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Oral sessions | Farming System | O22: Crop Production System

## [O22] Crop Production System

Chair: Koki Homma (Tohoku University, Japan)

Chair: Roel Suralta (Philippine Rice Research Institute, Philippines)

2021年9月9日(木) 14:30 ~ 16:30 Room 2 (Oral) (Farming System)

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14:30 ~ 14:50

### [O22-01] Present Status and Issues of Crop Production after the Tsunami in the Coastal Area of Sendai, Japan

(Invited Speaker)

○Koki Homma<sup>1</sup>, Shuhei Yamamoto<sup>1</sup>, Naoyuki Hashimoto<sup>2</sup>, Masayasu Maki<sup>3</sup>, Koshi Yoshida<sup>4</sup> (1. Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University, Japan, 2. Faculty of Agriculture and Marine Science, Kochi University, Japan, 3. Faculty of Food and Agricultural Sciences, Fukushima University, Japan, 4. Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, the University of Tokyo, Japan)

The Pacific coast of the Tohoku region was devastated by the tsunami in the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The agricultural land in the coastal area of Sendai was also severely damaged, but it was reconstructed relatively smoothly. We have conducted field investigations for an agricultural producers' cooperative corporation 'Sendai arahama' since 2016 and published several reports. Here, we tentatively summarize the present status of crop production in the investigated fields and discuss the issues for the future. The crop productions were relatively low in the first investigated year but gradually increased. The main production constraint of rice was insufficient leaf growth, which was remarkable in direct sowing fields. Direct sowing on well-drained paddy field was newly started in recent years. The applicability is under evaluation. Soybean had several problems, but red crown rot was the most serious. Weeds often caused terrible damage to both rice and soybean but have been relatively well managed in recent years. The quantitative evaluation for the production constraints is recommended for the corporation to manage their fields effectively by considering cost and benefit. Since the managed fields were about 100 ha, development of effective tools is necessary.