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USP brings back IRETA

The Institute for Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture (IRETA) was re-established in July 2009 after being absorbed with the School of Agriculture and Food Technology (SAFT) in 2006.

IRETA had been an institution that served the Pacific region through agricultural programs ever since its establishment in 1983. IRETA has implemented programs and activities that ensured it provided the people of the Pacific region with knowledge and skills to utilize their agricultural resources to earn income and sustain food availability.

However the merger with SAFT did not quite prove as effective as it was intended. In July of this year IRETA is officially back on program with its former Director Mohammed Umar resuming duties. "It won't be easy for me to make things happen from the bottom again. But I will do my best to help the poor in the Pacific" Umar said.

Professor Biman Chand Prasad, Dean of Faculty of Business and Economics under which IRETA and SAFT are now placed reassured the University's support behind this re-establishment.

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USP brings back IRETA...from page 1

The re-establishment of IRETA according to Professor Biman is also due to positive feedback from the region's Ministries of Agriculture and IRETA's international partners. He added that IRETA had been an excellent Institution that served as an effective and efficient link between USP and regional governments.

Professor Biman added that the University will provide IRETA with seed funding to start with but in 2010 IRETA will go back as it has always been - a self funding Institute. This, he added that all facilities that enabled IRETA to earn income shall be returned and IRETA will manage it to ensure self-sufficiency. IRETA had been a profitable Institute according to Biman and it is brought back to ensure that it continues to deliver and support agricultural programs that respond to the needs of the Pacific region.

However, Umar said that the first step he has to take and which is very important is writing a Work Plan for IRETA for 2009 and 2010. This has to be done in consultations with the countries, stakeholders and relevant regional and international organizations. The Work Plan outlines program and activities related to the needs and challenges of agricultural development. The Work Plan will then become the basis for discussions with IRETA Advisory Board, potential donor agencies and partners to secure funding and implementation.

"I am aware of the difficult times we all are facing with the global economic crisis resulting in high food prices, energy and service costs; loss of jobs, and increasing poverty levels".

Umar added that the Pacific region is generally not producing sufficient food for the domestic market as well as for exports. "Climate change due to global warming, its physical impact on our people, resources and food production are other major issues for the PICs to deal with among others. At the national level PICs are already trying to address most of these issues and we also have regional CROP organizations such as PIFS, SPC, SPREP, FFA, international organizations like FAO, UNDP; and individual nations through bilateral aid assisting in these areas with various programs and activities".

It is with these issues in mind that IRETA wishes to re-establish and strengthen its relationship with all, agriculture ministries, the private sector CROP Agencies and the international organizations.

At this early stages the Director IRETA believes that the Ministries can support IRETA further by identifying their needs for the types of training, research and information that they require for IRETA to be involved with even though a great deal of such information is already available through other sources to which the countries have provided this information.



**Dean of Faculty of Business and Economics
Professor Biman Chand Prasad (USP website)**

JICA helps SAFT in animal feed production



**His Excellency Takahashi Toshihiro Japanese Ambassador to the Pacific region with Acting Alafua Campus Director Leatuaolevao Ruby Vaa
(Photo: C. Akira SAFT - JICA Volunteer)**

Animal feed production for the School of Agriculture and Food Technology (SAFT) farm animals is now more easily produced and available with the newly installed feed processing plant.

The feed plant costing around US\$ 85,000 was generously donated by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the "Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid Project".

The feed plant was officially handed over to SAFT by JICA on Monday 27th July and was graciously attended by His Excellency Takahashi Toshihiro, the Wellington based Japanese Ambassador for the Pacific region.

In his official address he noted that our communities are not quite aware of the local feed resources that can be made into animal feed. These resources such as fish wastes, brewer's grains from beer factories, and leftovers

JICA helps SAFT in animal feed production...from page 2

from restaurant meals are discarded as contaminants and which are unhygienic for the environment.

SAFT has been able to become one of the beneficiaries of this Project through a proposal that was submitted in 2007 for a feed processing plant that can utilize and recycle agro-industrial by-products and food wastes into quality animal feed.

Associate Professor Mareko Tofinga in delivering a speech on behalf of SAFT noted that animal feed (especially the locally produced) is very important for the production of quality of meat and related products. He added that in the Pacific region animal feed is expensive and as an example Tofinga compared the cost of a 25 kg animal feed bag to a bag of rice when it is sold at SAT\$65.00.

The feed plant is operated and monitored by JICA Senior Volunteer with SAFT, Dr. Chijiwa Akira an Animal Nutritionist and SAFT lecturer in Animal Science Dr. Kenneth Lameta.

According to Dr. Akira the feed plant is for experimental use and not for mass production. But the technology to prepare new potential feed ingredients by using this would be of great assistance for our local livestock and poultry farmers to decrease their production cost with sustainable feeds.



**JICA Volunteer Chijiwa Akira explaining the feed production process
Photo: C.Akira SAFT-JICA Volunteer**

According to Dr. Lameta, animal feed contributes to some 80% of the total production costs which is a major obstacle to regional farmers. With most ingredients available locally, we may only need to buy vitamin/mineral premix which is required in minimal amounts for a balanced animal diet. The new machine would thus be an invaluable asset towards achieving sustainable livestock production for SAFT.

FAO brings the region to discuss project management and planning

The term project has various definitions and purposes but aims to achieve sustainable development. In agriculture there are livestock development projects, tree crops and forestry projects and many others. But perhaps the most important thing about these projects, is the process in which they are planned and managed.

Project planning and management had been the focus of a week-long regional workshop held at USP Alafua Campus funded by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and jointly coordinated with the University of the South Pacific.

Participants of this workshop worked through a Reference Manual with Five Modules that defines, illustrates and explains the various and significant aspects of planning and managing projects. The Manual was organized and presented in a way that at the end of the day, the participants have grasped the concept by responding to self assessment activities as provided in the Manual.

However the workshop has a long term objective



Participants of the FAO/USP workshop on project planning and management (Photo: C. Akira SAFT/JICA Volunteer)

which makes this workshop a starting brick to design and prepare the concept of project planning and management into an academic learning course.

The workshop and the manual is aimed to ensure that project planning and management is made into a learning course that agricultural students can study and be efficient in the practicals of agricultural projects.

SAFT plans to strengthen agri - business

Agricultural education as provided through Alafua Campus will take up a new structure according to Dean of Faculty of Business and Economics (FBE), Professor Biman Chand Prasad.

The School of Agriculture and Food Technology (SAFT) is now placed under the Faculty of Business and Economics so that it can relate to other disciplines added Professor Biman.

Agriculture is a science but it needs a switch in focus according to the Dean. Academic programs offered by SAFT needs to strengthen on the business aspect of agriculture.

SAFT offers agricultural courses with specialization in four areas, Crop Science, Animal Science, Agricultural Economics and Agri-Business. Agri-business is one major reason the University resolved to place SAFT under FBE.

SAFT academic programs need to go beyond agribusiness according to the Dean considering the global challenges and difficulties our world is faced with these days.

SAFT's teaching curriculum will include courses designed to address the impact of global issues such as climate change, trade facilitation and food security on what the island nations rely on as the backbone of their economies – agriculture.

The University through its Faculty of Business and Economics hopes to achieve this change for SAFT by 2010 according to Professor Biman. SAFT and the University is determined to make sure that this new structure of learning and studying with SAFT will be widely marketed. But the Dean hopes that there will be more interested students to take this up and develop these skills in not only the science of agriculture but the knowledge and skills to capitalize on agriculture.



SAFT student with his display of vegetables



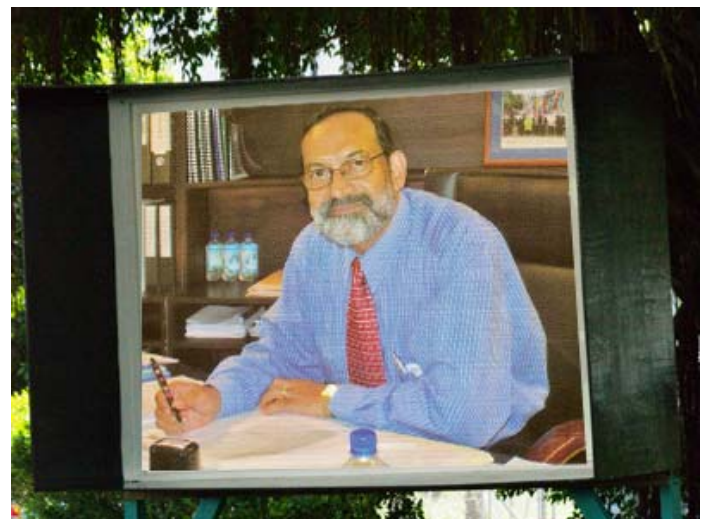
Pigs at the SAFT Animal Farm

USP Vice Chancellor speaks on quality, relevance and sustainability at Alafua Campus Open Day 2009

The Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Susuga Tuilaepa Sailele Malielagaoi; Keynote speaker, General Manager of Samoa Commercial Bank, Mr. Lemalu Ray Ah Liki; Honourable Ministers; Father Pio Fong Waqavotuwale; Your Excellencies and Diplomatic Corps; Senior government officials; Acting Campus Director, Ruby Vaa; Deputy VC of NUS, Dr. Emma Kruse Vaai; Director SPREP, Mr. Kosimiti Latu; Distinguished alumni and guests; Students and potential students; Ladies & Gentlemen

I bring warm greetings to all of you from the Laucala campus on the occasion of the USP Alafua Campus Open Day. We are delighted that you have all joined us for this Open Day. To the Honourable Prime Minister and the keynote speaker, I extend a special welcome.

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This year's Open Day had the Vice Chancellor Prof. Rajesh Chandra deliver the Welcome Address. His speech was recorded and was viewed through a screen box on the morning of the Open Day (Photo: C. Akira SAFT-JICA Volunteer)

USP Vice Chancellor speaks on quality, relevance and sustainability at Alafua Campus Open Day 2009

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Before I go on with my welcome speech, I wish to record our great sadness at the passing away of the CEO of the Ministry of Education, Tuatapilimai Tupae Esera. Tupae, as we called him, was an outstanding advocate for education in Samoa and the region, and in his passing away we have lost a very experienced public servant and a strong advocate for regionalism. I wish to convey the University's sincere condolences to Tupae's family. May he rest in peace.

Theme

The theme for the open day is "Quality service to Samoa and the Region: success@USP". This is an **excellent theme as it captures what is most important for us—quality, service, member countries, region, and success of students.**

Let me begin with quality. Quality is one of the three sub-themes of our Strategic Plan for 2010-2012. Quality is what makes higher education more useful in this highly competitive global knowledge system. Quality is what distinguishes us from others. As we go into the future, there will be more and more emphasis on our quality.

You will be pleased to know that the quality of USP is assured by the same agencies that assure the quality of Australian and New Zealand universities. The Australian Universities Quality Agency and the New Zealand Universities Quality Unit did a combined quality audit in 2008



NZ High Commissioner H.E. Caroline Bilkey, Australian High Commissioner H.E. Matt Anderson, Prime Minister Hon. Tuilaepa Sailele and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. Tautua Kitiona at the Open Day 2009 official launching
(Photo: C. Akira SAFT-JICA Volunteer)

for USP. You can be assured that the quality of a USP degree is comparable to that of Australian and New Zealand universities. The youngest Professor of Finance in Australia is a USP alumnus; many of our alumni are now heads of government and occupy top positions in academia, busi-

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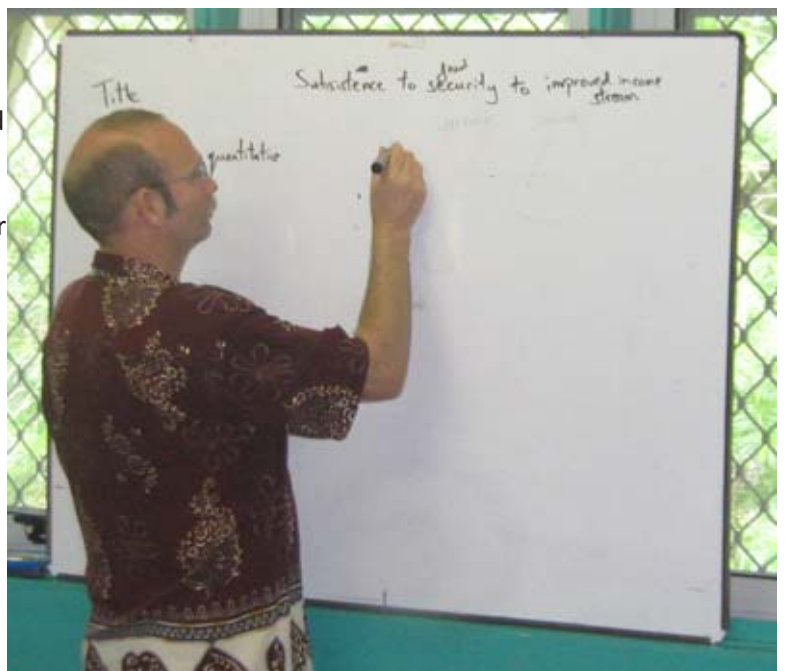
SAFT-IRETA and stakeholders decide if PARJIP can work for the Region

Farmers, ministry officials and academics of the School of Agriculture and Food Technology (SAFT) and IRETA shared with the expertise of New Zealand Consultant Dr Jeff Reid to discuss, analyse and decide if PARJIP would work as an effective model.

PARJIP is a mathematical model according to Dr Reid that would identify the best rates of fertilizers that a farmer needs to apply to his crops. The term PARJIP is formulated from a combination of names of individuals that were involved in the creation of this model.

PARJIP was introduced to the participants of the three days workshop on Improving crop yields and fertilizer efficiency in the Pacific Island Countries.

Fertilisers according to Dr Reid have advantages and disadvantages. He added that farmers particularly in the Pacific region are faced with the problem of not understanding the good fertilizer, the amount it should be applied and the best time of applying it. However, when they have a good knowledge of fertilizers they also know when to use it, how much to use and the best fertilizing solution in which it can improve crops yields with less effort to achieve it.



Dr Jeff Reid a private Consultant with the NZODA programme
(Photo: L. Aiono - MAF)

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SAFT-IRETA and stakeholders decide if PARJIP can work for the Region.....from page 5

The participation and contributions of about 18 representatives of SAFT-IRETA stakeholders was mainly to discuss PARJIP and how it will improve crop yields and quality from a subsistence to import level. The workshop discussed various crops and the effects of fertilizers on their growth however there was a priority on taro.

The main aim of the workshop though according to Dr Reid, was to find out if PARJIP will be a good model for the Pacific region. PARJIP is already in a computer software with which Dr Reid believes needs a bigger project than this workshop for the whole region to use PARJIP.

The Acting Head of School SAFT David Hunter and the Director IRETA believe that this project has a real potential to benefit the whole Pacific region with increased food production if the lessons learnt from the project is applied

properly.

This workshop is a result of a request from SAFT through the NZODAtO put together a project involving the use of fertilizers to help intensify and improve agriculture and yield production.



Participants of the workshop with Dr Reid
(Photo: L.Aiono MAF)

USP Vice Chancellor speaks on quality, relevance and sustainability at Alafua Campus Open Day 2009from page 5

ness and international organizations. All new students can come to USP knowing that they will get internationally recognized qualifications, but their qualifications are more relevant to our region.

Strategic Plan

I have already referred to the Strategic Plan that was approved by the Council in June this year. It provides a focus for our activities for the next three years. As I said before, the sub-themes are quality, relevance and sustainability.

The new Strategic Plan has been developed after wide consultations and represents the main activities that the University will undertake for the next three years. It gives priority to six areas: learning and teaching; student support; research, graduate affairs and innovation; regional, community engagement and internationalisation; human resources; governance, management and continuous improvement.

All actions of the university, including resource allocations, aid proposals and academic proposals will all be filtered through the Strategic Plan.

Regional Campus Developments

Regional campuses form the heart of the regionality of the University and will be prioritized. A major expansion is being planned for Solomon Islands because of its large and increasing population and need for more higher education. In Samoa, we have made major improvements and will continue to do so in the future:

- School is now in the FBE
- Agriculture programmes revised and now



Fijian students as entertainers of the 2009 Alafua Campus Open Day
(Photo: C.Akira SAFT- JICA Volunteer)

two streams of agribusiness and science and technology

- Position of Campus Director re-instated
- IRETA re-established
- New generator being purchased
- Other capital expenditure allowed.

It is vital, however, to bring about major improvements in enrolment in both agriculture and food technology and in general programmes to make better use of our excellent facilities.

Future

The University is now set for improved performance. The new Strategic Plan has generated a lot of enthusiasm. Governments are strongly supportive, and donors are showing greater support. The University has an exciting future, and I invite all of you to join us in this exciting journey.

SAFT's taro project contributing to restore taro growth in the country

The School of Agriculture and Food Technology's (SAFT) Taro Improvement Project (TIP) has about 15 taro varieties from Samoa, Phillipines, Micronesia, Palau, Indonesia and Malaysia.

These 15 varieties reflect the effort of the country through SAFT, its Ministry of Agriculture and with assistance from the Secretariat of the Pacific Commission (SPC)/ AusAID Taro Genetic Resources: Conservation and Utilization Project (TaroGen), to revive taro since it was wiped out in 1993 due to the taro leaf blight.

According to Tolo Iosefa the Coordinator of the TIP, there were difficulties at the start of the project however as of today it is progressing well and this particular project is contributing significantly to the revival of taro production in Samoa.

Iosefa added that by December 1993 taro production in Samoa was completely destroyed by the outbreak of TLB, all local cultivars were proved very susceptible and taro growers found it very difficult and expensive to cultivate taro. This resulted in the introduction of exotic taros which proved resistance to TLB and producing yields that are acceptable. The recovery of taro was mostly in the past 10 years.

A breeding program was established using genetic diversity from other parts of the Pacific and of Asian origin to create diverse germplasms with high resistance to TLB, good yield and excellent eating quality. Taro cultivation is now back to its feet and again is an activity enjoyed by taro growers in Samoa.

The breeding programs with crosses of exotic taros and local cultivars is still on-going with the purpose of preserving local genetic materials; build up of horizontal resistance to TLB and to preserve other desirable agro-nomic characteristics.

Right from the beginning of the program, farmers from different locations were selected and invited to USP for meetings. Crop focus Participatory Rapid Appraisals (PRA's) were conducted to identify problems and solutions related to taro production and also set up criteria for selecting new improved taro. Farmers showed willingness and are actively involved in the evaluation of taro seedlings from each breeding population.

The breeding program is still on-going with the evaluation of the seventh generation of seeds which is mainly the back-crossing to one of the most preferred cultivar – "Talo Niue", which is highly favored by Polynesian people for its desirable eating quality. When asked, the Director IRETA said that it will take some time for Samoa to identify a variety that would substitute 'Talo Niue' and bring back the taro industry of the 1990's



*Tolo Iosefa at this taro project plot
(Photo - T.Iosefa)*

Cook Islands women loving floriculture

When the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) initiated a floriculture project for the Cook Islands, there was a specification for limited number of participants.

However on the day, the workshop on 'Strengthening Floriculture development in Cook Islands' kicked off a lot more than 60 participants, turned up.

It is the interest from these ladies and their enthusiasm to learn floriculture that made this project an interesting one for FAO Project Coordinator Dr Mat Purea.

Women and a few men, from Aitutaki and Rarotonga had the opportunity to learn about specific flower plants such as dendrobium orchids, anthuriums, phalaenopsis, how they are grown, propagated and ways to protect them from diseases and pests.



*Dr. Mat Purea of FAO with the ladies of the workshop
(Photo: M.Umar -IRETA)*

Cook Islands women loving floriculture

The project involved the expertise of Professor Yoneo Sagawa of the University of Hawaii and Mohammed Umar as Consultants who worked with the cheerful ladies of the Cook Islands since the project started in 2008.

The ladies of the workshop were given 10 or more from the 11 varieties of about 6000 dendrobium orchids in the beginning of the workshop. According to Porea it was exciting to notice that some women went on their own way with their own money to import their own orchids.

In the Cook Islands added Porea, there is a growing demand for flowers and the workshop is just the opportunity to prepare the women to meet the demand. On the other hand it creates income generating avenues for the unemployed and the school leavers.

But there are more flowers expected to be part of this project. "There will be a shipment of Phalaenopsis Orchids anticipated for early October" said Porea. He added that there will be about 2,520



Orchids seedlings that were distributed to the participants of the workshop (Photo: Mat Porea -FAO)

plants of 11 colors and hopefully 400 tissue culture plants of *Alpinia purpurata* Teuila in white color plus other rare colors.

Fiji youth groups making good use of their land

(By Kuini Waqasavou- Ministry of Primary Industries - Fiji)

Youth in rural areas around Fiji have many options of what to do with their lives, like taking up agricultural production or fishing and even handicrafts in the remote islands.

Rukuruku Village, Ovalau in the Lomaiviti Group is one of the many villages around the country that formed their own youth group to help uplift the standard of living in the village and assist them in taking ownership of their land.

Apisai Baraki, 55 years old is the leader of the youth group and has been leading them over the past few years and teaching mostly school-drop-outs, the value and richness of the land.

With 14 members in the group, Apisai says that the youths have been turning heads with their farm production especially the dalo and yaqona production as it is their main income earner.

As their farm progressed, their knowledge of farming also developed and Apisai says that most of them have been adapting well to the various skills and technology of planting dalo and yaqona especially for the export market.

"We have been working closely with the Agriculture officials based in Levuka and the various spacing methods, timely planting and good husbandry practices that we have been taught has really been paying off in terms of the quality of produce that is being harvested," explained Apisai



Apisai Baraki with yaqona from their Youth farm ready to be delivered to the market (Photo: MPI)

The group is hoping to start vegetable production to feed the small town of Levuka as well as supplying to nearby resorts and lodges.

"We have been discussing with agriculture officials and things are in the pipeline for us to start vegetable production as well," smiled Apisai. Apisai hopes that youths of Rukuruku living in the urban centres and still hunting for jobs, could return to the village and join them.

"Life in the village has much more to offer than what meets the eye, and I am hoping that one day, they will remember their village and return to take up farming."

A farmers success with shade cloth and ridges farming styles

(By Monika Mala- Ministry of Primary Industries - Fiji)

A Sigatoka farmer is reaping the benefits of growing vegetables using sylon shade. Babu Pillay of Barara Sigatoka is an elderly farmer who takes the full farm responsibility is trying out new technologies for higher production.

Mr Pillay owns 10 acre of land and also has leased some more land for farming. He has planted crops including Chinese cabbage, English cabbage, eggplant, long bean, tomatoes, cowpea, cucumber, pawpaw, lemon and many more.

"I came to know about the benefits of sylon shade so I approached Agriculture Ministry and I was granted some assistance under the Ministry's rehabilitation programme," said Mr Pillay. Mr Pillay was assisted with materials for sylon shade and poles on one third two third basis. He planted English cabbage under sylon shade in roughly half acre of land. "I have recently bought a rotovator for inter row cultivation which is very handy in land preparation." Mr Raju of the Ministry said Pillay was the first person to harvest English cabbage under the sylon shade technology in Sigatoka Valley.

"Not only this he has harvested twice and third one is currently going to be planted so under sylon shade he has managed to get three crops whereas without sylon shade only two crops is possible," said Mr Raju. "In my first harvest, I sold around 320 bags with one bag having 22 English cabbage in it for \$25.00 and all together I had 54 rows with 130 plants per row," said Mr Pillay. Now with the supply situation improving into the market Pillay sells English cabbage for \$15 per bag.

"There is a vast difference in cultivating crops under sylon shade as it really impacts the quality in particular size, shape and weight," said Mr Pillay. He said the growth of the plants is very fast, healthy and requires less irrigation under sylon shade.

Mr Raju said the purpose of sylon shade is to control the amount of light that filters into the crops as well as it also cushions the water during heavy downpour. "It also retains moisture content and has easy structure," added Mr Raju.

Pillay has prepared the land with the help of rotovator and he plans to plant Chinese cabbage under sylon shade now. "Sylon shade involves high investment so we recommended farmers to plant high value crops like capsicum, tomatoes, lettuce, cucumber etc," added Mr Raju. He has planted Eggplant in half acre, pawpaw in one acre, tomatoes in half acre of land.

Pillay has planted pawpaw on ridges, a technology that allows water to properly drain out from the field.

Mr Raju said commodities like pawpaw should be planted in ridges as it is a very delicate crop and needs care from day one," said Mr Raju.

Farmers have to ensure with the amount of nutrient



The farmer preparing land for next crop under sylon shade
(Photo: MPI)

required by the high investment crops and somewhat weed is also controlled by ridges but if weed competes with the plant, then the fertilizer will be used by it and the farmer will go into loss," he added.



Pawpaw planted in ridges

All his crops are transported to Suva market on weekly basis and sometimes when exporters face shortage of crops then he sells it to them. "Agriculture Ministry frequently visits my farm for inspection and technical advisory services and I also consult them on improved technologies for better production," said Mr Pillay.

Mr Raju said under the Sigatoka Valley Development Project 39 farmers group were formed in the province who could share this irrigation system.

"This sprinkler system is more suitable for the field crops such as tomatoes, eggplant as well as ideal for pawpaw plants," added Mr Raju.

Mr Raju said this system is a long term investment with advantages of shifting it from one place to the other.

PNG moves to detect the effect of varroa mites on bee keeping production

(By Seniorl Anzu- PNG - National Agricultural Research Institute)

A government team has commenced a survey on the Varroa bee mite in the Eastern Highlands Province (EHP).

The objective was to determine the level of infestation and spread of varroa mite in honey bees in the province. It would also determine the current status of the honey bee production, processing and marketing system.

The EHP, believed to be the core centre of the honey bee industry in PNG, was not covered during the national Varroa mite surveillance and awareness conducted early this year.

The current survey is of vital importance as it would give government authorities a clear picture of the status of the industry, and more importantly the level of infestation and spread of Varroa mite in honey bee colonies in the province. Data collected will also provide in-depth information required for future planning and development of the industry.

The survey team included the Department of Agriculture and Livestock (DAL), Livestock Development Corporation (LDC), National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority, NARI and Eastern Highlands Provincial Administration.

With assistance from district beekeeping coordinators, the survey will cover all the eight districts of the province (Kainantu, Obura-Wonenara, Lufa, Henganofi, Okapa, Daulo, Unggai-Bena and Goroka).

Preliminary findings from a separate survey of Varroa mites in all PNG provinces indicated that Varroa mite is widespread throughout the country.

The survey also suggested the need to initiate appropriate and sustainable parasite management interventions such as targeted application of chemicals, restriction of movement of bee colonies and hive equipment, and other quarantine measures.

It is anticipated that the final report will determine further government support to boost the honey bee industry.

The threat presented by the Varroa bee mite is known to be destructive and is here to stay.

Appropriate training, awareness and management strategies are required.

The information compiled from the survey will assist in developing appropriate strategies and will be part of the LDC's efforts to promote apiculture programme with funding made available from the National Agriculture Development Plan.

The revitalisation of the honey bee industry in PNG is important as the industry has huge potential to boost smallholder farmers' income and export market.

A leading farmer in the Daulo District, Marasin Atowo, who owns 32 bee hive boxes and earned K5000 from honey bee sales last year, described the survey as welcome news for the farmers.

He said many farmers were affected by the threat of Varroa mite and were still awaiting government assistance.



Varroa mite infested bees on hive

Picture-hawaii.gov/hdoa/pi/ppc/varroa-bee-mite-folder

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