

Table 7. Distribution of Farmers by Type of Sesame Produced

<u>Type of Sesame</u>	<u>Frequency^a</u>	<u>Percentage^a</u>
simsim baladi/danameet	23	62
simsim jabarook	18	47
simsim HireeHri	11	29

^aThere were 37 farmers growing sesame, but some farmers grew more than one type. The frequency thus is greater than 37 and the percentages add to more than 100.

Simsim baladi/danameet was the most common type of sesame grown in this area, followed by simsim jabarook and simsim HireeHri (Table 7). We also calculated the amount of land planted in each type to determine the extent of cultivation of these various kinds of sesame.

Table 8. Amount of Land and Percentage Planted in Each Type of Sesame

<u>Type of Sesame</u>	<u>Area Planted (mukhammas)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
simsim baladi/danameet	198.5	54
simsim jabarook	128.0	35
simsim HireeHri	34.0	9
other	5.0	1
	<u>365.5</u>	<u>100</u>

The conclusion from Table 8 is the same as from Table 7; simsim baladi/danameet was the most extensively grown sesame in this area, followed by simsim jabarook and simsim HireeHri. When Tables 7 and 8 are viewed together, it appears that while almost 30% of the farmers were planting HireeHri, the area cultivated in this type was rather small (9%). This indicates that simsim HireeHri was grown in relatively small plots compared to the other two types. Furthermore, of the 12 farmers in our sample who planted more than one type of sesame, 10 of these grew HireeHri in addition to one of the other kinds. This pattern often results when farmers plant HireeHri on small plots of newly cleared fallow land while one or the other varieties are planted on previously cultivated land. Farmers' adherence to this practice could account for the small area cultivated in HireeHri.

Another interesting finding was that some farmers were mixing seeds of different types of sesame and planting them together in the same field.