

# Climate change ravages Kashmir's 'red gold' saffron crop

December 22 2020, by Parvaiz Bukhari

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In Kashmir, dry conditions blamed on climate change have seen yields of saffron halved in the last two decades

On sweeping fields once blanketed in lush purple, a thin and bedraggled crop of flowers is all farmers in Indian-administered Kashmir's saffron-growing region Pampore have to show for this year's harvest.

Dry conditions blamed on [climate change](#) have seen yields of the world's most expensive spice halved in the past two decades, threatening the future of a cash crop that has brought wealth to the region for 2,500 years.

"These fields used to be like goldmines," said Abdul Ahad Mir in Pampore, just south of Indian-administered Kashmir's main city Srinagar.

Saffron has long thrived there, and Mir's family was reared in the delicate work of plucking the lucrative but tiny crimson threads from purple crocus flowers.

"In my childhood we needed 80 men over a week to pick the flowers," Mir told AFP.

"Today our family of six finish it in a day."

Warming temperatures caused by climate change have made rainfall erratic, depleting the thirsty saffron fields of water. Shrinking glaciers across the Himalayan region have also cut water flows to the foothills downstream.

It takes around 160,000 flowers to yield one kilogram of the precious spice, which will sell for around \$1,350 in local markets.

But official figures show that harvests of the so-called "red gold" were just 1.4 kilograms per hectare in 2018—half the figure recorded in 1998.





The saffron fields in this region were once completely covered in lush purple during the harvesting season

Mohammad Ramzan Rather says his acreage in Pampore only produced around 30 grams of the crop this year, down from two kilograms 12 years ago.

The harvest season—which lasts for just two weeks at the end of autumn—has also been devastated by the coronavirus pandemic, as well as recent security lockdowns in response to a long-running insurgency in the disputed territory, claimed by both India and arch-rival Pakistan.

## **Ancient pride**



Historians say saffron has been cultivated in Kashmir since at least 500 BC.

Locally the spice is added to traditional dishes and used as an ingredient in Kehwa, a sweet drink served during special occasions such as marriages.

Elsewhere in the world, it is prized for its use in cooking and cosmetics and can fetch prices of more than \$10,000 per kilogram on the international market.



Saffron is the world's most expensive spice; collecting it involves plucking the crimson threads from inside purple crocus flowers



The harvest season this year has also been disrupted by the coronavirus pandemic and unrest in the region





Saffron—used for tea, cooking and cosmetics—can cost more than \$10,000 per kilogram on the international market



Farmers on the ground say the Indian authorities' attempts to introduce modern agricultural technology have been largely unhelpful





Some farmers are converting their land to apple orchards to use less water; but some still think with traditional methods, there is hope for saffron farming

Nearly 90 percent of the world's saffron is grown in Iran, but experts consider Kashmir's crop to be superior for its deep red colour and distinct aroma.

In 2010, Indian authorities sought to halt the impact of climate change by launching a \$54 million fund to introduce modern agricultural technology to farmers.

Authorities have touted it as a success, claiming it has rejuvenated Kashmir's 3,700 acres of saffron fields.



But farmers disagree. They have ripped up plastic irrigation pipes that are now strewn across fields, saying they bring little water and make it harder to till the land.

Others say high-yield seed varieties introduced under the scheme have ruined their [crops](#).

Jalal-ud-Din Wani said some farmers were turning their land into orchards because apples need less water.

Though he said the government's intervention had failed, Wani believes that the luck of some farmers may improve.

If they stick to traditional methods of farming the crop, he said, "there is still a sliver of chance to revive it."

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