38 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Paro | 53 | 53 | 40 | 60 | 69 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Pemagatshel | 50 | 50 | 54 | 44 | 50 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Punakha | 51 | 49 | 31 | 69 | 60 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 49 | 50 | 72 | 28 | 65 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Samtse | 50 | 50 | 76 | 25 | 64 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Sarpang | 51 | 49 | 69 | 31 | 63 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Thimphu | 49 | 49 | 37 | 63 | 58 | 13 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Trashigang | 49 | 49 | 62 | 38 | 58 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Trashiyangtse | 47 | 46 | 45 | 54 | 44 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Trongsa | 47 | 47 | 33 | 67 | 52 | 13 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Tsirang | 49 | 49 | 67 | 33 | 57 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Wangdue | 46 | 45 | 40 | 60 | 55 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| Zhemgang | 46 | 45 | 51 | 49 | 50 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Bhutan | 49 | 48 | 54 | 46 | 57 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 5 |

Figure 1: Bhutan’s total population residing on farm by sex, 2016.

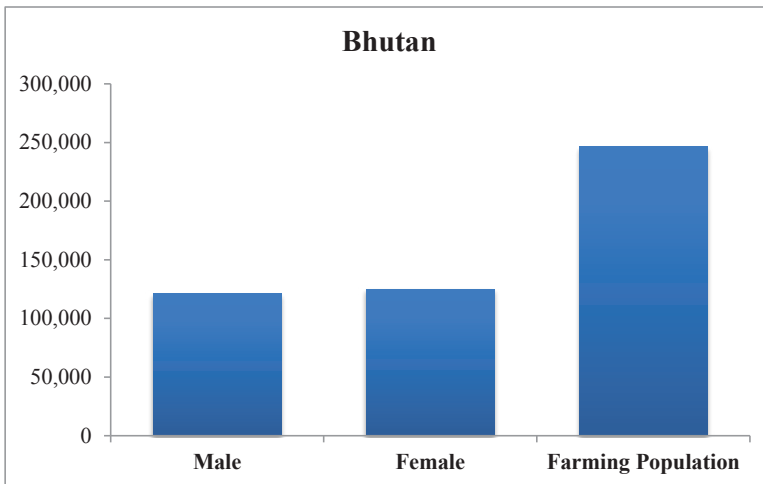
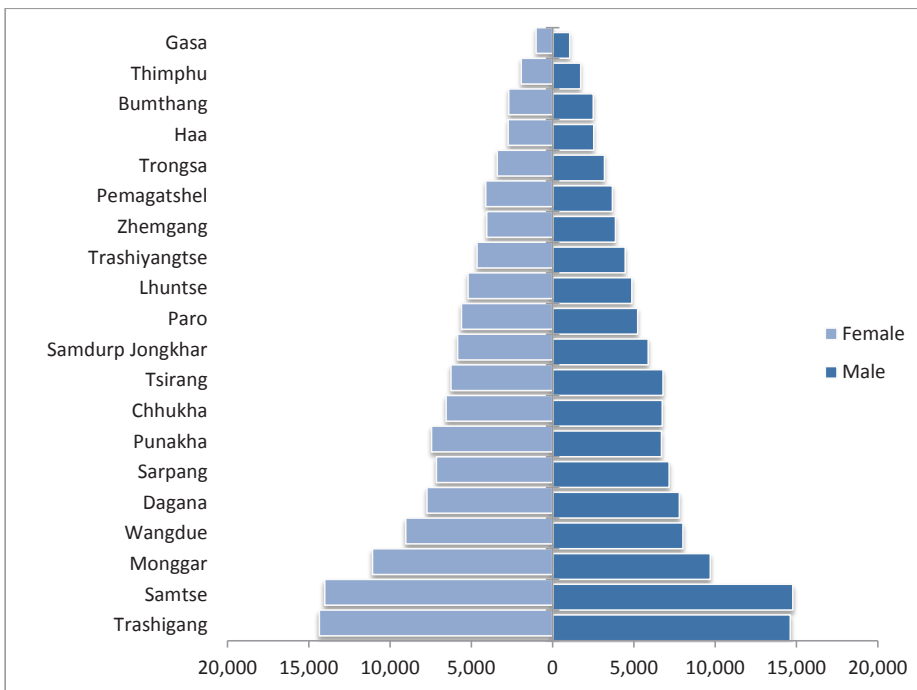


Figure 2: Dzongkhag wise Farming Population Pyramid by sex, 2016.



2 Land Utilization 2016

2.1 Dry land

Note: Operational land holdings= Kamzhing own land cultivated + Kamzhing fallow + Kamzhing leased in.

Since, only the farming households which are engaged in agriculture activities are included in the biannual sample survey 2016 excluding the Gungtong (empty HHs) and HHs having land but not engaged in agriculture activities, the Kamzhing/Dry land left fellow could be much higher than the estimated figure below.

In 2016 of the total estimated **129,036 acres** of operational Kamzhing land holdings **51,279 acres** were left fellow.

| Dzongkhag | Dry land Own Cultivated (Acres) | Dry land left Fallow(Acres) | Dry land leased-Out(Acres) | Dry land leased-In(Acres) | Operational land holdings (Acres) |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bumthang | 504 | 3,439 | 58 | 55 | 3,998 |
| Chhukha | 7,281 | 1,426 | 223 | 104 | 8,811 |
| Dagana | 8,446 | 1,816 | 358 | 107 | 10,368 |
| Gasa | 363 | 49 | | | 412 |
| Haa | 1,831 | 1,188 | | 13 | 3,032 |
| Lhuentse | 1,874 | 2,673 | 89 | 38 | 4,585 |
| Monggar | 6,610 | 5,603 | 164 | 103 | 12,315 |
| Paro | 2,760 | 480 | 30 | 25 | 3,266 |
| Pemagatshel | 3,019 | 7,421 | 153 | 260 | 10,700 |
| Punakha | 1,093 | 435 | 34 | 21 | 1,550 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5,027 | 4,735 | 125 | 96 | 9,859 |
| Samtse | 10,068 | 3,692 | 587 | 355 | 14,115 |
| Sarpang | 4,984 | 1,676 | 88 | 137 | 6,797 |
| Thimphu | 642 | 109 | 42 | 55 | 806 |
| Trashigang | 5,318 | 6,914 | 115 | 152 | 12,384 |
| Trashi yangtse | 1,669 | 2,144 | 61 | 166 | 3,980 |
| Trongsa | 2,027 | 2,636 | 107 | 82 | 4,746 |
| Tsirang | 5,439 | 831 | 139 | 90 | 6,360 |
| Wangdue | 3,229 | 928 | 170 | 318 | 4,476 |
| Zhemgang | 3,367 | 3,081 | 33 | 28 | 6,476 |
| Bhutan | 75,550 | 51,279 | 2,575 | 2,206 | 129,036 |

2.2 Wet Land

The wet land left fallow could be much higher than the one estimated below as the biannual survey excludes the gungtong (empty hhs), also households which are residing at their place but not engaged in any agriculture activities. Thus keeping their lands fallow during the survey period. The gungtongs and not engaged in agriculture activities are excluded to minimize the effect over the estimates due to the occurrence of non response by default.

The total wetland harvested area includes the wet land leased in by farming households.

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (in Acres) | Wetland left fallow (in Acres) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bumthang | 155 | |
| Chhukha | 2,187 | 128 |
| Dagana | 3,950 | 469 |
| Gasa | 238 | 12 |
| Haa | 144 | 53 |
| Lhuentse | 1,840 | 378 |
| Monggar | 1,200 | 289 |
| Paro | 3,849 | 47 |
| Pemagatshel | 207 | 149 |
| Punakha | 7,489 | 336 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 2,320 | 85 |
| Samtse | 7,219 | 1,273 |
| Sarpang | 4,342 | 748 |
| Thimphu | 590 | 76 |
| Trashigang | 3,400 | 356 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2,359 | 289 |
| Trongsa | 1,470 | 306 |
| Tsirang | 3,639 | 380 |
| Wangdue | 5,141 | 684 |
| Zhemgang | 1,317 | 344 |
| Bhutan | 53,055 | 6,402 |

3 Crop Production

Table 3.1: Cereal, Oilseeds, Spices, Legumes & Pulses and Roots/Tubers.

| Crop Type | Crop Name | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cereal | Paddy | 53,055 | 85,090 | 1,604 |
| | Maize | 56,609 | 82,035 | 1,449 |
| | Wheat | 3,717 | 2,521 | 678 |
| | Barley | 2,451 | 1,702 | 694 |
| | Buckwheat | 6,897 | 3,705 | 537 |
| | Millet | 3,245 | 1,714 | 528 |
| | Cereal Total | 125,974 | 176,766 | |
| Oil seeds | Mustard | 2,395 | 892 | 370 |
| | Groundnut | 208 | 149 | 718 |
| | Soya bean | 544 | 254 | 466 |
| | Sunflower | 15 | 7 | 474 |
| | Pyrilla/ Naam | 41 | 12 | 282 |
| | Oil Seeds Total | 3,203 | 1,314 | |
| Spices | Cardamom | 11,086 | 2,736 | 247 |
| | Ginger | 4,773 | 10,871 | 2,278 |
| | Spices Total | 15,859 | 13,607 | |
| Legumes & Pulses | Rajma Bean | 1,565 | 994 | 635 |
| | Mung Bean | 952 | 482 | 506 |
| | Legumes & Pulses Total | 2,517 | 1,475 | |
| Roots & Tubers | Sweet Potato | 31 | 29 | 940 |
| | Tapioca | 278 | 415 | 1,490 |
| | Roots & Tubers Total | 309 | 444 | |

Foot note: The above crop production estimates are exclusive of crop damages caused by the wild animals. The Crop damage by natural calamities and wild animals are covered in chapter 10 of this Publication. In the oil seeds section only mustard is used as oil for consumption.

Table 3.2: Vegetable and Potato Production in 2016

| Crop Name | Cultivated Area(acres) | Quantity Produced (MT) | Yield (Kg/Acre) |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Asparagus | 417 | 239 | 574 |
| Chilli | 5,538 | 9,907 | 1,789 |
| Cabbage | 2,738 | 6,685 | 2,442 |
| Cauliflower | 1,512 | 2,082 | 1,377 |
| Carrot | 607 | 1,276 | 2,103 |
| Radish | 2,871 | 6,490 | 2,261 |
| Turnip | 1,603 | 10,499 | 6,551 |
| Beans | 3,385 | 4,409 | 1,302 |
| Peas | 795 | 1,014 | 1,275 |
| Tomato | 347 | 455 | 1,310 |
| Broccoli | 725 | 1,004 | 1,385 |
| Eggplant | 408 | 585 | 1,433 |
| Lady Finger | 43 | 42 | 964 |
| Green leaves | 1,458 | 1,937 | 1,328 |
| Onion Bulb | 442 | 414 | 935 |
| Garlic | 1,409 | 1,176 | 835 |
| Tree Tomato | | 275 | |
| Cultivated Mushroom | | 82 | |
| Dally Chilli | | 112 | |
| Cucumber | | 1,194 | |
| Pumpkin | | 3,671 | |
| Squash | | 2,626 | |
| Gourds | | 125 | |
| Vegetable Total | | 56,298 | |
| Potato | 14,638 | 58,820 | 4,018 |

Foot note: The above vegetable and potato production estimates are exclusive of crop damages caused by the wild animals. The Crop damage by natural calamities and wild animals are covered in chapter 10 of this Publication.

4 Fruit Production

| Commodities | Total Trees(No's) | Bearing Trees (No's) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Apple | 242,903 | 196,708 | 6,587 | 33 |
| Mandarin | 1,665,797 | 882,807 | 42,003 | 48 |
| Areca nut | 1,423,208 | 726,075 | 9,467 | 13 |
| Mango | 82,153 | 23,494 | 644 | 27 |
| Pear | 39,575 | 16,726 | 963 | 58 |
| Peach | 27,087 | 18,131 | 972 | 54 |
| Plum | 15,849 | 8,920 | 376 | 42 |
| Walnut | 24,072 | 7,984 | 181 | 21 |
| Jackfruit | 11,113 | 5,406 | 775 | 143 |
| Guava | 36,405 | 26,360 | 665 | 25 |
| Papaya first half yearly | 7,728 | 4,551 | 107 | 24 |
| Papaya second half yearly | 11,406 | 7,639 | 175 | 23 |
| Pomegranate | 8,740 | 4,270 | 83 | 19 |
| Litchi | 31,805 | 5,602 | 134 | 24 |
| Persimmon | 3,251 | 1,554 | 49 | 31 |
| Banana | 350,141 | 107,562 | 3,076 | 29 |
| Date Plum(Gendum) | 3,484 | 2,017 | 82 | 41 |
| Sugarcane | | | 345 | |
| Passion Fruit | | | 120 | |
| Pine Apple | | | 67 | |
| BHUTAN | | | 66,872 | |

Foot note: The increase in total trees and bearing trees for Apple is due to inclusion of Apple trees in Thromde area for Thimphu Dzongkhag

5 Crop Utilization for 2016

Table 5.1: Utilization of Cereals, Spices, Legumes & Pulses, Oil seeds, Cucurbits and Roots & Tuber.

| Crop Type | Crop Name | Quantity Retained for Seed(MT) | Quantity for Brewing Alcohol (MT) | Quantity Sold(MT) | Mean Unit price (Nu/Kg) | Median Unit price (Nu/Kg) | Amount Earned (Million Nu) | Type of Market (%) | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Cereals | Paddy | 1,206 | 556 | 662 | 55 | 59 | 34 | 99 | 0.8 |
| | Maize | 1,462 | 5,711 | 2,269 | 59 | 62 | 40 | 100 | 0.3 |
| | Wheat | 143 | 613 | 60 | 38 | 30 | 2 | 100 | 0.2 |
| | Sweet Buckwheat | 139 | 107 | 57 | 35 | 30 | 2 | 99 | 1.1 |
| | Bitter Buckwheat | 133 | 383 | 20 | 53 | 45 | 1 | 100 | 0 |
| | Barley | 82 | 253 | 33 | 42 | 40 | 1 | 99 | 0.2 |
| | Finger Millet | 41 | 302 | 25 | 41 | 25 | 1 | 100 | 0 |
| | Foxtail Millet | 12 | 42 | 0.3 | 32 | 29 | 0.01 | 100 | 0 |
| Oil seeds | Mustard | 29 | | 55 | 47 | 33 | 2 | 97 | 3.1 |
| | Sunflower | 0.2 | | 4 | 147 | 190 | 1 | 100 | 0 |
| | Soya bean | 16 | | 23 | 53 | 45 | 1 | 100 | 0 |
| | Groundnut | 12 | | 63 | 67 | 60 | 4 | 100 | 0 |
| | Pyrilla | 2 | | 3 | 135 | 100 | 0.32 | 100 | 0 |
| Pulses | Rajma Bean | 67 | | 393 | 62 | 50 | 22 | 82 | 18 |
| | Mung Bean | 16 | | 119 | 101 | 95 | 11 | 94 | 5.7 |
| Spices | Garlic | 164 | | 413 | 75 | 77 | 32 | 97 | 3.2 |
| | Ginger | 2,508 | | 4,959 | 43 | 41 | 124 | 86 | 14.4 |
| | Cardamom | - | | 771 | 789 | 760 | 558 | 80 | 20.2 |
| Roots & Tubers | Sweet Potato | 0.4 | | 3 | 36 | 35 | 0.12 | 100 | 0 |
| | Tapioca | 6 | | 37 | 25 | 20 | 1 | 99 | 0.6 |
| Cucurbits | Cucumber | - | | 490 | 29 | 30 | 14 | 100 | 0.2 |
| | Pumpkin | - | | 148 | 17 | 15 | 2 | 100 | 0.4 |
| | Squash | - | | 65 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 95 | 4.8 |
| | Gourd | - | | 45 | 38 | 40 | 2 | 100 | 0.2 |
| Total Amount Earned | | | | | | | 856 | | |

Table 5.2: Utilization of Vegetables and Potato.

| Commodities | Quantity Retained for Seed (MT) | Quantity Sold (MT) | Amount Earned (Million Nu) | Mean Unit Price (Nu/Kg) | Median Unit Price (Nu/Kg) | Type of Market () | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Domestic | Export |
| Asparagus | | 184 | 21 | 119 | 100 | 92.6 | 1.6 |
| Chilli | | 4,328 | 298 | 66 | 57 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Cabbage | | 3,388 | 75 | 26 | 23 | 97.9 | 2.1 |
| Cauliflower | | 726 | 31 | 49 | 47 | 99.0 | 0.9 |
| Carrot | | 1,013 | 38 | 39 | 43 | 91.9 | 3.3 |
| Radish | | 1,733 | 29 | 19 | 18 | 99.0 | 1.0 |
| Turnip | | 23 | 1 | 35 | 33 | 98.4 | 0.0 |
| Beans | | 1,496 | 71 | 46 | 43 | 99.3 | 0.7 |
| Peas | | 564 | 19 | 42 | 38 | 95.8 | 4.2 |
| Tomato | | 191 | 7 | 42 | 40 | 97.3 | 0.4 |
| Potato | 9,090 | 37,762 | 797 | 24 | 24 | 83.4 | 16.5 |
| Eggplant | | 145 | 5 | 37 | 37 | 99.6 | 0.4 |
| Ladyfinger | | 17 | 0.4 | 31 | 27 | 95.7 | 0.7 |
| Green leaves | | 1,040 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 99.3 | 0.3 |
| Broccoli | | 470 | 24 | 61 | 53 | 99.4 | 0.6 |
| Tree Tomato | | 62 | 2 | | | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Onion | | 166 | 7 | 49 | 50 | 99.1 | 0.4 |
| Total | | 53,308 | 1,449 | | | | |

6 Fruit Utilization for 2016

| Commodities | Quantity Sold(MT) | Mean Unit Price (Nu/Kg) | Median Unit Price (Nu/Kg) | Amount Earned (Million Nu) | Type of Market (%) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | | | | Domestic | Export |
| Apple | 6,160 | 50 | 40 | 215 | 87 | 13 |
| Mandarin | 36,721 | 34 | 20 | 432 | 73 | 27 |
| Areca nut | 7,141 | 21 | 20 | 143 | 80 | 20 |
| Banana | 875 | 26 | 20 | 19 | 97 | 3 |
| Guava | 142 | 34 | 30 | 5 | 100 | 0 |
| Jackfruit | 86 | 18 | 15 | 1.4 | 55 | 42 |
| Litchi | 66 | 31 | 30 | 2.1 | 91 | 9 |
| Mango | 142 | 43 | 45 | 4.6 | 98 | 2 |
| Papaya | 58 | 30 | 30 | 1.7 | 98 | 1 |
| Passion fruit | 16 | 44 | 45 | 0.6 | 99 | 0 |
| Peach | 256 | 42 | 40 | 9.4 | 99 | 1 |
| Pear | 147 | 51 | 50 | 4.5 | 99 | 0 |
| Persimmon | 9 | 42 | 45 | 0.4 | 80 | 7 |
| Pine Apple | 17 | 28 | 20 | 0.4 | 95 | 3 |
| Plum | 46 | 28 | 25 | 1.2 | 100 | 0 |
| Pomegranate | 32 | 49 | 50 | 1.4 | 94 | 6 |
| Sugarcane | 65 | 21 | 20 | 1.3 | 99 | 1 |
| Walnut | 32 | 212 | 250 | 3.1 | 100 | 0 |
| Date Plum | 60 | 34 | 30 | 1.6 | 100 | 0 |
| Total Amount Earned | | | | 848 | | |

The Agriculture Sector generated Nu. 3.15 Billion Revenue for the year 2016 from the sale of agricultural commodities (Domestic and Export). This doesn't include the produce used for self consumption.

7 HHs Cash Income

Table 7.1: Dzongkhag wise proportion of HHs having earned/ not earned cash income from non timber forest products (NTFP) and other off farm activities

| Dzongkhag | Earned | Not Earned |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Bumthang | 63 | 37 |
| Chhukha | 29 | 71 |
| Dagana | 38 | 62 |
| Gasa | 71 | 29 |
| Ha | 54 | 46 |
| Lhuentse | 72 | 28 |
| Monggar | 51 | 49 |
| Paro | 36 | 64 |
| Pemagatshel | 60 | 40 |
| Punakha | 42 | 58 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 39 | 61 |
| Samtse | 29 | 71 |
| Sarpang | 41 | 59 |
| Thimphu | 58 | 42 |
| Trashigang | 48 | 52 |
| Trashiyangtse | 64 | 36 |
| Trongsa | 54 | 46 |
| Tsirang | 34 | 66 |
| Wangdue | 40 | 60 |
| Zhemgang | 42 | 58 |
| Bhutan | 48 | 52 |

Figure 3: Dzongkhag wise proportion of farming HHs having cash income from non-timber forest products (NTFP) and other activities.

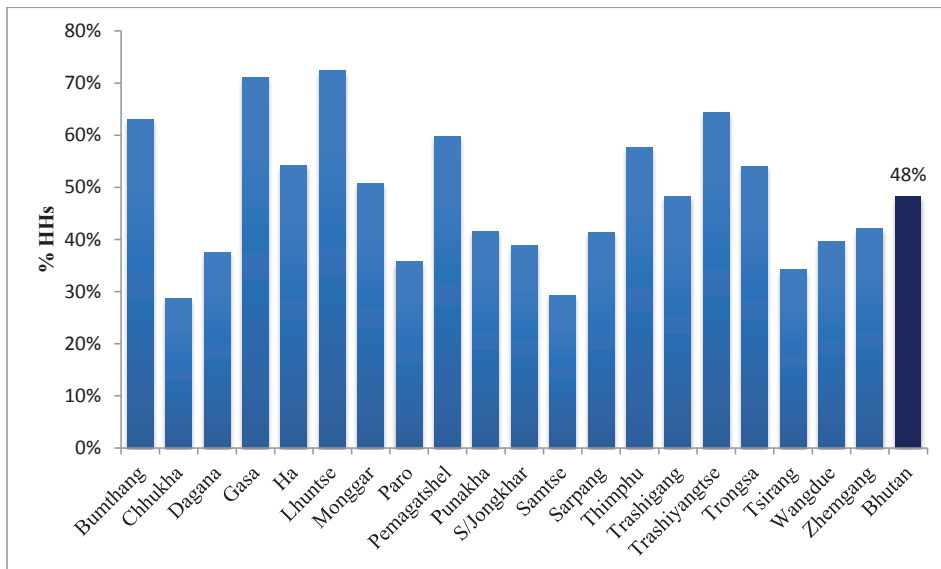


Figure 4: Rural household cash income from forest edible product and other activities in 2016 (in million Nu.).

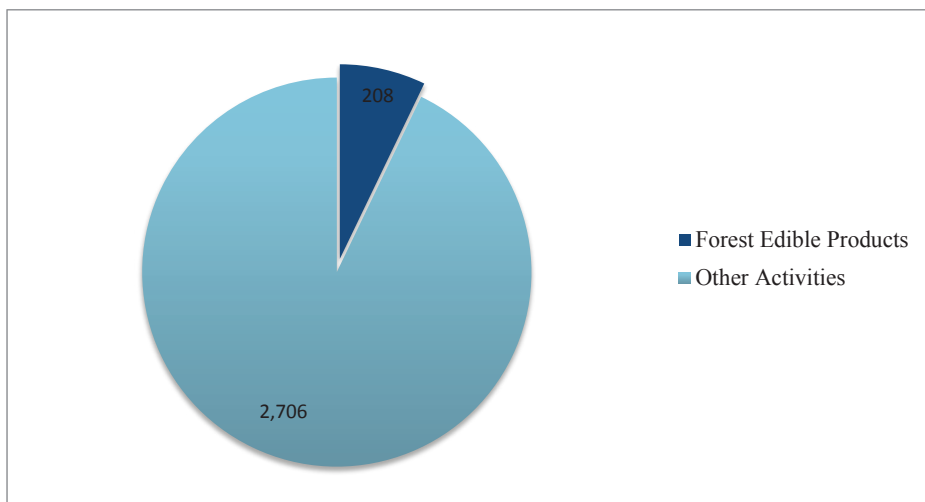


Table 7.2: Cash income from forest edible products and other activities in 2016

| Forest Edible Products | Amount Earned (Million Nu) |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Bamboo products (Bamboo shoot) | 2 |
| Cane Products (Cane shoot/Patsha) | 2 |
| Fern (<i>Nakay</i>) | 6 |
| <i>Damru</i> | 1 |
| Medicinal Aromatic Plants & herbs | 39 |
| Wild Mushrooms | 21 |
| Cordyceps | 138 |
| Total Amount Earned | 208 |
| | |
| Other Activities | Amount Earned (Million Nu) |
| Weaving(Weaving and sale of woven products) | 116 |
| Pottering (Carrying luggage and other loads) | 69 |
| Business/Contract works | 1,961 |
| Part time skilled labour (eg. Carpentry, Wood crafting, traditional painting) | 480 |
| On farm labour wages | 80 |
| Total Amount Earned | 2,706 |

Table 7.3: Cash income from processed cereal products

| Processed Cereals | Quantity sold (MT) | Unit Price (Nu/kg) | | Amount Earned (Million Nu) | Type of Market (%) | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Mean | Median | | Domestic | Export |
| Rice | 1,998 | 73 | 68 | 143 | 99 | 1 |
| Zaw | 282 | 90 | 100 | 24 | 100 | 0 |
| Zaw Flour | 4 | 69 | 70 | 0.3 | 100 | 0 |
| Tengma | 351 | 125 | 100 | 52 | 98.5 | 1.5 |
| Kharang | 555 | 28 | 30 | 3 | 96.6 | 3.3 |
| Roasted Maize | 52 | 60 | 70 | 3 | 100 | 0 |
| Wheat | 18 | 54 | 50 | 0.9 | 100 | 0 |
| Buckwheat | 10 | 65 | 70 | 0.87 | 100 | 0 |
| Local Alcoholic Beverage out of cereals | - | | | 24 | 100 | 0 |
| Maykhuu | 479 | 45 | 50 | 6 | 100 | 0 |

8 Food Security 2016

Table 8.1: Proportion of farming households by self sufficiency of food (Agriculture crops) for 2016

| Dzongkhag | Did you produce enough agriculture crops (food) for your households? | | HHs with food (agriculture crops) shortage by months | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Enough | Not Enough | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bumthang | 54 | 46 | 37 | 41 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 26 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Chhukha | 77 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Dagana | 52 | 48 | 19 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Gasa | 22 | 78 | 70 | 69 | 71 | 89 | 91 | 86 | 68 | 65 | 67 | 60 | 50 | 40 |
| Haa | 65 | 35 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Lhuentse | 92 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Monggar | 94 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Paro | 72 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Pemagatshel | 61 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Punakha | 77 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 64 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 22 | 26 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Samtse | 37 | 63 | 19 | 21 | 27 | 35 | 42 | 47 | 50 | 42 | 36 | 30 | 21 | 16 |
| Sarpang | 53 | 47 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 29 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| Thimphu | 38 | 62 | 35 | 29 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 28 | 32 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 27 |
| Trashigang | 81 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 13 | 13 |
| Trshi yangtse | 71 | 29 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Trongsa | 64 | 36 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 24 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 16 | 12 | 7 | 6 |
| Tsirang | 45 | 55 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 34 | 38 | 39 | 33 | 26 | 19 | 14 | 13 |
| Wangdue | 64 | 36 | 14 | 15 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 13 | 12 |
| Zhemgang | 67 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 26 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Bhutan | 66 | 34 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 10 |

Figure 5: Estimated proportion of farming households facing food (agriculture crops) shortage in the year 2016

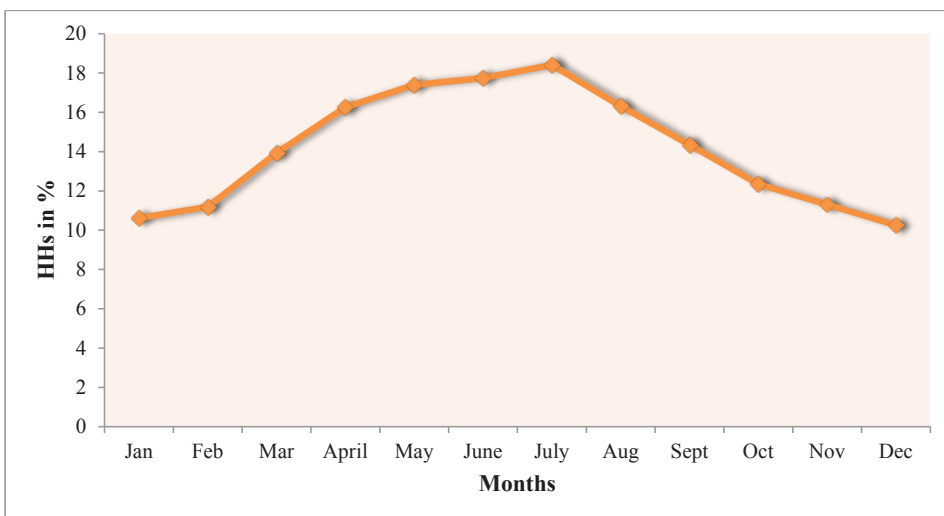
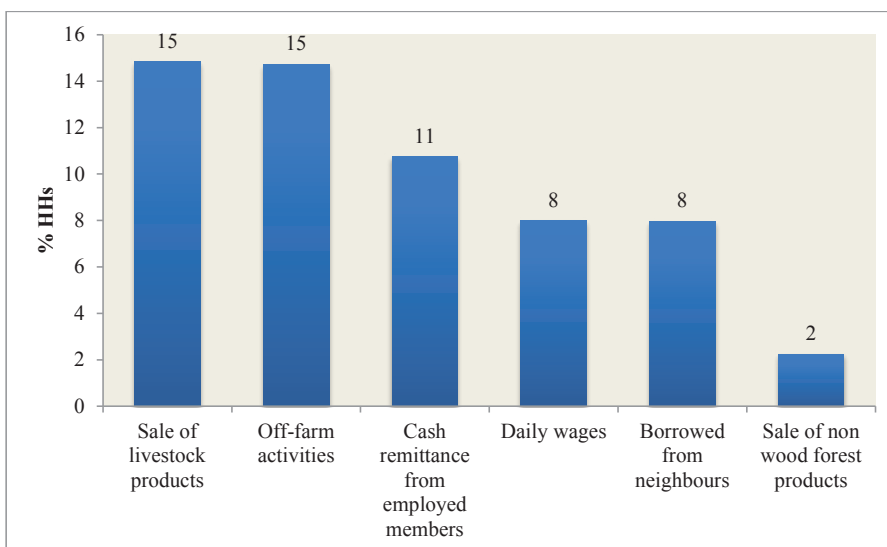


Table 8.2: Food Shortage coping mechanism in 2016

| Coping Mechanism used | % HHs |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Sale of livestock products | 15 |
| Off-farm activities | 15 |
| Cash remittance from employed members | 11 |
| Daily wages | 8 |
| Borrowed from neighbours | 8 |
| Sale of non wood forest products | 2 |

Figure 6: Proportion of HHs using various coping mechanisms to address the food (agriculture crops) shortage in 2016.

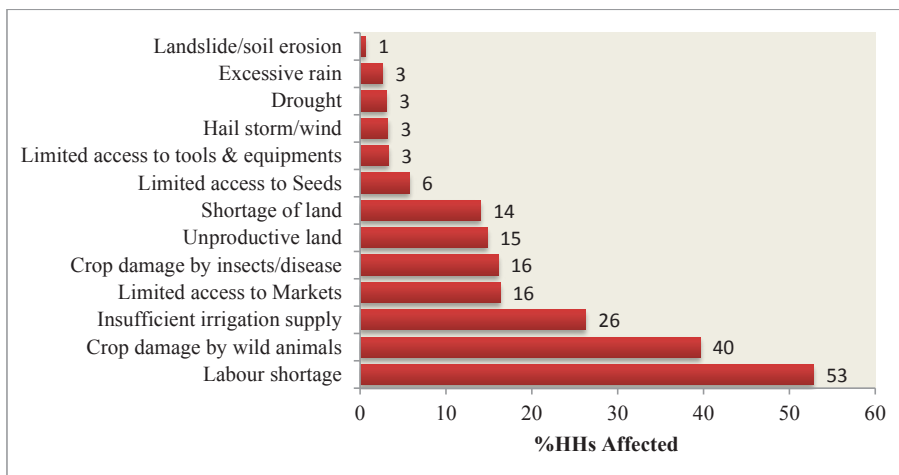


9 Farming Constraints Faced

Table 9: Proportion of HHs affected by the various farming constraints in the year 2016

| Farming Constraints | % HHs affected by the various farming constraints |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Labour shortage | 53 |
| Crop damage by wild animals | 40 |
| Insufficient irrigation supply | 26 |
| Limited access to Markets | 16 |
| Crop damage by insects/disease | 16 |
| Unproductive land | 15 |
| Shortage of land | 14 |
| Limited access to Seeds | 6 |
| Limited access to tools & equipments | 3 |
| Hail storm/wind | 3 |
| Drought | 3 |
| Excessive rain | 3 |
| Landslide/soil erosion | 1 |

Figure 7: Percentage of farming HHs affected by the various constraints in the year 2016.



10 Crop damage by natural calamities and wild animals.

Table 10.1: Dzongkhag wise proportion of HHs affected by natural calamities resulting in low food production and low quality of produce

| Dzongkhag | Experienced | Not Experienced |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Bumthang | 3 | 97 |
| Chhukha | 7 | 93 |
| Dagana | 15 | 85 |
| Gasa | 1 | 99 |
| Ha | 12 | 88 |
| Lhuentse | 10 | 90 |
| Monggar | 9 | 91 |
| Paro | 0 | 100 |
| Pemagatshel | 9 | 91 |
| Punakha | 9 | 91 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 6 | 94 |
| Samtse | 6 | 94 |
| Sarpang | 3 | 97 |
| Thimphu | .4 | 99.6 |
| Trashigang | 9 | 91 |
| Trashiyangtse | 15 | 85 |
| Trongsa | 5 | 95 |
| Tsirang | 13 | 87 |
| Wangdue | 13 | 87 |
| Zhemgang | 1 | 99 |
| Bhutan | 7 | 93 |

*Note:

List of Calamities

1. Insufficient irrigation supply
2. Unproductive land
3. Crop damage by insects/diseases
4. Drought
5. Excessive rain
6. Hail storm/wind
7. Landslides / erosion

Figure 8: Proportion of HHs affected by various natural calamities resulting in low production and quality of crops.

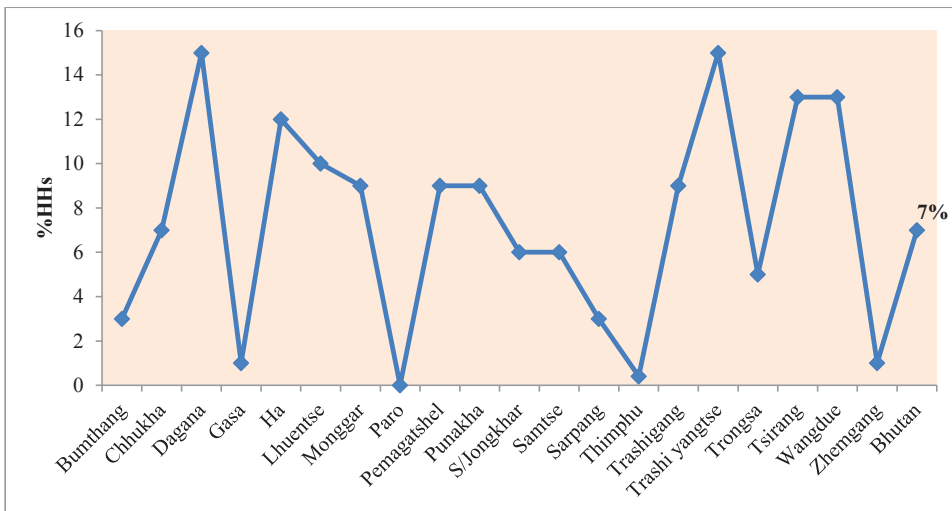


Table 10.2: Estimated Paddy area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 1 | 1 |
| Chhukha | 22 | 11 |
| Dagana | 116 | 78 |
| Gasa | 6 | 7 |
| Haa | 19 | 14 |
| Lhuentse | 89 | 88 |
| Monggar | 13 | 7 |
| Paro | 56 | 99 |
| Pemagatshel | 1 | 1 |
| Punakha | 71 | 114 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 44 | 32 |
| Samtse | 194 | 207 |
| Sarpang | 136 | 130 |
| Thimphu | 0.13 | 5 |
| Trashigang | 51 | 63 |
| Trashiyangtse | 48 | 75 |
| Trongsa | 83 | 103 |
| Tsirang | 85 | 49 |
| Wangdue | 133 | 167 |
| Zhemgang | 115 | 104 |
| Bhutan | 1,283 | 1,356 |

Table 10.3: Estimated Maize area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Chhukha | 110 | 61 |
| Dagana | 367 | 228 |
| Ha | 35 | 31 |
| Lhuentse | 188 | 213 |
| Monggar | 657 | 520 |
| Pemagatshel | 254 | 232 |
| Punakha | 31 | 19 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 388 | 495 |
| Samtse | 575 | 536 |
| Sarpang | 503 | 413 |
| Trashigang | 268 | 245 |
| Trashi yangtse | 106 | 135 |
| Trongsa | 116 | 206 |
| Tsirang | 448 | 236 |
| Wangdue | 22 | 39 |
| Zhemgang | 319 | 284 |
| Bhutan | 4,390 | 3,892 |

Table 10.4: Estimated Wheat area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 8 | 7 |
| Chhukha | 11 | 3 |
| Dagana | 1 | 0.81 |
| Gasa | 0.2 | 0.08 |
| Ha | 1 | 0.12 |
| Paro | 9 | 7 |
| Punakha | 28 | 16 |
| Samtse | 6 | 5 |
| Trongsa | 37 | 19 |
| Tsirang | 1 | 0.59 |
| Wangdue | 62 | 47 |
| Zhemgang | 0.5 | 0.17 |
| Bhutan | 165 | 105 |

Table 10.5: Estimated Barley area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 2 | 2 |
| Chhukha | 2 | 0.86 |
| Dagana | 4 | 1 |
| Haa | 0.3 | 0.15 |
| Monggar | 7 | 3 |
| Punakha | 3 | 2 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 0.3 | 0.15 |
| Trashigang | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| Trongsa | 14 | 6 |
| Tsirang | 0.1 | 0.06 |
| Wangdue | 8 | 5 |
| Zhemgang | 0.2 | 0.07 |
| Bhutan | 41 | 20 |

Table 10.6: Estimated Millet area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Chhukha | 14 | 4.38 |
| Dagana | 6 | 1.40 |
| Ha | 18 | 8.09 |
| Lhuentse | 2 | 0.47 |
| Pemagatshel | 5 | 6.06 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 0 | 0.49 |
| Samtse | 44 | 17.61 |
| Sarpang | 118 | 11.86 |
| Trashigang | 150 | 0.32 |
| Trashhi yangtse | 3 | 3.10 |
| Trongsa | 2 | 1.51 |
| Tsirang | 14 | 3.84 |
| Wangdue | 0.4 | 0.87 |
| Bhutan | 374 | 60 |

Table 10.7: Estimated Buckwheat area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 11 | 9 |
| Chhukha | 21 | 11 |
| Dagana | 4 | 1 |
| Haa | 148 | 71 |
| Monggar | 9 | 7 |
| Pemagatshel | 6 | 3 |
| Punakha | 1 | 1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 21 | 11 |
| Samtse | 8 | 3 |
| Sarpang | 5 | 1 |
| Trashigang | 48 | 2 |
| Trashhi yangtse | 1 | 1 |
| Trongsa | 70 | 47 |
| Tsirang | 4 | 1 |
| Wangdue | 23 | 25 |
| Zhemgang | 10 | 5 |
| Bhutan | 389 | 200 |

Table 10.8: Estimated Vegetable area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area lost(Acres) | Quantity lost(MT) |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Chhukha | 17 | 10 |
| Dagana | 6 | 3 |
| Gasa | 1 | 0.2 |
| Haa | 18 | 7 |
| Lhuentse | 14 | 13 |
| Monggar | 76 | 29 |
| Paro | 9 | 21 |
| Pemagatshel | 6 | 6 |
| Punakha | 68 | 42 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 7 | 12 |
| Samtse | 43 | 56 |
| Sarpang | 5 | 5 |
| Thimphu | 1 | 0.8 |
| Trashigang | 11 | 10 |
| Trashi yangtse | 13 | 20 |
| Trongsa | 29 | 76 |
| Tsirang | 40 | 26 |
| Wangdue | 56 | 72 |
| Zhemgang | 1 | 0.3 |
| Bhutan | 421 | 412 |

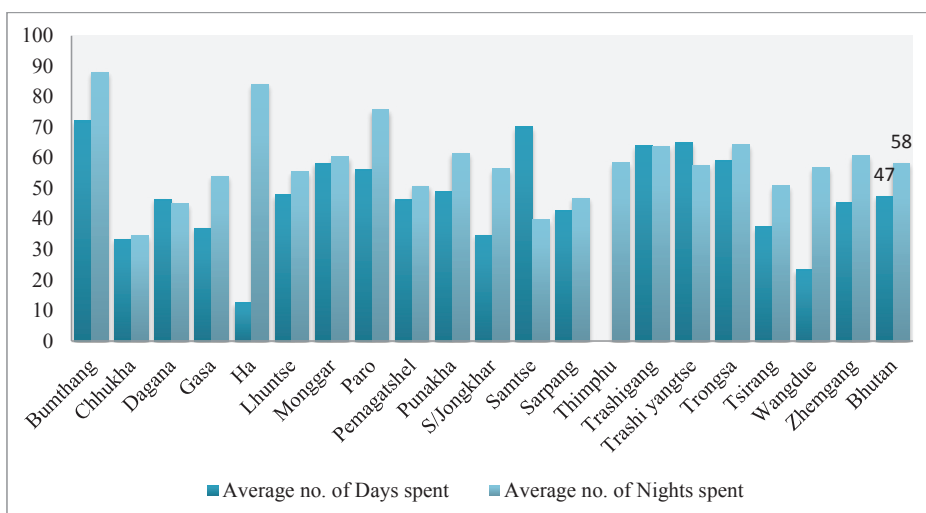
Table 10.9: Estimated Potato area and quantity lost to the wild animals.

| Dzongkhag | Area Lost(Acres) | Quantity lost (MT) |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Bumthang | 12 | 75 |
| Chhukha | 84 | 52 |
| Dagana | 2 | 1 |
| Gasa | 2 | 5 |
| Ha | 36 | 111 |
| Lhuentse | 15 | 107 |
| Monggar | 78 | 66 |
| Paro | 66 | 245 |
| Pemagatshel | 5 | 5 |
| Punakha | 3 | 3 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 13 | 17 |
| Samtse | 3 | 5 |
| Sarpang | 3 | 2 |
| Thimphu | 1 | 15 |
| Trashigang | 110 | 117 |
| Trashi yangtse | 51 | 133 |
| Trongsa | 41 | 79 |
| Tsirang | 14 | 12 |
| Wangdue | 214 | 1,008 |
| Bhutan | 753 | 2,056 |

Dzongkhag wise estimated average number of days and nights spent in guarding crops from wild animal damages in 2016.

| Dzongkhag | Guarding in Day | Guarding in Night |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bumthang | 72 | 88 |
| Chhukha | 33 | 35 |
| Dagana | 47 | 45 |
| Gasa | 37 | 54 |
| Ha | 13 | 84 |
| Lhuentse | 48 | 56 |
| Monggar | 58 | 60 |
| Paro | 56 | 76 |
| Pemagatshel | 47 | 51 |
| Punakha | 49 | 62 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 35 | 57 |
| Samtse | 70 | 40 |
| Sarpang | 43 | 47 |
| Thimphu | | 59 |
| Trashigang | 64 | 64 |
| Trashhi yangtse | 65 | 58 |
| Trongsa | 59 | 64 |
| Tsirang | 37 | 51 |
| Wangdue | 23 | 57 |
| Zhemgang | 45 | 61 |
| Bhutan | 47 | 58 |

Figure 9: Dzongkhag wise estimated number of days and nights spent in guarding the crops from wild animal's damages.



11 Road Access in 2016

Note: The road access refers to the accessibility of farming households to any type of roads that are pliable to motor vehicles

Table 11: Proportion of rural households by walking distance to the nearest motor able road point.

| Dzongkhag | Less than 1 hour | 1 to 3 hours | 4 to 6 hours | Above 6 hours |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bumthang | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chhukha | 72 | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| Dagana | 62 | 30 | 7 | 1 |
| Gasa | 31 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| Haa | 74 | 3 | 17 | 7 |
| Lhuentse | 67 | 12 | 19 | 2 |
| Monggar | 91 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Paro | 98 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pemagatshel | 94 | 4 | 1 | .7 |
| Punakha | 98 | 2 | 0 | .1 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 64 | 19 | 12 | 5 |
| Samtse | 65 | 17 | 11 | 7 |
| Sarpang | 85 | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| Thimphu | 90 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Trashigang | 87 | 7 | 5 | .5 |
| Trashiyangtse | 76 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| Trongsa | 93 | 5 | 2 | .2 |
| Tsirang | 86 | 12 | 2 | .3 |
| Wangdue | 82 | 10 | 4 | 4 |
| Zhemgang | 63 | 27 | 7 | 3 |
| Bhutan | 79 | 10 | 5 | 6 |

PART 2
DZONGKHAG LEVEL STATISTICS

12 Cereal Crops

Table 12.1: Paddy harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (kg/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bumthang | 155 | 222 | 1,435 |
| Chhukha | 2,187 | 2,887 | 1,320 |
| Dagana | 3,950 | 5,238 | 1,326 |
| Gasa | 238 | 298 | 1,250 |
| Haa | 144 | 189 | 1,315 |
| Lhuentse | 1,840 | 3,570 | 1,940 |
| Monggar | 1,200 | 1,340 | 1,116 |
| Paro | 3,849 | 8,537 | 2,218 |
| Pemagatshel | 207 | 220 | 1,065 |
| Punakha | 7,489 | 14,361 | 1,918 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 2,320 | 3,464 | 1,493 |
| Samtse | 7,219 | 10,612 | 1,470 |
| Sarpang | 4,342 | 6,669 | 1,536 |
| Thimphu | 590 | 1,313 | 2,225 |
| Trashigang | 3,400 | 5,004 | 1,472 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2,359 | 4,184 | 1,774 |
| Trongsa | 1,470 | 2,314 | 1,574 |
| Tsirang | 3,639 | 5,254 | 1,444 |
| Wangdue | 5,141 | 7,741 | 1,506 |
| Zhemgang | 1,317 | 1,673 | 1,270 |
| Bhutan | 53,055 | 85,090 | 1,604 |

Note: The Dzongkhag wise cereal production for 2016 is exclusive of crop damages by the wild animals and natural calamities. For details on Dzongkhag wise estimates of cereals damaged by wild animals, refer “Topic 10: Crop Damaged by Natural Calamities and Food grain lost to the wild animals during the year 2016” from page number

Table 12.2: Maize harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chhukha | 2,788 | 3,429 | 1,230 |
| Dagana | 6,051 | 6,323 | 1,045 |
| Haa | 146 | 140 | 964 |
| Lhuentse | 2,462 | 4,369 | 1,775 |
| Monggar | 9,374 | 15,495 | 1,653 |
| Paro | 47 | 7 | 157 |
| Pemagatshel | 3,452 | 4,745 | 1,374 |
| Punakha | 300 | 318 | 1,059 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 4,702 | 6,657 | 1,416 |
| Samtse | 4,048 | 5,262 | 1,300 |
| Sarpang | 4,138 | 6,103 | 1,475 |
| Thimphu | 4 | 4 | 1,134 |
| Trashigang | 7,400 | 13,552 | 1,831 |
| Trashhi yangtse | 1,665 | 3,055 | 1,835 |
| Trongsa | 1,021 | 1,503 | 1,472 |
| Tsirang | 5,088 | 6,964 | 1,369 |
| Wangdue | 493 | 581 | 1,179 |
| Zhemgang | 3,431 | 3,527 | 1,028 |
| Bhutan | 56,609 | 82,035 | 1,449 |

Table 12.3: Wheat harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 272 | 207 | 760 |
| Chhukha | 184 | 185 | 1,006 |
| Dagana | 46 | 12 | 269 |
| Gasa | 23 | 19 | 866 |
| Haa | 51 | 13 | 254 |
| Lhuentse | 10 | 15 | 1,460 |
| Monggar | 98 | 72 | 735 |
| Paro | 184 | 139 | 754 |
| Pemagatshel | 1 | 1 | 800 |
| Punakha | 654 | 436 | 666 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 40 | 32 | 795 |
| Samtse | 154 | 96 | 628 |
| Sarpang | 96 | 60 | 621 |
| Thimphu | 150 | 139 | 929 |
| Trashigang | 56 | 44 | 784 |
| Trashiyangtse | 3 | 1 | 370 |
| Trongsa | 364 | 171 | 470 |
| Tsirang | 50 | 18 | 360 |
| Wangdue | 1,204 | 817 | 679 |
| Zhemgang | 77 | 43 | 563 |
| Bhutan | 3,717 | 2,521 | 678 |

Table 12.4: Barley harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 255 | 225 | 883 |
| Chhukha | 79 | 43 | 550 |
| Dagana | 21 | 7 | 353 |
| Gasa | 235 | 249 | 1,060 |
| Haa | 40 | 20 | 504 |
| Lhuentse | 2 | 2 | 952 |
| Monggar | 1,023 | 710 | 694 |
| Paro | 60 | 19 | 312 |
| Pemagatshel | 23 | 7 | 294 |
| Punakha | 25 | 10 | 417 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 77 | 35 | 456 |
| Samtse | 1 | 1 | 563 |
| Sarpang | 2 | 1 | 690 |
| Thimphu | 22 | 12 | 536 |
| Trashigang | 98 | 97 | 993 |
| Trashi yangtse | 2 | 1 | 626 |
| Trongsa | 277 | 147 | 530 |
| Tsirang | 12 | 2 | 193 |
| Wangdue | 177 | 101 | 570 |
| Zhemgang | 21 | 12 | 562 |
| Bhutan | 2,451 | 1,702 | 694 |

Table 12.5: Buckwheat harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 769 | 616 | 800 |
| Chhukha | 798 | 378 | 474 |
| Dagana | 601 | 250 | 415 |
| Haa | 1,068 | 548 | 514 |
| Lhuentse | 37 | 17 | 468 |
| Monggar | 139 | 74 | 530 |
| Paro | 72 | 36 | 499 |
| Pemagatshel | 82 | 46 | 560 |
| Punakha | 129 | 73 | 569 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 489 | 308 | 629 |
| Samtse | 384 | 156 | 406 |
| Sarpang | 209 | 77 | 370 |
| Trashigang | 424 | 160 | 377 |
| Trashiyangtse | 64 | 34 | 532 |
| Trongsa | 584 | 373 | 639 |
| Tsirang | 250 | 88 | 352 |
| Wangdue | 565 | 346 | 613 |
| Zhemgang | 235 | 126 | 536 |
| Bhutan | 6,897 | 3,705 | 537 |

Table 12.6: Millet harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 2 | 1 | 326 |
| Chhukha | 310 | 109 | 350 |
| Dagana | 393 | 203 | 515 |
| Haa | 78 | 41 | 521 |
| Lhuentse | 89 | 42 | 476 |
| Monggar | 39 | 16 | 408 |
| Paro | 4 | 2 | 538 |
| Pemagatshel | 318 | 294 | 927 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 124 | 65 | 525 |
| Samtse | 546 | 255 | 467 |
| Sarpang | 551 | 327 | 594 |
| Trashigang | 60 | 18 | 307 |
| Trashi yangtse | 190 | 147 | 772 |
| Trongsa | 55 | 28 | 511 |
| Tsirang | 359 | 114 | 319 |
| Wangdue | 2 | 1 | 244 |
| Zhemgang | 124 | 50 | 406 |
| Bhutan | 3,245 | 1,714 | 528 |

13 Vegetable Crops

Table 13.1: Potato harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bumthang | 710 | 4,931 | 6,943 |
| Chhukha | 1,112 | 8,841 | 7,954 |
| Dagana | 177 | 239 | 1,352 |
| Gasa | 138 | 569 | 4,114 |
| Haa | 334 | 1,794 | 5,374 |
| Lhuentse | 408 | 1,606 | 3,936 |
| Monggar | 2,588 | 5,492 | 2,122 |
| Paro | 984 | 4,444 | 4,515 |
| Pemagatshel | 517 | 1,998 | 3,861 |
| Punakha | 81 | 165 | 2,051 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 909 | 1,859 | 2,044 |
| Samtse | 144 | 270 | 1,871 |
| Sarpang | 90 | 110 | 1,213 |
| Thimphu | 259 | 1,195 | 4,618 |
| Trashigang | 1,878 | 7,259 | 3,864 |
| Trashiyangtse | 786 | 2,856 | 3,632 |
| Trongsa | 281 | 1,000 | 3,553 |
| Tsirang | 312 | 325 | 1,042 |
| Wangdue | 2,831 | 13,722 | 4,847 |
| Zhemgang | 98 | 147 | 1,499 |
| Bhutan | 14,638 | 58,820 | 4,018 |

Note: The Dzongkhag wise Potato and Vegetable production for 2016 is exclusive of crop damages by wild animals and natural calamities. For details on Dzongkhag wise estimates of Potato and Vegetable damaged by wild animals, refer “Topic 10: Crop Damaged by Natural Calamities and Food grain lost to the wild animals during the year 2016” from page number

Table 13.2: Asparagus harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/ acre) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bumthang | 3.1 | 4 | 1,281 |
| Chhukha | 4.4 | 2 | 451 |
| Dagana | 4.7 | 2 | 372 |
| Gasa | 1.1 | 1 | 1,245 |
| Haa | 4.4 | 2 | 490 |
| Lhuentse | 8.4 | 2 | 197 |
| Monggar | 38.9 | 10 | 267 |
| Paro | 120.3 | 95 | 790 |
| Pemagatshel | 25.6 | 2 | 61 |
| Punakha | 11.6 | 6 | 489 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 3.2 | 3 | 807 |
| Samtse | 2.4 | 1 | 551 |
| Sarpang | 2.7 | 1 | 448 |
| Thimphu | 24.5 | 25 | 1,029 |
| Trashigang | 62.8 | 36 | 566 |
| Trashiyangtse | 28.8 | 7 | 242 |
| Trongsa | 31.6 | 6 | 198 |
| Tsirang | 5.4 | 2 | 441 |
| Wangdue | 32.6 | 32 | 977 |
| Zhemgang | 0.4 | 0.2 | 558 |
| Bhutan | 417 | 239 | 574 |

Table 14.3: Chilli harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Areas (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bumthang | 60 | 140 | 2,336 |
| Chhukha | 278 | 489 | 1,760 |
| Dagana | 233 | 186 | 798 |
| Gasa | 11 | 18 | 1,639 |
| Ha | 20 | 42 | 2,141 |
| Lhuentse | 296 | 781 | 2,638 |
| Monggar | 778 | 672 | 864 |
| Paro | 536 | 1,474 | 2,749 |
| Pemagatshel | 157 | 328 | 2,091 |
| Punakha | 353 | 873 | 2,471 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 271 | 297 | 1,095 |
| Samtse | 80 | 71 | 891 |
| Sarpang | 118 | 110 | 934 |
| Thimphu | 233 | 879 | 3,781 |
| Trashigang | 623 | 898 | 1,441 |
| Trashiyangtse | 352 | 513 | 1,459 |
| Trongsa | 194 | 638 | 3,287 |
| Tsirang | 333 | 179 | 539 |
| Wangdue | 494 | 1,185 | 2,396 |
| Zhemgang | 120 | 135 | 1,124 |
| Bhutan | 5,538 | 9,907 | 1,789 |

Table 13.4: Cabbage harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 30 | 119 | 3,951 |
| Chhukha | 83 | 185 | 2,234 |
| Dagana | 130 | 171 | 1,320 |
| Gasa | 19 | 43 | 2,288 |
| Haa | 96 | 340 | 3,528 |
| Lhuentse | 181 | 307 | 1,695 |
| Monggar | 331 | 349 | 1,052 |
| Paro | 236 | 1,064 | 4,511 |
| Pemagatshel | 78 | 117 | 1,497 |
| Punakha | 70 | 74 | 1,050 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 194 | 367 | 1,897 |
| Samtse | 80 | 98 | 1,230 |
| Sarpang | 92 | 287 | 3,103 |
| Thimphu | 153 | 870 | 5,689 |
| Trashigang | 326 | 694 | 2,130 |
| Trashiyangtse | 110 | 227 | 2,056 |
| Trongsa | 113 | 332 | 2,939 |
| Tsirang | 205 | 530 | 2,591 |
| Wangdue | 144 | 434 | 3,018 |
| Zhemgang | 68 | 78 | 1,157 |
| Bhutan | 2,738 | 6,685 | 2,442 |

Table 13.5: Cauliflower harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 7 | 22 | 3,165 |
| Chhukha | 33 | 50 | 1,512 |
| Dagana | 54 | 47 | 874 |
| Gasa | 4 | 7 | 1,786 |
| Haa | 20 | 51 | 2,502 |
| Lhuentse | 104 | 144 | 1,383 |
| Monggar | 152 | 127 | 834 |
| Paro | 8 | 19 | 2,577 |
| Pemagatshel | 95 | 119 | 1,250 |
| Punakha | 337 | 270 | 800 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 96 | 145 | 1,503 |
| Samtse | 37 | 32 | 862 |
| Sarpang | 50 | 122 | 2,434 |
| Thimphu | 100 | 327 | 3,268 |
| Trashigang | 147 | 200 | 1,365 |
| Trashiyangtse | 45 | 81 | 1,804 |
| Trongsa | 55 | 109 | 1,988 |
| Tsirang | 96 | 72 | 747 |
| Wangdue | 43 | 108 | 2,518 |
| Zhemgang | 28 | 30 | 1,050 |
| Bhutan | 1,512 | 2,082 | 1,377 |

Table 13.6: Carrot harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 6 | 24 | 3,734 |
| Chhukha | 34 | 62 | 1,844 |
| Dagana | 7 | 7 | 965 |
| Gasa | 2 | 3 | 1,548 |
| Haa | 55 | 79 | 1,423 |
| Lhuentse | 16 | 13 | 848 |
| Monggar | 55 | 36 | 655 |
| Paro | 141 | 428 | 3,037 |
| Pemagatshel | 6 | 6 | 1,045 |
| Punakha | 13 | 9 | 679 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 24 | 37 | 1,530 |
| Samtse | 6 | 6 | 999 |
| Sarpang | 9 | 3 | 373 |
| Thimphu | 47 | 322 | 6,850 |
| Trashigang | 36 | 38 | 1,057 |
| Trashiyangtse | 11 | 13 | 1,220 |
| Trongsa | 56 | 69 | 1,219 |
| Tsirang | 15 | 8 | 578 |
| Wangdue | 57 | 106 | 1,874 |
| Zhemgang | 11 | 7 | 647 |
| Bhutan | 607 | 1,276 | 2,103 |

Table 13.7: Radish harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 31 | 171 | 5,500 |
| Chhukha | 90 | 217 | 2,403 |
| Dagana | 151 | 321 | 2,133 |
| Gasa | 28 | 125 | 4,455 |
| Haa | 47 | 221 | 4,697 |
| Lhuentse | 138 | 218 | 1,585 |
| Monggar | 343 | 480 | 1,400 |
| Paro | 73 | 180 | 2,475 |
| Pemagatshel | 241 | 481 | 1,996 |
| Punakha | 118 | 224 | 1,900 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 184 | 357 | 1,942 |
| Samtse | 168 | 229 | 1,366 |
| Sarpang | 69 | 100 | 1,465 |
| Thimphu | 120 | 514 | 4,285 |
| Trashigang | 338 | 653 | 1,930 |
| Trashiyangtse | 77 | 224 | 2,906 |
| Trongsa | 106 | 393 | 3,704 |
| Tsirang | 215 | 318 | 1,482 |
| Wangdue | 243 | 956 | 3,940 |
| Zhemgang | 93 | 108 | 1,165 |
| Bhutan | 2,871 | 6,490 | 2,261 |

Table 13.8: Turnip harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 64 | 356 | 5,557 |
| Chhukha | 39 | 152 | 3,862 |
| Dagana | 20 | 46 | 2,306 |
| Gasa | 23 | 52 | 2,272 |
| Haa | 229 | 2,072 | 9,048 |
| Lhuentse | 5 | 3 | 620 |
| Monggar | 5 | 6 | 1,176 |
| Paro | 60 | 257 | 4,285 |
| Pemagatshel | 4 | 3 | 670 |
| Punakha | 58 | 116 | 2,014 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 1 | 2 | 1,564 |
| Samtse | 4 | 6 | 1,592 |
| Sarpang | 1 | 1 | 1,142 |
| Thimphu | 75 | 503 | 6,711 |
| Trashigang | 5 | 12 | 2,262 |
| Trashiyangtse | 3 | 8 | 2,537 |
| Trongsa | 17 | 101 | 5,899 |
| Tsirang | 8 | 5 | 724 |
| Wangdue | 975 | 6,790 | 6,964 |
| Zhemgang | 6 | 7 | 1,095 |
| Bhutan | 1,603 | 10,499 | 6,551 |

Table 13.9: Beans harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 5 | 9 | 1,836 |
| Chhukha | 175 | 280 | 1,600 |
| Dagana | 225 | 137 | 608 |
| Gasa | 3 | 5 | 1,856 |
| Haa | 23 | 27 | 1,169 |
| Lhuentse | 94 | 216 | 2,294 |
| Monggar | 561 | 331 | 590 |
| Paro | 160 | 337 | 2,104 |
| Pemagatshel | 142 | 108 | 759 |
| Punakha | 201 | 485 | 2,416 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 260 | 400 | 1,539 |
| Samtse | 279 | 228 | 820 |
| Sarpang | 150 | 121 | 807 |
| Thimphu | 22 | 71 | 3,209 |
| Trashigang | 285 | 364 | 1,275 |
| Trashiyangtse | 75 | 72 | 959 |
| Trongsa | 71 | 115 | 1,620 |
| Tsirang | 396 | 688 | 1,738 |
| Wangdue | 179 | 331 | 1,847 |
| Zhemgang | 79 | 83 | 1,056 |
| Bhutan | 3,385 | 4,409 | 1,302 |

Table 13.10: Peas harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 4 | 8 | 2,308 |
| Chhukha | 107 | 166 | 1,551 |
| Dagana | 15 | 12 | 821 |
| Gasa | 3 | 3 | 1,126 |
| Haa | 111 | 147 | 1,326 |
| Lhuentse | 12 | 14 | 1,175 |
| Monggar | 47 | 64 | 1,362 |
| Paro | 120 | 152 | 1,264 |
| Pemagatshel | 15 | 10 | 703 |
| Punakha | 42 | 54 | 1,282 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 40 | 51 | 1,287 |
| Samtse | 10 | 8 | 761 |
| Sarpang | 13 | 8 | 643 |
| Thimphu | 45 | 86 | 1,916 |
| Trashigang | 40 | 42 | 1,065 |
| Trashiyangtse | 15 | 14 | 960 |
| Trongsa | 6 | 10 | 1,632 |
| Tsirang | 71 | 50 | 708 |
| Wangdue | 31 | 43 | 1,381 |
| Zhemgang | 50 | 70 | 1,400 |
| Bhutan | 795 | 1,014 | 1,275 |

Table 13.11: Tomato harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 0.46 | 1 | 2,100 |
| Chhukha | 22 | 16 | 717 |
| Dagana | 17 | 26 | 1,545 |
| Gasa | 1 | 3 | 2,942 |
| Haa | 6 | 16 | 2,608 |
| Lhuentse | 9 | 8 | 886 |
| Monggar | 13 | 11 | 828 |
| Paro | 6 | 8 | 1,405 |
| Pemagatshel | 11 | 5 | 473 |
| Punakha | 26 | 47 | 1,825 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 35 | 40 | 1,147 |
| Samtse | 37 | 34 | 927 |
| Sarpang | 33 | 31 | 924 |
| Thimphu | 14 | 32 | 2,267 |
| Trashigang | 15 | 21 | 1,423 |
| Trashiyangtse | 10 | 20 | 2,039 |
| Trongsa | 14 | 21 | 1,551 |
| Tsirang | 34 | 25 | 731 |
| Wangdue | 31 | 81 | 2,586 |
| Zhemgang | 13 | 9 | 701 |
| Bhutan | 347 | 455 | 1,310 |

Table 13.12: Broccoli harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 6 | 15 | 2,634 |
| Chhukha | 26 | 42 | 1,600 |
| Dagana | 32 | 29 | 887 |
| Gasa | 7 | 11 | 1,552 |
| Haa | 6 | 9 | 1,506 |
| Lhuentse | 32 | 44 | 1,361 |
| Monggar | 100 | 68 | 680 |
| Paro | 40 | 53 | 1,317 |
| Pemagatshel | 24 | 18 | 756 |
| Punakha | 10 | 13 | 1,208 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 42 | 63 | 1,491 |
| Samtse | 18 | 20 | 1,109 |
| Sarpang | 25 | 21 | 848 |
| Thimphu | 65 | 174 | 2,683 |
| Trashigang | 81 | 86 | 1,055 |
| Trashi yangtse | 28 | 37 | 1,313 |
| Trongsa | 50 | 81 | 1,643 |
| Tsirang | 47 | 37 | 789 |
| Wangdue | 70 | 166 | 2,363 |
| Zhemgang | 14 | 17 | 1,182 |
| Bhutan | 725 | 1,004 | 1,385 |

Table 13.13: Onion bulb harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chhukha | 15 | 11 | 728 |
| Dagana | 22 | 16 | 729 |
| Haa | 3 | 2 | 721 |
| Lhuentse | 16 | 22 | 1,339 |
| Monggar | 42 | 27 | 653 |
| Paro | 3 | 4 | 1,523 |
| Pemagatshel | 17 | 16 | 947 |
| Punakha | 7 | 10 | 1,506 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 43 | 35 | 816 |
| Samtse | 13 | 11 | 848 |
| Sarpang | 53 | 43 | 822 |
| Thimphu | 5 | 4 | 975 |
| Trashigang | 30 | 40 | 1,341 |
| Trashi yangtse | 28 | 31 | 1,094 |
| Trongsa | 27 | 53 | 1,939 |
| Tsirang | 87 | 50 | 583 |
| Wangdue | 28 | 30 | 1,054 |
| Zhemgang | 3 | 6 | 1,945 |
| Bhutan | 442 | 414 | 935 |

Table 13.14: Garlic harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 7 | 6 | 921 |
| Chhukha | 43 | 55 | 1,261 |
| Dagana | 29 | 18 | 629 |
| Gasa | 31 | 42 | 1,348 |
| Ha | 18 | 14 | 802 |
| Lhuentse | 198 | 214 | 1,081 |
| Monggar | 220 | 81 | 369 |
| Paro | 3 | 6 | 1,881 |
| Pemagatshel | 72 | 34 | 473 |
| Punakha | 98 | 52 | 527 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 78 | 58 | 739 |
| Samtse | 18 | 31 | 1,697 |
| Sarpang | 13 | 13 | 1,007 |
| Thimphu | 3 | 3 | 769 |
| Trashi gang | 298 | 343 | 1,149 |
| Trashiyangtse | 106 | 87 | 815 |
| Trongsa | 33 | 19 | 572 |
| Tsirang | 62 | 19 | 313 |
| Wangdue | 59 | 69 | 1,173 |
| Zhemgang | 18 | 13 | 705 |
| Bhutan | 1,409 | 1,176 | 835 |

Table 13.15: Egg Plant harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chhukha | 13 | 14 | 1,060 |
| Dagana | 16 | 16 | 998 |
| Gasa | 0.4 | 1 | 1,318 |
| Haa | 2 | 3 | 1,747 |
| Lhuentse | 39 | 67 | 1,723 |
| Monggar | 11 | 8 | 709 |
| Paro | 80 | 180 | 2,250 |
| Pemagatshel | 6 | 5 | 763 |
| Punakha | 32 | 48 | 1,511 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 39 | 36 | 918 |
| Samtse | 17 | 15 | 858 |
| Sarpang | 28 | 18 | 641 |
| Thimphu | 3 | 8 | 2,806 |
| Trashigang | 26 | 25 | 940 |
| Trashiyangtse | 13 | 19 | 1,405 |
| Trongsa | 12 | 21 | 1,710 |
| Tsirang | 15 | 10 | 670 |
| Wangdue | 43 | 77 | 1,815 |
| Zhemgang | 12 | 15 | 1,217 |
| Bhutan | 408 | 585 | 1,433 |

Table 13.16: Lady Finger harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chhukha | 3.0 | 4 | 1,489 |
| Dagana | 1.5 | 2 | 1,277 |
| Lhuentse | .9 | 1 | 1,242 |
| Monggar | 1.6 | 1 | 511 |
| Pemagatshel | 1.4 | 1 | 1,002 |
| Punakha | 1.1 | 2 | 1,327 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5.2 | 5 | 875 |
| Samtse | 4.6 | 6 | 1,216 |
| Sarpang | 10.1 | 11 | 1,091 |
| Trashi gang | 2.7 | 2 | 749 |
| Trashi yangtse | 2.2 | 1 | 409 |
| Trongsa | .3 | 0.43 | 1,719 |
| Tsirang | 5.2 | 2 | 472 |
| Wangdue | 2.5 | 3 | 1,017 |
| Zhemgang | .9 | 1 | 1,005 |
| Bhutan | 43 | 42 | 964 |

Table 13.17: Green leaves harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production(MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Bumthang | 10 | 17 | 1,692 |
| Chhukha | 71 | 113 | 1,590 |
| Dagana | 91 | 114 | 1,260 |
| Gasa | 11 | 18 | 1,671 |
| Haa | 30 | 48 | 1,600 |
| Lhuentse | 47 | 84 | 1,808 |
| Monggar | 230 | 199 | 866 |
| Paro | 31 | 37 | 1,181 |
| Pemagatshel | 52 | 51 | 973 |
| Punakha | 72 | 90 | 1,247 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 57 | 96 | 1,673 |
| Samtse | 129 | 190 | 1,482 |
| Sarpang | 74 | 160 | 2,176 |
| Thimphu | 55 | 134 | 2,436 |
| Trashigang | 129 | 143 | 1,104 |
| Trashiyangtse | 61 | 62 | 1,005 |
| Trongsa | 36 | 73 | 2,007 |
| Tsirang | 104 | 93 | 890 |
| Wangdue | 126 | 181 | 1,435 |
| Zhemgang | 41 | 34 | 817 |
| Bhutan | 1,458 | 1,937 | 1,328 |

Table 13.18: Tree Tomato Production (MT)

| Dzongkhag | Production (MT) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Chhukha | 7 |
| Dagana | 9 |
| Gasa | 4 |
| Ha | 6 |
| Lhuentse | 39 |
| Monggar | 37 |
| Pemagatshel | 15 |
| Punakha | 40 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5 |
| Samtse | 8 |
| Sarpang | 13 |
| Trashigang | 19 |
| Trashiyangtse | 23 |
| Trongsa | 8 |
| Tsirang | 29 |
| Wangdue | 8 |
| Zhemgang | 7 |
| Bhutan | 275 |

Table 13.19: Dally Chilli Production (MT)

| Dzongkhag | Production (MT) |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Chhukha | 6 |
| Dagana | 12 |
| Ha | 4 |
| Lhuentse | 1 |
| Monggar | 17 |
| Pemagatshel | 2 |
| Punakha | 0.28 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 14 |
| Samtse | 13 |
| Sarpang | 7 |
| Trashigang | 1 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2 |
| Trongsa | 0.43 |
| Tsirang | 17 |
| Wangdue | 15 |
| Zhemgang | 1 |
| Bhutan | 112 |

Table 13.20: Cucurbits Production (MT)

| Dzongkhag | Cucumber Production (MT) | Pumpkin Production (MT) | Squash Production (MT) | Gourds Production (MT) |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Chhukha | 87 | 230 | 269 | 5 |
| Dagana | 52 | 331 | 94 | 8 |
| Gasa | 0.3 | 0.1 | | |
| Haa | 6 | 6 | | 0.16 |
| Lhuentse | 39 | 129 | 20 | 1 |
| Monggar | 12 | 45 | 13 | 0.16 |
| Paro | 19 | 43 | | |
| Pemagatshel | 34 | 285 | 104 | 3 |
| Punakha | 450 | 128 | 86 | 36 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 199 | 566 | 434 | 15 |
| Samtse | 53 | 696 | 1,052 | 15 |
| Sarpang | 38 | 121 | 58 | 14 |
| Thimphu | 5 | 0.5 | | |
| Trashigang | 34 | 115 | 51 | 3 |
| Trashiyangtse | 48 | 250 | 77 | 4 |
| Trongsa | 8 | 36 | 34 | 0.4 |
| Tsirang | 49 | 411 | 261 | 13 |
| Wangdue | 12 | 24 | 14 | 7 |
| Zhemgang | 47 | 255 | 59 | 0.4 |
| Bhutan | 1,194 | 3,671 | 2,626 | 125 |

14 Spices

Table 14.1: Ginger harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 979 | 1,346 | 1,375 |
| Dagana | 180 | 140 | 778 |
| Gasa | 1 | 0 | 545 |
| Haa | 8 | 7 | 819 |
| Lhuentse | 5 | 5 | 994 |
| Monggar | 113 | 50 | 442 |
| Pemagatshel | 318 | 728 | 2,285 |
| Punakha | 6 | 5 | 831 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 1,038 | 2,662 | 2,566 |
| Samtse | 906 | 1,683 | 1,858 |
| Sarpang | 683 | 3,252 | 4,765 |
| Trashigang | 25 | 40 | 1,596 |
| Trashiyangtse | 20 | 25 | 1,255 |
| Trongsa | 30 | 83 | 2,776 |
| Tsirang | 292 | 690 | 2,365 |
| Wangdue | 26 | 31 | 1,180 |
| Zhemgang | 145 | 125 | 865 |
| Bhutan | 4,773 | 10,871 | 2,278 |

Table 14.2: Cardamom harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 1,896 | 505 | 266 |
| Dagana | 1,075 | 358 | 333 |
| Haa | 1,048 | 307 | 294 |
| Lhuentse | 12 | 3 | 204 |
| Monggar | 14 | 2 | 160 |
| Pemagatshel | 217 | 2 | 10 |
| Punakha | 7 | 1 | 203 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 62 | 17 | 270 |
| Samtse | 4,698 | 1162 | 247 |
| Sarpang | 935 | 187 | 200 |
| Trashigang | 4 | 1 | 221 |
| Trongsa | 317 | 53 | 167 |
| Tsirang | 657 | 124 | 188 |
| Zhemgang | 147 | 14 | 98 |
| Bhutan | 11,086 | 2,736 | 247 |

15 Oil Seeds

Table 15.1: Ground nut harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Lhuentse | 0.11 | 0.02 | 200 |
| Monggar | 15.11 | 8 | 545 |
| Pemagatshel | 38.42 | 20 | 528 |
| Punakha | 0.87 | 1 | 586 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5.56 | 8 | 1,447 |
| Samtse | 0.13 | 0.03 | 240 |
| Sarpang | 0.10 | 0.02 | 203 |
| Trashigang | 80.84 | 65 | 805 |
| Trashiyangtse | 60.84 | 45 | 736 |
| Tsirang | 5.57 | 2 | 378 |
| Zhemgang | 0.04 | 0.01 | 400 |
| Bhutan | 207.57 | 149 | 718 |

Table 15.2: Sunflower harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bumthang | 9.39 | 5 | 541 |
| Chhukha | 0.99 | 0.40 | 400 |
| Dagana | 0.34 | 0.03 | 80 |
| Lhuentse | 0.03 | 0.01 | 200 |
| Monggar | 0.08 | 0.01 | 150 |
| Pemagatshel | 0.10 | 0.01 | 67 |
| Sarpang | 1.60 | 0.07 | 45 |
| Trashigang | 2.00 | 1 | 732 |
| Trashi yangtse | 0.07 | 0.03 | 500 |
| Zhemgang | 0.54 | 0.08 | 150 |
| Bhutan | 15 | 7 | 474 |

Table 15.3: Mustard harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Cultivated Area(Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bumthang | 42 | 14 | 338 |
| Chhukha | 344 | 103 | 299 |
| Dagana | 500 | 190 | 379 |
| Gasa | 6 | 6 | 892 |
| Ha | 25 | 11 | 453 |
| Lhuentse | 8 | 5 | 696 |
| Monggar | 135 | 33 | 245 |
| Paro | 75 | 29 | 389 |
| Pemagatshel | 89 | 23 | 261 |
| Punakha | 115 | 29 | 252 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 138 | 82 | 597 |
| Samtse | 157 | 67 | 429 |
| Sarpang | 161 | 62 | 385 |
| Thimphu | 40 | 20 | 490 |
| Trashigang | 208 | 73 | 352 |
| Trashi yangtse | 9 | 1 | 128 |
| Trongsa | 83 | 25 | 297 |
| Tsirang | 76 | 21 | 280 |
| Wangdue | 105 | 76 | 723 |
| Zhemgang | 80 | 22 | 275 |
| Bhutan | 2,395 | 892 | 370 |

Table 15.4: Soya bean harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 6 | 0.7 | 102 |
| Dagana | 41 | 0.8 | 20 |
| Ha | 7 | 3.6 | 519 |
| Lhuentse | 5 | 2.1 | 384 |
| Monggar | 59 | 34.7 | 590 |
| Pemagatshel | 137 | 90.3 | 661 |
| Punakha | 30 | 1.0 | 34 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 12 | 7.3 | 626 |
| Samtse | 14 | 4.9 | 349 |
| Sarpang | 23 | 1.4 | 60 |
| Trashigang | 146 | 83.8 | 574 |
| Trashiyangtse | 25 | 13.1 | 527 |
| Tsirang | 16 | 3.5 | 218 |
| Wangdue | 1 | 0.4 | 410 |
| Zhemgang | 21 | 6.0 | 281 |
| Bhutan | 544 | 254 | 466 |

Table 15.5: Pyrilla (Naam) harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Ha | 4.99 | 1 | 263 |
| Lhuentse | 1.50 | 0.2 | 125 |
| Monggar | 0.27 | 0.1 | 364 |
| Pemagatshel | 13.32 | 2 | 182 |
| Punakha | 3.67 | 1 | 139 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 8.70 | 5 | 591 |
| Samtse | 0.18 | 0.0 | 160 |
| Sarpang | 0.93 | 0.3 | 331 |
| Trashigang | 1.98 | 1 | 277 |
| Tsirang | 0.29 | 0.1 | 266 |
| Zhemgang | 5.46 | 1 | 182 |
| Bhutan | 41.29 | 12 | 282 |

16 Legumes and Pulses

Table 16.1: Rajma bean harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production(MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 55 | 30 | 543 |
| Dagana | 503 | 259 | 515 |
| Lhuentse | 1 | 0.8 | 647 |
| Monggar | 502 | 347 | 690 |
| Paro | 1 | 0.4 | 856 |
| Pemagatshel | 53 | 48 | 893 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 87 | 39 | 450 |
| Samtse | 3 | 1.1 | 382 |
| Sarpang | 15 | 5 | 321 |
| Trashigang | 244 | 204 | 837 |
| Trashiyangtse | 8 | 8 | 979 |
| Tsirang | 90 | 50 | 558 |
| Wangdue | 1 | 0.3 | 393 |
| Zhemgang | 1 | 1.0 | 728 |
| Bhutan | 1,565 | 994 | 635 |

Table 16.2: Mung bean harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area(Acres) | Production(MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 27 | 6 | 217 |
| Dagana | 505 | 335 | 664 |
| Monggar | 26 | 15 | 589 |
| Pemagatshel | 17 | 4 | 264 |
| Punakha | 1 | 0.2 | 267 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 28 | 12 | 422 |
| Samtse | 59 | 12 | 205 |
| Sarpang | 169 | 46 | 272 |
| Trashigang | 20 | 7 | 331 |
| Trashiyangtse | 3 | 0.9 | 284 |
| Tsirang | 95 | 43 | 455 |
| Zhemgang | 2 | 0.4 | 172 |
| Bhutan | 952 | 482 | 506 |

17 Roots and Tubers

Table 17.1: Sweet Potato harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 0.2 | 0.1 | 737 |
| Dagana | 1 | 2 | 1,356 |
| Ha | 0.24 | 0.27 | 1,116 |
| Lhuentse | 0.03 | 0.03 | 1,000 |
| Monggar | 1 | 2 | 1,220 |
| Pemagatshel | 7 | 6 | 913 |
| Punakha | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1,611 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 5 | 6 | 1,155 |
| Samtse | 5 | 3 | 710 |
| Sarpang | 3 | 2 | 762 |
| Trashigang | 0.4 | 1 | 1,333 |
| Trashiyangtse | 1 | 0.3 | 415 |
| Tsirang | 5 | 4 | 812 |
| Wangdue | 0.3 | 0.2 | 880 |
| Zhemgang | 2 | 2 | 1,156 |
| Bhutan | 31 | 29 | 940 |

Table 17.2: Tapioca harvested area (Acres), Production (MT) and Yield (Kgs/Acre)

| Dzongkhag | Harvested Area (Acres) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/acre) |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Chhukha | 41 | 30 | 736 |
| Dagana | 42 | 84 | 1,991 |
| Monggar | 4 | 2 | 648 |
| Pemagatshel | 20 | 31 | 1,573 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 16 | 32 | 2,011 |
| Samtse | 109 | 184 | 1,683 |
| Sarpang | 13 | 13 | 992 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2 | 1 | 692 |
| Tsirang | 24 | 27 | 1,111 |
| Zhemgang | 6 | 9 | 1,425 |
| Bhutan | 278 | 415 | 1,490 |

18 Horticulture Fruit Crop Production

18.1: Apple Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees(Nos) | Bearing Tree(Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Bumthang | 3,470 | 2,956 | 67 | 23 |
| Chhukha | 2,763 | 1,987 | 64 | 32 |
| Dagana | 365 | 120 | 2 | 15 |
| Gasa | 85 | 48 | 0.96 | 20 |
| Ha | 17,074 | 13,761 | 371 | 27 |
| Lhuentse | 3,348 | 502 | 19 | 37 |
| Monggar | 1,530 | 557 | 7 | 13 |
| Paro | 103,662 | 85,913 | 2,995 | 35 |
| Pemagatshel | 509 | 19 | 0.25 | 13 |
| Punakha | 113 | 18 | 0.21 | 12 |
| Thimphu | 95,610 | 88,972 | 3,025 | 34 |
| Trashigang | 1,772 | 724 | 23 | 32 |
| Trashiyangtse | 10,567 | 498 | 4 | 8 |
| Trongsa | 123 | 103 | 2 | 15 |
| Tsirang | 285 | 10 | 0.1 | 12 |
| Wangdue | 1,626 | 520 | 9 | 18 |
| Bhutan | 242,903 | 196,708 | 6,587 | 33 |

18.2: Mandarin Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 108,426 | 52,720 | 1,396 | 26 |
| Dagana | 262,614 | 136,175 | 6,060 | 45 |
| Lhuentse | 19,872 | 5,046 | 189 | 37 |
| Monggar | 125,252 | 35,209 | 1,460 | 41 |
| Pemagatshel | 245,856 | 144,332 | 6,568 | 46 |
| Punakha | 12,504 | 7,578 | 150 | 20 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 225,283 | 102,712 | 6,414 | 62 |
| Samtse | 72,325 | 41,315 | 2,201 | 53 |
| Sarpang | 225,746 | 181,923 | 6,587 | 36 |
| Trashigang | 46,599 | 14,116 | 787 | 56 |
| Trashiyangtse | 24,166 | 5,304 | 177 | 33 |
| Trongsa | 27,946 | 15,672 | 501 | 32 |
| Tsirang | 108,447 | 75,875 | 6,461 | 85 |
| Wangdue | 10,683 | 6,343 | 214 | 34 |
| Zhemgang | 150,079 | 58,487 | 2,837 | 48 |
| Bhutan | 1,665,797 | 882,807 | 42,003 | 48 |

18.3: Areca nut Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 77,432 | 43,261 | 455 | 11 |
| Dagana | 166,230 | 64,148 | 745 | 12 |
| Monggar | 2,950 | 1,439 | 14 | 10 |
| Pemagatshel | 15,463 | 3,548 | 40 | 11 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 77,350 | 46,986 | 1,087 | 23 |
| Samtse | 437,965 | 238,377 | 2,861 | 12 |
| Sarpang | 641,531 | 326,978 | 4,251 | 13 |
| Tsirang | 740 | 274 | 1 | 5 |
| Zhemgang | 3,548 | 1,065 | 13 | 12 |
| Bhutan | 1,423,208 | 726,075 | 9,467 | 13 |

19 Other Fruit Crops

19.1: Mango Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing trees) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Chhukha | 4,957 | 3,400 | 119 | 35 |
| Dagana | 8,936 | 1,961 | 53 | 27 |
| Lhuentse | 50 | 50 | 2 | 32 |
| Monggar | 5,336 | 1,814 | 49 | 27 |
| Pemagatshel | 20,521 | 1,269 | 40 | 31 |
| Punakha | 1,293 | 883 | 22 | 25 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 7,326 | 1,314 | 52 | 40 |
| Samtse | 11,217 | 5,740 | 70 | 12 |
| Sarpang | 8,098 | 3,658 | 138 | 38 |
| Trashigang | 1,641 | 382 | 13 | 34 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2,879 | 312 | 4 | 14 |
| Trongsa | 535 | 265 | 5 | 20 |
| Tsirang | 4,248 | 1,010 | 48 | 48 |
| Wangdue | 443 | 130 | 2 | 14 |
| Zhemgang | 4,672 | 1,306 | 28 | 21 |
| Bhutan | 82,153 | 23,494 | 644 | 27 |

19.2: Pear Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Bumthang | 212 | 198 | 7 | 34 |
| Chhukha | 1,122 | 483 | 30 | 62 |
| Dagana | 1,584 | 1,038 | 104 | 101 |
| Gasa | 364 | 205 | 6 | 31 |
| Haa | 49 | 46 | 1 | 32 |
| Lhuentse | 5,027 | 878 | 41 | 46 |
| Monggar | 5,899 | 3,117 | 74 | 24 |
| Paro | 904 | 547 | 14 | 26 |
| Pemagatshel | 2,315 | 311 | 9 | 28 |
| Punakha | 2,507 | 1,754 | 138 | 78 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 969 | 477 | 23 | 47 |
| Samtse | 731 | 456 | 19 | 42 |
| Sarpang | 1,213 | 730 | 51 | 70 |
| Thimphu | 412 | 239 | 7 | 30 |
| Trashigang | 7,371 | 2,388 | 219 | 92 |
| Trashiyangtse | 3,735 | 1,382 | 36 | 26 |
| Trongsa | 1,244 | 380 | 10 | 25 |
| Tsirang | 1,408 | 1,035 | 131 | 127 |
| Wangdue | 1,690 | 795 | 39 | 49 |
| Zhemgang | 820 | 269 | 5 | 19 |
| Bhutan | 39,575 | 16,726 | 963 | 58 |

19.3: Peach Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Bumthang | 152 | 116 | 4 | 31 |
| Chhukha | 625 | 285 | 14 | 48 |
| Dagana | 1,561 | 742 | 42 | 56 |
| Gasa | 77 | 68 | 5 | 80 |
| Ha | 110 | 15 | 1 | 76 |
| Lhuentse | 2,234 | 1,398 | 65 | 46 |
| Monggar | 2,322 | 1,814 | 101 | 56 |
| Paro | 1,796 | 1,577 | 66 | 42 |
| Pemagatshel | 3,417 | 1,726 | 129 | 74 |
| Punakha | 3,459 | 1,957 | 97 | 50 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 1,108 | 883 | 54 | 62 |
| Samtse | 935 | 817 | 36 | 45 |
| Sarpang | 242 | 171 | 11 | 65 |
| Thimphu | 520 | 510 | 34 | 67 |
| Trashigang | 2,603 | 1,858 | 119 | 64 |
| Trashiyangtse | 2,364 | 1,947 | 74 | 38 |
| Trongsa | 713 | 397 | 11 | 28 |
| Tsirang | 1,375 | 957 | 67 | 70 |
| Wangdue | 1,061 | 630 | 28 | 44 |
| Zhemgang | 413 | 261 | 14 | 52 |
| Bhutan | 27,087 | 18,131 | 972 | 54 |

19.4: Plum Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing trees) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 366 | 115 | 2 | 19 |
| Chhukha | 79 | 53 | 1 | 20 |
| Dagana | 1,144 | 701 | 35 | 50 |
| Gasa | 7 | 7 | 0 | 35 |
| Haa | 46 | 40 | 3 | 69 |
| Lhuentse | 2,390 | 905 | 36 | 40 |
| Monggar | 1,573 | 1,190 | 54 | 45 |
| Paro | 209 | 170 | 4 | 25 |
| Pemagatshel | 631 | 262 | 13 | 50 |
| Punakha | 257 | 132 | 3 | 19 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 751 | 470 | 25 | 54 |
| Samtse | 628 | 432 | 9 | 20 |
| Sarpang | 1,045 | 353 | 12 | 34 |
| Thimphu | 1,712 | 1,522 | 33 | 22 |
| Trashigang | 1,666 | 973 | 65 | 66 |
| Trashiyangtse | 1,346 | 588 | 14 | 24 |
| Trongsa | 558 | 81 | 2 | 24 |
| Tsirang | 984 | 822 | 61 | 74 |
| Wangdue | 58 | 36 | 1 | 40 |
| Zhemgang | 400 | 68 | 3 | 41 |
| Bhutan | 15,849 | 8,920 | 376 | 42 |

19.5: Walnut Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing trees) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Bumthang | 569 | 240 | 2 | 7 |
| Chhukha | 216 | 16 | 0.5 | 30 |
| Dagana | 1,375 | 46 | 1 | 27 |
| Gasa | 59 | 43 | 1 | 32 |
| Haa | 121 | 35 | 0.4 | 12 |
| Lhuentse | 1,272 | 154 | 5 | 32 |
| Monggar | 2,280 | 759 | 16 | 21 |
| Paro | 1,908 | 965 | 20 | 21 |
| Pemagatshel | 1,331 | 122 | 8 | 67 |
| Punakha | 2,559 | 1,840 | 40 | 22 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 696 | 61 | 3 | 44 |
| Samtse | 157 | 60 | 1 | 17 |
| Sarpang | 223 | 31 | 0 | 8 |
| Thimphu | 895 | 537 | 14 | 25 |
| T/gang | 2,757 | 1,152 | 37 | 32 |
| T/yangtse | 2,254 | 769 | 11 | 14 |
| Trongsa | 1,271 | 247 | 9 | 35 |
| Tsirang | 266 | 61 | 1 | 16 |
| Wangdue | 2,035 | 498 | 2 | 4 |
| Zhemgang | 1,828 | 347 | 9 | 26 |
| Bhutan | 24,072 | 7,984 | 181 | 21 |

19.6: Jack Fruit Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 259 | 64 | 12 | 186 |
| Dagana | 4,792 | 2,493 | 336 | 135 |
| Monggar | 111 | 60 | 6 | 102 |
| Pemagatshel | 1,526 | 354 | 115 | 324 |
| Punakha | 16 | 6 | 0.4 | 70 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 792 | 452 | 91 | 202 |
| Samtse | 1,386 | 1,052 | 118 | 112 |
| Sarpang | 1,486 | 612 | 61 | 100 |
| Trashigang | 8 | 4 | 0.04 | 10 |
| Trashiyangtse | 94 | 4 | 1 | 200 |
| Trongsa | 48 | 4 | 0.5 | 120 |
| Tsirang | 281 | 104 | 19 | 185 |
| Wangdue | 13 | 12 | 0.1 | 13 |
| Zhemgang | 302 | 187 | 15 | 81 |
| Bhutan | 11,113 | 5,406 | 775 | 143 |

19.7: Guava Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 723 | 413 | 6 | 16 |
| Dagana | 3,967 | 2,768 | 45 | 16 |
| Lhuentse | 494 | 349 | 14 | 39 |
| Monggar | 2,118 | 1,599 | 32 | 20 |
| Pemagatshel | 4,386 | 2,813 | 68 | 24 |
| Punakha | 7,019 | 5,363 | 111 | 21 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 2,477 | 1,642 | 50 | 31 |
| Samtse | 2,942 | 2,078 | 46 | 22 |
| Sarpang | 3,311 | 2,560 | 59 | 23 |
| Trashigang | 1,141 | 749 | 32 | 43 |
| Trashiyangtse | 953 | 578 | 15 | 26 |
| Trongsa | 2,218 | 1,894 | 57 | 30 |
| Tsirang | 2,287 | 1,781 | 83 | 47 |
| Wangdue | 1,560 | 1,286 | 30 | 23 |
| Zhemgang | 807 | 486 | 16 | 33 |
| Bhutan | 36,405 | 26,360 | 665 | 25 |

Table 19.8: Papaya Production and Yield

19.8.1: Papaya Production and Yield in first half yearly (January to June)

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing trees) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Dagana | 315 | 204 | 5 | 25 |
| Monggar | 164 | 148 | 2 | 14 |
| Pemagatshel | 80 | 62 | 3 | 53 |
| Punakha | 71 | 40 | 1 | 22 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 879 | 626 | 13 | 21 |
| Samtse | 550 | 314 | 4 | 13 |
| Sarpang | 2,289 | 1,346 | 26 | 19 |
| Trashigang | 51 | 43 | 1 | 21 |
| Trashiyangtse | 425 | 284 | 5 | 17 |
| Trongsa | 257 | 113 | 3 | 27 |
| Tsirang | 2,325 | 1,237 | 42 | 34 |
| Wangdue | 251 | 87 | 2 | 20 |
| Zhemgang | 72 | 47 | 1 | 16 |
| Bhutan | 7,728 | 4,551 | 107 | 24 |

19.8.2: Papaya Production and Yield in second half yearly (July to December)

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 61 | 32 | 0.4 | 11 |
| Dagana | 612 | 465 | 10 | 21 |
| Lhuentse | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | 30 |
| Monggar | 370 | 362 | 5 | 14 |
| Pemagatshel | 1,256 | 576 | 4 | 6 |
| Punakha | 142 | 88 | 2 | 21 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 774 | 458 | 8 | 18 |
| Samtse | 1,278 | 725 | 10 | 13 |
| Sarpang | 2,782 | 2,244 | 52 | 23 |
| Trashigang | 257 | 140 | 5 | 37 |
| Trashi yangtse | 1,134 | 698 | 13 | 19 |
| Trongsa | 558 | 441 | 20 | 45 |
| Tsirang | 2,097 | 1,359 | 47 | 34 |
| Wangdue | 22 | 21 | 0.1 | 7 |
| Zhemgang | 61 | 27 | 0.2 | 9 |
| Bhutan | 11,406 | 7,639 | 175 | 23 |

19.9: Pomegranate Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 73 | 38 | 0.28 | 7 |
| Dagana | 1,344 | 469 | 4 | 9 |
| Lhuentse | 157 | 122 | 2 | 20 |
| Monggar | 668 | 306 | 4 | 12 |
| Paro | 29 | 14 | 0.3 | 23 |
| Pemagatshel | 758 | 141 | 2 | 15 |
| Punakha | 366 | 233 | 5 | 22 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 272 | 107 | 1 | 9 |
| Samtse | 142 | 28 | 1 | 36 |
| Sarpang | 172 | 67 | 1 | 8 |
| Trashigang | 449 | 305 | 8 | 28 |
| Trashiyangtse | 699 | 302 | 5 | 17 |
| Trongsa | 1,289 | 855 | 18 | 21 |
| Tsirang | 510 | 326 | 5 | 15 |
| Wangdue | 1,720 | 904 | 26 | 28 |
| Zhemgang | 92 | 51 | 0.4 | 7 |
| Bhutan | 8,740 | 4,270 | 83 | 19 |

19.10: Litchi Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 598 | 257 | 8 | 29 |
| Dagana | 2,192 | 252 | 9 | 35 |
| Monggar | 1,058 | 191 | 2 | 10 |
| Pemagatshel | 9,560 | 130 | 4 | 29 |
| Punakha | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | 30 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 2,528 | 396 | 8 | 21 |
| Samtse | 1,261 | 656 | 24 | 36 |
| Sarpang | 12,950 | 3,664 | 79 | 21 |
| Trongsa | 26 | 8 | 0.1 | 14 |
| Tsirang | 827 | 23 | 0.4 | 15 |
| Zhemgang | 801 | 21 | 0.3 | 16 |
| Bhutan | 31,805 | 5,602 | 134 | 24 |

19.11: Persimmon Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 22 | 8 | 0.1 | 17 |
| Dagana | 672 | 335 | 5 | 15 |
| Lhuentse | 16 | 2 | 0.0 | 20 |
| Monggar | 446 | 113 | 3 | 27 |
| Paro | 49 | 28 | 0.6 | 21 |
| Pemagatshel | 358 | 42 | 0.8 | 19 |
| Punakha | 426 | 369 | 9 | 24 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 134 | 7 | 0.1 | 15 |
| Samtse | 61 | 41 | 2 | 48 |
| Sarpang | 136 | 65 | 0.9 | 14 |
| Trashigang | 61 | 21 | 0.2 | 11 |
| Trashiyangtse | 189 | 25 | 0.2 | 9 |
| Trongsa | 93 | 78 | 3 | 44 |
| Tsirang | 48 | 15 | 0.6 | 37 |
| Wangdue | 509 | 373 | 22 | 58 |
| Zhemgang | 32 | 32 | 0.8 | 24 |
| Bhutan | 3,251 | 1,554 | 49 | 31 |

19.12: Banana Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 12,897 | 5,004 | 148 | 30 |
| Dagana | 40,972 | 14,667 | 471 | 32 |
| Haa | 838 | 284 | 5 | 16 |
| Lhuentse | 1,178 | 437 | 17 | 38 |
| Monggar | 23,227 | 9,155 | 144 | 16 |
| Pemagatshel | 28,664 | 4,549 | 148 | 32 |
| Punakha | 3,139 | 877 | 34 | 38 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 41,945 | 4,762 | 187 | 39 |
| Samtse | 48,439 | 14,643 | 427 | 29 |
| Sarpang | 61,321 | 21,951 | 607 | 28 |
| Trashigang | 10,513 | 3,159 | 63 | 20 |
| Trashiyangtse | 10,405 | 2,529 | 61 | 24 |
| Trongsa | 8,072 | 3,644 | 126 | 34 |
| Tsirang | 47,212 | 17,001 | 510 | 30 |
| Wangdue | 2,543 | 1,058 | 36 | 34 |
| Zhemgang | 8,774 | 3,841 | 95 | 25 |
| Bhutan | 350,141 | 107,562 | 3,076 | 29 |

19.13: Date Plum (Gendum) Production and Yield

| Dzongkhag | Total Trees (Nos) | Bearing Tree (Nos) | Production (MT) | Yield (Kgs/bearing tree) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Chhukha | 154 | 65 | 6 | 99 |
| Dagana | 474 | 289 | 12 | 42 |
| Gasa | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | 30 |
| Lhuentse | 598 | 51 | 2 | 34 |
| Monggar | 569 | 477 | 30 | 63 |
| Pemagatshel | 47 | 28 | 2 | 88 |
| Punakha | 143 | 121 | 3 | 24 |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 202 | 132 | 3 | 24 |
| Samtse | 550 | 383 | 10 | 26 |
| Trashigang | 247 | 120 | 4 | 36 |
| Trashi yangtse | 251 | 147 | 3 | 22 |
| Trongsa | 7 | 7 | 0.2 | 25 |
| Tsirang | 150 | 136 | 3 | 25 |
| Wangdue | 64 | 35 | 1 | 35 |
| Zhemgang | 20 | 20 | 0.3 | 18 |
| Bhutan | 3,484 | 2,017 | 82 | 41 |

19.14: Other Fruit Production

| Dzongkhag | Sugarcane Production (MT) | Passion Fruits Production (MT) | Pine Apple Production (MT) |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chhukha | 18 | 10 | 2 |
| Dagana | 17 | 4 | 4 |
| Ha | 3 | 0.3 | |
| Lhuentse | 2 | 4 | 0.004 |
| Monggar | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| Pemagatshel | 23 | 11 | 5 |
| Punakha | 22 | 8 | |
| Samdrup Jongkhar | 48 | 7 | 12 |
| Samtse | 54 | 10 | 9 |
| Sarpang | 26 | 11 | 15 |
| Trashigang | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| Trashi yangtse | 26 | 5 | |
| Trongsa | 11 | 10 | |
| Tsirang | 53 | 15 | 2 |
| Wangdue | 22 | 2 | |
| Zhemgang | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Bhutan | 345 | 120 | 67 |

20 Annex

20.1 Trend Graphs on Major Crops

Figure i : Paddy production trend for past ten years.

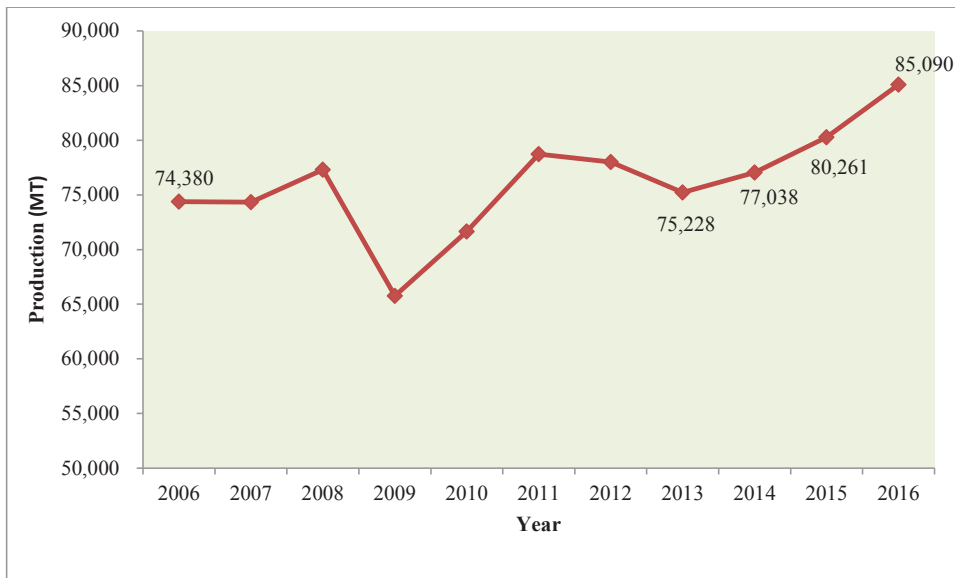


Figure ii: Maize production trend for past ten years.

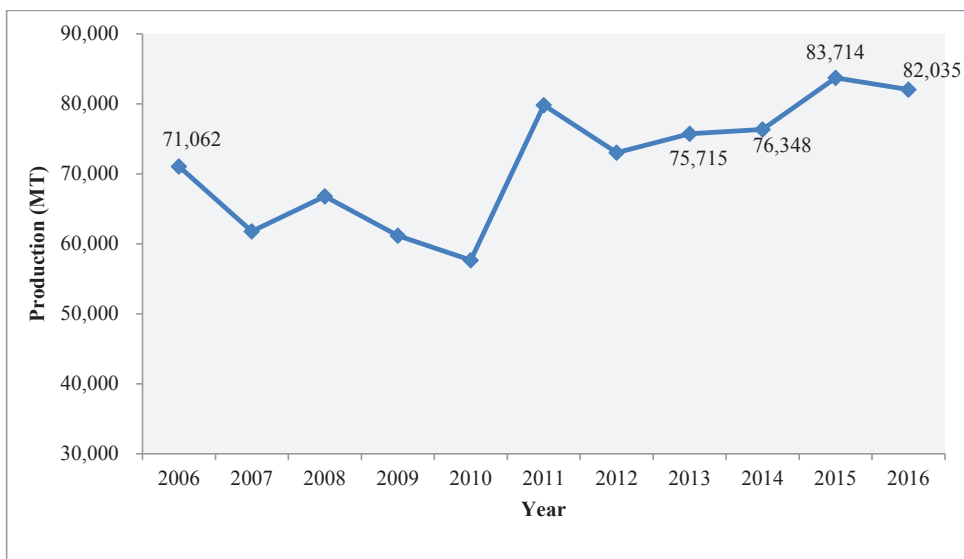


Figure iii: Wheat production trend for past ten years.

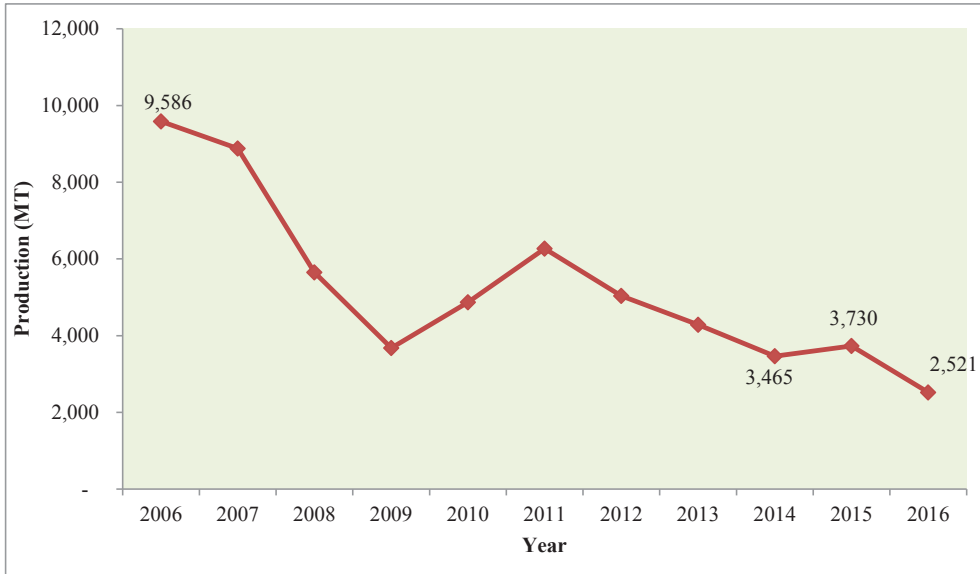


Figure iv: Buckwheat production trend for past ten years.

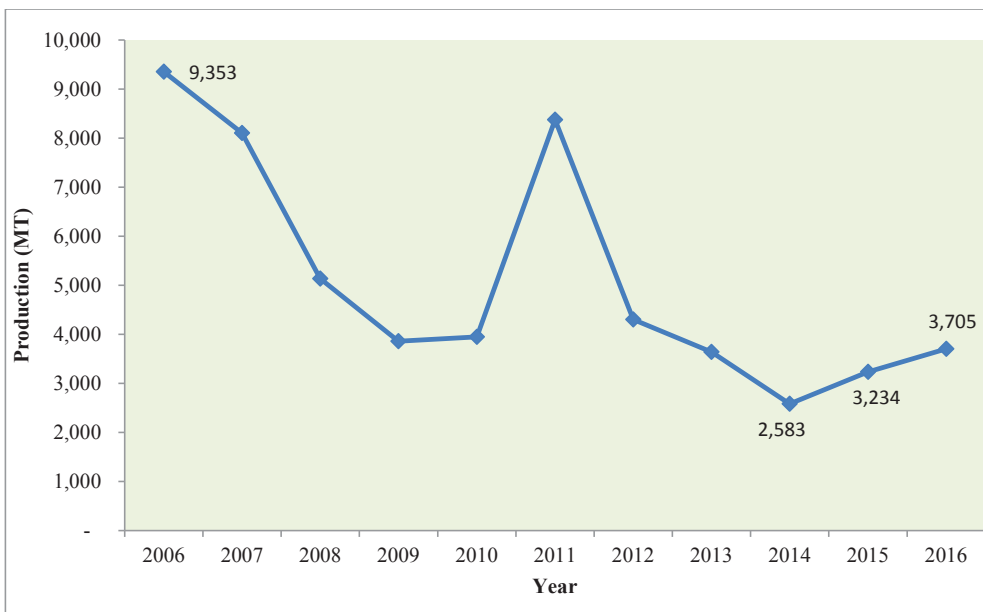


Figure v: Apple production trend for past ten years.

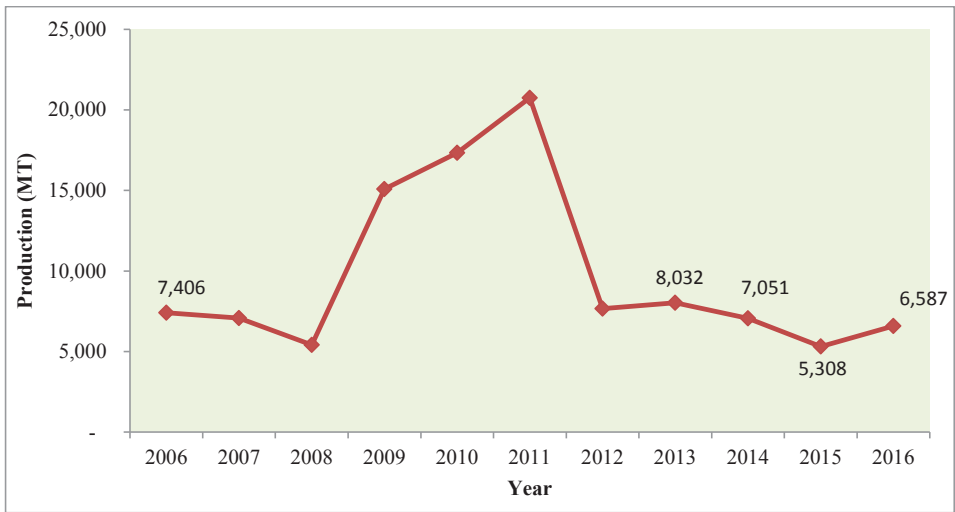


Figure vi: Mandarin production trend for past ten years.

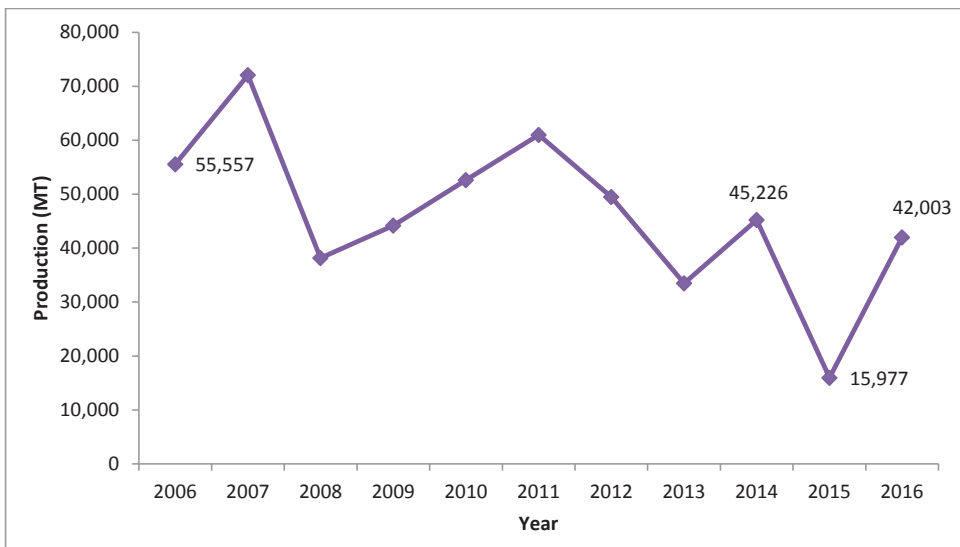


Figure vii: Potato production trend for past ten years.

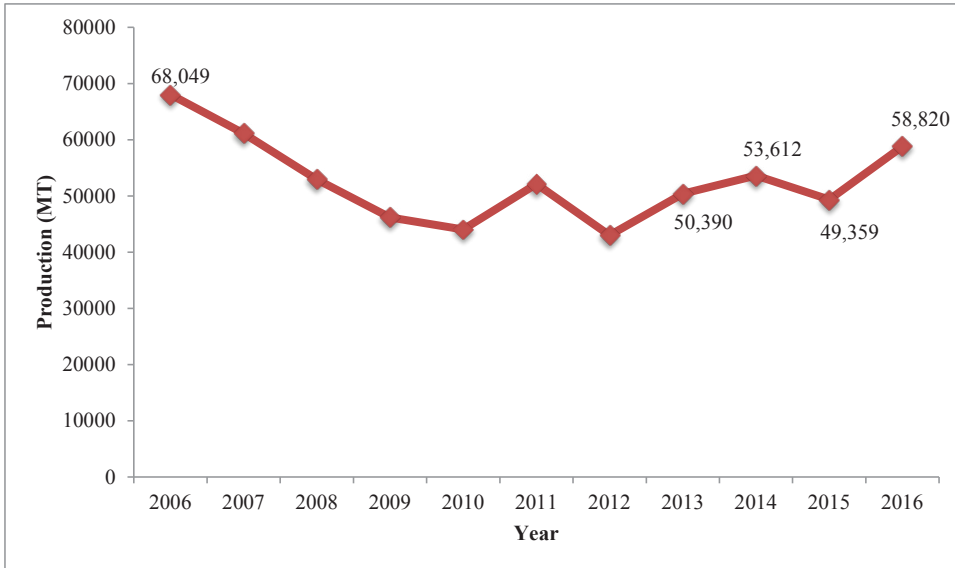


Figure viii: Cardamom production trend for past ten years.

