Science and Technology for the Grassroots

Helping Farmers Learn
Environment Friendly
Agricultural Technologies for
Inclusive Growth

Virginia C. Cuevas, Ph. D. Professor Emeritus, UPLB Academician, NAST

"Science should serve a human purpose"
NS Gelia T. Castillo

TRAILBLAZERS IN SCIENCE LECTURE SERIES
October 3-4, 2017

GDP 2nd quarter for 2017 recently released - 6.5%, GDP 3rd Q 2017 - 6.9%

- 2nd only to China in terms of economic performance

- for the past 8 years we have maintained an annual GDP of about 6.0%,

Despite of this seemingly bright economic performance -

why does the Philippines remain poor, whereas our neighboring countries in Southeast Asia have moved up in the economic ladder?

-1950's - 1960's Philippines, 2nd to Japan in terms of economic development

Then, why is it that 5 out 9 Filipinos in rural areas are poor?

This "good" economic performance of the country for the past years has not trickled down to the masses!

Economist Dr. Bernie Villegas, a professor at the University of Asia and the Pacific, said

"The biggest mistake of the Philippines is to ignore the countryside and agricultural development for the last 30 years".

Failure to develop agriculture is one leading cause of high poverty incidence in the country.

Poverty in the country is a rural phenomenon.

Poverty incidence

- -fisherfolk is highest at 41.4 %
- farmers at 38.3

Data from - PSA - 2012

Socio economic condition in rural areas:

- low educational attainment of heads of family
- -majority of our farmers have finished only basic ed

Contribution of agriculture to economic development of the country

1. major source of employment in the rural areas - employs around 30M

2. Contribution to GDP

2014 - 11.5%

2015 - 9%; 2017 - 9.7%

1960's - 30% contribution

one recommendation -

Government should invest in <u>human resource</u> development, infrastructure, and productivity

My focus

- conduct researches and public service activities that can contribute to human development in rural areas
- helping farmers learn environment friendly agricultural technologies
- dessiminate the technologies i developed

Why emphasize environment friendly agric technologies?

- adaptation to climate change
- conservation of resources
- farmers are resource poor green revolution technologies ex. use mineral fertilizers and chemical pesticides
- expensive and have negative impacts on the environment our approach
- reduced use of mineral fertilizers is emphasized
- encourage farmers to utilize materials within their surroundings

Reaching out to the needy -

1st approach - through research projects using these two technologies and funding from BAR and DOST

Project sites - environmentally degraded areas where the most vulnerable sectors of the Philippine society try to earn their livelihood

Background

Developed two conventional biotechnologies



1. Rapid composting technology using *T. harzianum* as activator

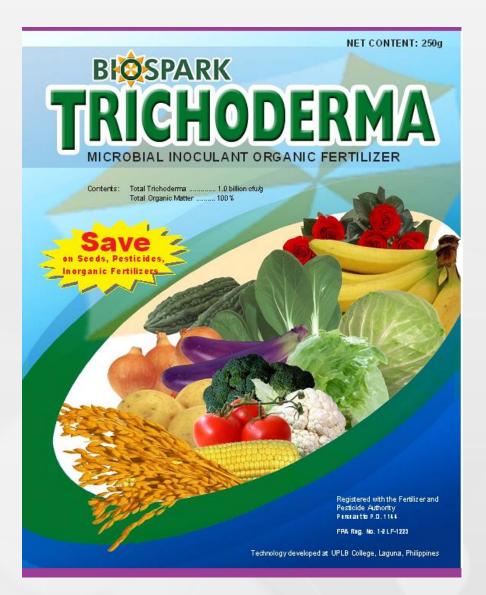
Local isolate of

Trichoderma harzianum

used as activator of rapid
composting, VCCuevas,

1990

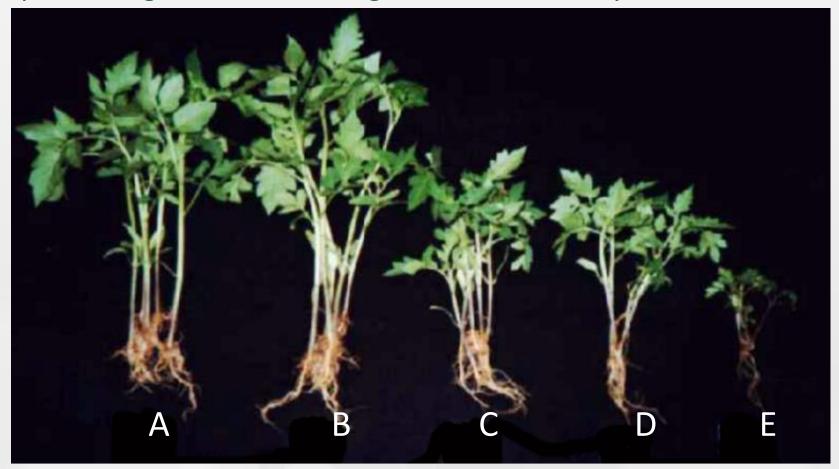
2nd Biotechnology - Trichoderma Microbial Inoculant (TMI)



Biofertilizer, Biofungicide, Growth promoter

One of the many contributions of UPLB toward attaining sustainability of agriculture in the Philippines

Components of Biospark Trichoderma and their growth promoting effect and biological control activity on tomato



A- T. ghananse from NuevaVizcaya T. ghananse = T. pseudokoningii

- B T. ghananse from Mt. Kitanglad, Cag de Oro
- C T. harzianum, UV irradiated

Project 1 -Microbial Inoculants to Enhance Reforestation and Rehabilitation of the Forest Ancestral Land of Aytas (Magbukün Tribe) of Morong, Bataan 2013 - 2015 - DOST- funded research



My model - NS Dr. Lourdes
J. Cruz has been promoting
the welfare of the Aytas
since 1990s; just ride on
with her projects for the
Aytas

Aytas are IPs who belong to the poorest among the poor

What does IP stand for?

Kanawan, Binaritan, Morong, Bataan



Ayta reservation sitemostly brushlands -only 28 ha sec. forest remain out of the original 220 ha



Gate way to the project site - hanging bridge

30 minute walk going up and up





Train farmer leaders who will help dessiminate the technology

Demo on application of the Trichoderma activator; substrates for composting are within the immediate environment of the IPs



observing the mature compost, one month after



Discussing the treatments to be done - IPs are very knowledgeable on forest tree seedlings care and maintenance



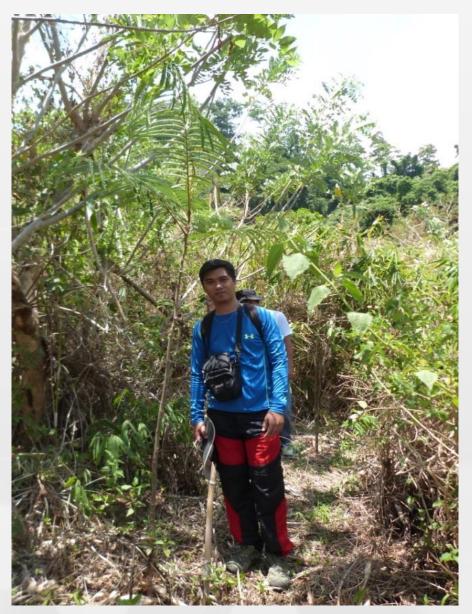
Making sure treatments were properly d



Native tree species planted in the brushland - 50% survival rate- twice that of NGP

Why do we concentrate on planting native trees?





Mr. Dean Carlo F. Galias and kupang seedling he planted for his MS Thesis research on March 2014. The tree is about 2 m high as of 6/28/15 – 13 months after field transplant.

New Project - S& T Farm on the Use of Trichoderma Microbial Inoculant (TMI) for the Increased Survival and Early Establishment of Tree Crops in Cacao-Coffee Agroforestry System for the Aytas (Magbukun Tribe) in Kanawan Negritos Reervation Area (KNRA) in Morong, Bataan (2016- 2018) - DOST-PCAARRD-Funded



Participants to the training on rapid composting last May 22, 2017.



San Luis, Batangas

Public Service - community bothered by foul smell from piggeries





TMI + chem fert (reduced by half) = increased income Summary of Cost of Production of Amplaya

Production: P117,600

Expenses: P15,930

Net Income: P101,670

1

Ron Lester Durante – Farmer, Pangil, Laguna Dry Season Cropping 2013

Palay Check Fert. Recommendation Target – 7 tons/ha			With Biospark Trichoderma Technology – 50% reduction in fertilizer use		
Fertilizer	Bags/ha	kg/ha	Fertilizer	Bags/ha	
14-14-14- 24S	5.00	250	14-14-14-24S	2.50	
16-20 - 0	2.00	100	16-20-0	1.00	
0-0-60	1.00	50	0-0-60	0.50	
Urea	1.50	75	Urea	0.75	

Actual Field size 3.5 ha

Yield – DS 2013

Fertilizer	Bags	Area (ha)	3.50
14-14-14-24S	8.75	Fresh wt (kg)	37,207.5
16-20-0	3.50	Ave. Moisture Content (%)	21.16
0-0-60	1.75	Unit Fresh Wt. (tons/ha)	34,109.76
Urea	2.63	Wt. @ 14%MC (kg)	<u>10.63</u>
		Unit Dry Wt. (tons/ha)	9.74

With Biospark Trichoderma Technology, Actual Yield exceeded target by 3tons/ha and 50% reduction of fertilizer use. Matipid na, maliit ang gastos, mataas pa ang ani!!

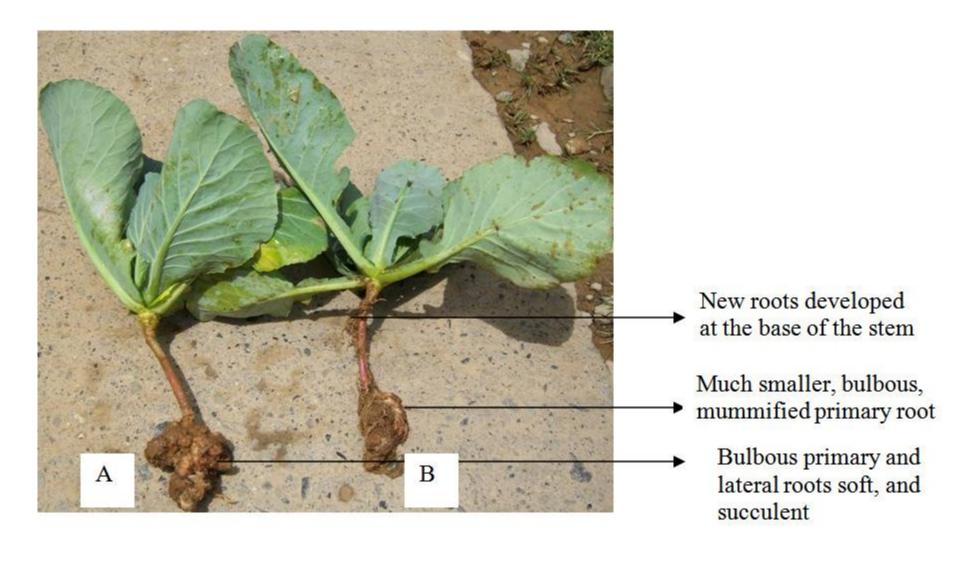


high yield - organically grown rice - 7.0 tons/ha



Induces early and uniform flowering of cut flowers

Control of Club root disease of Crucifers



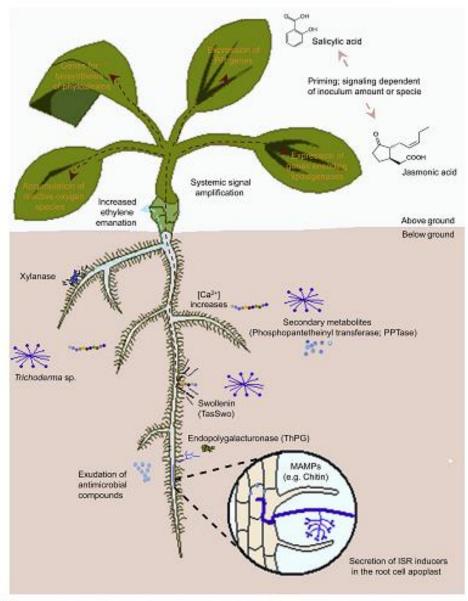




Class A marketable head

Mummified bulbous root

New uninfected lateral roots proposed
mechanism of
plant immunity
as induced by
Trichoderma
- induced
systemic
resistance



From: Enhanced
Resistance of Plants to
Disease Using
Trichoderma spp.
Saldajeno et.al. 2014.
Chap 36, in Gupta, et al.
(eds) Biotechnology
And Biology Of
Trichoderma. Elsevier
B.V.

FIGURE 36.1 A simplified model for plant defense responses induced by Trichoferms. Host recognition of Trichoferms elicitors (MAMPs) such as sylamase, ThPC, TasSwo initiates early signaling events such as protein phosphorylation/dephosphorylation, ion fluxes and oxidative burst. Subsequent events imply biosynthesis of phytohormones such as SA, JA and ET, the production of artimicrobial compounds and induction of plant defense genes such as LOX2 and PR1. Mutation of PPTase in T. trivers affects defense responses induced by this fungus through the SA pathway. (For color version of this figure, the reader is sefered to the ceiling version of this book.)

BAR project - Agriwaste Compost as Soil Amendment for Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands Contaminated with Mine Tailings in Mankayan, Benguet and Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, 2012- 15

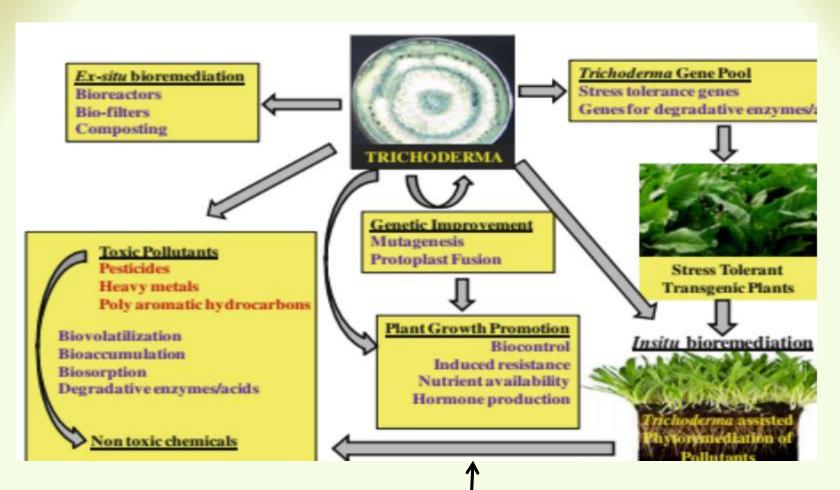




Pilipil, Cervantes, Ilocos Sur- 2014; Farmers' fields -contaminated with high level of Cu since 1986 from dam failure of Lepanto Consolidated Mines; mine tailings inundated rice paddies along Mankayan River; - rice yield decreased by more than 40% Comparison of rice yield from Cu contaminated fields with and without TMI application

	Rice Yield Tons/ ha					
	Site 2		Site 3		% increase due to TMI	
	W/out TMI	With TMI	W/out TMI	With TMI	Site 2	Site 3
T0 - 0 compost	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	78%	34%
T1 - 2 kg compost	4.4	5.7	4.9	6.0	29%	27%
% increase due to compost	57%	24%	29%	17%		

Data on yield without TMI - Malamnao; MS Thesis
Data on yield with TMI - Cuevas, et. al. - Study 2, this presentation
Data compared were taken on the same cropping season- wet season'13;
same rice variety were used; study sites were contiguous.
Soil copper concentration were close in the sites.



We believe we have demonstrated two beneficial effects of TMI:

- a. growth promoting effect including increase in yield
- b. TMI tolerant of toxic level of soil Cu

Outcome of all these studies;

BAR provided funds to us for a 3-year project in Mogpog, Marinduque

"Use of Agriwaste Compost and Trichoderma Microbial Inoculant (TMI) for LGU and Community-based Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands Damaged by Mine Wastes in Mogpog, Marinduque"

VCCuevas - Project Leader CGBBanaay - Study Leader

Situation - rice paddies in 8 barangays in Mogpog are contaminated with mine wastes

BAR Mandate to the project -

- a) demonstrate on 100 ha of rice lands for 4 croppings the efficacy of the strategy of using compost and TMI, complete with economic analysis
- b) establish protocol/guideline on rehabilitation of damaged agricultural lands using the recommended stategy

Remains to be seen, whether we will be able to fulfill the mandate.

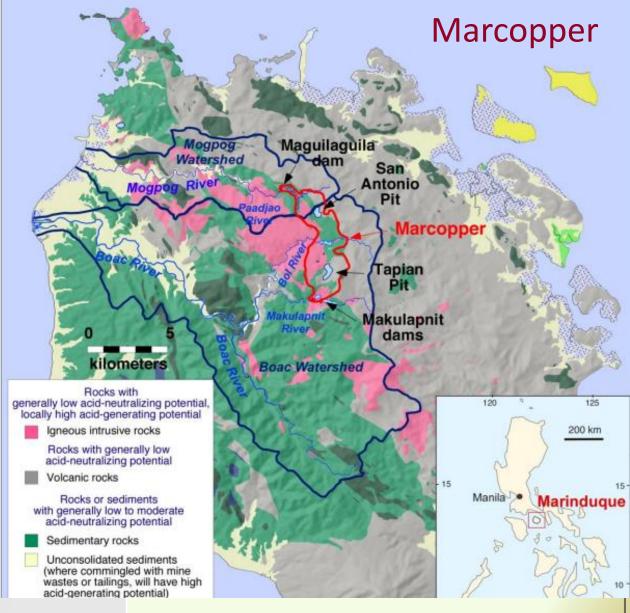
We just started this July 24, 2017.

- remains to be seen if we can fulfill the mandate



two sources of rock mine wastes





This isthe open pit area operated by Consolidated Mines Inc.located at Brgy. Ino and Capayang, Mogpog.Depth of the abandoned pit is around 40 meters. The area is a potential world class multi-level shooting range and mountain and motocross biking area.By; Jov M. Lilles

CMI



Rice fields below the CMI open pit

Dumping ground of CMI mine wastes - to be turned into an Eco park - our assistance is expected



Thank you!!