DA-RFO VI
DA-BFAR VI

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Research

A Decade of Success

Compendium of agriculture and fisheries R&D projects supported by the Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014

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FOREWORD

Over the years, the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Agricultural Research (DA-BAR) has supported projects that generated relevant technologies and initiated interventions that are making significant impacts and have been benefitting the lives of the country's farmers and fisherfolk. Farms, especially in the rural areas, continue to reap the fruits of increased production and improved productivity through these technology – based interventions.

Looking at the need to appropriately disseminate these technologies and inform the stakeholders of what has been done in the area of Research and Development (R&D) during the last decade, BAR, together with the Regional Field Offices (RFOs), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), and state universities and colleges (SUCs), put together this rich and vast information into a publication, " A Decade of Success: Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries Research and Development projects supported by the Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005-2014."

The compendium serves as a 10-year portfolio of all the BAR-supported completed R&D projects implemented by its partner institutions. It serves as a reference for policymakers, farmers, fisherfolk, research institutions, entrepreneurs, academe, organizations, and other interest groups. More importantly, the compendium is a concrete proof of R&D's accomplishments in the last decade that are geared towards improving the agri-fishery sector. This compilation of BAR-supported projects contains concise information including project summaries, technology description and application, as well as intended beneficiaries.

As the material allows for quick reference and easier information retrieval, the publication provides ready-to-access information on technologies generated from R&D and caters to the technology needs of the stakeholders.

Aside from the book form, BAR has also tapped the information and communications technology (ICT) as a tool to bring this compendium to a wider reach through the development of a web-based information system. The system serves as the database containing all the information found in the compendium.

Let me extend my gratitude to all the people behind the production of this compendium – truly, a concrete accomplishment of what we have been doing and what we will be doing to strengthen the R&D Sector.

May this publication further promote the crucial role that R&D plays in fostering innovation and productivity in the agriculture and fishery sector. May this book and its web-based information system serve its purpose well.

Thank you and *Mabuhay!*

NICOMEDES P. ELEAZAR, CESO IV
DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Regional Field Office
Parola, Iloilo City

MESSAGE

The Department of Agriculture, Regional Field Office VI congratulates the responsible persons and contributors of this book project titled: "A Decade of Success: Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries Research and Development projects supported by the Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014". It is in this book that the efforts of our researchers will be acknowledged and the fruits of their labor showcased.

Thru the continued partnership with the Bureau of Agricultural Research, the Department of Agriculture RFO VI was able to conduct numerous projects which aimed to uplift the economic condition of the people of Region 6 and the Philippines as a whole. This compilation of researches is a proof that both the DA-BAR and DA-RFO VI has done a great job to contribute to the development of agriculture and fisheries sector, thus improving the living condition of every farmer and fisherfolk.

I hope that through this book compilation, the technologies developed by our researchers will reach our farmers and fisherfolk, the government and private research institutions and other target partners, to serve as guide in the adoption of the new technologies which were proven effective in increasing farm productivity and income.

With the continued support of the Bureau of Agricultural Research, the Department of Agriculture will be able to develop appropriate and locally-adopted technologies for our partners.

Again, congratulations and continue your noble undertakings!

REMELYN R. RECOTER, MNSA, CESO III

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Regional Field Office
Parola, Iloilo City
May 2007 - June 2016

MESSAGE

In foremost, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the Department of Agriculture – Research Division for spearheading the launching of a BOOK project entitled "A Decade of Success : Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries R&D projects supported by Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014" at the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 6. This is a very special project that highlights all the compilation of researches made which served as a conduit of services to the people through scientific research and study.

I am delighted that after many years of working together in the field of agriculture and fisheries, we have come up with a Compendium that would serve as a record of all our undertakings, not only those that became successful but even those that failed which eventually became our parameters towards the attainment of success. This compendium will not only record the relics of the past but will also serve as a tool guide in all our endeavors for the good of our farm beneficiaries and fisherfolk.

It is my fervent hope that this project will be materialized as this will create a big leap in the field of research projects of DA RFO VI. Hence, I congratulate those who in one way or another made this project possible. Your burning of a midnight candle to surpass every obstacle in order to come up with this kind of project is highly commendable. Rest assured that this office will always support every noble task such as this.

As always, the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office VI (DA RFO VI) is at the verge of supporting this kind of project that redounds to the welfare and benefit of the people.

Again, my warmest congratulations.

God bless and more power.

LARRY P. NACIONALES

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
for RESEARCH and REGULATIONS
Regional Field Office
Parola, Iloilo City

MESSAGE

This book entitled: "A Decade of Success : Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries R&D projects supported by Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014" of the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 6, is a reflection of what we have done in the past and a tool and guide that would lead us towards further success in the future.

The Duterte Administration for now has presented its Eight-Point Agenda. One of those in the Eight-Point Agenda speaks about providing services to increase productivity in order to improve market access. Thus, the Research group must align its plans and programs toward achieving this goal. The newly appointed Secretary of the Department of Agriculture also professed that in his first 100 days of assumption as DA Secretary he is bound to follow the orders of the Duterte Administration to touch the lives of the poor, the forgotten and the neglected, with clear emphasis on the priorities, thrusts and direction of DA in addressing poverty, food production, environmental conservation and protection and life-saving efforts to uplift farmers and fishermen and those who depend so much on agriculture.

Thus, through it all, I am grateful that the Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Agricultural Research and the Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center (WESVIARC) has come up with this laudable project.

To God be the glory!

PETER S. SOBREVEGA, DVM

OFFICE OF THE RESEARCH DIVISION CHIEF
Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center (WESVIARC)
Hamungaya, Jaro, Iloilo City

MESSAGE

Proven by time amidst the trials and circumstances, the Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center (WESVIARC) has always been committed to dedicate and contribute to the success of the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office VI by spearheading the conduct of various researches and scientific studies on agriculture and fisheries. Every year, a number of research made by various governmental agencies and private sectors has been conducted in order to prove the validity, reliability and credibility of the results that we have been conducting every now and then.

We take pride that the Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), the research arm of the Department of Agriculture has been our partner in this endeavour. Thus, our continued partnership in the field of Research and Development (R&D) and Institutional Development Projects has produced results anchored on professional excellence, teamwork and networking, dedication, accountability and innovation which lead us to the development of agricultural and fisheries programs and the upliftment of the life of every farmer and fisherfolk.

I am therefore grateful that through the concerted efforts of the BAR, and DA-WESVIARC, we have contributed greater things in the field of national agricultural programs for many years now as evidenced by the launching of this Compendium.

It is my fervent hope and prayer that this compilation of researches will create an avenue to conduct more scientific research and intense fishery and agricultural studies in the future and in order to answer the contemporary intricacies on this field due to the evolution of the modern times.

Let it be that there will be more realizations to come-up with between WESVIARC and the BAR in transforming lives through these innovations.

My warmest congratulations for a job well done!

CORAZON A. ARROYO, Ph.D.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF FISHERIES AND AQUATIC RESOURCES
Iloilo City

MESSAGE

My warmest and sincere congratulations to the Department of Agriculture Research Division Regional Field Office 6 on the publication of, "A Decade of Success: Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries R & D projects supported by Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014" at the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office 6. This will become a source of valuable information into how scientific research and studies create a tangible impact in the field of agriculture and fisheries.

The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Bureau of Agricultural Research solidify its partnership by working closely towards sustainable marine conservation through dynamic researches. It is indeed a fulfillment to make these studies publish to serve as reference and at the same time a narrative material that chronicles the successes in the agriculture and fishery sectors.

This project is truly commendable and everyone behind this deserves an applause for their extraordinary effort. It is a real pleasure to work with such a determined group of people like your team. As one of the partner agency, be certain that we will work closely towards a common goal.

I wish the publication of this book every success and look forward to it having its place in the research section.

My warmest congratulations on this remarkable achievement.

REMIA A. APARRI

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INTRODUCTION

Department of Agriculture - Bureau Agricultural Research (DA-BAR) is established to lead and coordinate the national agriculture and fisheries research and development (R&D) in the country. It is committed to consolidate, strengthen, and develop the agriculture and fisheries R&D system for the purpose of improving its effectiveness and efficiency by ensuring customer satisfaction and continuous improvement through work excellence, teamwork and networking, accountability and innovation.

Likewise the Department of Agriculture - Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center (DA-WESVIARC) formerly known as Visayas Rice Experiment Station (VRES), served as an efficient and effective agency coordinating the formulation and implementation of rice agenda in the region and has envisioned to a globally competitive Research Development and Extension Center orchestrating the Regional RDE Network. Through showcasing agriculture as a science, an art and a profitable enterprise, it effectively transfers research and development results to transform the quality of life of farmers and fisherfolk.

The station is mandated to serve as “nerve center” of research, production and training activities of the region and as a focal point for regional collaboration among development institutions both public and private.

Both DA - BAR and DA-WESVIARC shared the same vision of translating quality agricultural related research results to uplift the quality of lives of every Filipino.

Through the funding support of Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR) - one of the staff bureaus of the Department of Agriculture (DA), the conduct of agricultural researches has become possible and has trickled down to farmers and fisherfolk.

The strong partnership and commitment of the two agencies gave way in the conduct of numerous competent agricultural researches compiled in this book project titled “A Decade of Success: Compendium of Agriculture and Fisheries R&D projects supported by the Bureau of Agricultural Research from 2005 to 2014”, which features the summaries of R&D projects to ensure proper and effective implementation and to experience its full benefits. This compilation of researches is useful not only for DA - WESVIARC, DA - BAR and DA, but also can be made available to other government and private agencies, educational institutions, farmers and fisherfolk, and even to individuals. This compilation will as well validate existing researches and serve as reference for future studies and innovations.

This compendium includes information about the researcher, the status of the technology, its beneficiaries and awards received. Contact information of the researchers is also provided for those who will seek additional information about the study.

As you go through each page of this compilation, you will be more amazed on the development not only in terms of how each study was conducted, but more on how results developed the way agricultural projects and programs were implemented in country and how lives of the Filipino were improved.

With the said research development, Filipinos are now and will be provided with food and given opportunities to increase productivity and profitability. Poverty is eradicated while every Filipino is empowered - leading towards sustainable agricultural development and global competitiveness.

Department of Agriculture - WESVIARC and Department of Agriculture - BAR innovate!

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Research & Development

Crops

On-Farm Screening of Different Cassava Varieties for Adaptability in Western Visayas

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Benito P. Labindao
Members:	Melodina A. Labindao Susan G. Lumpod
Collaborating Agencies:	LGU Balete, Aklan LGU Jamindan, Capiz ADP Patnongon, Antique
Duration:	2007 to 2009

Project Summary

This study was conducted in four provinces of Western Visayas for two cropping seasons from June 2007 to April 2009 using six (6) cassava varieties namely: Golden Yellow, Lakan 1, CG 01-02-01, CG 97 08-01, MOP 53-81 and Farmer's variety. Specifically, this study sought to select promising NSIC cassava varieties adaptable in Western Visayas in support to Goal 1 of DA; to evaluate the growth and yield performance of different cassava varieties grown in the different agro-climatic condition of Western Visayas; to determine the selection parameters related to farmer's preference in choosing cassava variety; to determine the economic return of producing cassava by means of return of investment; and to recommend the variety/varieties that are promising for farmer's use.

Based on the results, CG-97-08-01 variety is widely adaptable in the four provinces of Western Visayas. Golden Yellow, Lakan 1, CG-01-02-01, MOP 53-81 and farmer's variety were recommended in the province of Antique, Farmer's variety and CG 01-02-01 in Capiz, MOP 53-81 and Lakan 1 in Negros Occidental and CG-01-02-01 in Aklan.

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers

Technology Status

POT already developed for dissemination.

Contact

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For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.


CG-97-08-01

Coffee Production and Selling Practices in Iloilo and Capiz Provinces

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Teodi J. Himatay
Members:	Glenda A. Himatay Flerida A. Demamay Edna Alegre
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU Tapaz, Capiz MLGU Dumarao, Capiz MLGU Lambunao, Iloilo CLGU Passi City, Iloilo PLGU Iloilo
Duration:	2008-2009

Project Summary

A survey on Production and Selling Practices of Coffee in the Provinces of Iloilo and Capiz was conducted between June 2008 and January 2009. This study aimed to describe coffee farms in terms of cultural management employed by farmers, and identify problems related to production, post production and selling practices and give relevant implications and recommendations. The municipalities covered by the survey include Lambunao and Passi City for Iloilo province; Tapaz and Dumarao for the province of Capiz.

Based on the data/information gathered from the respondents showed that many of coffee farmers abandoned/converted their coffee farms to other crops such as pineapple, corn and jackfruit after nestle Philippines stop operating in the region. They cut down the plant and made it into charcoal. Cultural management practices such as good quality planting materials, fertilizer application, pest and disease control were neglected by coffee farmers. Prices were most dictated by traders/buyers.

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, Coffee Program Coordinators, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers

Technology Status

The information generated from the project serves as basis to come up with a strategy / program to address problems identified.

Contact

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For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.

Development and Participatory Evaluation of Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM) for Hybrid Maize in Region 6

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Luisa P. Fulgueras
Members:	Lorenzo P. Palada Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D.
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU Passi City, Iloilo MLGU Cabatuan, Iloilo OPA Iloilo, UPLB DARFO 6 - Soils Lab, BSWM, IPNI
Duration:	2008 to 2011

Project Summary

Increasing the productivity of maize requires effective use of nutrients from naturally occurring indigenous and fertilizer sources. The SSNM approach advocates optimal use of available organic nutrient sources and timely application of fertilizers at optimal rates to meet the deficit between the nutrient needs of maize crop and indigenous nutrient supply.

This study aimed to develop and evaluate a site-specific nutrient management approach and best crop management practices for hybrid maize through on-farm trials and farmer participatory evaluation.

Results showed that yield gap between farmers' yield and attainable yield was 2.1 t/ha. SSNM increased yield by an average of 1.0 t/ha compared with farmers' fertilizer practice. The developed SSNM-based fertilizer recommendation in Passi City, Iloilo is 160-180 kg N, 50-60 kg P2O5 and 65-75 kg K2O/ha. Bio-N and OM can substitute 23 kg inorganic N/ha. With SSNM, yield and revenue increased by 14 to 18%, despite higher fertilizer cost incurred, benefit increased by 10 to 12% higher than farmer's practice.

The validated SSNM guidelines/Quick Guides for fertilizing hybrid maize fields in Passi City and Cabatuan, Iloilo are now available for dissemination to farmers. Training of local partners on Nutrient Expert software use is needed for wide-scale promotion of SSNM technology.

Award

AFMA R&D Paper Award during the 23rd National Research Symposium held at the RDMIC Building, Diliman, Quezon City on October 10-11, 2011

Beneficiaries

Hybrid Corn Farmers

Technology Status

The information generated from the project serves as basis in developing fertilizer guideline to hybrid corn farmers in Passi City and Cabatuan, Iloilo. Further the results were compiled nationwide by IPNI to develop ICT decision support tool "Nutrient Expert for Hybrid Maize" use to formulate location-specific fertilizer guideline for hybrid corn. Fertilizer for use in rice production.

Contact

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For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.

These fertilizer guidelines are applicable for hybrid maize fields in Passi City, Iloilo with:

- sufficient water supply from rainfall (favorable rainfed environment)
- medium soil fertility
- favorable soil pH*
- residue returned from the previous crop
- no application of organic fertilizer

** To correct the acidity of soils with pH less than 5.3, apply 400 kg lime per hectare for every 0.1 unit until soil pH reaches 5.3. For example, apply 1,200 kg lime per hectare in soils with pH 5.0. Lime should be broadcast and plowed under 3-4 weeks before planting.*

Fertilizer sources in these recommendations are locally-available and meet the guidelines for optimal splitting of nutrients to provide the requirements of the maize crop at critical growth stages during the season.

For fields with other conditions or to use other locally-available fertilizer sources, use 'Nutrient Expert for Hybrid Maize' to develop a field-specific guideline. Consult the WESVIARC, local DA office, and MAO in your municipality.

This is a joint undertaking of:

National Corn Program · DA-BAR · DA-RFU 6 WESVIARC · BSWM · UPLB · IPNI

and the local government of Iloilo Province

PLGU-Iloilo · MLGU-Passi City

For more information, visit or contact:

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Quick Guide

Fertilizing Wet and Dry Season Hybrid Maize

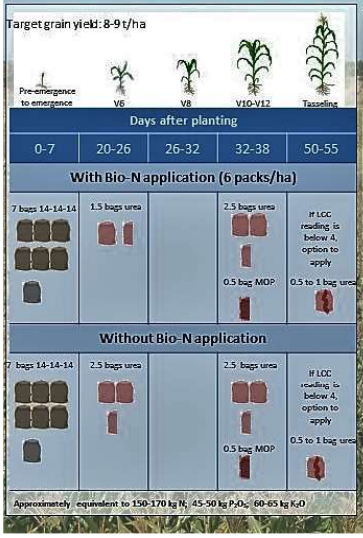
Passi City, Iloilo
Philippines

General crop management recommendations:
Distance between rows: 65 to 70 cm Distance between plants: 20 to 22 cm Soil pH: maintain at 5.3 to 7.3 pH units

Fertilizer rates are adjusted to 1 hectare
Target grain yield based on total dryweight
1 bag fertilizer = 50 kg

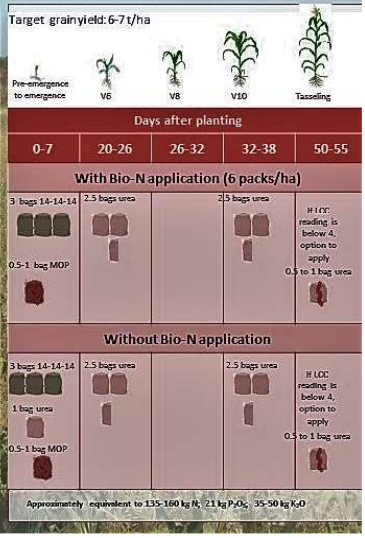
Fertilizer guidelines for hybrid maize with maize-maize cropping system in:

A. Loamy soils with higher yield level



B. Loamy soils with intermediate yield level

C. Sandy soils



This is a joint undertaking of:

National Corn Program · DA-BAR · DA-RFU 6 WBI/WARC · BSWM · UPLB · IPNI

and the local government of Iloilo Province

PLGU-Iloilo · MLGU-Cabatuan

For more information, visit or contact:

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1898

Quick Guide

Fertilizing Dry Season Hybrid Maize

Cabatuan, Iloilo
Philippines

General crop management recommendations:
Distance between rows: 65 - 70 cm Distance between plants: 20 - 22 cm Soil pH: maintain at 5.3 - 7.3

Fertilizer rates are adjusted to 1 hectare
Target grain yield based on total dry weight
1 bag fertilizer = 50 kg

Fertilizer guidelines for dry season hybrid maize:

A. Sandy soils with maize-maize cropping system

Target grain yield: 7-8 t/ha

Pre-emergence to emergence	V6	V8	V10	Tasseling
Days after planting				
0-7	20-26	26-32	32-38	50-55
With Bio-N application (6 packs/ha)				
4 bags 14-14-14	2.5 bags urea		2.5 bags urea	If LCC reading is below 4, option to apply 0.5 to 1 bag urea
Without Bio-N application				
4 bags 14-14-14, 1 bag urea	2.5 bags urea		2.5 bags urea	If LCC reading is below 4, option to apply 0.5 to 1 bag urea

Approximately equivalent to 140-170 kg N; 28 kg P_2O_5; 28 kg K_2O

These fertilizer guidelines are applicable to dry season hybrid maize fields in Cabatuan, Iloilo with:

- enough water supply (from rainfall or supplemental irrigation)
- medium soil fertility
- favorable soil pH*
- residue returned from the previous crop
- no application of organic fertilizer

** To correct the acidity of soils with pH less than 5.3, apply 400 kg lime per hectare for every 0.1 unit until soil pH reaches 5.3. For example, apply 1,200 kg lime per hectare in soils with pH 5.0. Lime should be broadcast and plowed under 3-4 weeks before planting.*

Fertilizer sources in these recommendations are locally-available and meet the guidelines for optimal splitting of nutrients to provide the requirements of the maize crop at critical growth stages during the season.

For fields with other conditions or to use other locally-available fertilizer sources, use 'Nutrient Expert for Hybrid Maize' to develop a field-specific guideline. Consult the RIARC, local DA office, and MAO in your municipality.

B. Clayey soils with rice-maize cropping system

Target grain yield: 7-8 t/ha

Pre-emergence to emergence	V6	V8	V10	Tasseling
Days after planting				
0-7	20-26	26-32	32-38	50-55
With Bio-N application (6 packs/ha)				
4 bags 14-14-14, 0.5 bag urea		3 bags urea		If LCC reading is below 4, option to apply 0.5 to 1 bag urea
Without Bio-N application				
4 bags 14-14-14, 1.5 bags urea		3 bags urea		If LCC reading is below 4, option to apply 0.5 to 1 bag urea

Approximately equivalent to 110-150 kg N; 28 kg P_2O_5; 28 kg K_2O

Corn Marketing System in the Province of Iloilo

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Teodi J. Himatay
Members:	Flerida A. Demamay Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D.
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU Sara, Iloilo MLGU Batad, Iloilo MLGU Leon, Iloilo MLGU Alimodian, Iloilo PLGU Iloilo
Duration:	2008

Project Summary

This study aimed to assess and provide information on the marketing systems of corn in Iloilo more specifically; the functions of the different market participants, the services they provide, channels of corn product distribution or disposal, pricing arrangements, ascertain marketing cost for corn; services and assistance needed by corn farmers related to marketing their corn products. Moreover, to come up with a more comprehensive and detailed information on the specifics of marketing corn products in the province of Iloilo.

Results showed that most of corn farmers in Iloilo are male with 74% at an average age of 51 years old and mostly finish high school education, go into farming between 11-20 years mostly rent the land. Moreover, results showed that most farmers' falls within a range of PhP10,000.00 to PhP40,000.00 monthly incomes; Go into contract growing with the traders and private financers. Prices are also being dictated by the trader/private financiers while market failures are attributed to lack of price information and lack of storage facilities.

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, Corn Program Coordinators, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers

Technology Status

The information generated from the project serves as basis to come up with a strategy / program to address problems identified.

Contact

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For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.

Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) on Integrated Rice - Rice + Vegetables, Swine and Native Chicken Farming System in Jordan,Guimaras

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Teodi J. Himatay
Members:	Yolanda Aguda Cecilia Galimba Susan Gajardo
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU Jordan,Guimaras OPA Guimaras
Duration:	2010 to 2012

Project Summary

Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) project was conducted from June 2010 to March 2012 in Bugnay and San Miguel, Jordan, Guimaras. The study aims to establish and promote improved production systems / technologies in rural communities to increase production and profitability. Components of the project include rice (1st and 2nd crop), vegetable (3rd crop), native chicken and swine production. To promote farmer's capacity enhancement, farmers training, meetings, discussions and orientation were conducted coupled with Participatory Technology Demonstration (PTDs).

Results of the technology introduced showed that using quality seeds, lower seeding rate, practice Integrated Nutrient Management, and other cultural practices in rice production help increase the productivity and income of farmers. In addition thereto, planting of various vegetables, native chicken and swine production provided additional income to farmers. As a result, other farmers adopted the technologies and seed money of farmer-cooperators has increased.

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, CPAR Program Coordinators, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers

Technology Status

Cooperation and strong partnership among local partners contributes to successful project implementation. Interested, hard working and innovative farmers' cooperators gained more income compared to CPAR adopters and non-CPAR farmers. Furthermore, information dissemination through mass media boosts and develops enthusiasm of farmers towards the project.

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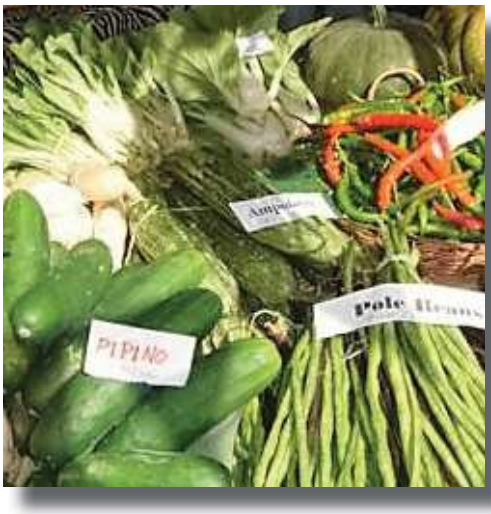
For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.



Cooperation and teamwork among project partners (WESVIARC, PLGU & MLGU facilitators, farmer partners, and community officials) are necessary in contributing to the successful implementation of CPAR project

CPAR on Rice – Corn Plus Native Chicken in the Province of Antique

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Flerida A. Demamay
Members:	Shirley M. Zacarias Merla I. Manabat Ramona M. De La Vega
Collaborating Agency:	PLGU Antique
Duration:	2010 to 2012

Project Summary

In line with the target towards rice sufficiency in the province, Hamtic was chosen as the area for CPAR project being rice as the major commodity and source of income of most farmers.

During the conduct of Participatory Action Research (PRA), problems such as high cost of production/farm inputs, lack of capital, non-functional irrigation system / water supply, low price of farm products and low production were identified. Adoption of low cost production technology, access to financial assistance, engage in livelihood activities, plant alternative technology like vegetables and corn, strengthening farmer association and technical trainings on other crops and livestock were suggested solutions to the problem.

Hence, the Community Participatory Action Research (CPAR) was conducted to showcase Rice-Corn plus Native Chicken farming system in the area to increase farm productivity and income of farmers and promote sustainable production system.

Results of the study showed that the adoption of technology interventions in CPAR on Rice plus Native Chicken in the province of Antique improved farmers' productivity and income. The increase in production was 27% and 148% in income per hectare per year. With rice-corn+native chicken, it obtained an average net of PhP36, 271.00/ha per year with 67% ROI. On the other hand, farmers practice having rice-rice cropping system obtained an average net income of PhP14, 609.00/ha per year with an ROI of 30%.

Beneficiaries

Farmers in the Province of Antique

Technology Status

Technology adopters have increased; Institutionalization of linkages among local government units and other stakeholders enhanced community development; and Information dissemination of the CPAR project through mass media (e.g. television and print) boost and develop enthusiasm of farmers towards the project.

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CPAR on Rainfed Rice-Based Integrated Farming System (Rice-Rice-Squash + Native Chicken) in the Province of Capiz

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Benito P. Labindao
Members:	Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D. Jesusa B. Argumento Michael Miller Villareal
Collaborating Agency:	LGU-Mambusao, Capiz
Duration:	2010 to 2013

Project Summary

The project was conducted in Barangay Caidquid and Tumalalud, Mambusao, Capiz from wet season 2010 to dry season 2013 to improve farm production and income of farmers in rainfed areas. Specifically, it aimed to increase rice production by 20% and 20% in vegetables and improve farm productivity by integrating native chicken. The rice-based farming system was established in 20 cooperators farm using 0.50 hectares for rice production in rainfed and 200 sq m for vegetables in upland plus native chicken. The interventions in rice production were certified seeds at 80 kgs/ha seeding rate, and four bags T-14/ha plus 2 bags Urea/ha; vegetable production were hybrid squash, cucumber under Integrated nutrient Management for vegetables; native chicken were 5 pullets and 1 roaster.

The rice production of the farmer cooperators in the CPAR sites improved with an average yield of 2.84 t/ha from 2.68 t/ha. Low yield increase was due to infestation of BPH (2010 WS) neck rot (2011 DS) and flood damage (2011 DS & 2012 DS). CPAR farmer had a net income of PhP12, 072.00 (58% ROI). The 20 CPAR cooperators also planted vegetables (squash and cucumber) in 500 sq m upland areas and the average production was 139 kgs with a net income of PhP1, 936.00.

The native chicken garnered a net income of PhP7, 240.00 (49% ROI). The farmer cooperators annual net income reached to PhP21, 248.00 in a 0.50 ha Riceland plus 500 sq m upland vegetable area plus 1 set native chicken (5 hens and 1 rooster).

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, CPAR Program Coordinators, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers.

Technology Status

From 2010 to 2013 the adoption of the technology in rice was 20.8 hectares for rice and vegetable production and 35 households in native chicken production. Based from the salient results of the project the researchers recommended CPAR package of technology in rice and vegetable plus native chicken integrated farming system in rainfed areas in the province of Capiz and to other areas with more or less the same agro-development zones.

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CPAR on Rice-Based Integrated Farming System in Rainfed Areas in the Province of Aklan

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Benito P. Labindao
Members:	Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D. Virginia A. Agreda Ailyne F. Magallanes
Collaborating Agency:	LGU Balete, Aklan
Duration:	2010 to 2013

Project Summary

The province of Aklan has 17,120 hectares devoted to rice farming wherein 10,408 hectares are rainfed and 6,712 hectares are irrigated. The municipality of Balete contributes 8,238.25 metric tons (6%) of the total rice produce of the province. Barangay Feliciano has a total land area of 777.5 hectares and Barangay Fulgencio total agricultural land is 889.36 hectares. Farming is the primary livelihood of the people and the farmers perceived low production and income in rainfed areas as the primary problem.

The (CPAR) in Rice-Based Integrated Farming System (Rice+Sweet Potato+Vegetable +Swine) in Rainfed Areas was conducted in Barangay Feliciano and Fulgencio, Balete, Aklan from dry season 2010 to wet season 2013 to increase rice production by 15% in rainfed areas and 15% in vegetables and sweet potato in adjoining upland area; determine the economic profitability of individual CPAR project component and the whole rice-based integrated production system using the percent Return on Investment; and empower the farmers and other stakeholders through extended education program and trainings. The rice-based-integrated farming system was established in 10 cooperators farm using 0.50 hectares for rice production in rainfed and 500 sq m each for sweet potato, vegetables plus swine fattening. The technology interventions in rice production were certified seeds, 80 kgs/ha seeding rate, and four bags T-14/ha plus 2 bags Urea/ ha; promising sweet potato variety and Integrated Nutrient Management for root crops were the technologies introduced to farmer-cooperators. The technologies used in vegetable production were hybrid ampalaya, integrated nutrient Management and for swine fattening the farmers were given cross-breed landrace and proper feeding and nutrition.

Result of the project show that there is an annual net income of the farmer cooperators and adopters in Brgy Feliciano and Brgy Fulgencio practicing the rice+sweet potato+vegetable+swine integrated farming system was PhP60, 848.00/ha with farm profitability of 133%. The non-CPAR farmers got the annual net income of PhP25, 396.00 (91% farm profitability).

Beneficiaries

Farmers, Researchers, CPAR Program Coordinators, Students, Teachers and Policy Makers

Technology Status

POT already developed for dissemination.

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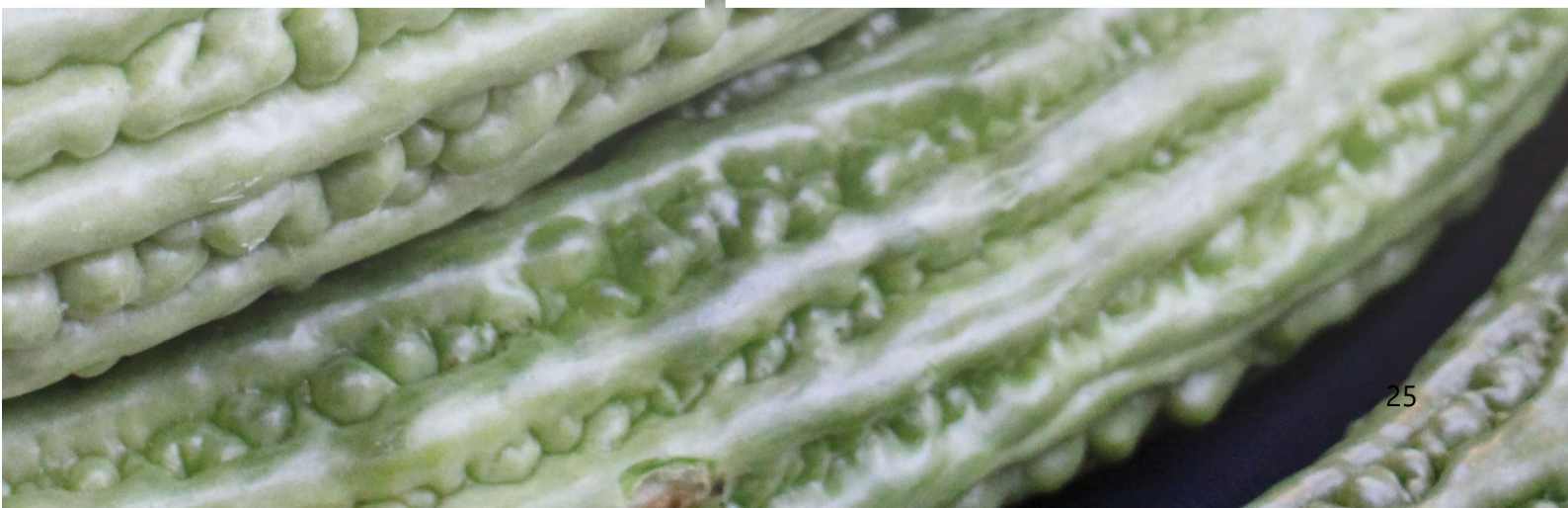

CPAR on Irrigated Rice-Based Farming System in Dingle Iloilo (Rice-Rice-Vegetables + Native Chicken)

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Ma. Anne S. Oren
Member:	Anelyn A. Hapitan
Collaborating Agencies:	Carmelo D. Oren, PLGU Iloilo Jose Loreno, MLGU Dingle Mansueto Sabadeo, MLGU Dingle
Duration:	2009 to 2012

Project Summary

The CPAR project was conducted from August 2009 to December 2012 in Pandan and Sinibaan, Dingle, Iloilo. The project aims to: 1) improve the capability and productivity of rice farmers; 2) promote and showcase sustainable location specific rice-based farming technologies; 3) determine the benefits and costs derived from the adoption of improved production systems; and 4) improve and institutionalize linkages among LGUs and other stakeholders.

Components of the project include rice, vegetables, and native chicken production.To promote farmer's capacity enhancement, farmers training, meetings, discussions and orientation were conducted coupled with Participatory Technology Demonstration Trials.

Beneficiaries

Farmers in Pandan and Sinibaan, Dingle, Iloilo

Technology Status

Technology adopters have increased; Institutionalization of linkages among local government units and other stakeholders enhanced community development; and Information dissemination of the CPAR project through mass media (e.g. television and print) boost and develop enthusiasm of farmers towards the project.

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Integrated Pest Management Strategies in Mango Growing Areas of Western Visayas

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Ma. Anne S. Oren
Member:	Merlin A. Adolacion
Collaborating Agencies:	POAS, Jordan, Guimaras LGU-Nva. Valencia, Guimaras LGU-Leon, Iloilo
Duration:	2006

Project Summary

STUDY 1. Assessment of IPM Practice among Backyard Mango Growers

This study aims to generate information on the IPM practices of backyard mango growers. Results of the study revealed that the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Practices were not all followed by the farmers. Bagging, sanitation, fertilization and pest management were practiced by most mango farmers but pruning and irrigation were not practiced. Only one (1) percent practiced total IPM. The study also revealed that IPM practices significantly influence mango production. Bagging and pruning also significantly affect net income.

Beneficiaries

Mango growers/farmers

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information / technology and quality seedlings will be distributed to farmers for use in techno-demo.

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IPM Strategies in Mango Growing Areas of Western Visayas

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Evelyn E. Echavez
Members:	Rolando C. Celiz Rosemarie E. Peñaflor
Collaborating Agencies:	POAS, Jordan, Guimaras LGU-Nva. Valencia, Guimaras LGU-Leon, Iloilo
Duration:	2006

Project Summary

STUDY 2. Comparative Study of Mango IPM with Farmer's Practice

Mango *(Mangifera indica, L.)* is considered as the National fruit of the Philippines. It is also one of the important high value commercial fruit crops grown in the country. Various technologies have been generated and developed for mango production but mango growers are not aware of these technologies due to lack of information dissemination resulted to poor quality and low yield.

This study sought to increase farmer's productivity and income by showing the relative advantage of IPM technology over the farmer's practice.

IPM cultural management adopted in this study were underbrushing, pruning, basal application of fertilizer, light trapping, irrigation, hanging of baits, brisking, fruit bagging, fruit sorting at harvest and hot water treatment. Results showed that IPM technology in mango production is more profitable compared to farmer's practice.

Award

AFMA R&D Paper Award during the 24th National Research Symposium held at the RDMIC Building, Diliman, Quezon City.

Beneficiaries

Mango growers/farmers

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology and quality seedlings will be distributed to farmers for use in techno-demo.

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National Research Symposium
OPENING PROGRAM
the Lives
Development

Etiology, Distribution, and Management of Crown and Root Rot of Mango Trees at Bearing Trees Age in Guimaras

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Maria T. Ecang
Members:	Ermelinda G. Paranpan Helen G. Bignayan
Duration:	2006

Project Summary

This study was conducted to determine the etiology, distribution and management of crown and root rot of mango tree at bearing age in Guimaras and also, to determine whether cashew tree being one of the reported hosts of P. palmivora is also infected with the disease.

Results revealed that the etiology or casual organism of crown and root rot of mango trees in Guimaras is Phytophthora palmivora Butler because the morphological characteristic of the isolate conformed very strongly to the species as described by Ho and Stamps and pathogenicity tests proved that indeed said organism caused the disease.

Beneficiaries

Mango growers in Guimaras and Researchers

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology

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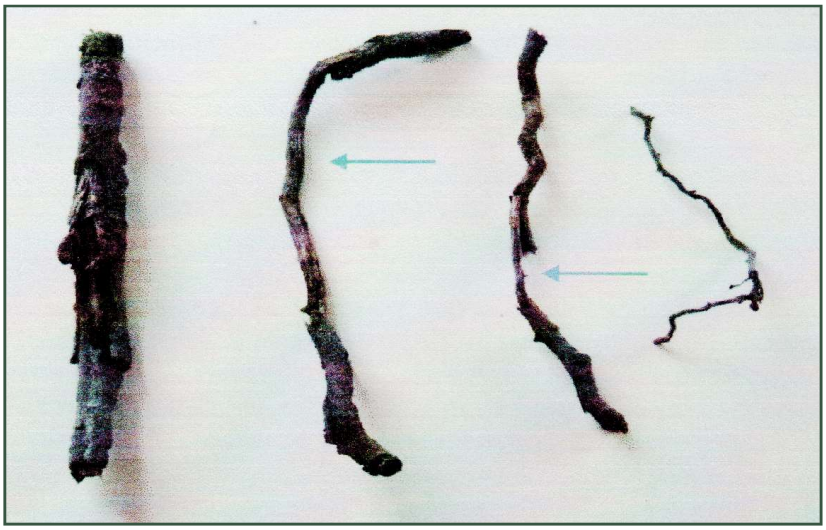
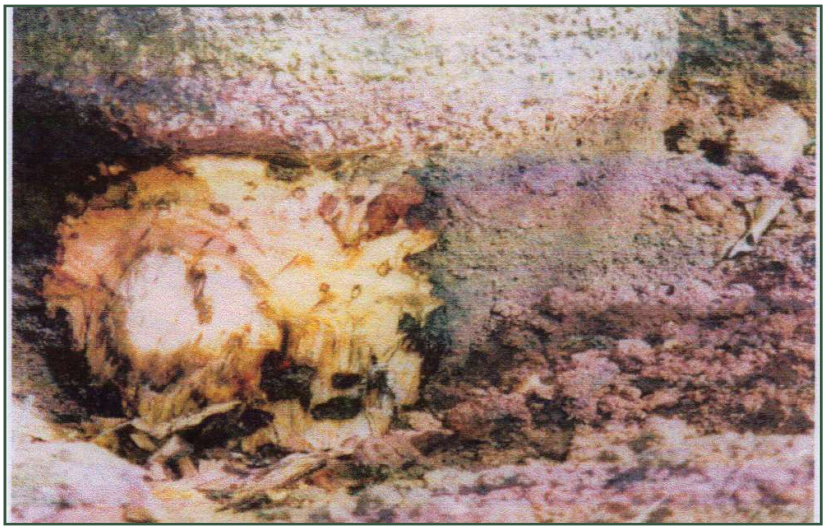
▼ Gum oozing from deep crack on the bark of the trunk



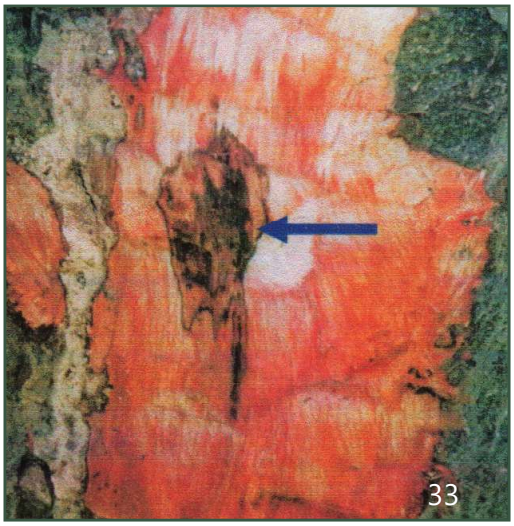
▲ root rot resulting in complete removal of portions of the epidermis and cortex leaving only the stele

Sudden death of a 35-year old carabao mango tree in Jordan, Guimaras



▲ crown rot resulting in discolored tissues of the trunk of a mango tree at soil level

▼ Browning of cashew trunk due to crown rot



Inventory and Assessment of Registered Clonal Mother Trees in Western Visayas

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Aurora L. Larupay
Members:	Maximo A. Mana-ay Ma. Carmen Primitiva B. Malaga
Duration:	2007 to 2009

Project Summary

This study was conducted to assess and account the number of registered carabao mango clonal mother trees in Western Visayas; to determine distribution in the different provinces; identify different strains, account the number of NSIC identified and evaluate to encourage operators/ individual farmers to register more mother trees.

Results revealed a total of 1707 trees of carabao mangoes being maintained in the foundation and scion grove regionwide and used as clonal mother trees. Out of the 1707 trees, 46 percent is in Iloilo, 6 percent in Capiz, 3 percent in Aklan and 2 percent in the province of Antique. Based on the physical assessment only 74 percent of the accounted trees in the entire region is productive. It was estimated that a single mother tree can produce an average of 1,763.5 pieces of the scions annually. The remaining 26% were yet juvenile and not ready for cloning.

The National Mango Research Development Center (NMRDC) had recorded a total of 243 NSIC identified and evaluated Candidate Parent Source Tree (CPST) in the region and the most of it is in Guimaras.

Beneficiaries

Mango growers in different provinces of the region

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information.

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Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions of the Philippines: PEANUT

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D.
Member:	Nenita P. Sodusta
Duration:	2009 to 2012

Project Summary

STUDY 1: Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions of the Philippines: PEANUT

Project Summary:

Peanut *(Arachis hypogaea)* or Ground Nut, locally known as "mani" is a protein-rich and oil-laden legume popular in the Philippines. It is considered one of the major field legumes grown by farmers but its production has been low and erratic. About 95% of the peanut areas are planted with the low yielding "native" Spanish-type variety.

Generally, this study sought to promote suitable peanut varieties/technologies to diversity food production. Adaptive Yield Trial (AYT), On-Farm Trial (OFT) and On-Station Seed Production were conducted to evaluate the adaptability and yield performance of peanut varieties; to identify the selection of peanut varieties to be included in national screening for recommendation to National Seed Industry Council; and to determine farmer's evaluation and preference of the varieties.

Results showed that all varieties adapted to local conditions; peanut varieties performed better in terms of agronomic and yield performance during dry season than in wet season; ICGV 01376 and NSIC Pn 11 were more preferred by farmers because of their larger seed size, uniform and less premature pods at harvest; ICGV 00350 was preferred by farmers due to more number of pods/plant; and ICGV 01376 and ICGV 00350 were recommended to include for recommendation to NSIC for varietal screening.

Beneficiaries

Farmers and Researchers.

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology and quality seeds will be distributed to farmers for use in techno-demo.

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Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions of the Philippines: PIGEON PEA

Research Team

Main Researcher: Nenita P. Sodusta

Member: Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D.

Duration: 2009 to 2012

Project Summary

STUDY 2: Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions of the Philippines: PIGEON PEA

Project Summary:

The Pigeon pea (*Cajanus Cajan,* family fabaceae) originated in India where it has grown as a food crop. It can grow anywhere and can cope with poor soils and minimum water. However, it can grow faster, bigger, better and live longer if supplied with water and nutrients. It is extremely beneficial when planted near young fruit trees and other plant in need of nitrogen as they enrich the soil with it. Pigeon pea is usually found dried, canned or ground for flour for food purposes.

Generally, this study sought to promote suitable pigeon pea varieties/technologies to diversity food production. Adaptive Yield Trial (AYT), On-Farm Trial (OFT) and On-Station Seed Production were conducted to evaluate the adaptability and yield performance of peanut varieties; to identify the selection of pigeon pea varieties to be included in national screening for recommendation to National Seed Industry Council, and to determine farmers evaluation and preference of the varieties. 10 varieties were used composed of 9 introduced varieties from ICRISAT and one native variety.

Results showed that of the introduced varieties, only four (4) adapted to local conditions, and ICPL 81, ICPL 88039 and ICPL 88034 best performed either wet or dry season, is recommended for national screening for recommendation to National Seed Industry Council and recommended for seed production for distribution to farmers in the production of package of technology for pigeon pea.

Beneficiaries

Farmers and Researchers.

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology and quality seeds will be distributed to farmers for use in techno-demo.

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ICGV 00350

FARMER'S VARIETY




FARMER'S VARIETY

FARMER'S VARIETY


NSIC Pn 11

ICGV 01376

Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions
ON-FARM TRIAL ON PEANUT
IENTING AGENCIES:
ead Agency: DA-WESVIARC
ollaborating Agencies: LGU-CABATUAN, ILOIL DA-BAR
unding Agency: ICRISAT
arieties Planted:
1. ICGV 00350
2. ICGV 01376
3. NSIC Pn 11
4. Farmer's Variety
Farmer Cooperators:
Sofronio Penit
Jerry Gonzaga
Rizaldy Gonzaga
Brgy. Bacan, Cabatuan, Ilo
Brgy. Amerang, Cabatuan,
Brgy. Amerang, Cabatuan,



FARMER'S VARIETY

ICGV 01376

FARMER'S VARIETY

ICGV 01376

NSIC Pn 11

ICGV 01376

NSIC Pn 11

FARMER'S

Native Variety


ICPL 87091


ICPL 88034


ICP 8863

Propagation of Cardaba Banana by Shoot-Tip Culture

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Emilia D. Llabores
Members:	Manuela G. Alviar (in photo) Ermelinda G. Paranpan Noemi H. Tabugo Salvacion G. Panila
Collaborating Agency:	MLGU Tapaz, Capiz
Duration:	2006

Project Summary

This project was conducted to mass produce Cardaba banana planting materials using the modified protocol for clonal propagation of banana by shoot-tip culture developed by Magnaye and Escobido, and the Murashige and Skoog (MS) mineral salt mixture. The goal is to mass produce disease-free Cardaba banana plantlets (200 plantlets/explant); to provide planting materials for techno-demo purposes; and to provide cheap planting materials for sale to interested clientele.

Results showed that only 53.12 % explant survival from establishment to bud formation and severe blackening of the explants caused by the oxidation of phenolic compounds was observed. Bud formation was noted at an average of 32 days after culture establishment. An average of 197.0 buds/shoot per culture was obtained from multiplication cycles 1 to 5. Based on this result, an average of 788.0 plantlets can be obtained from one explants Cardaba banana.

Tissue cultured Cardaba plantlets responded well in MS rooting medium for Lakatan. Lakatan developed longer roots compared to Cardaba medium and roots were noted to be vigorous. The result could be attributed to the higher concentration of macronutrients and higher amount of sugar on the Lakatan medium over the Cardaba medium.

Beneficiaries

Banana growers in different provinces of the region

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology and quality banana plantlets will be distributed to farmers for use in techno-demo.

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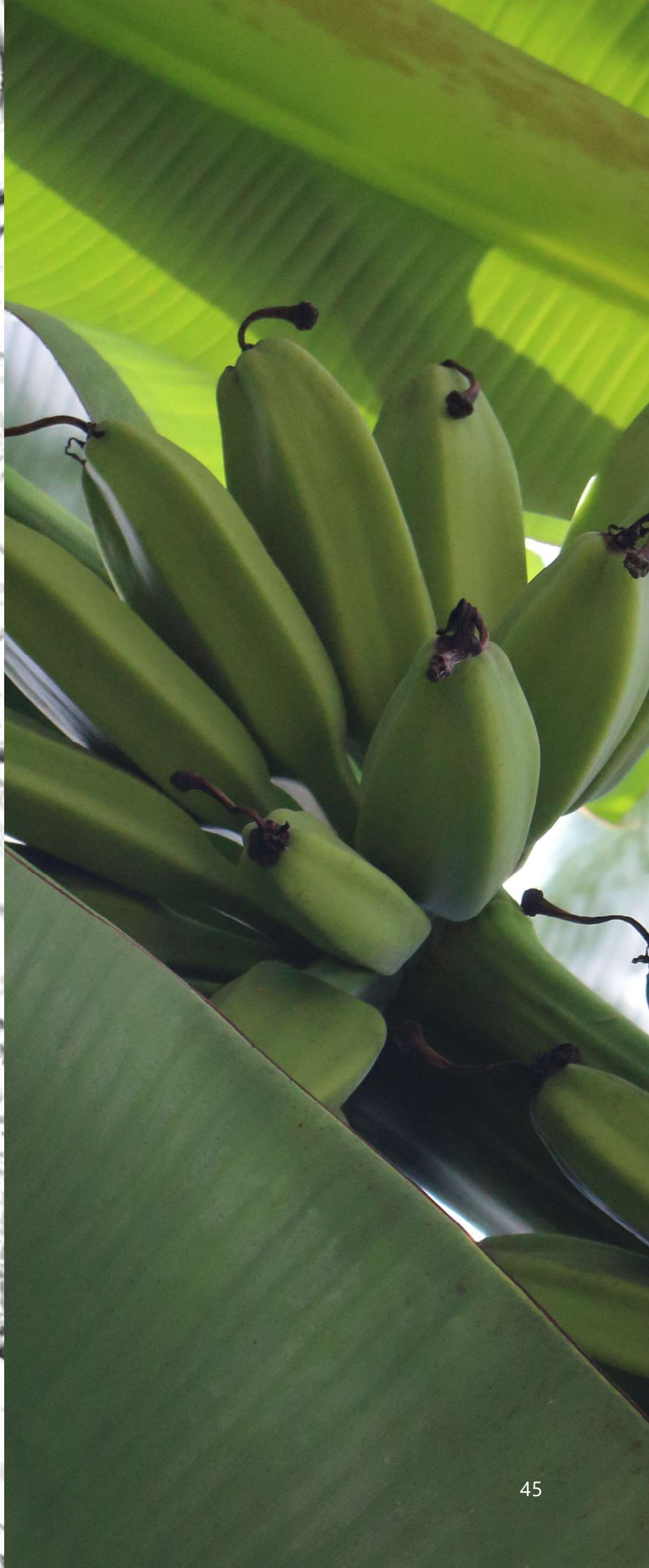
◀ plantlets for propagation



Development of Commercial Organic Soybean in Region 6

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Nenita P. Sodusta
Members:	Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D. Jellynita S. Yap Rommel Meniel Hernane Minor Mauricio Abelito
Duration:	2011 to 2013

Project Summary

This project was conducted to develop an organic soybean production in Western Visayas, to ensure availability of organic soybean seeds of recommended varieties, to showcase organic soybean production targetting growing communities and to train farmers on soybean production.

Information derived from this project is being used to further guide farmers on how to utilize soybean for home and market use. Production guide in local dialect were prepared and distributed to farmers together with the seeds.

Beneficiaries

Interested farmers in Western Visayas especially CPAR or organized farmers group on rainfed areas and production and utilization of soybean produce on backyard cultivation.

Technology Status

Technology promotion to convince farmers on the importance of soybean on health and nutrition. Also, a source of income for farmers for its potential in the agricultural industry for its high demand in the market.

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Performance Evaluation of Five Sweet Sorghum Cultivars as Source of Grains and Stalks for Bio-Ethanol Fuel in Western Visayas

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Rosemarie E. Peñaflor
Member:	Niña S. Valenzuela
Duration:	2011 to 2013

Project Summary

Sweet sorghum [Sorghum bicolor (L.)] is the only crop that provides grain and stem that can be used for sugar, alcohol, syrup, fodder, fuel, bedding, roofing, fencing, paper and chewing. It also has been widely used for the production of forage and silage for animal feed. ICRISAT has developed new sweet sorghum varieties that have potential qualities for grain and sweet stalks. The total utilization of the sorghum plant in a balanced production of food, feed and selected industrial products will become increasingly important in the Philippines and other developing countries.

This study aimed to evaluate the (5) different sweet sorghum varieties and develop appropriate production technologies including product and by-product utilization for commercialization as a source of feeds and fuel. Results showed that ICSR 93034, ICSV 700, SPV 422 and NTJ 2 were the early maturing varieties; ICSR 93034 has the highest plant height with 228 cm; ICSV 93046 is the best variety for stalk production; and NTJ 2, ICSR 93034 and SPV 422 were the high yielding varieties in terms of grain production.

Beneficiaries

Farmers and Researchers.

Technology Status

Developing POT to disseminate information.

Contact

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Technology Management for Competitive Agriculture and Fisheries Sector
Performance Evaluation of Five (5) Sweet Sorghum Cultivars as Source of Grains and Stalks for Bio-Ethanol Fuel in Western
Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center (WESVIARC), Hamungaya, Jaro, Iloilo City
Funding/Collaborating Agencies:
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Agricultural Research
National Agricultural and Fishery Council
Japan Official Development Assistance - 2KR
(National Technology Commercialization Program)

CPAR on Rainfed Rice-Based Farming System in Dumarao, Capiz (Rice-Rice +Goat+ Vegetable)

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Marcelina H. Crispino
Members:	Jenito B. Balairos Aljen P. Vasquez
Duration:	2011 to 2013

Project Summary

To improve the living status of the farmers in the Municipality of Dumarao, CPAR project on Rainfed Rice-based Farming System (Rice-Rice+Goat+Vegetable) was conducted and expected to increase the farm productivity by at least 10 to 15 % and farmers' income by 15 to 20 % in rainfed areas of the Municipality. Through the PRA, problems related to rice and other crops were identified and became the basis for recommendation of possible technology interventions.

Based on the results, the project was able to increase the farm productivity by more than 15% and farmers' income by more than 20%. Trainings and lectures about CPAR technologies improved the capacity of farmers in crop production and planting of vegetables gave additional income to the farmers using the project's interventions.

Thus, it was recommended to adopt rice + goat + vegetables integration in rainfed areas for farm production and practice CPAR component technologies to increase farm productivity for higher income.

Beneficiaries

Farmers in the Barangay Level of Dumarao, Capiz

Technology Status

Developing POT to disseminate information

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Fisheries

CPAR on Seaweed Culture in Panobolon, Nueva Valencia, Guimaras

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Remia A. Appari
Members:	Joel T. Abalayan Ma. Lissette F. Permocillo Joelyn M. Sentina
Collaborating Agency:	MLGU Nueva Valencia, Guimaras Office of the Municipal Agricultural Services
Duration:	2009 to 2012

Project Summary

The Community-based Participatory Action Research on Seaweed Culture in Panobolon, Nueva Valencia, Guimaras implemented in 2009 to 2012 is a collaborative project of BAR, BFAR and LGU with the 36 seaweed growers –member of Panobolon Seaweed Growers and Traders Association (PSGTA) as project cooperator. The CPAR project integrates seaweed culture with fishpot and solar salt production which aims to establish and promote improve production system among fisherfolk in Panobolon for increased productivity and profitability.

The seaweed culture has a positive result with 40.88 MT dried and 45.28 MT fresh seaweeds production valued at PhP 2.29 million. The objective of fishpot as deterrent to grazers in the seaweed farms was not realized. The effect of grazing becomes negligible with the expansion of seaweed farms from 15 hectares in 2008 to 30 hectares in 2012. The changing weather pattern hinders the continuation of solar salt that was operationalized for one cycle only. Conversely, this favor year-round seaweed farming and culture was possible during the off-season (February to May) of the past years.

The CPAR project provided supplemental livelihood to the fisherfolk which translated to upliftment of their living conditions. Furthermore, the project contributed to the increase in seaweed production of the community. The capability of the CPAR project cooperators and the PSGTA on enterprising skills and financial management should be developed in order sustain the operationalization of the project.

Beneficiaries

Seaweed producers in the region.

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology.

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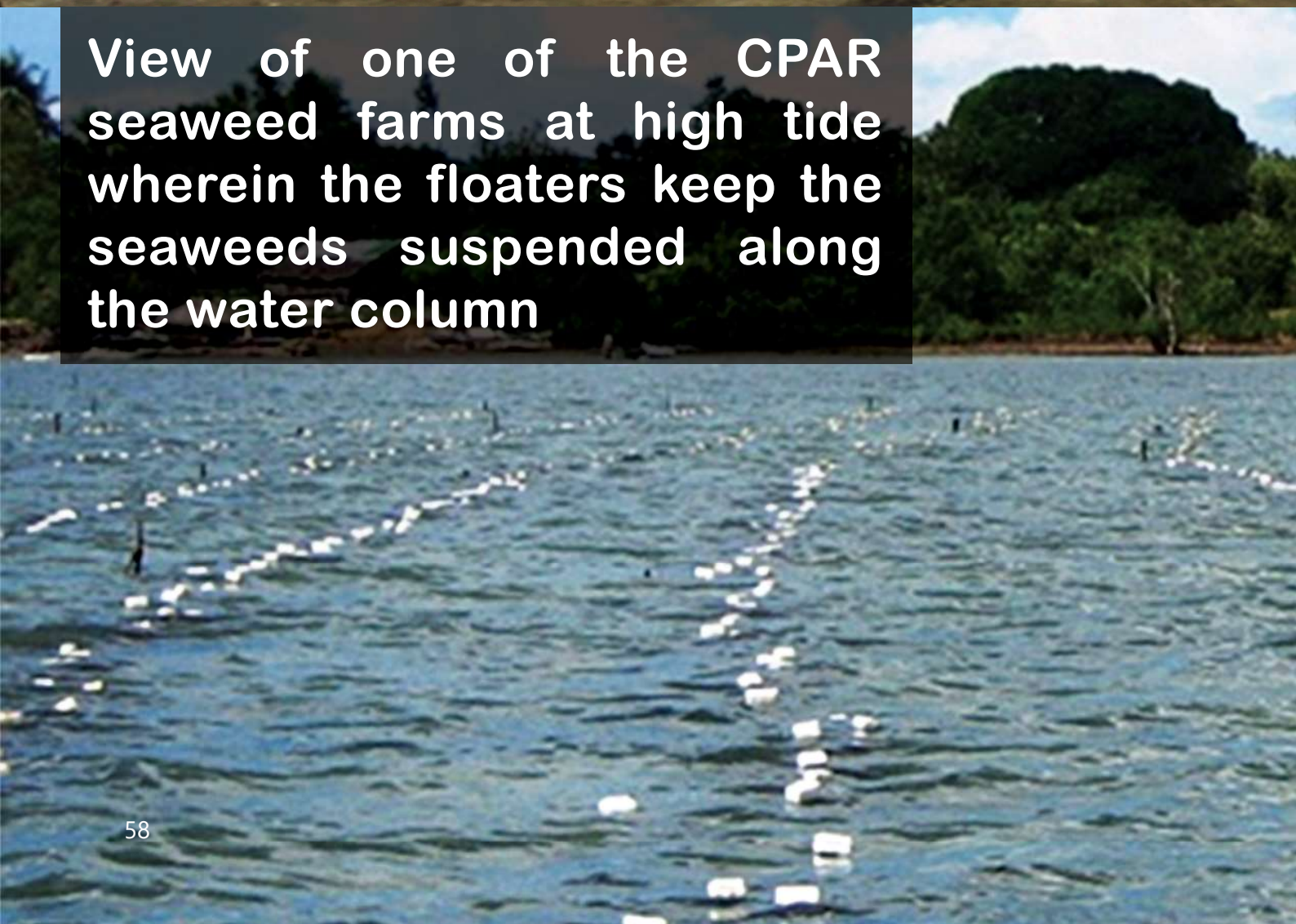
For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.

Layout of ▶ Solar Salt Beds

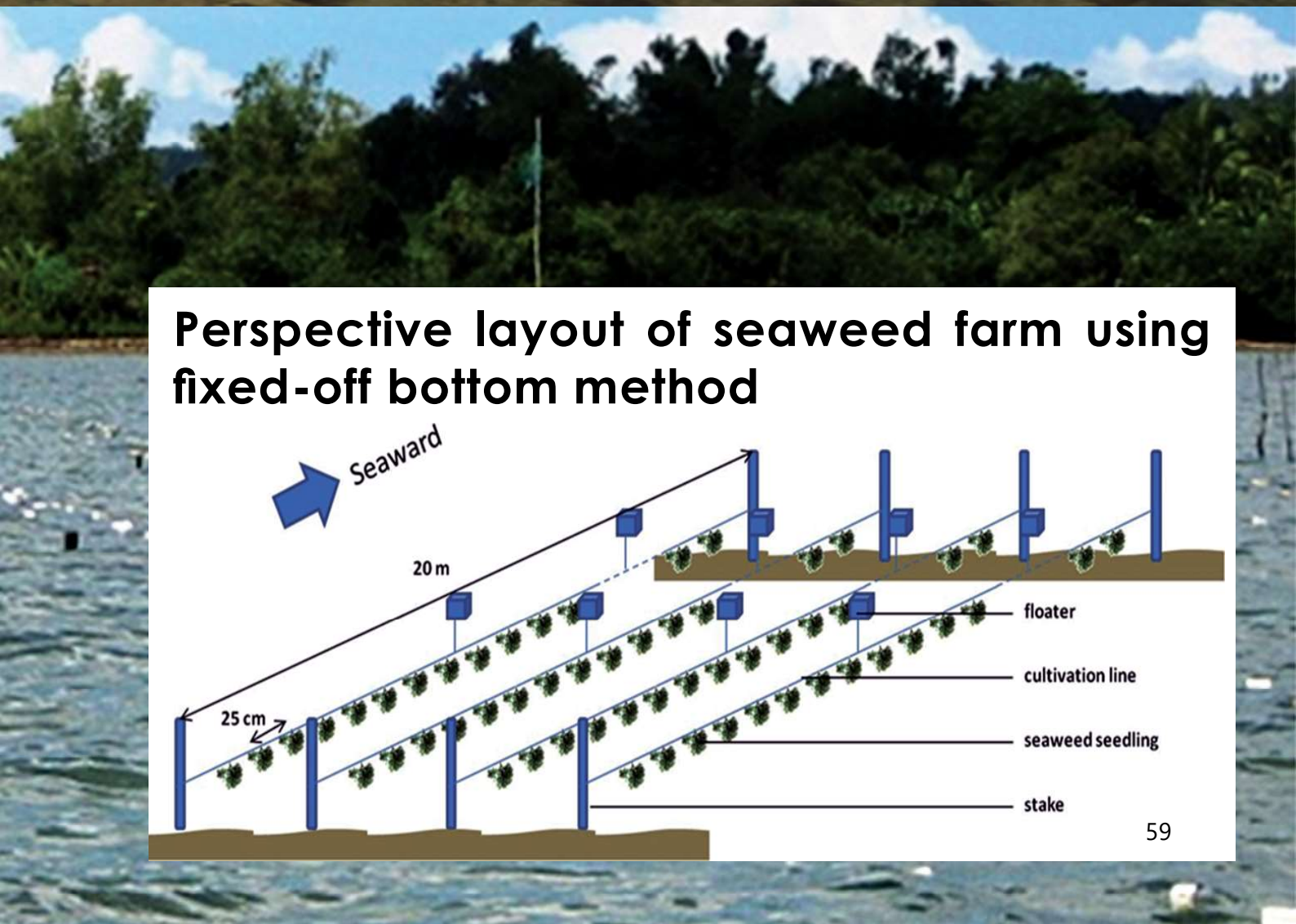
◀ Design of Fishpot

Section of ▶ cultivation line showing few days old planted seaweeds

View of one of the CPAR seaweed farms exposed during low tide



View of one of the CPAR seaweed farms at high tide wherein the floaters keep the seaweeds suspended along the water column



Perspective layout of seaweed farm using fixed-off bottom method

Livestock

Development of a Health Program for the Native Chicken in Panay and Guimaras

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Dr. Peter S. Sobrevega
Member:	Dr. Bernabe B. Cocjin
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU San Miguel, Iloilo MLGU Zarraga, Iloilo Regional Soils Lab
Duration:	2005 to 2006

Project Summary

This project is comprised of three (3) studies which generally sought to increase the farm income of native chicken farmers by reducing their losses to diseases with a Health Program for the Philippine Native Chicken.

Study 1: Preliminary Study on the Epidemiology of Common Diseases of Philippine Native Chickens in Panay and Guimaras Island

Study Leader: Dr. Jonic F. Natividad
Asst Study Leader: Grace Alangre

Summary:

The researchers conducted a pre-test with 25 native chicken farmer respondents and initial results indicated that the common symptoms, problems and diseases observed were as follows: 1) Chronic Respiratory Disease 2) Fowl Coryza 3) Fowl Pox and 4) Intestinal Parasites.

Study 2: Endoparasitic Disease Prevention and Control Program for the Philippine Native Chicken

Study Leader: Daniel F. Tirol
Asst Study Leader: Susana D. Jeroso

Summary:

The researchers collected blood smears and fecal swabs for sampling. Fecal analysis (160 samples) showed that roundworms were the predominant intestinal parasite found with 28 positive cases, followed by tapeworms with 19 positive cases and Coccida (Eimeria spp.) with 8 positive cases. Blood parasite examination of the collected blood smears revealed 5 positive cases of avian malaria from chickens of three (3) farmer cooperators.

Study 3. Newcastle Disease Prevention and Control Program

Study Leader: Dr. Jonic F. Natividad
Asst Study Leaders: Dr. Lerisa E. Balopeños
Ginno D. Arostique

Summary:

This study sought to evaluate the existing Newcastle Disease vaccination program being applied to the selected Darag cooperators of WVSU and is expected to come up with an effective Newcastle disease vaccination program for the Philippine Native chicken. A total of seven Philippine Native chicken cooperators of the WVSU Darag Project was selected for the study.

Beneficiaries

Native chicken farmers

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology.

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For additional information about the technology or assistance on the application or use of the above output please contact researcher above.

Fertilizers

Bio-Organic Fertilizer Research Development and Utilization Program in Iloilo

Research Team

Main Researcher:	Evelyn E. Echavez
Members:	Luisa P. Fulgueras Eden B. Panisales Corazon A. Arroyo, Ph.D.
Collaborating Agencies:	MLGU San Miguel, Iloilo MLGU Zarraga, Iloilo Regional Soils Lab
Duration:	2008 to 2011

Project Summary

With modern farming techniques many farmers are no longer caring to recycle organic residues in their farms. As a result, enormous amount of organic wastes are often burned or dumped in landfills and waterways that contribute to environmental degradation, and human, and animal health risks.

The study was conducted to assess the production of organic fertilizer using bio-plus activator; and evaluate the effect of the bio-organic fertilizer in rice production.

Bio-plus activator contributed 64.40% of the material cost. The production cost of bio-organic fertilizer was PhP 5.84/kg or 46% higher than the local commercial organic fertilizer.

Bio-organic fertilizer applied in rice fields decrease fertilizer requirements of N by 10 kg and K by 30 kg ha-1 and can increase organic matter of the soil by 1.3%. Most farmers preferred rice fields applied with 500 BOF + 150 Complete + 75 Urea kg ha -1 compared to fields applied with pure inorganic fertilizer. Furthermore, the use of bio-organic fertilizer of 500 BOF + 150 Complete + 75 Urea kg ha -1 in rice seed production can contribute an increase in gross margin of 6.25%.

Award

AFMA R & D Paper Award during the 24th National Research Symposium held at the RDMIC Building, Diliman, Quezon City on October 17, 2012.

Beneficiaries

Rice Farmers in the Region

Technology Status

POT will be developed to further disseminate the information/technology.

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REP II
4


3


BIO-ORGANIC FERTILIZER RESEARCH
DEVELOPMENT & UTILIZATION
PROGRAM IN ILOILO
PHASE I - PRODUCTION OF BIO-FERTILIZER
PROPONENTS: P.SOBREVEGA, C.ARROYO, E.ECHAVEZ
L.FULGUERAS, E.PANGALES
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: DA-WESVIARC
FUNDING AGENCY: DA-BAR

Institutional Development

Rehabilitation of the Research and Development (R&D) Facilities of DA-WESVIARC Damaged by Typhoon

Proponent: Peter S. Sobrevega, DVM

Duration: 2008

Exact Location: DA-WESVIARC
Hamungaya, Buntatala, Jaro
Iloilo City

Project Description

The Department of Agriculture - Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center serve as an efficient and effective agency coordinating the formulation and implementation of the RDE agenda in the region thereby transforming the quality of life of farmers and fisherfolk though effective transfer of RDE result.

The rehabilitation project not only restored infrastructures that have been damaged by Typhoon Frank but enhanced the development and promotion of agricultural technologies as well as the delivery of services to clienteles.

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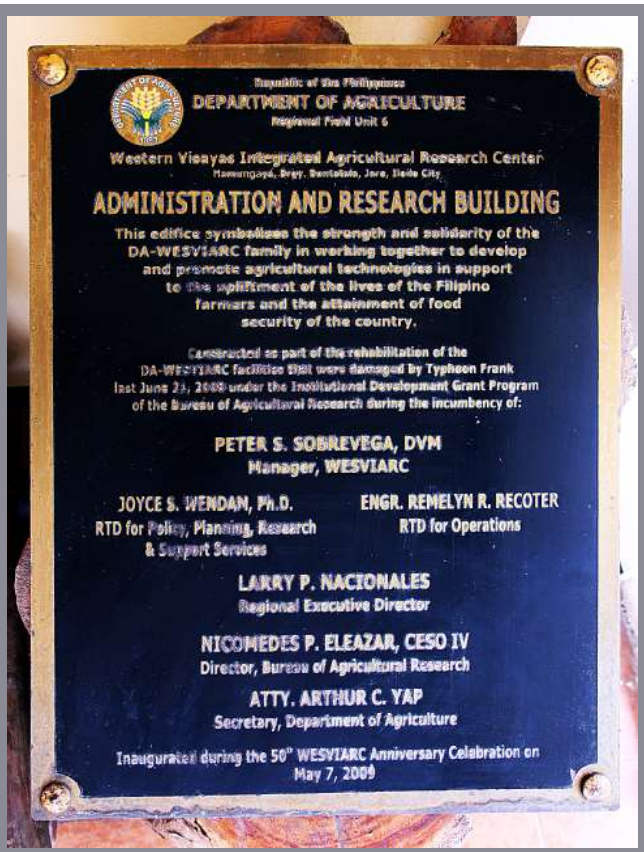
For additional information please contact proponent above.


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Regional Field Unit 6
Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center
ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH BUILDING
This edifice symbolizes the strength and solidarity of the DA-WESVIARC family in working together to develop and promote agricultural technologies in support to the upliftment of the lives of the Filipino farmers and the attainment of food security of the country.
PETER S. SOBREVEGA, DVM
Manager, WESVIARC
JOYCE S. WENDAN, Ph.D.
RTD for Policy, Planning, Research & Support Services
ENGR. REMELYN R. RECOTER
RTD for Operations
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Regional Executive Director
NICOMEDES P. ELEAZAR, CESO IV
Director, Bureau of Agricultural Research
ATTY. ARTHUR C. YAP
Secretary, Department of Agriculture
Inaugurated during the 50th WESVIARC Anniversary Celebration on May 7, 2009


KUBOTA
INDAY CHIPPY
ISUZU
CANTER


brother
PERSONAL
FAX-2365
Hold
Redial/Pause
Search/Speed Dial
Hook
Resolution
Mode
Start
Stop
Copy


ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE MANAGER
OFFICE OF THE ASST MANAGER
R/D PROGRAM
R/D SUPPORT SERVICES
PLANNING,MONITORING VALUATION SECTION
BUDGET SECTION
ACCOUNTING SECTION
KNOWLEDGE MGT SECTION
GENERAL SERVICES
CROPS RESEARCH SECTION
ENTOMOLOGY-POULTRY RESEARCH UNIT
SOCIO-ECONOMICS UNIT
PRODUCTION SECTION
WELCOME
Guests, Farmers, Researchers & Extension Workers
57th DA-WESVIARC Anniversary and Farmers Techno Forum
May 10 - 11, 2016

Repair and Rehabilitation of the R&D Facilities of the DA-WESVIARC's ROSes Damaged by Typhoon

Proponent: Peter S. Sobrevega, DVM

Duration: 2012

Exact Locations: Capiz ROS
Malapad Cogon, Sigma, Capiz

Antique ROS
Padang, Patnongon, Antique

Project Summary

The Department of Agriculture - Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center and its Research Outreach Stations in Antique and Capiz serve as an efficient and effective agency coordinating the formulation and implementation of the RDE agenda in the region thereby transforming the quality of life of farmers and fisherfolk though effective transfer of RDE result.

The rehabilitation project not only restored infrastructures that have been damaged by the typhoon but enhanced the development and promotion of agricultural technologies as well as the delivery of services to clienteles.

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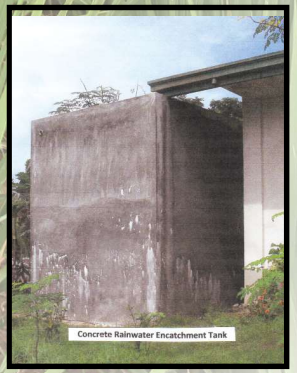
Padang, Patnongon, Antique

CAPIZ RESEARCH OUTREACH STATION
Malapad Cogon, Sigma, Capiz



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The completion of this undertaking could not have been possible without the participation and full cooperation of the RESEARCHERS and STAFF of DA-RFO 6. Their contributions are greatly appreciated and acknowledged. However, we would like to express deep appreciation particularly to the following;

Dr. Nicomedes P. Eleazar, Director of DA-BAR
Engr. Remelyn R. Recoter, MNSA, CESO III, Regional Executive Director
Mr. Larry P. Nacionales, Regional Executive Director (May 2007-June 2016)
Dr. Peter S. Sobrevega, Regional Technical Director for Research and Regulations
Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo, OIC-Research Division
Ms. Julia A. Lapitan, Head of DA-BAR Applied Communications Division

We also extend our sincere appreciation to the farmer-cooperators and partner LGUs who devoted their time and cooperation in the implementation of our R&D projects in the field. These projects would not succeed without their dedication and commitment.

Above all, to the Great almighty, the author of knowledge, wisdom and love.

ACRONYMS

ACIAR	Australian Center for International Agricultural Research
ADP	Agribusiness Development Project
AYT	Adaptive Yield Trial
BAR	Bureau of Agricultural Research
BFAR 6	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 6
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
CPAR	Community Participatory Action Research
CPST	Candidate Parent Source Trees
DA	Department of Agriculture
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPNI	International Plant Nutrition Institute
LGU	Local Government Unit
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MS	Murashige and Skoog
NMRDC	National Mango Research Development Center
NSIC	National Seed Industry Council
OFT	On-Farm Trial
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
POAS	Provincial Office of Agricultural Services
POT	Package of Technology
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSGTA	Panoblon Seaweed Growers and Traders Association
PTD	Participatory Technology Demonstration
R&D	Research and Development
RDE	Research Development and Extension
RFO 6	Regional Field Office 6
SSNM	Site Specific Nutrient Management
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
UPLB	University of the Philippines Los Baños
VRES	Visayas Rice Experiment Station
WESVIARC	Western Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center

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Layout Artist / Production Manager / Focal Person

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DIRECTORY OF BAR and NON-BAR FUNDED RESEARCHES / PROJECTS

BAR FUNDED RESEARCHES / PROJECTS

DURATION	TITLE	RESEARCHER	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS
2007 to 2009	Inventory and Assessment of Registered Clonal Mother Trees in Western Visayas	Aurora L. Larupay	DA-BAR	Completed
2007 to 2009	On-Farm Screening of Different Cassava Varieties for Adaptability in Western Visayas	Benito P. Labindao	DA-BAR	Completed
2010 to 2013	CPAR on Rainfed Rice-Based Integrated Farming System (Rice-Rice-Squash + Native Chicken) in the Province of Capiz	Benito P. Labindao	DA-BAR	Completed
2010 to 2013	CPAR on Rice-Based Integrated Farming System in Rainfed Areas in the Province of Aklan	Benito P. Labindao	DA-BAR	Completed
2009 to 2012	"Field Testing of ICRISAT Legume Varieties and Technologies in Selected Regions of the Philippines STUDY 1: Peanut - C. Arroyo STUDY 2: Pigeon pea - N. Sodusta"	Corazon A. Arroyo Ph.D	DA-BAR	Completed
2005 to 2006	Development of a Health Program for the Native Chicken in Panay and Guimaras	Dr. Peter S. Sobrevega	DA-BAR	Completed
2008	Rehabilitation of the Research and Development Facilities of DA-WESVIARC Damaged by typhoon	Dr. Peter S. Sobrevega	DA-BAR	Completed
2012	Repair and Rehabilition of the Research and Development Facilities of the DA-WESVIARC's ROSes Damaged by typhoon	Dr. Peter S. Sobrevega	DA-BAR	Completed

DURATION	TITLE	RESEARCHER	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS
2006	Propagation of Cardaba Banana by Shoot-Tip Culture	Emilia D. Llabores	DA-BAR	Completed
2008 to 2011	Bio-Organic Fertilizer Research Development and Utilization Program in Iloilo	Evelyn S. Echavez,	DA-BAR	Completed
2003 to 2005	CPAR Patnongon	Flerida A. Demamay	DA-BAR	Completed
2010 to 2012	CPAR on Rice-Corn Plus Native Chicken in the Province of Antique	Flerida A. Demamay	DA-BAR	Completed
2008 to 2011	Development and Participatory Evaluation of Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM)for Hybrid Maize in Region 6	Luisa P. Fulgueras	DA-BAR	Completed
2006	IPM Strategies in Mango Growing Areas of Western Visayas	Ma. Anne S. Oren	DA-BAR	Completed
2009 to 2012	CPAR on Irrigated Rice-based Farming System in Dingle Iloilo (Rice-Rice-Vegetables + Native Chicken)	Ma. Anne S. Oren	DA-BAR	Completed
2011 to 2013	CPAR on Rainfed Rice based Farming System in Dumarao, Capiz (Rice-Rice+Goat + Vegetable)	Marcelina H. Crispino	DA-BAR	Completed
2006	Etiology, Distribution, and Management of Crown and Root Rot of Mango Trees at Bearing Trees Age in Guimaras	Maria T. Ecang	DA-BAR	Completed
2011 to 2013	Development of Commercial Organic Soybean in Region 6	Nenita P. Sodusta	DA-BAR	Completed

DURATION	TITLE	RESEARCHER	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS
2008	Conduct of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in Batad, Iloilo and Sibunag, Guimaras	Remia A. Appari	DA-BAR	Completed
2009	CPAR - Abalone Cage Culture Project of Barangays Binon-an and Banban, Batad, Iloilo	Remia A. Appari	DA-BAR	Completed
2009 to 2012	CPAR on Seaweed Culture in Panobolan, Nueva Valencia, Guimaras	Remia A. Appari	DA-BAR	Completed
2011 to 2013	Performance Evaluation of Five (5) Sweet Sorghum Cultivars as Source of Grains and Stalks for Bio-Ethanol Fuel in Western Visayas	Rosemarie E. Peñaflor	DA-BAR	Completed
2008	Corn Marketing System in the Province of Iloilo	Teodi J. Himatay	DA-BAR	Completed
2008 to 2009	Coffee Production, Post Harvesting and Selling Practices in Iloilo and Capiz Provinces	Teodi J. Himatay	DA-BAR	Completed
2010 to 2012	CPAR on Integrated Rice-Rice + Vegetables, Swine and Native Chicken Farming System in Jordan, Guimaras	Teodi J. Himatay	DA-BAR	Completed

NON - BAR FUNDED RESEARCHES / PROJECTS

DURATION	TITLE	RESEARCHER	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS
1960 to present	National Cooperative Test (NCT) for Rice Disease Resistance	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	DA-PhilRice	Continuing
2003 to 2005	Pilot Sustainable land Management	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2005 to 2007	Herbicide Usage of Mgt. Options in Filipino and Austratial Cropping (On-Farm Adaptation of Integrated Weed Management Strategy for Direct wet-Seeded Rice)	Dr. Corazon A Arroyo	ACIAR, DA-PhilRice	Completed
2005 to 2009	Enhancing Productivity of Rice Farmers through Diversified and Integrated Farming System: Palayamanan Model in Saline, Irrigated and Rainfed Areas	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2005 to 2010	Integrated Farming System (Palayamanan Model)	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2007 to 2008	Evaluation Trial of BIO-N Application on Wet Direct-Seeded Rice	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2008 to 2009	Technology Demonstration Trial of Different Hybrid and Inbred Rice Varieties for Irrigated-Lowland Condition	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2008 to 2010	Showcasing of Location Appropriate Varieties in Direct Seeded Rice Under a Palay Check System of Management Irrigated Lowland Condition	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2012 to 2013	Adaptability Tests of Newly Released Inbred and Promising Hybrids	Dr. Corazon A. Arroyo	Department of Agriculture	Completed

DUARTION	TITLE	RESEARCHER	FUNDING SOURCE	STATUS
2004 to present	National Cooperative Test (NCT) for Rice Insect Resistance	Jesusa B. Argumento	DA-PhilRice	Continuing
2010 to 2013	Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) of Drought Tolerant Rice in the Provinces of Iloilo and Capiz	Jesusa B. Argumento	Department of Agriculture	Completed
2010 to 2012	Timing of Pretilachlor Application for Weedy Rice Control	Jesusa B. Argumento	DA-PhilRice	Completed
2010 to 2014	Development of Weedy Rice Management in Direct Seeded Rice	Jesusa B. Argumento	DA-PhilRice	Completed
2012 to 2014	CPAR on Rainfed Rice Based Farming System (rice-rice+vegetables+native chicken) in Barotac Nuevo, Iloilo	Jesusa B. Argumento	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2012 to 2014	CPAR on Rainfed Rice Based Farming System (rice-rice+vegetables+native chicken) in Dumangas, Iloilo	Jesusa B. Argumento	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2012 to 2014	CPAR on Rainfed Rice Based Farming System (rice-rice+vegetables+swine) in Pototan, Iloilo	Jesusa B. Argumento	Department of Agriculture, RFO VI	Completed
2013 to 2014	Testing of Green Super Rice (GSR) Lines for Rainfed Lowland (Drought Prone)	Jesusa B. Argumento	Department of Agriculture	Completed
2000 to 2006	Village Level Integration of Wet Direct-Seeded Rice Technology in Iloilo	Luisa P. Fulgueras	DA-PhilRice	Completed
2009 to 2010	Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) of Submergence Tolerant Rice in the Provinces of Iloilo and Capiz	Luisa P. Fulgueras	DA-RFO 6 DA-PhilRice	Completed
1960 to present	National Cooperative Test (NCT) for Rice Irrigated Lowland - Phase I	Virginia A. Agreda	DA-PhilRice	Continuing

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Regional Field Office 6
Iloilo City

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources 6
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