



TCP3 Newsletter

LGU-PhilRice-JICA Technical Cooperation Project for "Development and Promotion of Location-Specific Integrated High-Yielding Rice and Rice-Based Technology"



June 2009
Vol. 2 (6)

JICA Technical Cooperation Project Phase 3 Final Evaluation

Technical Cooperation Project phase 3 started on November 2004 and will end this November 2009. The project was implemented in seven sites in five provinces in Luzon and Mindanao. It is a collaborative project of Local Government Unit (LGU), PhilRice and JICA.

(LGU), PhilRice and JICA.

For more than 15 years now, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) extended help to PhilRice through grant aid in 1989-1991 which aimed to improve the research capacity of the Central Experiment Station (CES) in Nueva Ecija especially on the development of new rice varieties suitable to different condition. Originally the project aimed to increase the farm productivity of farmers. Promotion of rice and rice based technologies using methodologies that cope with different condition such as 1.) irrigated low land areas 2.) rainfed areas;

and 3.) low solar radiation areas. This was strategically spearheaded by 3 PhilRice stations namely PhilRice CES,



PhilRice Batac and PhilRice Agusan. As a result of TCP 1 and TCP 2 rice production as well as human resources had been remarkably improved.

The Evaluation Team Mission composed of Dr. Kunihiko Tokida as Team Leader, Mr. Akira Fukushima specialize in agronomy, Mr. Kimihiro Konno an independent consultant and Ms. Akiko Miyashita from Cooperation Administration of JICA.

Final evaluation will start on July 14, 2009 and will end on July 24, 2009. The mission will evaluate the outcome and progress of the cooperation project from its implementation until its termination on November 2009.

So far with enthusiastic effort of PhilRice staff, strong leadership of PhilRice management headed by Atty. Ronilo Beronio and with the help and continuous technical support of JICA experts, the project has been implemented smoothly. Strong collaboration has produced a good result.

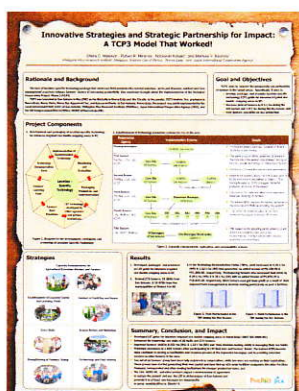


Serving Our Best for Our Farmers

In the recent 20th Federation of Crop Science Society of the Philippines (FCSSP) Conference held in Suliman University, Dumaguete City last May

18-22, 2009 with the theme "Meeting the challenge of Water and Energy Crisis", Mr. Ruben B. Miranda who is now appointed as Deputy Executive Director for

tension Category. Mr. Miranda co-authored Ms. Celia Abadilla, Mr. Joel Pascual, Ms. Ofelia Malonzo, and Dr. Nobuyuki Kabaki in the said paper.



Development presented the TCP3 Paper entitled "Development and Promotion of Location-Specific Technologies for Intensive Irrigated Rice Double Cropping Areas in Nueva Ecija"

Through participation in Field Days and Farmers Forums, a total of 2,624 farmers became aware of the Location Specific Technology (LST) and trained 118 LGU-Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs), 124 farmers in three core sites and 574 farmers in 19 expansion barangays. Established technology promotion systems focused on rice technology in each target areas. There is a significant increased in farmers productivity and income in the target areas.



bagged the award for Best Paper in Technology Promotion and Ex-



Techno Tips

Selecting High-yielding and Appropriate Seeds

Choose the variety that is best adapted to your local area, whether irrigated, rainfed, drought- or saline-prone and resistant to pests prevalent in the area. Such information can be obtained from the municipal agricultural officers (MAO), seed growers, and some farmers in your area. Varieties have different reactions to insect, pests and diseases and to specific environments.

Table 1. Yield Performance of Different inbred and hybrid rice varieties TDF and FLFs, Agbanawag, Rizal (WS 2006 - DS 2008)

Varieties	WS 2006	DS 2007
NSIC Rc138	6.1	7.5
NSIC Rc144	7.5	7.8
NSIC Rc146 (PJ 7)	6.6	7.2
NSIC Rc124H (Bigante)	6.2	8.17
NSIC RC132H (SL8)	-	10.03
BIOSEED	-	10.75

To minimize the buildup of pests or to break the conditioning process of the pest on the resistance of a particular variety, it is advisable to change variety every two cropping season. If pests are continuously exposed to the same variety, these might evolve into more powerful types that would overcome the varieties' resistance.

To produce high quality seeds without spending too much, farmers must determine the area needed to produce the seed requirements. It must be situated near a water source and the land must be fertile. The area should be thoroughly prepare to incorporate all rice stubbles. Thresh, dry, and clean the seeds and avoid all sources of mechanical mixtures. Storage area must be clean, dry, and safe from birds, rats, and other pests. Do the above steps every cropping season.

Especially in dry season, farmers are encouraged to plant hybrid rice as its production contributes to rice self-sufficiency, increased productivity and



profitability, and generate additional employment. Hybrid rice can increase farmers' current yields by at least 15%. With proper management and favorable environment, farmers can attain yields by a maximum of 12 t/ha a season.

To assure that the seeds passed the seed certification standard in laboratory, farmers should always ask for the tag issued by National Seed Industry Council (NSIC) certified by the National Seed Quality Control Services (NSQCS) when buying certified seeds.



San Antonio End Season Review and Planning

Invitation

The monthly TCP3 Newsletter is prepared;

- 1) to work as an educational/technical guide with some timely technical tips;
- 2) to work as an information dissemination tool to notice important events or messages; and
- 3) to work as an motivator by showing excellent activity examples with pictures or posting interview articles .

We welcome your articles.

For additional information,

JICA TCP3 Office

PhilRice CES, Maligaya, Science

City of Muñoz, 3119, Nueva Ecija

Tel : (044) 456-0285;

Telefax: (044) 456-0648

www.philrice.gov.ph

You can log on to

www.jica.go.jp/philippines

For previous issues.



San Antonio planning session started with overview of the activity since its implementation in wet season of 2007 up to dry season of 2009. A total of 57 members were identified: 47 farmers and 10 extension workers from LGU.

In presentation of Agronomic and Yield Performance, it shows that three (3) high yielder variety such as NSIC RC 160 with a yield average of 6.62 t/ha, NSIC RC 152 with 6.20 t/ha and NSIC RC 150 with a yield average of 5.82 t/ha was identified in core site San Mariano. Although NSIC RC 152 was one of the high yielder, it was also found that this variety was prone to sickness. Mostly of the farmers in San Francisco planted hybrid rice in dry season of 2009. Table 1 shows the yield performance of expansion barangays. Late planting in Lawang Cupang and Sto.Cristo, lack of water in papaya are the factors that attribute to the low yield performance of the said expansion barangays. PhilRice is now

Table 1.

Expansion Barangays	B Yield 2008 DS	Ave. Yield 2009 DS
Camajuan	5.61	6.08
Lawang Kupang	4.38	4.49
Papaya	4.19	4.42
Santa Barbara	4.96	7.26
Sto.Cristo	4.23	4.54
San Francisco	5.55	7.26
AVERAGE	4.82	5.67

introducing a computer-based software analyzer called "Nutrient Manager" in San Antonio in which the result will give the appropriate amount of fertilizer and other nutrient needed. Although the project is led by LGU after the mass graduation last April 30, 2009 but Ms. Ofelia Malonzo of TMS said that PhilRice and JICA will still be on call as requested to give technical support to the farmers.