

# **IMPACT OF COMPOST USE ON CROP YIELDS IN TIGRAY, ETHIOPIA**

by

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# Impact of Compost Use on Crop Yields in Tigray, Ethiopia

2000-2006 inclusive

## Introduction

### History of crop cultivation in Ethiopia

Crop cultivation in Ethiopia has a long history of at least 5000 years (Clark, 1976), and implements for cutting and grinding seed have been found in stone age sites, such as Melka Konture by the Awash River in central Ethiopia, dating back much earlier. Just when crop cultivation started in Ethiopia has not been determined, but its long history is also reflected in the high agricultural biodiversity, including endemic crops, the best known of which is the cereal teff (*Eragrostis tef*). The high diversity in crop species and genetic diversity within crops is a reflection of the environmental and cultural diversity of Ethiopia (Engels & Hawkes, 1991).

Many crops that are known to have their centres of origin in the fertile crescent of south-west Asia, for example durum wheat (*Triticum durum*), now have their highest genetic diversity in Ethiopia. The treatment of *Triticum* for the Flora of Ethiopia and Eritrea recognizes a highly variable endemic species, *T. aethiopicum*, which is more usually considered as a subspecies or variety of *T. durum* (Phillips, 1995). Other important crops with high genetic diversity in Ethiopia include the cereals—barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*); pulses—faba bean (*Vicia faba*), field pea (*Pisum sativum* including the endemic var. *abyssinicum*), chick pea (*Cicer arietinum*) and grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus*); oil crops—linseed (*Linum sativum*), niger seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) and sesame (*Sesamum indicum*); and root crops—enset (*Ensete ventricosum*), anchote (*Coccinia abyssinica*), ‘Oromo or Wollaita dinich’ (*Plectranthus edulis*), and yams (*Dioscorea* spp.). Over 100 plant species used as crops in Ethiopia have been identified (Edwards, 1991).

European travellers, e.g. Alvares at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Alvares, 1961) and later ones, describe the productivity and health of the highland agriculture—crops, domestic animals and people—and compare this with the depressed situation in much of Europe at that time. Poncet (1967), who visited Ethiopia between 1698 and 1700, described his experience with the words, “no country whatever better peopled nor more fertile that Aethiopia”. He describes even the mountains he saw as all well cultivated “but all very delightful and covered with trees”.

However, since 1974, Ethiopia has been portrayed as a food deficit country with its people and animals suffering from drought and famine. In January 2002, over 5 million people were identified as being food insecure, and this number had risen to around 14 million by the end of the year because of the failure of the rains in much of the eastern parts of the country.

Starting in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, efforts to build an administratively centralized Ethiopian state as a reaction to European colonialism in other parts of Africa systematically destroyed local community governance because it was suspected that such communities could become possible allies of colonialists. Loss of local governance undermined local natural resource management with loss of protection of woody vegetation, lack of repair of old terraces, and general undermining of any attempts at communal

management of natural resources. The feudal landlord system was maintained with the bulk of the population existing as serfs. As Ethiopia entered into the world market, these landlords mined the land resources with nothing going back to the land. Civil war exacerbated these impacts. The most visible physical impacts have been gully formation eating away the soil with vegetation recovery prevented by free-range grazing and the unregulated felling of trees for firewood and other purposes.

There were no inputs in technologies or ideas to help these small holder farmers improve their productivity. They had to continue to rely for their survival on their indigenous knowledge and the rich agricultural biodiversity that they had developed, but were unable to continue effectively using collectively for fear of political reprisal.

Then, in 1974, Emperor Haile Selassie and the feudal system of control over farmers and their land was removed in a revolution that organized the whole population into local, nominally self-governing, organizations with their own elected officials. Under the military government, called the ‘Derg’, there were massive efforts at land rehabilitation through mass mobilization for soil and water conservation, planting of tree seedlings, and the provision of external inputs through cooperatives. However, administration remained centralized and coercive—overall productivity did not increase. The farmers continued to be ordered about and exploited as had been done under the over-centralized feudal regime. There were also frequent and disruptive redistributions of land. The farmers had no possibility for taking collective decisions on natural resources management and no interest or incentives to invest in improving their land.

In 1991, the military government was overthrown. A new constitution that required decentralization of power and encouraged local community governance was adopted in 1995. In 1993, the Sasakawa-Global 2000 approach was launched to provide high external inputs—principally chemical fertilizer—to farmers. As from 1995, this program was taken up by the National Extension Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. At the beginning, fertilizer cost was subsidized, but as from 1998, the subsidy has been removed and the local price of diammonium phosphate (DAP) and urea, the chemical fertilizers used in Ethiopia, has doubled. Overall grain production in the country as a whole has increased each year since 1998. However, this has not benefited the people living in the drought prone areas of the northeast and east, who continue to depend on aid. These people have become chronically food insecure requiring annual inputs of aid as food. Whilst this food may save lives, it does not and cannot replenish productive assets that would enable people to reduce their poverty.

### **ISD’s project on sustainable agriculture**

It was against this background that, in 1995, the Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) developed a project to work with local farming communities of small holder farmers in Tigray using an ecological, low external input approach. The major challenges addressed in the project were to:

- ✦ Restore soil fertility through making and using compost, and help farmers avoid debt paid for chemical fertilizer;
- ✦ Improve biological and physical water and soil conservation in crop land including the control and rehabilitation of gullies;

- ✦ Control, preferably stop, free-range grazing to allow more grass, herbs and trees to grow;
- ✦ Include grasses and fast growing legumes in areas treated for soil and water conservation. The most successful has been the small multipurpose indigenous tree, *Sesbania sesban* planted for animal forage and compost biomass in the rehabilitated gullies and on the bunds between fields. There has also been a rapid reestablishment of indigenous plants, particularly shrubs and trees, in the hillsides protected from grazing animals.
- ✦ Help local communities restore local control and effective management of their natural resources through the development and enforcement of their own by-laws.

Although Tigray has an area of over 50 thousand square kilometres, previously malaria prevented most of the population from living at the lower altitudes, but now all parts are being inhabited owing to effective malaria control measures. In 2003, the population of Tigray was estimated to be over 4 million, with most of the households being found above 1500 m altitude. Most households are rural practicing mixed crop/livestock agriculture. A socio-economic survey of some farming communities carried out by ISD in 2001 found that average cultivated land per household is less than one hectare usually distributed in 3-5 small separate parcels.

Average annual rainfall is 500-700 mm. The precipitation occurs mostly during a short summer (end of June to mid-September) rainy season, often falling as intense storms.

ISD started the project in 1996 with 4 local communities. By 2006, ISD was following up the project activities in 57 local communities in 12 of the 53 weredas (districts) in Tigray, the majority in the degraded lands of the central and eastern parts of the Region. A wereda (district), the lowest level of government administration, is divided into tabias. A tabia, with its elected representatives, runs the day-to-day affairs of the local communities under its jurisdiction.

From the beginning, the project has been implemented in partnership with the Tigray Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (BoARD) and has been funded by the Third World Network (TWN), an international NGO network with its head office in Penang, Malaysia. In 2006, TWN published the experiences of the Tigray Project (Hailu Araya & Sue Edwards, 2006). This included some of the data from monitoring the impact of compost and chemical fertilizer on crop yields in farmers' fields in Tigray. Up to and including 2005, yield data had been collected from 779 plots in farmers' fields.

In 2005 and 2006, the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) also provided funding to ISD for its work in Tigray. This included the publishing of a poster on the making compost to support the compost manual in Tigrinya (the local language) published in 2002 (Arefayne Asmelash, 1994 EC), and distributed to all 53 weredas of the Region.

In 2006, the FAO Natural Resources Department provided funding to help collect additional yield data from 195 plots in farmers' fields during the 2006 harvesting season, and pay for entry and statistical analysis of the data.

## Materials and Methods

The objective of the project was to find out if an ecological approach could help restore soil fertility and raise crop yields, particularly for farmers in degraded areas. In 1998, yields were recorded from the fields of farmers in 4 communities that started work with ISD in 1996—(O) in Table 1. The results were encouraging (Annex in Edwards, 2003), and the BoARD requested ISD to continue to monitor the impact of compost on crop yields. Hence, starting from 2000, yields have been taken from plots in farmers' fields in 19 communities in 8 of the 53 weredas of Tigray Region. The majority of the communities (17) are found in the drought prone areas: Alamata of the Southern Zone (2 communities), and all parts of the Eastern (6 communities) and Central (9 communities) Zones of Tigray. The soils of these areas are generally poor and the rainfall is erratic. However, 2 communities are found in better endowed areas: Adi Abo Mossa in the valley of Lake Hashenge of Southern Tigray where the soils are deep, rainfall more reliable and some farmers have larger cultivated areas and large herds of cattle, and Adi Aw'ala in Western Tigray where the rainy season is generally 2-4 weeks longer than the rest of the Region. Adi Abo Mossa was included in the project because of a concern that increased use of chemical fertilizer could lead to eutrophication of Lake Hashenge.

**Table 1: List of local communities from which crop yield data were taken between 2000 and 2006 inclusive**

Zone	Woreda	Tabia	Community
Southern Tigray	Oflla	Hashenge	Adi Abo Mossa (O)
	Alamata	Lemat	Adi Abo Golgi
		Seelam Beqalsei	Seelam Beqalsei
Eastern Tigray	Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba	Sendeda	Tsebelä
		Mai Megelta	Zeban Sas (O)
		Agamat	Gu'emse (O)
	Kilte Awla'elo	Mai Weyni	Sherafo
	Atsbi-Wonberta	Hayelom	Gegera
Central Tigray	Tahtai Maichew	Mai Berazio	Adi Nefas (O)
		Akab Se'at	Adi Gua'edad
		Ruba Shewit	Adeke Haftu
		Mai Siye	Mai Tsa'ida
		Kewanit	Hagere Selam
		Adi Guara	Tselielo
		Adi Hutsa	Kenef
	Kolla Tembien	Guroro	Shimarwa
		Miwtsa'e Worki	Adi Reiso
Western Tigray	Tahitay Adyabo	Adi Aw'ala	Adi Aw'ala
Total	8	18	19

Key – (O) refers to communities where work started in 1996/7, the others joined the project later.

The fields for taking the yield samples were selected with the farmers and chosen to represent the most widely grown crops, each of which had been grown with compost, or with

chemical fertilizer, or without any input (the check). The amount of compost applied ranged from the equivalent of 5 to 15 tonnes per hectare. It was assumed that farmers had applied the recommended rates of urea and DAP, i.e. 120 kg/ha.

The method used to collect the yield data was based on the crop sampling system of FAO. Three one-metre square plots were harvested from each field to reflect the range of conditions of the crop. The harvested crop was then threshed and the grain and straw were weighed separately. For comparison, all yields were converted into kg/ha.

Most cereals are harvested leaving quite a long straw in the field (up to 20 cm) because domestic animals are put to graze in these fields as soon as the harvest has been collected. The data were recorded along with the name of the farmer, the crop and the treatment, the location and the date. The farmer kept the straw and grain. The harvested straw is important because it is the main source of animal feed during the dry season, and the animal manure and straw are important raw materials for making compost.

## Results and Discussion

Between 2000 and 2006, grain and straw yield data were taken separately from 974 plots. The names of the 11 crops from which observations were recorded are given in Table 2. But 4 of these were dropped from the final statistical analysis because each had less than 10 observations. This left 7 cereal and 2 pulse crops in the final statistical analysis.

**Table 2: List of crops from which yield data were recorded, 2000-2006**

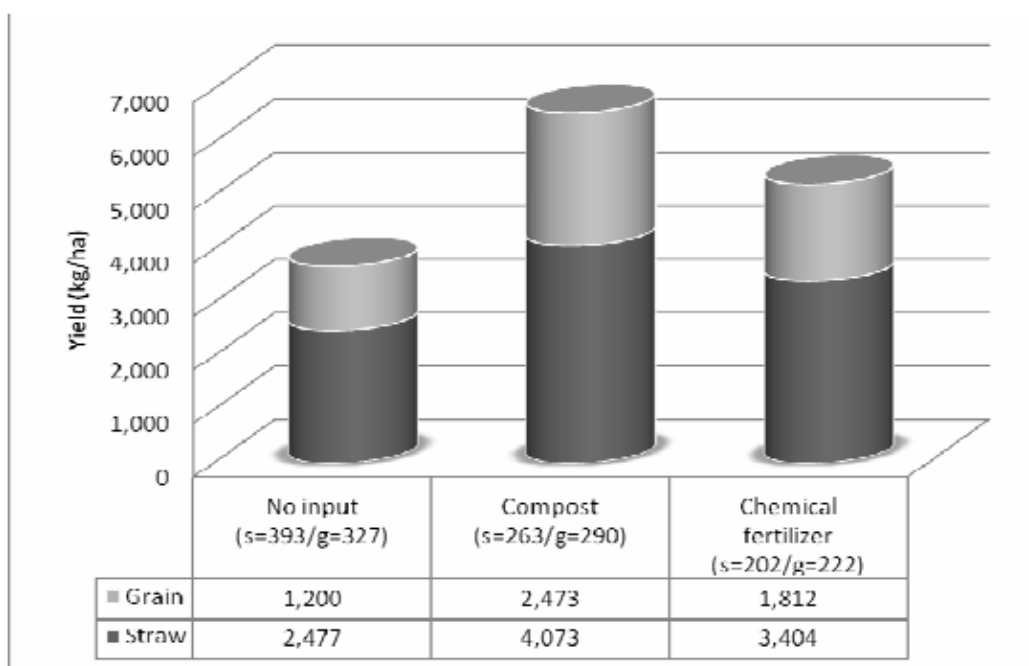
	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Many farmers' varieties are grown
2	Durum wheat	<i>Triticum durum</i>	The most widely grown wheat
3	Finger millet	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	Not grown as widely as in the past
4	Hanfets	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> + <i>Triticum durum</i>	A mixture of barley and durum wheat grown in areas prone to erratic rainfall and generally poor soils
5	Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>	Grown more for the fresh cobs than the grain
6	Millet	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>	The same as finger millet – less than 10 observations were recorded under this name
7	Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Grown more widely in the western lowlands than the highlands
8	Teff	<i>Eragrostis tef</i>	Ethiopia's endemic cereal with many varieties
9	Chick pea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Not very widely grown – less than 10 observation were recorded
10	Faba bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	The most widely grown pulse, also known as horse bean
11	Field pea	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	More often grown mixed with faba bean than by itself
12	Haricot bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	A recent introduction by the BoARD – less than 10 observation were recorded
13	Horse bean	<i>Vicia faba</i>	The same as faba bean – less than 10 observations were recorded under this name

The data were analysed using the statistical program, STATA. The average grain and straw yields converted from g/plot to kg/ha for each treatment for the nine crops are given in Table 3. The table also gives the number of observations included in the analysis for each crop and treatment. The average grain and straw yields as kg/ha for the seven cereal crops, based on the averages for each crop, are shown in Figure 1.

**Table 3: Average yields by treatment in kg/ha for 9 crops in Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive**

Crop type	Average Yield (kg/ha)					
	Check		Compost		Fertilizer	
	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw	Grain	Straw
Barley	1,115 (n=56)	2,478 (n=52)	2,349 (n=57)	4,456 (n=55)	1,861 (n=36)	3,739 (n=35)
Durum wheat	1,228 (n=73)	2,342 (n=67)	2,494 (n=61)	3,823 (n=57)	1,692 (n=48)	3,413 (n=45)
Finger millet	1,142 (n=16)	2,242 (n=16)	2,652 (n=14)	4,748 (n=13)	1,848 (n=8)	3,839 (n=7)
Hanfets	858 (n=31)	2,235 (n=31)	1,341 (n=31)	3,396 (n=31)	1,199 (n=29)	2,237 (n=29)
Maize	1,760 (n=31)	3,531 (n=20)	3,748 (n=41)	4,957 (n=31)	2,900 (n=25)	3,858 (n=13)
Sorghum	1,338 (n=14)	2,446 (n=13)	2,497 (n=11)	3,662 (n=10)	2,480 (n=5)	4,433 (n=5)
Teff	1,151 (n=106)	2,471 (n=94)	2,143 (n=75)	3,801 (n=66)	1,683 (n=71)	3,515 (n=68)
Faba bean	1,378 (n=20)	2,121 (n=17)	2,857 (n=23)	4,158 (n=24)	2,696 (n=3)	3,783 (n=3)
Field pea	1,527 (n=9)	1,201 (n=9)	1,964 (n=9)	1,625 (n=9)	0	0

'hanfets' is a mixture of barley and durum wheat  
(n = number of records for each treatment and crop)



**Figure 1: Average grain and straw yields (kg/ha) for 7 cereal crops, based on the averages for each crop, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive**  
(s=number of observations for straw yield  
g=number of observations for grain yield)



The data for the 9 crops were subjected to linear regression analysis by treatment based on the values obtained from fields where compost was applied, chemical fertilizer (DAP and urea) was applied and no input (check) was applied. The null hypothesis used was that the treatments have no impact on the yields. The probability that this null hypothesis could explain the results was found to be less than 0.05. In other words, the confidence limit was found to be above 95 percent. The increase in grain yields in fields where chemical fertilizer was applied was significantly higher (95% confidence limit) than in the fields where no input (check) was applied, and the grain yields in fields where compost was applied were also significantly higher (95% confidence limit) than in the fields where chemical fertilizer was applied. The significance in the differences among the straw yields for each treatment was similar. The differences among treatments in the yields of each of the crops were also similarly significant.

Except for field pea, the compost generally doubled the grain yield when compared to each respective check (Table 3). The difference was significant (95% confidence limit). The application of compost also increased straw yield compared to the check, but not to the same extent as it increased grain yield (Figure 1).

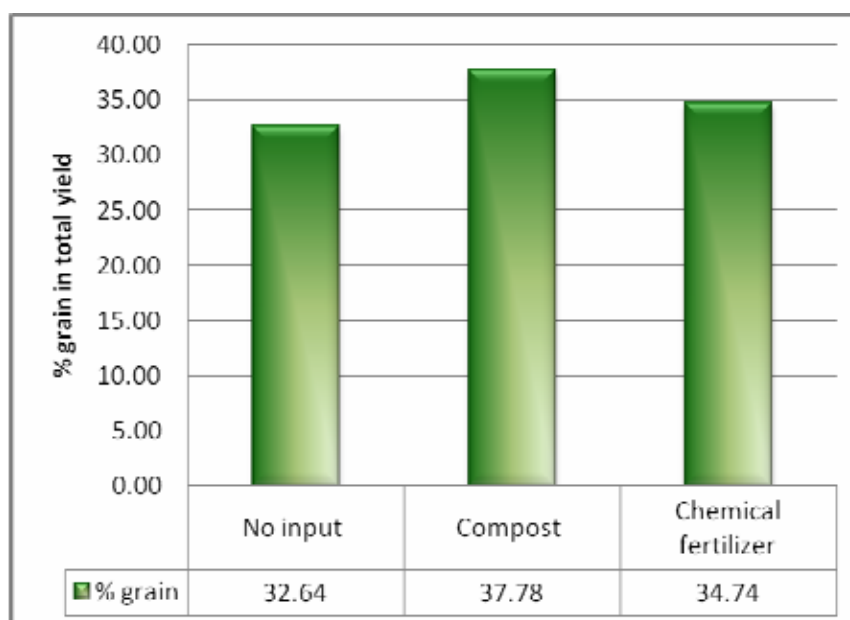
The use of compost also gave higher yields than the use of chemical fertilizer, though differences in the yields from compost and from chemical fertilizer were not as great as the differences between the use of compost and the check. For sorghum and faba bean the yields from the use of compost and chemical fertilizer were similar. But the yield difference for all the other crops was greater with that from the compost treatment being always higher than that from the use of chemical fertilizer.

The proportion, expressed in percentages, of the grain in the total harvested yield (grain + straw) for each of the 9 crops is given in Table 4. For the cereal crops, the percentages of the grain in the harvest are given in Figure 2. The data are only indicative because, as noted earlier, the farmers usually leave long stubble up to 20 cm tall from their cereal crops in the field for domestic animals to graze on. However, for faba bean and field pea all the above ground biomass is harvested. The results show that compost not only increases the overall biomass yield, but also increases the proportion of the grain to straw in the yield. The most striking crop is field pea where the proportion of grain in the total yield exceeded 50% for both the check and the compost treatment, but the field pea 'check' was probably grown in fields that had received compost in previous years – see the discussion below. For all the other crops, the proportion of grain in the total harvested yield ranged from 28% for hanfets to 35% for sorghum in check fields, from 28% for hanfets to 43% for maize in fields treated with compost, and from 32% for finger millet and teff to 43% for maize in fields where chemical fertilizer had been applied.

In 1998, when the first set of data were collected from plots in the four original communities, except for maize, the grain yields of the cereals from the fields without any inputs (checks) were all below 1 tonne a hectare: 395-920 kg/ha for barley, 465-750 kg/ha for durum wheat, 760 kg/ha for finger millet, 590-630 kg/ha for hanfets, and 480-790 kg/ha for teff (Annex in Edwards, 2003). In the 7-year data set, only hanfets had an average grain yield below 1 tonne a hectare (858 kg/ha). The average check yields for all the other cereals ranged from 1115 kg/ha for barley to 1760 kg/ha for maize. The 4 original communities had been making and using compost for ten years, and all the others had been using compost for 3-5 years, and the higher average check yields were probably due to the residual effect of the use of compost in previous years.

**Table 4: Total biomass and percentage grain by crop in Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive**

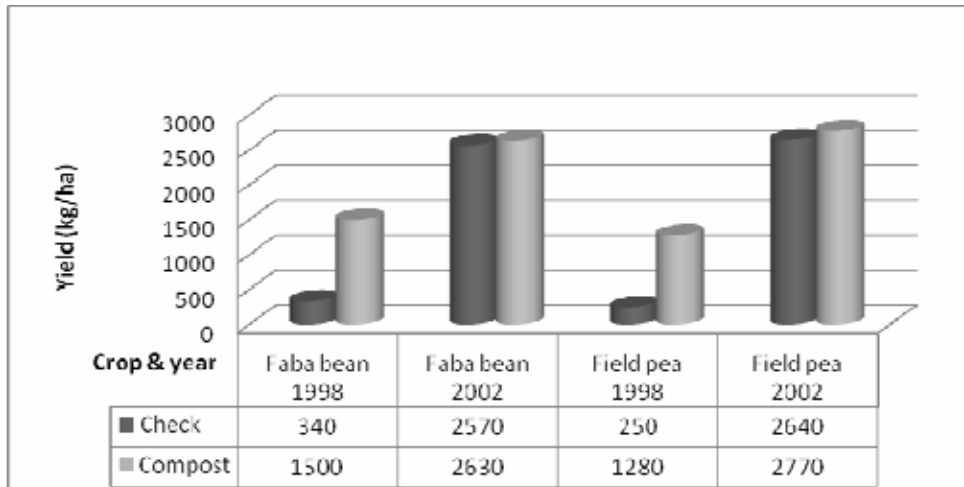
Crop type	% Grain in total biomass yield (kg/ha)					
	Check		Compost		Fertilizer	
	% Grain	Total	% Grain	Total	% Grain	Total
Barley	31	3,593	35	6,805	33	5,600
Durum wheat	34	3,570	39	6,317	33	5,105
Finger millet	34	3,384	36	7,400	32	5,687
Hanfets	28	3,093	28	4,737	35	3,436
Maize	33	5,291	43	8,705	43	6,758
Sorghum	35	3,784	41	6,159	36	6,913
Teff	32	3,622	36	5,944	32	5,198
Faba bean	39	3,499	41	7,015	42	6,479
Field pea	56	2,728	55	3,589	0	0
'hanfets' is a mixture of barley and durum wheat						



**Figure 2: Averages of cereal grain yields/crop/treatment as proportions of their respective grain + straw yields/crop/treatment, averaged over all the 7 cereal grains and expressed as percentages, Tigray, 2000-2006**

The impact of compost on restoring soil fertility is well illustrated by data for grain yields of the pulses, faba bean and field pea, shown in Figure 3 for Adi Abo Mossa. The difference between the yields for the check fields and fields that had received compost was very large in 1998, but in 2002 there was hardly any difference – for both crops and both treatments, the grain yields were over 2 tonnes a hectare. This similarity in yields is also seen for field pea in the 7-year data set in Table 3.

The residual effect of compost in maintaining soil fertility for two or more years was soon observed and appreciated by the farmers. They are thus able to rotate the application of compost on their cultivated land and do not have to make enough to apply to all their cultivated land each year.



**Figure3: Yields (kg/ha) for faba bean and field pea from Adi Abo Mossa, 1998 and 2002**

The reduction of difficult weeds, such as Ethiopian wild oats *Avena vaviloviana*, and improved resistance to pests, such as teff shoot fly, has also been noted by the farmers. These impacts from the use of compost, including better resistance to crop diseases, have also been found with farmers practicing organic agriculture in France (Chaboussou, 1985).

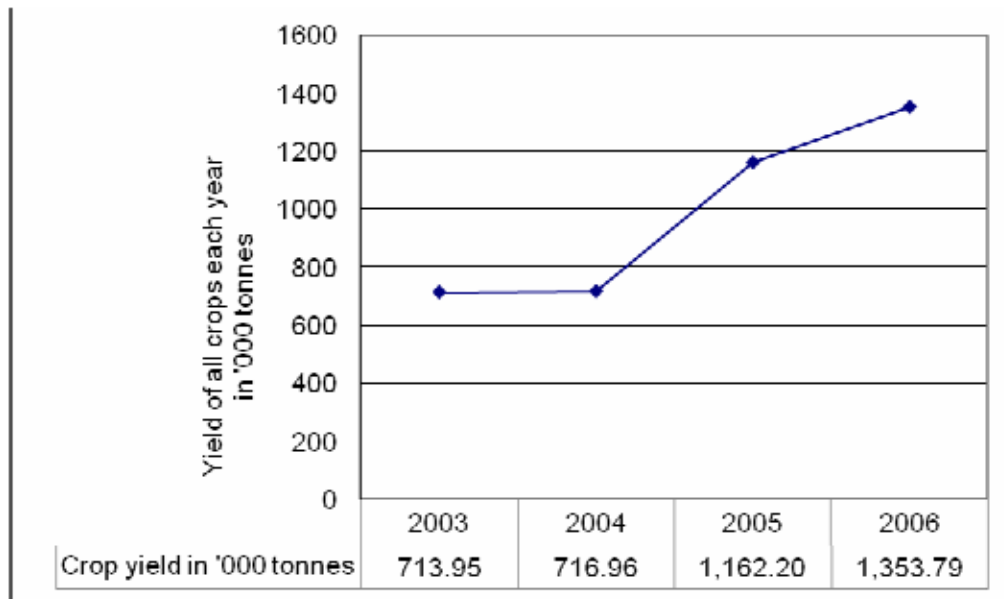
One reason that compost has been able to significantly increase yields could be the fact that the farmers are still using their own varieties (also referred to as landraces), which have been selected by them in an organic environment where overall soil fertility is more important than just the amounts of the two major nutrients, N and P, supplied by urea and DAP. Dr Stephen Jones (personal communication) of the Washington State University and his colleagues have been breeding wheat for organic agriculture and they find that varieties that give high yields under organic conditions are different from those that give high yields with chemical fertilizer inputs.

Other reasons that farmers have been ready to adopt making and using compost are that it enables them to avoid the financial risk of taking chemical fertilizer on credit, and that the compost is available when it is needed – chemical fertilizer is sometimes delivered late.

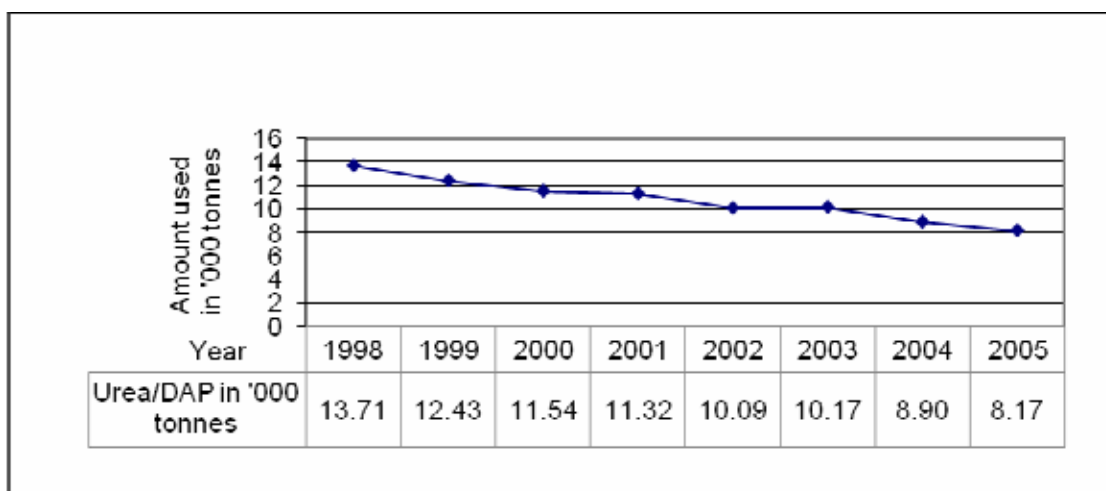
## Conclusion

Since 1998, the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development of Tigray Region has adopted the making of compost as part of its extension package and by 2007 at least 25% of the farmers are making and using compost. A reflection of the success of this approach is that between 2003 and 2006 grain yield for the Region almost doubled from 714 to 1,354 thousand tonnes (Figure 4). Since 1998, there has also been a steady decrease in the use of chemical fertilizer from 13.7 to 8.2 thousand tonnes (Figure 5).

Making and using compost is also being promoted in other regions of the country, particularly through the “Community-based Participatory Watershed Development” project of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Land Rehabilitation Project of the Environmental Protection Authority, which has been supported through three successive phases of the Country Cooperation Programme of UNDP.



**Figure 4: Total recorded crop production in Tigray, 2003-2006**



**Figure 5: Total use of urea and DAP in Tigray, 1998-2005**

There is also a need to involve plant breeders and farmers together in participatory plant breeding in order to explore and develop the potential of the farmers' varieties to give consistent high yields under an organic agriculture system, i.e. where compost is made and used regularly by the farmers.

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## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

### Crop Yield data from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

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List of local communities from which crop yield data were taken between 2000 and 2006 inclusive

Zone	Woreda	Tabia	Communities
Southern Tigray	Ofla	Hashenge	Adi Abo Mossa (0)
	Alamata	Lemat Seelam Beqalsei	Adi Abo Golgi (2)
Eastern Tigray	Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba	Sendeda Mai Megelta Agamat	Tsebel (2) Zeban Sas (0) Gu'emse (0)
	Kilte Awla'elo	Mai Weyni	Sherafo (2)
	Atsbi-Wonberta	Hayelom	Gergera (2) Enda Maino (2)
Central Tigray	Tahtai Maichew	Mai Berazio	Adi Nefas (0)
		Akab Se'at	Adi Gua'edad (2)
		Ruba Shewit	Adeke Haftu (4)
		Mai Siye	Mai Tsa'ida (4)
		Kewanit	Hagere Selam (4)
		Adi Guara	Tseliello (4)
	Adi Hutsa	Kenef (2)	
Kolla Tembien	Guroro Miwtsa'e Worki	Shimarwa (2) Adi Reiso (4)	
Western Tigray	Tahitay Adyabo	Adi Aw'ala	Adi Aw'ala (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18 +</b>

Key - (0) refers to communities where work started in 1996/7; (2) refers to communities where work started 2002; (4) refers to communities where work started in 2004.

## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype2.log = BARLEY
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:32:42
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 2
(817 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
1= Ofla, 3= Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba, 4= Kilte Awla'elo, 5= Atsbi-Wonberta,
6= Tahtai Maichew,
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	28	17.83	17.83
3	63	40.13	57.96
4	6	3.82	61.78
5	18	11.46	73.25
6	42	26.75	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Agamat	27	17.20	17.20
Akab Se'at	15	9.55	26.75
Hashenge	28	17.83	44.59
Hayelom	18	11.46	56.05
Kewait	3	1.91	57.96
Mai Berazio	12	7.64	65.61
Mai Megelta	27	17.20	82.80
Mai Siye	12	7.64	90.45
Mai Weyni	6	3.82	94.27
Sendeda	9	5.73	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Abo Mussa	19	12.10	12.10
Adi Abomossa	9	5.73	17.83
Adi Nefas	12	7.64	25.48
Enda Maino	6	3.82	29.30
Gergera	12	7.64	36.94
Gua'eda	15	9.55	46.50
Guemse	27	17.20	63.69
Hagere Selam	3	1.91	65.61
Mai Tsa'eda	12	7.64	73.25
Sherafo	6	3.82	77.07
Tsebela	9	5.73	82.80
Zeban Sas	18	11.46	94.27
Ziban Sas	9	5.73	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
0	9	5.73	5.73
1	24	15.29	21.02
2	25	15.92	36.94
3	36	22.93	59.87
5	18	11.46	71.34
6	45	28.66	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
2	157	100.00	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	56	35.67	35.67
2	57	36.31	71.97
3	36	22.93	94.90
4	8	5.10	100.00
Total	157	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
(11 missing values generated)
```

```
*** summarize
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
crop = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	157	176.434	95.62167	15.33	460



## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Agamat
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	27	161.383	81.39279	43.33	366.67

```
tabia = Akab Se'at
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	15	218.1993	69.41722	86.67	282

```
tabia = Hashenge
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	28	194.8389	98.53572	23.33	335

```
tabia = Hayelom
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	209.11	112.4539	55	360

```
tabia = Kewait
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	386.6667	80.82904	300	460

```
tabia = Mai Berazio
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	12	154.1392	87.82444	62.67	366.67

```
tabia = Mai Megelta
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	27	106.9507	57.85374	15.33	227

```
tabia = Mai Siye
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	12	232.7783	88.71523	116.67	400

```
tabia = Mai Weyni
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	6	115.61	60.28141	50.33	180.33

```
tabia = Sendeda
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	162.8889	59.19131	72	225

## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate
```

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Agamat	161.38296	81.392793	27
Akab Se'at	218.19933	69.417219	15
Hashenge	194.83893	98.535716	28
Hayelom	209.11	112.45388	18
Kewait	386.66667	80.829038	3
Mai Berazio	154.13917	87.824439	12
Mai Megelta	106.95074	57.853745	27
Mai Siye	232.77833	88.715228	12
Mai Weyni	115.61	60.281408	6
Sendeda	162.88889	59.191309	9
Total	176.43401	95.621671	157

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	391842.048	9	43538.0053	6.19	0.0000
Within groups	1034544.58	147	7037.71826		
Total	1426386.63	156	9143.50406		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(9) = 13.7105$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.133$

```
sort treatment
```

```
by treatment: sum avgoutput
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	56	111.5396	72.84147	15.33	348.33

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	57	234.884	90.83193	78.33	460

```
treatment = 3
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	36	186.1072	79.34188	43.33	366.67

```
treatment = 4
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	8	170.7087	50.7254	106.67	238.33

## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	111.53964	72.841465	56
2	234.88404	90.831931	57
3	186.10722	79.34188	36
4	170.70875	50.7254	8
Total	176.43401	95.621671	157

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	434197.513	3	144732.504	22.32	0.0000
Within groups	992189.119	153	6484.8962		
Total	1426386.63	156	9143.50406		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(3) = 4.9516$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.175$ 

by treatment : sum avgstrawyield

treatment = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	52	247.844	169.1174	39.33	968.33

treatment = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	55	445.6347	217.0447	106.67	950.17

treatment = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	35	373.8814	194.0573	126.67	920.33

treatment = 4

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	4	237.5	93.30945	146.67	366.67

## Barley from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	247.84404	169.11738	52
2	445.63473	217.04473	55
3	373.88143	194.0573	35
4	237.5	93.309448	4
Total	352.28528	210.49215	146

Source	Analysis of Variance			F	Prob > F
	SS	df	MS		
Between groups	1115517.59	3	371839.198	9.95	0.0000
Within groups	5308989.5	142	37387.25		
Total	6424507.1	145	44306.9455		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(3) = 5.0859$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.166$ 

```
*log, close
exit, clear
```

end of do-file

```
log close
  log: F:\ISD\croptype2.log
  log type: text
  closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:33:17
```

## Faba Bean from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

log: F:\ISD\croptypel.log = FABA BEAN  
 log type: text  
 opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:32:15

use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear

drop if crop ~= 1  
 (924 observations deleted)

\*\*\*data manipulation

tab woreda, gen(district)

1= Ofla, 3= Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba, 5= Atsbi-Wonberta, 6= Tahtai Maichew,

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	16	32.00	32.00
3	4	8.00	40.00
5	6	12.00	52.00
6	24	48.00	100.00
Total	50	100.00	

tab tabia, gen(pa)

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Agamat	2	4.00	4.00
Akab Se'at	9	18.00	22.00
Hashenge	16	32.00	54.00
Hayelom	6	12.00	66.00
Kewanit	3	6.00	72.00
Mai Berazio	9	18.00	90.00
Mai Siye	3	6.00	96.00
Sendeda	2	4.00	100.00
Total	50	100.00	

tab kushet, gen(village)

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Abo Mussa	10	20.00	20.00
Adi Abomossa	6	12.00	32.00
Adi Nefas	9	18.00	50.00
Gegera	6	12.00	62.00
Gua'eda	9	18.00	80.00
Guemse	2	4.00	84.00
Hagere Selam	3	6.00	90.00
Mai Tsa'eda	3	6.00	96.00
Tsebela	2	4.00	100.00
Total	50	100.00	

## Faba Bean from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
0	6	12.00	12.00
1	6	12.00	24.00
2	9	18.00	42.00
3	17	34.00	76.00
6	12	24.00	100.00
Total	50	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	20	40.00	40.00
2	24	48.00	88.00
3	3	6.00	94.00
4	3	6.00	100.00
Total	50	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
(1 missing value generated)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
(6 missing values generated)
```

```
*** summarize
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	49	216.2965	133.289	22.33	693.33

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Agamat
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	100.83	53.03301	63.33	138.33

```
tabia = Akab Se'at
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	259.2222	104.2888	76.67	358.67

```
tabia = Hashenge
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	16	113.2425	67.56518	22.33	235.37

## Faba Bean from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

tabia = Hayelom

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	6	164.445	52.77526	100	250

tabia = Kewanit

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	421.665	30.63893	400	443.33

tabia = Mai Berazio

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	344.85	156.8232	118.33	693.33

tabia = Mai Siye

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	232.2233	15.75213	220	250

tabia = Sendeda

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	310.835	36.53622	285	336.67

oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Agamat	100.83	53.033009	2
Akab Se'at	259.22222	104.2888	9
Hashenge	113.2425	67.565176	16
Hayelom	164.445	52.775261	6
Kewait	421.66499	30.638927	2
Mai Berazio	344.85	156.82316	9
Mai Siye	232.22333	15.752131	3
Sendeda	310.83501	36.536217	2
Total	216.29653	133.28902	49

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	481024.588	7	68717.7983	7.58	0.0000
Within groups	371741.592	41	9066.86811		
Total	852766.181	48	17765.9621		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(7) = 16.2229$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.023$

## Faba Bean from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
sort treatment
```

```
by treatment: sum avgoutput
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	20	137.861	101.118	22.33	336.67

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	23	285.7526	128.8638	120	693.33

```
treatment = 3
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	269.5567	138.4951	110	358.67

```
treatment = 4
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	153.4433	14.88757	139.33	169

```
oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	137.861	101.11801	20
2	285.75261	128.86381	23
3	269.55667	138.49509	3
4	153.44333	14.887566	3
Total	216.29653	133.28902	49

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	254359.514	3	84786.5046	6.38	0.0011
Within groups	598406.667	45	13297.9259		
Total	852766.181	48	17765.9621		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(3) = 6.7543 Prob>chi2 = 0.080
```



## Faba Bean from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

by treatment : sum avgstrawyield

treatment = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	17	212.1182	111.9841	78.33	495.33

treatment = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	24	415.8517	224.9212	153.33	850

treatment = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	3	378.33	212.191	253.33	623.33

treatment = 4

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	0				

oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	212.11823	111.98414	17
2	415.85167	224.92125	24
3	378.33	212.19096	3
Total	334.57818	208.73197	44

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	419211.229	2	209605.614	5.91	0.0056
Within groups	1454257.23	41	35469.6885		
Total	1873468.46	43	43569.0339		

Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(2) = 7.2857 Prob&gt;chi2 = 0.026

## Field Pea yields from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype5.log = FIELD PEA
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:34:28
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 5
(956 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
1= Ofla
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	18	100.00	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Hashenge	18	100.00	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Abo Mussa	12	66.67	66.67
Adi Abomossa	6	33.33	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
2	8	44.44	44.44
3	4	22.22	66.67
6	6	33.33	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
5	18	100.00	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	9	50.00	50.00
2	9	50.00	100.00
Total	18	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
```

## Field Pea yields from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
*** summarize
```

```
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 5
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	174.5133	89.3686	51.67	283.33

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Hashenge
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	174.5133	89.3686	51.67	283.33

```
oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate
```

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Hashenge	174.51333	89.368599	18
Total	174.51333	89.368599	18

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	0	0	.		
Within groups	135774.691	17	7986.74654		
Total	135774.691	17	7986.74654		

## Field Pea yields from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
sort treatment
```

```
by treatment: sum avgoutput
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	152.6556	103.147	51.67	270

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	196.3711	72.50912	100	283.33

```
oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	152.65555	103.14697	9
2	196.37111	72.509123	9
Total	174.51333	89.368599	18

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	8599.7252	1	8599.7252	1.08	0.3137
Within groups	127174.966	16	7948.43537		
Total	135774.691	17	7986.74654		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(1) = 0.9165 Prob>chi2 = 0.338
```

## Field Pea yields from Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
by treatment : sum avgstrawyield
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	9	120.1089	39.75567	67.33	165

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	9	162.4744	20.1911	136.67	203.97

```
oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	120.10889	39.75567	9
2	162.47444	20.191095	9
Total	141.29167	37.559623	18

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	8076.78105	1	8076.78105	8.12	0.0116
Within groups	15905.549	16	994.09681		
Total	23982.33	17	1410.72529		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(1) = 3.2202 Prob>chi2 = 0.073
```

```
*log, close
exit, clear
```

```
end of do-file
```

```
log close
```

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype5.log
log type: text
closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:34:53
```

## Finger Millet yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype10.log = FINGER MILLET in 4 weredas
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:37:08
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 10
(935 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
3= Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba, 4= Kilte Awla'elo, 6= Tahtai Maichew,
7= Kolla Tembien
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
3	1	2.56	2.56
4	2	5.13	7.69
6	26	66.67	74.36
7	10	25.64	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Akab Se'at	3	7.69	7.69
Guroro	10	25.64	33.33
Kewanit	3	7.69	41.03
Mai Berazio	8	20.51	61.54
Mai Siye	9	23.08	84.62
Mai Weyni	2	5.13	89.74
Ruuba Shewit	3	7.69	97.44
Sendeda	1	2.56	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adeke Haftu	3	7.69	7.69
Adi Nefas	8	20.51	28.21
Gua'eda	3	7.69	35.90
Hagere Selam	3	7.69	43.59
Mai Tsa'eda	9	23.08	66.67
Sherafo	2	5.13	71.79
Shimarwa	10	25.64	97.44
Tsebela	1	2.56	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	6	15.38	15.38
2	11	28.21	43.59
3	6	15.38	58.97
4	7	17.95	76.92
6	9	23.08	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

## Finger Millet yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
10	39	100.00	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	16	41.03	41.03
2	14	35.90	76.92
3	8	20.51	97.44
4	1	2.56	100.00
Total	39	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
(2 missing values generated)
```

```
*** summarize
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 10
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	39	184.6667	108.991	41.67	410

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Akab Se'at
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	131.11	75.74296	50	200

```
tabia = Guroro
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	10	115.266	77.08301	43.33	313.33

```
tabia = Kewanit
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	368.89	45.50161	320	410

```
tabia = Mai Berazio
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	8	149.2925	104.1013	41.67	335

```
tabia = Mai Siye
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	272.9633	79.15257	173.33	400

## Finger Millet yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

tabia = Mai Weyni

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	170.83	19.09188	157.33	184.33

tabia = Ruuba Shewit

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	116.6667	35.11885	80	150

tabia = Sendeda

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	1	206.67		206.67	206.67

oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Akab Se'at	131.11	75.742962	3
Guroro	115.266	77.083013	10
Kewanit	368.89	45.501609	3
Mai Berazio	149.2925	104.10131	8
Mai Siye	272.96333	79.15257	9
Mai Weyni	170.83	19.091883	2
Ruuba Shewit	116.66667	35.118846	3
Sendeda	206.67	0	1
Total	184.66667	108.99098	39

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	253500.608	7	36214.3726	5.67	0.0003
Within groups	197902.677	31	6383.95733		
Total	451403.286	38	11879.0338		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(6) = 4.9294$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.553$

note: Bartlett's test performed on cells with positive variance:  
1 single-observation cells not used



## Finger Millet yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

```
sort treatment
```

```
by treatment: sum avgoutput
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	16	114.1875	70.45059	41.67	250

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	14	265.1671	108.0024	103.67	410

```
treatment = 3
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	8	184.7913	88.73184	100.67	350

```
treatment = 4
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	1	184.33		184.33	184.33

```
oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	114.1875	70.450591	16
2	265.16714	108.00242	14
3	184.79125	88.731842	8
4	184.33	0	1
Total	184.66667	108.99098	39

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	170201.82	3	56733.9399	7.06	0.0008
Within groups	281201.466	35	8034.3276		
Total	451403.286	38	11879.0338		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances:  chi2(2) = 2.4159  Prob>chi2 = 0.299
```

```
note: Bartlett's test performed on cells with positive variance:
      1 single-observation cells not used
```

## Finger Millet yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

by treatment : sum avgstrawyield

```

treatment = 1
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      16   224.1663   190.6374   77.33   650

treatment = 2
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      13   474.82    254.9083  131.67  793.33

treatment = 3
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |       7   383.9057   231.3505   86.67   700

treatment = 4
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |       1   249.33          249.33   249.33

```

oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	224.16625	190.63741	16
2	474.82	254.90828	13
3	383.90571	231.35045	7
4	249.33	0	1
Total	343.13486	242.57534	37

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	472324.36	3	157441.453	3.16	0.0376
Within groups	1646016.31	33	49879.2822		
Total	2118340.67	36	58842.7964		

Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(2) = 1.1003 Prob&gt;chi2 = 0.577

note: Bartlett's test performed on cells with positive variance:  
1 single-observation cells not used

```

*log, close
exit, clear

```

end of do-file

```

log close
  log: F:\ISD\croctype10.log
  log type: text
  closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:37:33

```

## Hanfets (mixed barley + durum wheat) yields, Tigray, 2000-2006

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype9.log = HANFETS (mixed barley + durum wheat)
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:36:44
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 9
(865 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
3= Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba, 4= Kilte Awla'elo
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
3	94	86.24	86.24
4	15	13.76	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Agamat	42	38.53	38.53
Mai Megelta	34	31.19	69.72
Mai Weyni	15	13.76	83.49
Sendeda	18	16.51	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Guemse	42	38.53	38.53
Sherafo	15	13.76	52.29
Tsebela	18	16.51	68.81
Zeban Sas	34	31.19	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	29	26.61	26.61
3	47	43.12	69.72
5	33	30.28	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
9	109	100.00	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

## Hanfets (mixed barley + durum wheat) yields, Tigray, 2000-2006

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	31	28.44	28.44
2	31	28.44	56.88
3	29	26.61	83.49
4	18	16.51	100.00
Total	109	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
```

```
*** summarize
```

```
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 9
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	109	117.5201	59.03074	41.67	446.67

## Hanfets (mixed barley + durum wheat) yields, Tigray, 2000-2006

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Agamat
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	42	127.0638	71.45711	56.67	446.67

```
tabia = Mai Megelta
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	34	117.3526	58.40002	43.33	343.33

```
tabia = Mai Weyni
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	15	105.422	40.89201	60.33	210

```
tabia = Sendeda
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	105.6494	36.35769	41.67	183.33

```
oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate
```

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Agamat	127.06381	71.457113	42
Mai Megelta	117.35265	58.400016	34
Mai Weyni	105.422	40.89201	15
Sendeda	105.64944	36.357689	18
Total	117.52009	59.030744	109

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	8558.29922	3	2852.76641	0.81	0.4887
Within groups	367781.598	105	3502.68189		
Total	376339.898	108	3484.62868		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(3) = 12.1080 Prob>chi2 = 0.007
```

## Hanfets (mixed barley + durum wheat) yields, Tigray, 2000-2006

```
sort treatment
```

```
by treatment: sum avgoutput
```

```
treatment = 1
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	31	85.82839	28.39505	41.67	183.33

```
treatment = 2
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	31	134.1184	45.19285	63.33	295

```
treatment = 3
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	29	119.8734	70.60672	43.33	446.67

```
treatment = 4
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	139.7228	77.68008	46.67	343.33

```
oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	85.828387	28.39505	31
2	134.11839	45.192852	31
3	119.87345	70.606715	29
4	139.72278	77.680081	18
Total	117.52009	59.030744	109

Source	Analysis of Variance			F	Prob > F
	SS	df	MS		
Between groups	48709.7715	3	16236.5905	5.20	0.0022
Within groups	327630.126	105	3120.28692		
Total	376339.898	108	3484.62868		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances: chi2(3) = 28.4995 Prob>chi2 = 0.000
```

## Hanfets (mixed barley + durum wheat) yields, Tigray, 2000-2006

```
by treatment : sum avgstrawyield
```

```
treatment = 1
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      31   223.5381   103.122    80     525
```

```
treatment = 2
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      31   339.569   206.5231   115     950
```

```
treatment = 3
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      29   223.7362   93.90081    65   403.33
```

```
treatment = 4
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      18   233.7411   80.1293    110     420
```

```
oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	223.53807	103.12199	31
2	339.56903	206.52308	31
3	223.73621	93.900812	29
4	233.74111	80.129301	18
Total	258.27532	144.09108	109

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	287705.927	3	95901.9758	5.15	0.0023
Within groups	1954615.87	105	18615.3892		
Total	2242321.79	108	20762.2388		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances:  chi2(3) = 30.4315  Prob>chi2 = 0.000
```

```
*log, close
```

```
exit, clear
```

```
end of do-file
```

```
log close
```

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype9.log
```

```
log type: text
```

```
closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:36:49
```

## Maize yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

log: F:\ISD\croptype7.log = MAIZE

log type: text

opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:35:46

use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear

drop if crop ~= 7

(871 observations deleted)

\*\*\*data manipulation

tab woreda, gen(district)

1= Ofla, 6= Tahtai Maichew, 7= Kolla Tembien, 9= Tahitay Adyabo

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	26	25.24	25.24
6	43	41.75	66.99
7	30	29.13	96.12
9	4	3.88	100.00
Total	103	100.00	

tab tabia, gen(pa)

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Awa'la	4	3.88	3.88
Adi Hutsa	14	13.59	17.48
Akab Se'at	3	2.91	20.39
Guroro	25	24.27	44.66
Hashenge	26	25.24	69.90
Kewanit	3	2.91	72.82
Mai Berazio	11	10.68	83.50
Mai Siye	12	11.65	95.15
Miwts'e Worki	3	2.91	98.06
Miwtsa'e Worqi	2	1.94	100.00
Total	103	100.00	

tab kushet, gen(village)

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Abo Mussa	26	25.24	25.24
Adi Awa'la	4	3.88	29.13
Adi Nefas	11	10.68	39.81
Adi Reiso	5	4.85	44.66
Gua'eda	3	2.91	47.57
Hagere Selam	3	2.91	50.49
Kenef	14	13.59	64.08
Mai Tsa'eda	12	11.65	75.73
Shimarwa	25	24.27	100.00
Total	103	100.00	

tab year, gen(season)

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
0	18	17.48	17.48
1	19	18.45	35.92
2	27	26.21	62.14



## Maize yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

3	13	12.62	74.76
5	6	5.83	80.58
6	20	19.42	100.00
-----			
Total	103	100.00	

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
7	103	100.00	100.00
-----			
Total	103	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	31	30.10	30.10
2	41	39.81	69.90
3	25	24.27	94.17
5	6	5.83	100.00
-----			
Total	103	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
(39 missing values generated)
```

```
*** summarize
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 7
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	103	298.8899	182.9281	40	925

## Maize yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

sort tabia

by tabia: sum avgoutput

tabia = Adi Awa'la

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	4	365.1675	375.8541	70	900

tabia = Adi Hutsa

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	14	374.3571	266.3785	66	925

tabia = Akab Se'at

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	127.11	67.07023	68	200

tabia = Guroro

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	25	222.1468	88.59363	56.67	331.67

tabia = Hashenge

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	26	363.2054	153.3969	64.33	518.33

tabia = Kewanit

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	285.5567	37.46891	253.33	326.67

tabia = Mai Berazio

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	11	327.7882	252.6206	40	656.67

tabia = Mai Siye

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	12	281.11	81.59083	173.33	433.33

tabia = Miwts'e Worki

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	192.7767	92.2742	95	278.33

tabia = Miwtsa'e Worqi

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	145.83	123.7437	58.33	233.33

## Maize yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Adi Awa'la	365.1675	375.85407	4
Adi Hutsa	374.35714	266.37846	14
Akab Se'at	127.11	67.070234	3
Guroro	222.1468	88.593632	25
Hashenge	363.20539	153.39689	26
Kewanit	285.55668	37.468906	3
Mai Berazio	327.78818	252.62057	11
Mai Siye	281.11	81.590828	12
Miwts'e Worki	192.77666	92.274203	3
Miwtsa'e Worqi	145.83	123.74369	2
Total	298.8899	182.92806	103

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	534764.025	9	59418.225	1.92	0.0584
Within groups	2878428.67	93	30950.8459		
Total	3413192.7	102	33462.6735		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(9) = 42.4499$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.000$ 

sort treatment

by treatment: sum avgoutput

treatment = 1					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	31	176.0003	134.2113	40	495
treatment = 2					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	41	374.8293	198.7412	108.33	925
treatment = 3					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	25	290.066	134.7862	66	490
treatment = 5					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	6	451.6667	45.36124	390	518.33

## Maize yields, Tigray, 2000-2006 inclusive

oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	176.00032	134.21127	31
2	374.82927	198.7412	41
3	290.066	134.78616	25
5	451.66667	45.361244	6
Total	298.8899	182.92806	103

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	846586.572	3	282195.524	10.88	0.0000
Within groups	2566606.13	99	25925.3144		
Total	3413192.7	102	33462.6735		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(3) = 14.8087$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.002$ 

by treatment : sum avgstrawyield

treatment = 1					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	20	353.15	325.8464	20	950

treatment = 2					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	31	495.6887	319.1038	41.67	956.67

treatment = 3					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	13	385.7685	319.2424	30	833.33

treatment = 5					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgstrawyi~d	0				

oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	353.15	325.84638	20
2	495.68871	319.10383	31
3	385.76846	319.24243	13
Total	428.81781	322.99137	64

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	277227.778	2	138613.889	1.34	0.2686
Within groups	6295147.86	61	103199.145		
Total	6572375.64	63	104323.423		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(2) = 0.0111$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.994$

```
log: F:\ISD\croptypell.log = SORGHUM
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:37:37
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 11
(943 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
6= Tahtai Maichew, 7= Kolla Tembien, 9= Tahitay Adyabo
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
6	12	38.71	38.71
7	15	48.39	87.10
9	4	12.90	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Awa'la	4	12.90	12.90
Guroro	11	35.48	48.39
Mai Siye	9	29.03	77.42
Miwts'e Worki	2	6.45	83.87
Miwtsa'e Worqi	2	6.45	90.32
Ruuba Shewit	3	9.68	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adeke Haftu	3	9.68	9.68
Adi Awa'la	4	12.90	22.58
Adi Reiso	4	12.90	35.48
Mai Tsa'eda	9	29.03	64.52
Shimarwa	11	35.48	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
tab year, gen(season)
```

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	2	6.45	6.45
2	5	16.13	22.58
4	3	9.68	32.26
5	7	22.58	54.84
6	14	45.16	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
tab crop, gen(croptp)
```

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
11	31	100.00	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
tab treatment, gen(treat)
```

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	14	45.16	45.16
2	11	35.48	80.65
3	5	16.13	96.77
4	1	3.23	100.00
Total	31	100.00	

```
gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)
```

```
gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)
```

```
(3 missing values generated)
```

```
*** summarize
```

```
sort crop
```

```
by crop: sum avgoutput
```

```
crop = 11
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	31	196.1397	104.9406	50	450

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Adi Awa'la
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	4	224.6675	158.3025	81.67	450

```
tabia = Guroro
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	11	142.4236	50.71491	68.33	220

```
tabia = Mai Siye
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	306.6678	62.36114	216.67	416.67

```
tabia = Miwts'e Worki
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	135.83	81.31728	78.33	193.33

```
tabia = Miwtsa'e Worqi
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	101.665	73.06534	50	153.33

```
tabia = Ruuba Shewit
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	126.6667	30.5505	100	160

oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
Adi Awa'la	224.6675	158.3025	4
Guroro	142.42364	50.714908	11
Mai Siye	306.66778	62.361138	9
Miwts'e Worki	135.83	81.31728	2
Miwtsa'e Worqi	101.665	73.065345	2
Ruuba Shewit	126.66667	30.550505	3
Total	196.13968	104.94063	31

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	184547.985	5	36909.5969	6.33	0.0006
Within groups	145828.067	25	5833.12269		
Total	330376.052	30	11012.5351		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(5) = 8.8970$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.113$

sort treatment

by treatment: sum avgoutput

treatment = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	14	133.81	77.63623	50	306.67

treatment = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	11	249.7264	108.2778	153.33	450

treatment = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	5	248	93.25473	155	356.67

treatment = 4

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	1	220		220	220

```
oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	133.81	77.636229	14
2	249.72636	108.27779	11
3	248	93.25473	5
4	220	0	1
Total	196.13968	104.94063	31

Source	Analysis of Variance			F	Prob > F
	SS	df	MS		
Between groups	99993.4815	3	33331.1605	3.91	0.0194
Within groups	230382.571	27	8532.6878		
Total	330376.052	30	11012.5351		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(2) = 1.1880$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.552$

note: Bartlett's test performed on cells with positive variance:  
1 single-observation cells not used



```
by treatment : sum avgstrawyield
```

```
treatment = 1
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      13   244.6154   272.3619   16.67   723.33
```

```
treatment = 2
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      10   366.166   371.9415   38.33   916.67
```

```
treatment = 3
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |       5   443.332   368.6295   38.33    750
```

```
treatment = 4
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |       0
```

```
oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate
```

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	244.61539	272.36191	13
2	366.166	371.94147	10
3	443.332	368.62948	5
Total	323.51143	324.87522	28

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	170898.584	2	85449.2918	0.80	0.4616
Within groups	2678787.03	25	107151.481		
Total	2849685.61	27	105543.912		

```
Bartlett's test for equal variances:  chi2(2) = 1.0898  Prob>chi2 = 0.580
```

```
*log, close
```

```
exit, clear
```

```
end of do-file
```

```
log close
```

```
log: F:\ISD\croptypell.log
```

```
log type: text
```

```
closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:37:46
```

```
log: F:\ISD\croptype4.log = TEFF
log type: text
opened on: 21 May 2007, 14:34:01
```

```
use "F:\ISD\yieldlatest.dta", clear
```

```
drop if crop ~= 4
(716 observations deleted)
```

```
***data manipulation
```

```
tab woreda, gen(district)
```

```
1= Ofla, 2= Alamata, 3= Sa'esi'e Tsada Amba, 4= Kilte Awla'elo,
5= Atsbi-Wonberta, 6= Tahtai Maichew, 7= Kolla Tembien
```

Woreda	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	9	3.49	3.49
2	13	5.04	8.53
3	6	2.33	10.85
4	20	7.75	18.60
5	77	29.84	48.45
6	101	39.15	87.60
7	32	12.40	100.00
Total	258	100.00	

```
tab tabia, gen(pa)
```

Tabia	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adi Guara	18	6.98	6.98
Adi Hutsa	15	5.81	12.79
Agamat	3	1.16	13.95
Akab Se'at	23	8.91	22.87
Guroro	27	10.47	33.33
Hashenge	9	3.49	36.82
Hayelom	77	29.84	66.67
Kewanit	9	3.49	70.16
Lemat	4	1.55	71.71
Mai Berazio	15	5.81	77.52
Mai Megelta	3	1.16	78.68
Mai Siye	18	6.98	85.66
Mai Weyni	20	7.75	93.41
Miwts'e Worki	2	0.78	94.19
Miwtsa'e Worqi	3	1.16	95.35
Ruuba Shewit	3	1.16	96.51
Seelam Beqalsei	9	3.49	100.00
Total	258	100.00	

```
tab kushet, gen(village)
```

Kushet	Freq	Percent	Cum.
Adeke Haftu	3	1.20	1.20
Adi Abo Golgi	4	1.61	2.81
Adi Abomossa	9	3.61	6.43
Adi Nefas	15	6.02	12.45
Adi Reiso	5	2.01	14.46
Enda Maino	61	24.50	38.96
Gegera	16	6.43	45.38
Gua'eda	23	9.24	54.62
Guemse	3	1.20	55.82
Hagere Selam	9	3.61	59.44

Kenef	15	6.02	65.46
Mai Tsa'eda	18	7.23	72.69
Sherafo	20	8.03	80.72
Shimarwa	27	10.84	91.57
Tseleilo	18	7.23	98.80
Zeban Sas	3	1.20	100.00
-----			
Total	249	100.00	

tab year, gen(season)

Year	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	62	24.03	24.03
2	60	23.26	47.29
3	84	32.56	79.84
4	8	3.10	82.95
5	9	3.49	86.43
6	35	13.57	100.00
-----			
Total	258	100.00	

tab crop, gen(croptp)

Crop	Freq	Percent	Cum.
4	258	100.00	100.00
-----			
Total	258	100.00	

tab treatment, gen(treat)

Treatment	Freq	Percent	Cum.
1	106	41.09	41.09
2	76	29.46	70.54
3	71	27.52	98.06
4	5	1.94	100.00
-----			
Total	258	100.00	

gen lnyield= log(avgoutput)  
(1 missing value generated)

gen lnstraw= log(avgstrawyield)  
(25 missing values generated)

\*\*\* summarize  
sort crop

by crop: sum avgoutput

crop = 4

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	257	158.3746	115.7467	21.67	709

```
sort tabia
```

```
by tabia: sum avgoutput
```

```
tabia = Adi Guara
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	158.1472	111.4096	33.33	316.67

```
tabia = Adi Hutsa
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	15	114.3107	53.33275	49.33	226

```
tabia = Agamat
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	204.4433	50.03717	153.33	253.33

```
tabia = Akab Se'at
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	23	149.84	63.86118	39	291.67

```
tabia = Guroro
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	27	93.13556	55.36513	25	310

```
tabia = Hashenge
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	110.9356	39.69044	48.23	154.83

```
tabia = Hayelom
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	77	179.4077	113.1829	26.67	516.67

```
tabia = Kewanit
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	358.8878	158.6676	153.33	570

```
tabia = Lemat
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	4	92	17.51664	69.33	110.67

```
tabia = Mai Berazio
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	15	125.8893	74.12848	52.67	333.33

```
tabia = Mai Megelta
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	44.44333	21.1002	21.67	63.33

tabia = Mai Siye

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	18	216.2967	100.1237	110	463.33

tabia = Mai Weyni

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	19	183.0263	209.2898	50	709

tabia = Miwts'e Worki

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	2	105	11.7804	96.67	113.33

tabia = Miwtsa'e Worqi

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	79.44333	44.00817	31.67	118.33

tabia = Ruuba Shewit

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	3	123.3333	25.16611	100	150

tabia = Seelam Beqalsei

Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	9	105	31.00268	68.33	163.33

oneway avgoutput tabia , tabulate

Tabia	Summary of avgoutput			F	Prob > F
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.		
Adi Guara	158.14722	111.40958	18		
Adi Hutsa	114.31067	53.332747	15		
Agamat	204.44333	50.037171	3		
Akab Se'at	149.84	63.861178	23		
Guroro	93.135556	55.365132	27		
Hashenge	110.93556	39.690438	9		
Hayelom	179.40766	113.18293	77		
Kewanit	358.88778	158.66761	9		
Lemat	92	17.516636	4		
Mai Berazio	125.88933	74.128478	15		
Mai Megelta	44.443335	21.100203	3		
Mai Siye	216.29667	100.12369	18		
Mai Weyni	183.02632	209.2898	19		
Miwts'e Worki	105	11.780402	2		
Miwtsa'e Worqi	79.443335	44.008165	3		
Ruuba Shewit	123.33333	25.166115	3		
Seelam Beqalse	105	31.002684	9		
Total	158.37455	115.74672	257		
Analysis of Variance					
Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	766291.252	16	47893.2033	4.32	0.0000
Within groups	2663418.56	240	11097.5774		
Total	3429709.82	256	13397.304		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(16) = 102.2199$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.000$   
 sort treatment

by treatment: sum avgoutput

treatment = 1					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	106	115.0934	91.90847	21.67	659

treatment = 2					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	75	214.2995	132.384	60	709

treatment = 3					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	71	168.3131	105.9491	38.33	421.67

treatment = 4					
Variable	Obs	Mean	StdDev	Min	Max
avgoutput	5	95.934	10.75041	84.67	110.67

oneway avgoutput treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgoutput		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	115.0934	91.908466	106
2	214.29947	132.38396	75
3	168.3131	105.9491	71
4	95.934	10.750406	5
Total	158.37455	115.74672	257

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	459642.223	3	153214.074	13.05	0.0000
Within groups	2970067.59	253	11739.3976		
Total	3429709.82	256	13397.304		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(3) = 25.7140$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.000$

by treatment : sum avgstrawyield

```

treatment = 1
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      94   247.0791  151.6292   9.67   783.33

treatment = 2
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      66   380.0892  239.4352  11.67   970

treatment = 3
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |      68   351.4813  208.8497   15     816.67

treatment = 4
  Variable |      Obs      Mean   StdDev   Min     Max
-----+-----
avgstrawyi~d |       5    284.8    45.56489 230.67   346

```

oneway avgstrawyield treatment , tabulate

Treatment	Summary of avgstrawyield		
	Mean	StdDev	Freq.
1	247.07915	151.62924	94
2	380.08924	239.43523	66
3	351.48132	208.84972	68
4	284.8	45.564892	5
Total	316.03459	203.45506	233

Source	Analysis of Variance				
	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Between groups	808072.081	3	269357.36	7.01	0.0002
Within groups	8795327.02	229	38407.5416		
Total	9603399.1	232	41393.9616		

Bartlett's test for equal variances:  $\chi^2(3) = 24.0657$  Prob> $\chi^2 = 0.000$

\*log, close

exit, clear

end of do-file

log close

log: F:\ISD\croptype4.log

log type: text

closed on: 21 May 2007, 14:34:06