

Guidelines for Writing Abstracts

Basically, please use **the template** as it is without changing the settings
If you are not a native English speaker, we recommend that you proofread in English at your own risk.

A) Common

Within One page, MS-word
Paper: Landscape orientation, 1 inch margin on all sides
Font: Times New Roman, Center aligned, 12pt
Paragraph Spacing: Single

B) Running Title

Up to TWO rows
Capitalization: Based on APA Title case
Font: **Bold, 14pt**

C) Author's Name

Family name: All capitalized
(For students) Add your supervisors

D) Author's Affiliation

Font: 11pt

E) Contents

Up to 300 words (including spaces) without
title and author's name
Text-aligned: **Left**

A

B Examining the Effects of Climate Variability on Potato Yield: An Evidence from Bangladesh

C JANNAT Arifa¹, ISHIKAWA-ISHIWATA Yuki², FURUYA Jun³

D¹University of Tsukuba, Japan
²Ibaraki University, Japan
³Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, Japan

E

ABSTRACT

The current research tried to highlight the effects of climatic factors variability on potato yield which is considered as the second largest produces after rice in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is the most climate change vulnerable country in the world where cereal production is adversely influenced by erratic rainfall, the extreme temperature during summer, increased water salinity, droughts, floods, river erosion, and tropical storms. This climate catastrophe leads to falls in potato yield of up to 30% of potato production, creating a very high risk of hunger. Although potatoes are not traditionally high on the menu of Bangladesh people, but a surge in rice and wheat prices has prompted the government to popularize potatoes in Bangladesh. The production of potato in different regions of Bangladesh are impacted by several climatic factors. To explore those climatic factors effects, the current research was taken into consideration using district-level time-series data (1986-2013) based on the major seven climate zones of Bangladesh. This research, firstly, attempted to show the overall changes of climatic variables at the regional level and secondly, tried to predict the probable scenario for potato yield up to 2030. To generate the outlook of the variation of potato yield due to the changing scenario of climatic factors regression models were applied. The results indicated that on an average increase of temperatures 0.86°C lower the yields of potato in most regions between 2.36 to 2.40%, but solar radiation had a positive effect on yield in some regions. The determinations of the study will generate an overview on the production constraints of potato due to weather patterns that can help the policymakers to formulate micro or macro level policy for the expansion of potato area with the pace of climate change.

【NOTE】

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