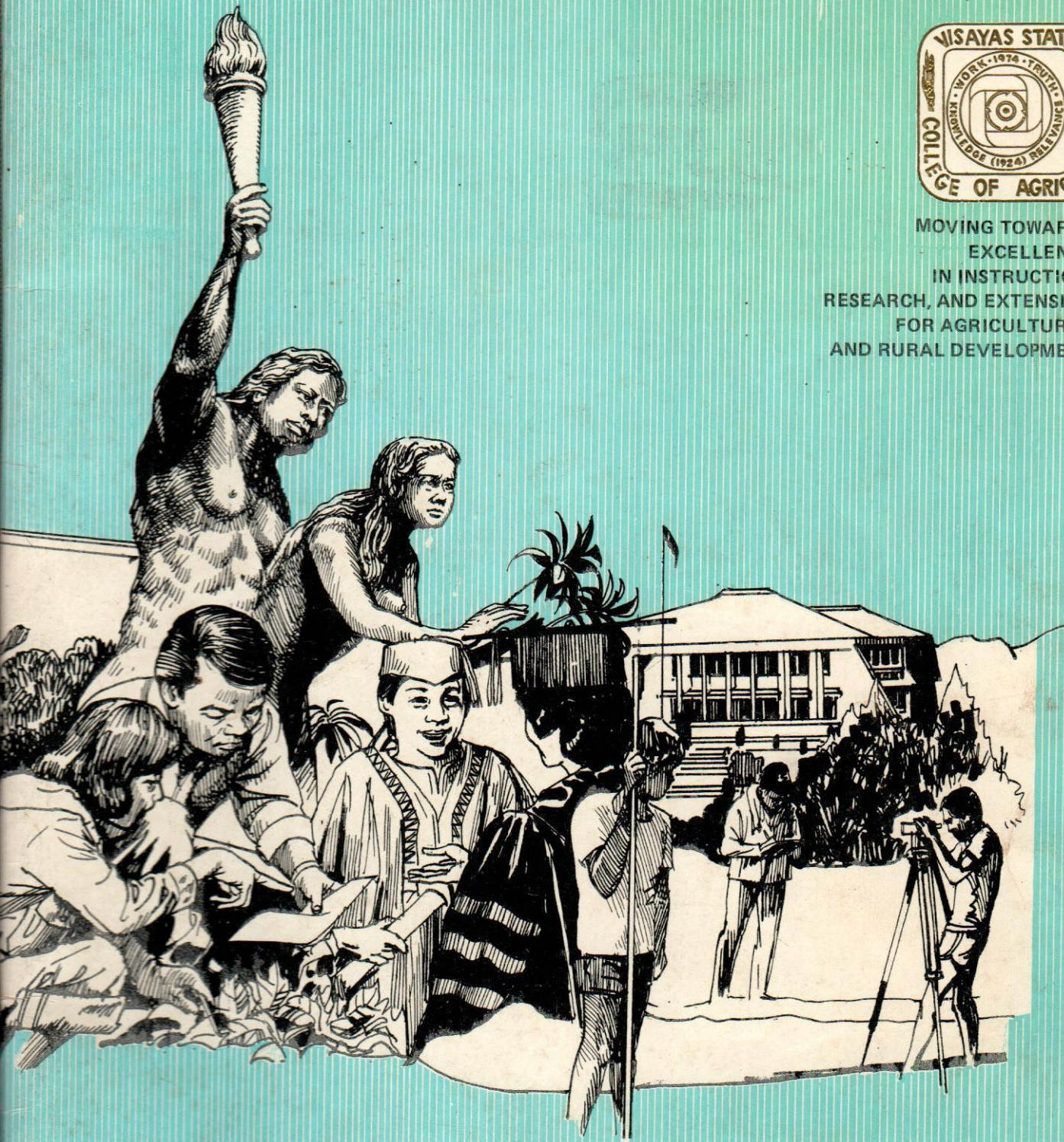




MOVING TOWARDS
EXCELLENCE
IN INSTRUCTION,
RESEARCH, AND EXTENSION
FOR AGRICULTURAL
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



1985 ANNUAL REPORT

VISAYAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Baybay, Leyte

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 16, 1986

Hon. Lourdes A. Quisumbing
Minister
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports
Metro Manila

Madam:

I wish to submit to you and the members of the Board of Trustees of the Visayas State College of Agriculture the Annual Report of the College for Calendar Year 1985 in compliance with the Department Memorandum Circular No. 55, series of 1978 of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports.

Very truly yours,

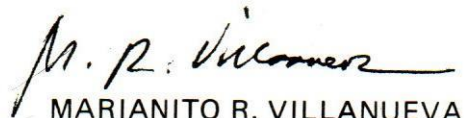

MARIANITO R. VILLANUEVA
Officer-in-Charge

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD	ii
HIGHLIGHTS	1
INSTRUCTION	6
Objectives	6
Academic Programs	7
Curriculum Development	7
Enrolment	9
Graduates	10
Scholarships and Grants-in-Aid	12
Student Activities	12
Faculty Development	13
RESEARCH	18
Objectives	18
Some Significant Research Findings	19
Available Information/Technologies for Dissemination	20
Completed Researches	22
Ongoing Researches	24
EXTENSION	30
Objectives	31
Non-Formal Education	31
Technical Assistance	32
Extension Communication	33
AUXILIARY SERVICES	34
Objectives	34
Guidance and Counseling	35
Medical Services	35
Library Services	35
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	36
Objectives	36
Office of the President	37
Office of the Vice President	38
OTHER ACTIVITIES	40
FINANCIAL REPORT	42
OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION	44
HEADS OF ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS	44
DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTERS	45
VISCA BOARD OF TRUSTEES	45

FOREWORD

The year 1985 was a period of crisis that hindered many development programs in the country. Nevertheless, despite some handicaps associated with the financial problem of the country, the Visayas State College of Agriculture (ViSCA) continued its fight against all odds to perform its major responsibilities to the nation. Inspired by the necessity to achieve its goals, ViSCA finished the year with modest but meaningful accomplishments.

New curricular programs were introduced during the year and some existing programs were revised and made more relevant to the changing needs of the Visayas and the nation as a whole. Several research projects were completed, while new ones were started. To supplement local resources, external support was solicited aggressively with some level of success. The same was done in extending technologies to target clientele. Moreover, attempts were made to make ViSCA's presence more increasingly felt in many communities in their quest for more meaningful contribution to agriculture and rural development.

This annual report reflects highlights of activities in 1985. These are perhaps an oversimplification of the complicated process followed by the faculty, staff and students in giving their contributions to meet the goals of ViSCA. The 1985 program could have not been implemented with a certain degree of success without the full support of the various government institutions and agencies both at regional and national levels.



M. R. VILLANUEVA
Officer-In-Charge
ViSCA

HIGHLIGHTS

1 New Courses Offered

The Bachelor of Science in Food Technology was offered starting the first semester of SY 1985-86.

Animal Production as a major course under the Master of Agricultural Development Program was implemented starting the second semester.

Four new 3-unit courses in Development Communication were offered to students pursuing the Master of Agricultural Development Program but desiring to have development communication as cognate field of specialization.

2 Extramural Program

ViSCA launched on November 15, 1985 its first batch of extramural study guides for graduate courses leading to Master of Agricultural Development (M.Ag.Dev.) degree under the ViSCA's Extramural Program for Rural Development (EPRD).

3 Rise of Enrolment

An increase of 7.22% in student enrolment was achieved by the College. The Bachelor of Science in Agriculture obtained the highest number of students.

4 The Product

At the end of the school year, 338 graduates received their diplomas and certificates: 13 in Graduate Studies, 224 in the Undergraduate Programs, 21 in the Certificate Courses and 80 in the Secondary Program. One graduated with *Magna Cum Laude*, and 20 with *Cum Laude* honors during the college annual commencement exercises.

5 Faculty Strength

As of December 1985, ViSCA had a total of 49 Ph.D. degree holders. Of the 238 faculty members, 7.14% were assistant instructors, 58.85% instructors, 17.23% assistant professors, 15.55% associate professors and 1.26% professors. Majority (125 or 52.50%) of the teaching staff were holders of masteral degrees.

6 Advanced Studies

Five staff members were sent to universities abroad for further studies under the Farming Systems Development Project (FSDP) Fellowship grant and the Colombo Bilateral Program.

A total of 52 faculty and staff members were on study leave under various scholarship programs for the school year 1985-86.

7 Science Education

The Experimental Rural High School spearheaded a science education program in order to improve the existing agricultural science curriculum and to update teachers in the current methods and techniques of science teaching.

8 New Recruits

For this school year, four faculty members joined the teaching force of the college: three (3) with a bachelor's degree and one (1) with a master's degree.

9 Research Status

During the year, the 14 Academic Departments and 5 Research Centers of the College had a total of 60 completed researches and 177 ongoing researches supported by the Philippine Government and foreign funding agencies.

10 New Root Crop Varieties

As of 1985, another superior sweet potato hybrid coded as V7-27 (average yield of 15.51 tons/ha.) was approved and recommended by the Philippine Seedboard as new variety named VSP-4.

A new cassava variety of CM323-52 to be named VC-1 (average yield of 42.6 tons/ha from 4 locations) and an entry of ViSCA to the National Cooperative Testing (NCT) regional trial was selected for interim recommendation by the Philippine Seedboard Root Crop Working Group.

Two corn varieties developed by ViSCA were included in the Philippine Seedboard evaluation.

11 New Equipment

The newly developed tools and equipment for root crop processing included the following: forced convection dryer, natural convection dryer, root crop slicer/dicer and pedal operated slicer and steamer.

Several units of equipment were acquired under the Farming Systems Project through USAID and Philippine Government funding.

12 Extension Activities

Computer programming of the Electronic Data Processing Center served as the extension arm of the College which facilitated the operational computation of data from the different offices and researchers.

Identification of local insect fauna, particularly beneficial or economically important species, was made possible through the Biological Museum.

In 1985, the Plant Pest Clinic had served 270 persons in the diagnosis of pest problems and was able to give prescriptions and recommendations for the control measures against pests.

The Animal Dispersal Program of the Department of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine was able to disperse this year 2 heads of goats and 2 heads of cattle to the farmers. There were 10 offsprings of cattle produced from animals dispersed during the preceding years and 6 heads were returned this year to the College.

The Philippine Training Center for Rural Development at ViSCA produced a 39-minute video play, "Magtanom Kita ug Sweet Potatoes" which served as useful medium in disseminating the newly developed sweet potato varieties such as VSP-1, VSP-2, VSP-3, and VSP-4.

A 30-minute slide story of the San Isidro Rural Systems Development Project was produced

by the Center for Social Research in Small Farmer Development. This story portrays a participatory approach to the development of Operation Land Transfer Beneficiaries and their families.

The San Isidro Rural Systems Development Project Physician received cartons of assorted medicine and clothing donated by West Germany. These were distributed to the rural poor.

A new project launched during the year, the Barangay Integrated Area Development Project (BIADep), introduced an approach which involved the participation of the Municipal Development Council and other local agencies of the government.

13 Documentation of Technology

The Museum of Indigenous Technology of CSR-SFD, in addition to its activities of collecting artifacts of indigenous technology, was able to document this year the rice-terracing technology in Leyte.

14 New Officer-in-Charge

Dr. Marianito R. Villanueva, ODREx Director, was appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs of ViSCA in November 7, 1985 and Officer-in-Charge of the College effective January 1, 1986.

15 New Offices Created

The Management Office was created consisting of 3 units: Planning, Management Information, and Management Audit and Improvement. The former Planning and Information offices were absorbed in the new Management Office.

The Public Relations Office was also created to take care of liaison work in the college.

The Farming Systems Development Project for Eastern Visayas (FSDP-EV) was converted into Farm and Resource Management Institute (FARMI) to provide another growth point for the ViSCA's resource development and program expansion.

16 Electricity

The College tapped electricity from LEYECO IV to meet the needs of electric supply in the campus. With ViSCA's generating units operating from 5:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., the college has now a 24-hour electric service.

17 Infrastructure Projects

In 1985, ViSCA completed the construction of various projects, to wit:

- * Agro-Reforestation Project
- * Gymnatorium Phase I
- * ViSCA Obelisk

18 External Relations

New Zealand's Ambassador Paul Cotton and Second Secretary Robert Moore-Jones came to ViSCA to assess the status of the Extramural Program for Rural Development (EPRD) and ex-

explored possible areas for cooperation between the New Zealand and the Philippines in developing projects for the upliftment of the rural poor. ViSCA also submitted a 5-year development plan to the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs for EPRD expansion and possible funding by the New Zealand government.

19 Athletic Champion

ViSCA obtained another championship trophy in the State Colleges and Universities Athletic Association (SCUAA) meet of Region VIII which was held last October 26-31, 1985.

20 ViSCA's History

MECS Deputy Minister Fernando A. Bernardo led the launching of the ViSCA Book on July 31, 1985, entitled, **ViSCA: History and Analysis of Institution Building**, which he and his wife (PRCRTC Director Emiliana N. Bernardo), co-authored.

21 "Sandigan" Awardee

ViSCA presented the "Sandigan" Award to Minister Vicente B. Valdepeñas during the 61st ViSCA Anniversary on July 31, 1985.

22 International Working Group

The Working Group on Root and Tuber Crops of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resource (IBPGR)/Southeast Asian Program (SEAP) met at the Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PRCRTC) at ViSCA on August 6-9, 1985 to facilitate cooperation among countries and to evolve new actions on specific problems on root and tuber crops.

23 Hosting Convention

ViSCA hosted the Third Biennial Philippine Association of Agricultural Educators (PASSAGE) convention. In that convention, Dr. Samuel S. Go, (ViSCA Vice President for Administration) was elected President of the association.

The Biological Section of the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) of ViSCA hosted the 18th Annual Convention of the Federation of Institutions for Marine and Freshwater Sciences (FIMFS). SEARCA Deputy Director Srinilta Sam-ang delivered the keynote address in behalf of MECS Deputy Minister and SEARCA Director-General F. A. Bernardo.



INSTRUCTION

One of the major concerns of the Visayas State College of Agriculture is to provide students with best quality education and to be more effective change agent for rural and agricultural development.

With its highly trained faculty and adequate facilities for instruction, ViSCA has taken the lead in the Visayas in developing relevant curricular programs and innovative strategies for a more responsive education in agriculture and related fields.

During the year, a number of degree programs were enriched with well selected courses to increase the competence of students in technical subject matter and improve their manipulative skills in practical agriculture.

OBJECTIVES

Advanced Education:

- * To conduct graduate-level instruction for the training of needed highlevel manpower in agriculture, rural development and related fields.
- * To encourage, train and guide students in conducting independent research on problems relevant to agriculture and rural development.

Higher Education:

- * To increase the labor productivity in the region with comprehensive knowledge and skills in the field of

Continuous search for truth and knowledge is the dominant activity of the Visayas State College of Agriculture.



technical agriculture, agricultural education and extension, agricultural economics, development communication, forestry and food technology.

- * To produce graduates with leadership and managerial competencies in small-scale agro-based industries and other agricultural and rural development programs in the region.
- * To produce researchers and extension workers supportive of specific government action programs in food production, agrarian reform and rural development.

Secondary Education:

- * To provide the youth with practical skills and useful knowledge to make them productive participants in society.
- * To develop innovative teaching strategies in Mathematics, Natural Science, Social Science, Communication Arts, Vocational Agriculture and Homemaking.

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Advanced Education

- * Master of Science (M.S.) with majors in:
 - Agricultural Education
 - Agricultural Extension
 - Agronomy
 - Plant Protection
 - Plant Pathology
 - Entomology
- * Master of Agricultural Development (M.Ag.Dev.)

with majors in:

Agricultural Education
Agricultural Extension
Plant Pathology
Plant Protection
Entomology
Agronomy
Agricultural Economics
Language Teaching for Agro-Technical Schools
Animal Production
Development Communication

Higher Education

Degree Programs

- * Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
- * Bachelor of Science in Agr'l. Dev. Educ.
- * Bachelor of Science in Agr'l. Engineering
- * Bachelor of Science in Agribusiness
- * Bachelor of Science in Home Economics
- * Bachelor of Science in Forestry
- * Bachelor in Animal Science
- * Bachelor of Science in Experimental Statistics
- * Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Chemistry
- * Bachelor of Science in Food Technology

Non-Degree Programs

- * Forest Ranger Course
- * Home Economics Technician Course

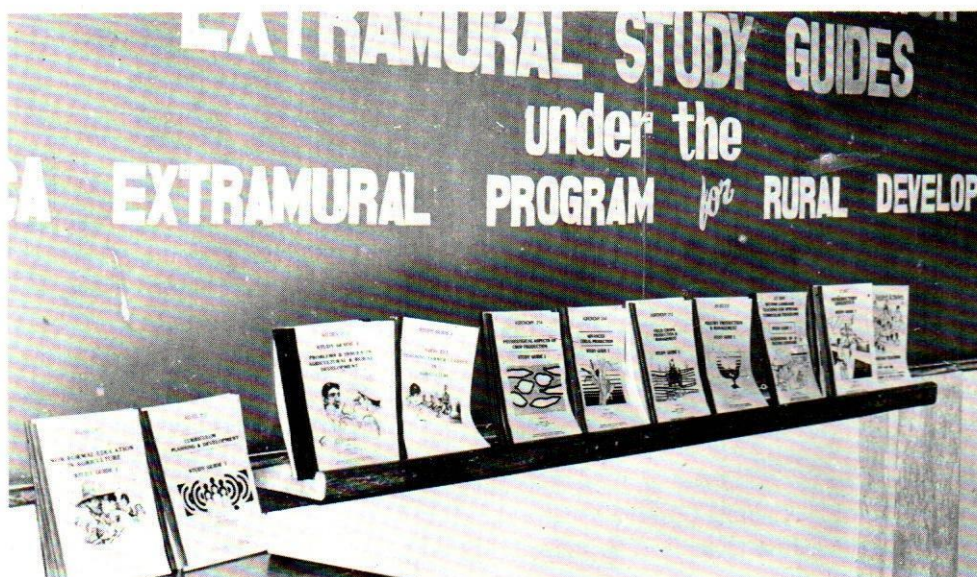
Secondary Education

- * Agricultural Science Curriculum

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- * Institution of the Extramural Program for Rural Development under the assistance of Massey University to effectively serve the needs for staff development of agricultural schools and other agencies. The first batch of extramural study guides was launched on November 15, 1986, to wit:

Course Number	Title
Ag. Dev. 202	Problems and Issues in Agricultural and Rural Development
Ag. Ed. 212	Curriculum Planning and Development
Ag. Ed. 241	Non-formal Education in Agriculture
Ag. Ext. 217	Teaching Farmer Classes in Agriculture
Agron. 212	Field Crops Production and Management
Agron. 214	Physiological Aspects of Crop Production
Agron 244	Advanced Cereal Production
An Sci. 210	Poultry Production and Management
LT 205	Related Activities in Language Teaching
LT 207	Introductory Linguistics
LT 209	Second Language Teaching for Spe-



The first batch of extramural study guides.

Curricular Programs

Ag. Econ. 112 Cooperatives

- * Revision of course syllabi, production of improved instructional materials and study guides to make instruction courses responsive to the needs of the learners.
- * Modification of the General Education course requirement and other revisions led to the following programs/offerings for school year 1985-86:
 - Implementation of Bachelor of Science in Food Technology as a revision of the Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, major in Food Science.
 - Implementation of Animal Production as a major field in the Master of Agricultural Development degree program.
 - Institution of the following undergraduate subjects in the Department of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine: Meat and Poultry Products and By-Products for Food (An. Sci. 162),

Practicum 1 (Poultry), Practicum 2 (Swine), Practicum 3 (Ruminant), Practicum 4 (Integrated Field Work), Applied Animal Health (An. Hlt. 120).

- Offering of additional subjects by the Department of Agronomy and Soil Science, namely: Soils and Soil Management (Soil Science 110), Fundamentals of Farming Systems (FS 121); Field Crops Production and Management (Agron 212), Physiological Aspects of Crop Production (Agron 214).
- Offering of four 3-unit Development Communication graduate courses during the second semester of this school year.
- Institution of field practice option and offering of practicums and elective courses for the Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering course.
- Institution of a new course, Writing the Essay (Eng. 23) in the Department of Arts and Letters.

- Revision of the Bachelor of Science in Home Economics curriculum which led to the opening of the following major areas: Teaching Human Nutrition and Foods, Teaching Clothing and Textiles and Teaching Arts and Crafts.
- Revision and offering of the Physical Education courses enriched with sports, dance and recreational activities.
- Revision of subjects offered in the Secondary Education Program which included the following: Personality and Development (instead of Clothing and Growing), Home and Family Economics (instead of Child Care and Guidance) and Family Living (as Home Science elective for all fourth year students).

The Experimental Rural High School of ViSCA, in its concern to give students the best kind of secondary education, availed of the services of a consultant on the improvement of science and mathematics teaching.

ENROLMENT

Comparison of Current (SY 1985-86) and Previous
(SY 1984-85) Years, First Semester Enrolments.

Degree Program	First Semester SY 1984-85	First Semester SY 1985-86	Increase (Decrease)
Advanced Education			
Master of Science	40	73	33
Master of Ag. Dev.	46	43	(3)
Sub-total	86	116	30
Higher Education			
Degree Programs			
B.S. Agriculture	361	372	11
B.S. Ag. Dev. Educ.	231	313	82
B.S. Home Economics	141	151	10
B.S. Ag. Engineering	218	163	(55)
B.S. Agri-Business	209	193	(16)
Bachelor in An. Sci.	146	163	17
B.S. Forestry	148	143	(5)
B.S. Exp'tl. Stat.	47	35	(12)
B.S. Ag. Chemistry	5	26	21
B.S. Food Technology	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,506	1,559	53
Non-Degree Programs			
Forest Ranger Course	16	52	36
Home Economics Tech. Course	63	73	10
Sub-total	79	125	46
TOTAL	1,671	1,800	129
Secondary Education	570	520	(50)
GRAND TOTAL	2,241	2,320	79

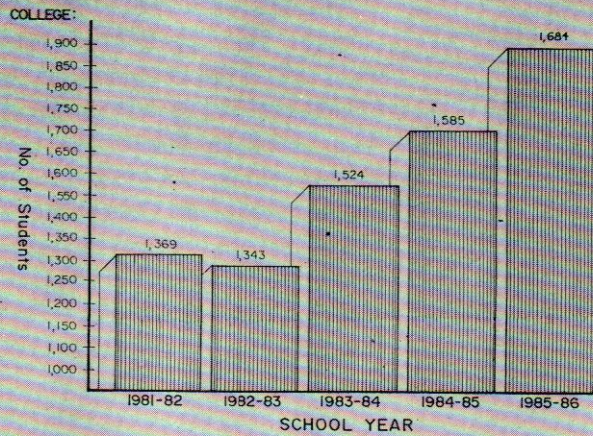
FILE
 1985-86

GRADUATES

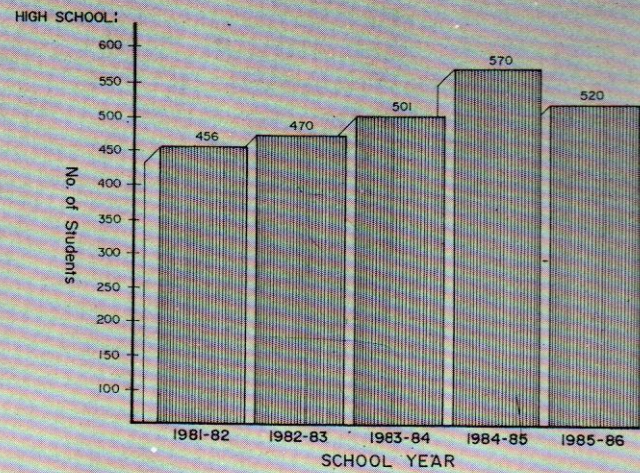
Number of Graduates for SY 1985-86

Program	Summer 1985	1st Sem.	2nd Sem.	Total
Advanced Education				
Master of Science	3	2	4	9
Master of Ag. Dev.	1	0	3	4
Sub-total	4	2	7	13
Higher Education				
Degree Programs				
B.S. Agriculture	0	1	41	42
B.S. Ag. Dev. Educ.	0	7	34	41
B.S. Home Economics	0	2	15	17
B.S. Ag. Engineering	1	2	25	28
B.S. Agri-Business	0	2	20	22
B.S. Forestry	0	5	20	25
Bachelor in An. Sci.	3	3	33	39
B.S. Experimental Stat.	1	2	5	8
B.S. Ag. Chemistry	0	0	2	2
B.S. Food Technology	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	5	23	195	224
Non-Degree Programs				
Forest Ranger Course	0	0	1	1
Home Economics Tech. Course	0	1	19	20
Sub-total	0	1	20	21
TOTAL	9	26	222	258
Secondary Education				
	0	0	80	80
GRAND TOTAL	9	26	302	338

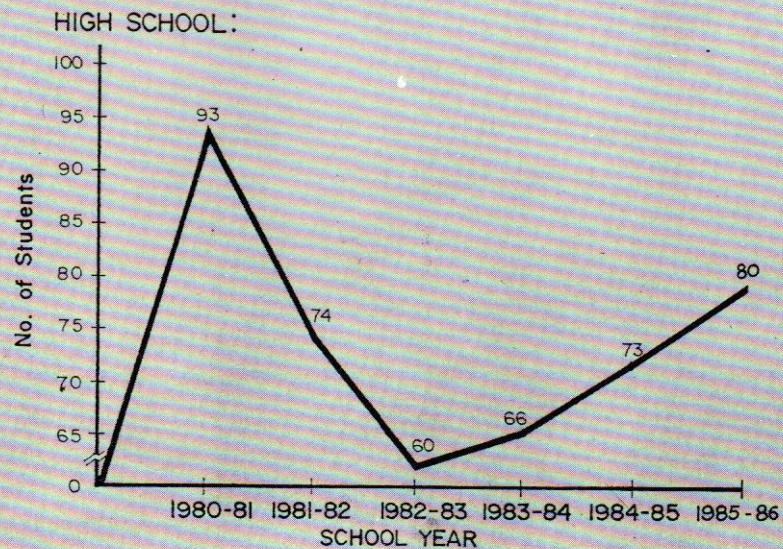
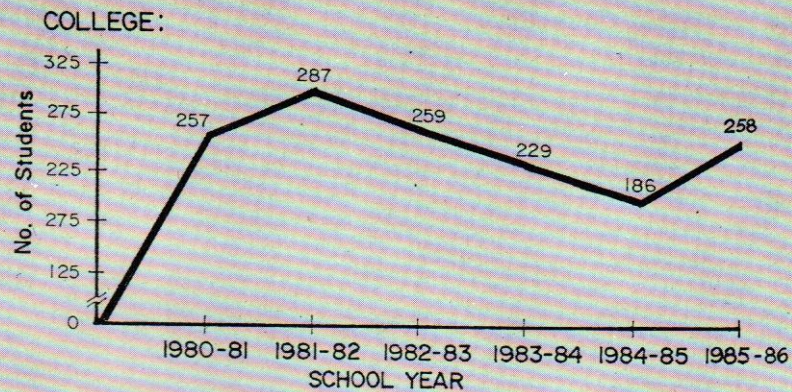
Comparative Study of Student Enrolment
SY 1981-86
(First Semester Only)



Comparative Study of Student Enrolment
SY 1981-86



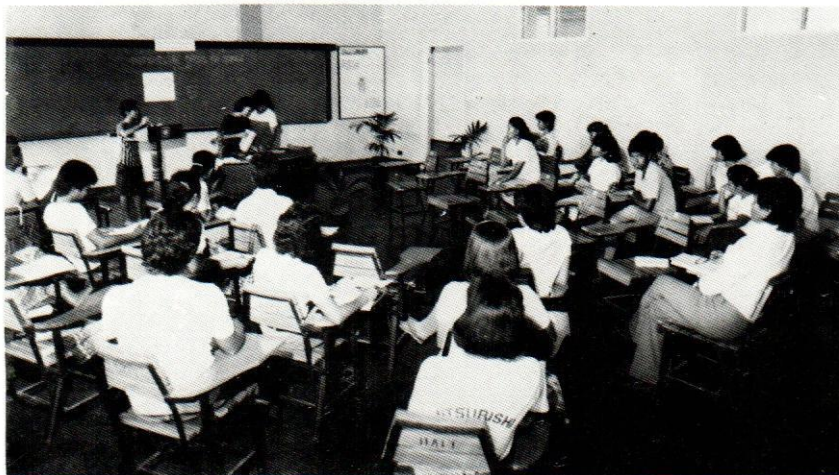
Comparative Study of Graduates
for 6 Consecutive Years
SY 1980-86



SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS-IN-AID

A total of 395 scholarships/grants were available to students this year. The distribution by course and type of scholarships/grants are as follows:

Graduate Course	41
FSDP-EV.	20
ViSCA-MECS	10
ASSP.	5
Forest Research Institute	1
PTC-RD.	1
ViSCA.	4
Undergraduate Course	263
ViSCA Honorific Sch.	52
ViSCA Entrance Partial Sch.	10
ViSCA Full Scholarship.	9
ViSCA Partial Scholarship.	65
ViSCA Academic A Grantees	54
ViSCA Academic B Grantees.	9
National Food and Agric. Council.	3
Phil. Dev. Sch. Program.	21
State Scholarship.	11
NSTA	5
Phil. Sugar Commission.	3
Pearl Buck Scholarship	1
German Foundation	1
Study Now Pay Later Plan	19
Secondary Program	91
ViSCA Full Scholarship.	15
ViSCA Partial Scholarship.	76



Students are encouraged to actively participate in classroom discussion.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Office of Student Affairs closely monitored and supervised all student activities. For SY 1985-86, there were 38 recognized organizations, 4 class organizations, 13 course-related organizations, 17 fraternities and sororities, and 4 service-interest groups, to wit:

Class Organizations:

College Senior Organization
Junior Students Organization
Sophomore Students Organization
Freshmen Students Organization

Course-Related Organizations:

Development Communication Society
Forestry Students Society
Future Farmers of the Philippines-Collegiate Chapter
Home Economics Society
Phi. Society of Agricultural Engineers, ViSCA Student Chapter
Plant Breeding Majors Association
Plant Protection Majors Association
Society of Agri-Business Students
Statistics Students Society
Student Union of Agronomy and Soil Science Majors
ViSCA Agricultural Economics Society
ViSCA Chemical Society
ViSCA Horticultural Society

Fraternities/Sororities:

Adamas Nu Omega
 Alpha Phi Omega International
 Alpha Sigma Phi Phil.
 Beta Phi Upsilon Frat. and
 Lambda Phi Delta Sorority
 Delta Phi Omega Frat. and Sor.
 Gamma Epsilon Frat. and
 Gamma Lambda Epsilon
 Gamma Kappa Rho
 Gamma Pi Epsilon
 Gamma Sigma Confraternity
 Lambda Nu Delta
 Omicron Beta Sigma
 Phi Beta Kappa
 Sigma Alpha Epsilon
 Sigma Upsilon/Upsilon
 Lambda
 Theta Psi Lambda
 Theta Sigma Omega
 Zeta Beta Rho Honor Fraternity

Service-Interest Groups:

Freshmen
 Sophomore
 Junior
 Senior

The Office of Student Affairs initiated some activities to meet students' needs and interests as well as discover their hidden talents. These activities were as follows: Academic and Literary Contests, Freshmen Orientation, Career Guidance Seminar, Job-Seeking Seminar and Community Services.

The Citizen Military Training Unit of ViSCA continued to train and develop male college students. It marked another praiseworthy achievement for the College by maintaining its

prestige of being the Best CMT Unit in Region 8 during the CMT Tactical Inspection conducted in February 1985 by the 8th Regional Home Defense Unit based at Camp Downes, Ormoc City. This honor has been earned by the unit since school year 1980-81.

During the year, it represented Region 8 for the National Tactical Inspection in August 1985 by Hqs. Army Reserve Command based at Fort Bonifacio, Rizal.

Moreover, it notably supervised the training and conducted CAT Annual Tactical Inspection to 32 CAT-I units from Albuera to Matalom, Leyte. It also conducted 30 Saturday trainings for CMT cadets during the year.

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT

ViSCA's academic manpower grew in number and improved in quality based on educational qualification. In order to continuously expand ViSCA's horizon for its quest in academic excellence, more meaningful efforts were exerted in improving its academic staff. Majority (52.5%) of the faculty were holders of masteral degrees. Baccalaureate degree holders ranked second (26.9%).



The CMT cadettes marched in position ready for inspection.

Faculty Profile as of December 31, 1985.

Department/Office/Center	Ph.D.	MS	BS	TOTAL
A. Technical Departments				
Ag. Econ. and Agrib.	2	8	5	15
Ag. Chem. and Food Sci.	2	10	3	15
Ag. Ed. and Extension	8	7	0	15
Agron. and Soil Sci.	1	12	5	18
Ag. Eng'g. and App. Math	1	11	11	23
Arts and Letters	5	2	7	14
Dev. Com.	2	3	1	6
Forestry	2	4	3	9
Home Science	2	6	2	10
Plant Protection	6	12	3	21
An. Sci. and Vet. Med.	6	6	3	15
Plant Breeding and Ag. Botany	1	7	2	10
Horticulture	2	6	2	10
Physical Education	0	4	2	6
Sub-Total	40	98	49	187
B. Research Center/Office (Detailed)				
CSR	2	4	0	6
PRCRTC	4	1	0	5
ODREX	1	0	0	1
RCRC	2	0	0	2
OCS	0	1	0	1
OSA	0	1	1	2
Library	0	1	0	1
IGPO	0	0	1	1
Sub-Total	9	8	2	19
C. Experimental Rural High School	0	19	13	32
TOTAL	49	125	64	238
% of Total	20.6	52.5	26.9	100



The college provided continuous intellectual growth and development of ViSCA's faculty and staff members.

Faculty on Study Leave

As of December 31, 1985, a total of 52 faculty and staff members were out for advanced studies (27 PhD and 25 MS). Thirteen of them were newly sent for further education while 39 were continuing scholars. Of the total faculty scholars, 42.31% were taking graduate courses abroad, while 57.69% were enrolled in local graduate schools.



New Recruits

Department	Degree			Total
	BS	MS	PhD	
Ag. Econ. and Agrib.	1	0	0	1
Arts and Letters	1	0	0	1
Dev. Communication	1	0	0	1
Plant Protection	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	3	1	0	4

Number of faculty and staff members on study leave as of December 31, 1985.

Type of Scholarship Grant	Ph.D.	M.S.	Total
ViSCA-World Bank	16	0	16
ViSCA-Idaho University	1	0	1
ViSCA	1	12	13
FSDP	3	3	6
IRRI	1	0	1
New Zealand Bilateral Aid	1	2	3
Mambusho	1	0	1
PCARRD	1	1	2
Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme	1	0	1
NSTA	0	3	3
IDRC	1	4	5
TOTAL	27	25	52

Seminars Attended

As part of ViSCA's staff development program, faculty and staff members were encouraged to attend trainings and seminars in order to update their knowledge and broaden their field of competencies. In 1985, a total of 46 trainings (14 local, 19 national, 13 international) were attended by ViSCA staff members, to wit:

Local:

Improvement of College Teaching, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, July 20 – August 10, 1985.

How to Prepare Extramural Study Guides, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, September 11-14, 1985.

Agricultural Extension Strategies and Approaches for Instructors and Students in the BAT Curriculum, Bon-toc, So. Leyte, November 28-29, 1985.

Short Course on Farming Systems Research and Extension, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, July 1-23, 1985.

Seminar/Workshop on Minimum Data Requirements for Economic Analysis, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, June 4, 1985.

Seminar/Workshop on the Enrichment, Development and Identification of Skills in Implementing BAT curriculum in SLAFTI, Bontoc, So. Leyte, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, October 24-26, 1985.

Extramuralizing Technical and Related Courses, Baybay, Leyte, November 26, 1985.

Statistical Analysis System, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, April 8-19, 1985.

Training on Package of Applicable Technology on Cost Reduction in Rice Production, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, October 6-12, 1985.

Maintaining Group Cohesiveness and Decision Making, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, November 13, 1985.

Seminar/Workshop in Extension, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, January 12, 1985.

Career Guidance Seminar for College Sophomores, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, August 23-24, 1985.

Seminar/Workshop on Statistical Approaches for Applied Biological Researchers, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, October 19-20, 1985.

Training of Farmers in FSDP-EV Project Sites on Improving Soil Productivity, Matalom, Leyte and

Bontoc, So. Leyte, October 21-25, 1985.

National:

Workshop in Hillyland and Farming Systems Research in Central Visayas: Direction and Approaches, Cebu City, November 14-15, 1985.

Training Course on Research Methodology, UPLB, October 14-30, 1985.

Approaches on Language Planning for the Filipino, UP Diliman, May 20-22, 1985.

Third Agricultural Educators Biennial PASSAGE Convention, ViSCA, Baybay, Leyte, October 24-26, 1985.

Third Training Course on Research Methodology for Social Sciences, CDEM, UPLB, October 14-30, 1985.

Farming Systems Socioeconomic Monitoring Tour/Workshop, IRRI, September 15-28, 1985.

PCARRD Coordinated Review on Coconut, Zamboanga, June 23 - July, 1985.

Mid-Year Evaluation Work Conference on LBP-Funded Projects, UPLB, Laguna, August 2-3, 1985.

National Work Planning Conference, CLSU, November 14-16, 1985.

PAEDA 31st Annual Convention, Metro Manila, October, 1985.



Established linkages with other regional agencies in the Visayas through the conduct of symposium and other related seminar.

Technology Assessment, PCARRD, UPLB, September 24-29, 1985.

A Semester Training in Applied Linguistic, PNC, Manila, November 1, 1984 - March 30, 1985.

Seminar/Workshop on Extension System for Special Target Groups: Small Farmers, Women and Youth, UPLB, February 25-March 2, 1985.

Conference on the Planning

and Implementing a National Scientific and Technological Information Policy, Manila, April, 1985.

Training on AGRIS Indexing, UPLB, College, Laguna.

Library Networking Year III, Manila.

Training on Microfiche, AIBA/SEARCA.

Use of Computers on Information Storage and Retrieval in Library, ALAP.

Role of Agro-Forestry in Site Protection and Amelioration, UPLB, September 4-11, 1985.

lopment, Japan, September 16-28, 1985.

Third Coordination Meeting of Grantees in the Tropical Trees Project Under the BOSTID Research Grants Program, Thailand, November 17-23, 1985.

Training on Corn Production, CIMMYT, Mexico, June-November, 1985.

Conference on International Maize Breeding, 5th SAB-RAO, Kasetsart, University of Bangkok, Thailand, November 23-26, 1985.

Communication Planning and

Programs, University of Missouri, Colombia, USA, June 10 - August 9, 1985.

Ten-week Specialized Advanced Certificate Courses on Discourse Studies and Education, SEAMEO, RELC, Singapore, July 1 - September 7, 1985.

Short Course Training on Trainers for Agricultural and Rural Development, Washington, D.C. and Ithaca, New York, July 8 - August 17, 1985.

Four-week Educational Resources Office Training Program, Massey University, New Zealand, October 10 - November 5, 1985.

Training of Extramural Resources Officers, Massey University, New Zealand, October 9 - November 8, 1985.

VII World Congress of International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists, Canada, June, 1985.

Training on Agricultural Information, Cali, Colombia, September 2 - October 15, 1985.



Participation in international trainings and seminars enhanced cooperation with other countries.

International:

College on Soil Physics, Trieste, Italy, April-May 15, 1985.

Obihiro Asian Seminar on Education for Rural Deve-

lopment, Ithaca, USA, August 9 - September 4, 1985.

Training Course on Development and Operation of Agricultural Extension

RESEARCH

In 1985, research commodity thrusts included root crops, coconut, abaca, farming systems, corn and sorghum, vegetable crops, beef/chevon, poultry, soil and water resources, forage, pasture and grassland and social science. Area thrusts covered post harvest technology including processing and utilization and the development of better crop varieties based on productivity, quality and pest resistance, production techniques and socio-economic aspects.

As of December 1985, ViSCA's 14 technical departments and 5 research centers had a total of 60 projects/studies completed and 177 project/studies that are still continuing. Research funds came from various agencies such as: Philippine Council for Agriculture

and Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PRCRTC), National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA), National Academy of Sciences (NAS), Farming Systems Development Project for Eastern Visayas (FSDP-EV), Visayas State College of Agriculture (ViSCA), International Council for Development of Underutilized Plants (ICDUP), Agricultural Support Services Project (ASSP) and Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS).

OBJECTIVES:

- * To generate production technologies on major crops and domestic animals considering

Painstakingly, ViSCA's research program has been formulated to develop, improve and verify appropriate agricultural production and processing technologies.



existing conditions and resources of farmers through applied and basic research and development.

- * To develop appropriate technologies for the conservation and utilization of natural resources.
- * To package improved technologies in cooperation with the extension personnel of the institution on: production, processing, utilization and marketing of plant and animal products; conservation and utilization of natural resources; socioeconomics and all other research areas applicable for use by researchers, extension agents and farmers.

SOME SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Production cost and return analysis on various high yielding sweet potato genotypes under experimental field conditions revealed that VSP-1 gave the highest average yield for the wet and dry seasons. It also got the highest net return to land and management. (DAEA)
2. Research conducted on the performance of three information media, namely: radio, print and demonstration, showed that media-mix performed the best in transmitting research validated technologies to farmers. (DAL)
3. A study on the performance of goats grazed on three kinds of pastures under coconut showed that daily weight gain of goats had almost the same performance with Guinea-Centrosema combination and the native grasses. Estrus

performance of goats was higher when fed on the native pasture (78%) than on Guinea-Centrosema or Guinea grass only (67%). Likewise, the mortality rate of kids was lowest among those on Guinea-Centrosema combination than those kept on native pasture and Guinea grass. (DASVM)

4. Research on the effect of natural bleaches on the quality of abaca fibers revealed that treatment with lemon juice resulted in the most acceptable color of the treated abaca fibers practically at all levels of concentration tested. Camias leaves at 60% concentration had the least effect on fiber strength, while lemon juice (80%) produced the weakest fibers. (DHS)
5. Study on planting giant ipil-ipil at varying distance as shade trees for abaca showed that the closest spacing (2m x 2m) produced the highest herbage yield, while the widest (4m x 8m) had the least — abaca growth. It was also noted that yield parameters were not affected by the intercropping of ipil-ipil. (DOH)
6. Research findings in determining the maximum length of storing abaca stalk decreased the amount of fiber per stalk due to deterioration and decay of the leafsheaths. (DOH)
7. On the integrated practices for the control of corn borer, results showed that UPCA var. 2 applied with 60-60-60 kg. NPK/ha. without pesticidal application and DMR

composite 2, without insecticide gave the highest economic returns. On the other hand, the DMR composite 2 and UPCA var. 2 applied with carbofuran at knee-high and leaf whorl stages gave the highest income but also incurred the highest expense for pest control. (DPP)

8. Case studies on marginal farmers in 3 depressed municipalities of Southern Leyte revealed that the crops produced, namely: rice and corn, seldom sustain a family's need until the next season. Thus, utilization of root crops as substitutes became popular, and made these crops second to cereal. (CSR-SFD)
9. A study on food reserve consumption and seedling growth in coconut showed that monthly increases in seedling weight were directly proportional to solid endosperm consumption in all three cultivars (Baybay Tall, Catigan and Coconiño) during the first three months of growth. (RCRC)
10. A feeding trial conducted using cassava as replacement of corn in poultry ration (layer) showed no adverse effect on egg size, shell thickness and productivity of layers. (PRCRTC/DASVM)
11. A study on cultural pest control on sweet potato showed significantly less weevil infestation when hilling up was done, regardless of frequency. (PRCRTC)
12. On the development of improved root crop varieties, a sweet potato hybrid coded as V7-27 (average yield, 15.51

tons/ha) and an entry of ViSCA to the National Co-operative Testing (NCT) regional trials was approved by the Philippine Seedboard as a new variety named VSP-4. During the 1985 wet season, elite line coded V10-95 gave the highest yield among all entries with a mean of 19.29 tons/ha in all locations under the NCT program. (PRCRTC)

13. A new cassava variety CM323-52 to be named VC-1 (average yield of 42.6 tons/ha from 4 locations) and an entry of ViSCA to the NCT regional trial was selected for interim recommendation by the Philippine Seedboard Root Crop Working Group. (PRCRTC)
14. Tools and equipment were developed for use in village scale production of root crop products. The newly developed tools and equipment for root crop processing included the following: forced convection dryer, natural convection dryer, root crop slicer/dicer, pedal operated slicer and steamer. (PRCRTC)

AVAILABLE INFORMATION/ TECHNOLOGIES FOR DISSEMINATION

A. Root Crops

I. Crop Improvement

1. Improved varieties of sweet potato (VSP-1, VSP-2, VSP-3, VSP-4, UPLSP-1, UPLSP-3, BPISP-1, BPISP-2).
2. Improved varieties of cassava (VC-1 a hybrid line known as CM323052).

II. Crop Production

1. Pre-planting and general



Soil storage for cassava roots.

tillage requirements for sweet potato, cassava, ubi and tugui.

2. Production and preparation of planting materials, planting and replanting techniques.
3. Appropriate plant population densities, inorganic fertilizer requirements and post-planting cultural care for the recommended varieties.
4. Low-cost root crop production implements (PRCRTC multipurpose plow with replaceable bottom).
5. Pesticide-based control recommendations for some root crop pests.

III. Harvesting, Handling and Storage

1. Recommended pre-harvest practices for sweet potato and cassava.
2. Low-cost harvesting tools.
 - a. PRCRTC Cassava Lifter/Digger
 - b. PRCRTC Cassava Harvester
3. Village-level (small scale) curing and storage tech-

niques for sweet potato and cassava roots.

4. Appropriate transport and packaging materials for sweet and cassava roots.

IV. Processing and Utilization

1. Substitution of wheat flour with cassava or sweet potato flour in the preparation of assorted food items (noodles, soy sauce, pastillas).
2. Substitution of corn with cassava or sweet potato chips in the formulation of animal feeds (layer mash, broiler starter, hog starter, hog grower and hog finisher).
 - processing of fresh roots into dried chips
 - substitution rates for various rations
3. Use of ordinary gabi as raw material for "Bingol".
4. Newly developed snack items with commercial potential (delicious SP, cassava "chippy", cacharon, etc.).

B. Legumes

1. Recommended production and management practices for corn, peanut and mungbean.
2. Suggested procedure in collecting soil samples for analysis.

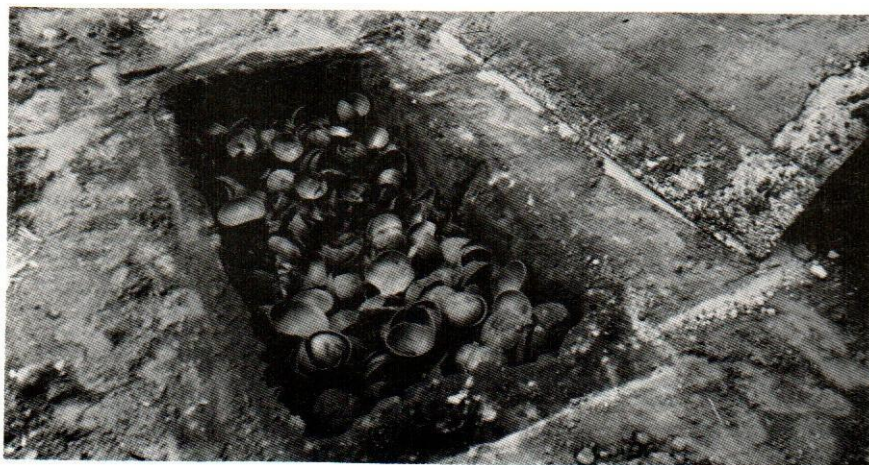
C. Coconut

I. Production and Management

1. Techniques in raising coconut seedlings.
2. Techniques in fertilizing coconut seedlings.
3. Techniques in improving productivity of established coconut plantations.
4. Techniques in fertilizing bearing coconut palms.
5. Intercropping pineapple with coconut.

II. Processing and Utilization

1. Constructing an improved copra dryer.
2. Improved copra processing.
3. Charcoal-making from coconut by-products, i.e., shell, husk and shell combined, leaflets.
4. Constructing a dryer fueled by charcoal from coconut by-products.
5. Constructing an oven fueled by charcoal derived from coconut by-product.
6. Vinegar-making from coconut water.
7. Making "Tuba" from coconut water.
8. Processing of coconut cooking oil through wet process at village level.
9. Clarification of vinegar from coconut.



Quality shell charcoal can be obtained using the pit a very simple and cheap method of making charcoal.

10. Procedure for making cookies from "sapal".
11. Procedure for making "coco-crisps" from young coconut meat.

D. Livestock

1. Cassava meal (100% substitution) as feed for growing-finishing hogs and breeders.
2. Nutrition value of banana and other crop residues for cattle and carabaos.

E. Abaca

I. Crop Improvement

1. Recommended varieties of abaca for the Visayas Region (Inosa, Minenunga, Linawa-an and Laylay).

II. Production and Management

1. Improved method of selecting planting materials.
2. Utilization of leguminous species as shade trees for abaca.
3. Harvesting abaca stalks at the right stage of maturity.
4. Intercropping cash crops with abaca.

5. Potentials of "bud-eye" as planting materials.

III. Processing and Utilization

1. Production of good quality fibers for high-value handicrafts.
2. Development and improvement of efficient abaca stripping machine.
3. Delayed stripping of harvested abaca stalks and fiber quality.

E. Other Technologies

1. Recommended production and management practices for corn, peanut, mungbean and soybean.
2. Suggested procedure in collecting soil sample for analysis.
3. Soil erosion control in hillylands (kakawati and ipil-ipil hedgerows).
4. Backyard poultry and swine production.
5. Annual food crops for hilly areas.
6. Watermelon production.
7. Developed three promising varieties of corn (Pozaria 7822, Pozaria 7843 and T 2B).

COMPLETED RESEARCHES

A. Technical Departments:

Agricultural Economics and Agri-business

1. Benchmark assessment of the rainfed resource development project bio-technical research sites on farming systems Eastern Visayas.
2. Cost and return analysis of various high yielding sweet potato genotypes under experimental field conditions.
3. Feasibility studies on utilizing sweet potato for animal feeds.
4. Marketability of ViSCA sweet potato varieties in Leyte.
5. Market potentials of cassava, sweet potato and other crops as feed ingredients for the ViSCA feedmill.
6. Production and marketing scheme for soy sauce developed at PRCRTC.
7. Socioeconomic profile of farmers in FSDP-EV.
8. Marketing studies on selected upland products.
9. Marketing of fresh milk and cheese.

Agricultural Education and Extension

1. Communication components and clientele participation in income-generating projects.
2. Organization management and utilization of tabo among rural families in Region 8.
3. Response to socioeconomic pressures of hillside

- and upland marginal root crop raisers in Southern Leyte and Eastern Samar.
4. Case studies on marginal farmers in Leyte and Southern Leyte.
5. Factors associated with farmers' responses towards technological changes in the farming systems.
6. Acceptance/rejection of FSDP-EV introduced cropping practices and approaches by farmer co-operators in the test sites.
7. Benchmark assessment of the RRDP biotechnical research sites on fishery resource systems in Region 8.

Agronomy and Soil Science:

1. Cultural weed control for maximum production of vegetables.
2. Chemical weed control in vegetables.
3. Utilization of least-known, fast-growing N-fixing trees as strip crop, fertilizer and soil conditioner for corn production in hilly areas.

Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine:

1. Performance of goats grazed on different kinds of pastures under coconut.
2. Effects of fertilizer levels on herbage yield of selected forage crops under coconuts.

Forestry:

1. Evaluation and development of hillside farming techniques for root crops production (4 studies).

2. Development of a profile meter for monitoring soil erosion.

Home Science:

1. The effect of different bleaching methods on the quality of abaca fibers.

Horticulture:

1. Intercropping giant ipil-ipil shade trees planted at varying distance with abaca as a cultural management practice.
2. Effects of storing stalks on fiber recovery and physical properties of selected abaca varieties.

Result of study showed that abaca stalk can be stored for 5 weeks without affecting the strength of fiber, however, percent recovery and yield is reduced.



Plant Protection:

1. Effectivity of the parasites of slug caterpillars for biological control.
2. Identification of the natural enemies of the coconut leafminer and their potential for biological control.
3. Evaluation of the efficiency of Baculo virus as biological control agent for Rhinoceros beetle.
4. Biological studies of important pests attacking copra.
5. Evaluation of insecticides against major insect pests of copra.
6. Biology and efficiency of natural enemies attacking spider mites of cassava and sweet potato.
7. Identification of the natural enemies of import-

ant taro insect pests and their potential for biological control.

8. Integrated practices for the control of corn borer.
9. Survey, collection and isolation of microorganisms for ethanol production.
10. Screening and identification of microorganisms for ethanol production.
11. Biology and control of insect pests attacking cucurbits (water melon, ampalaya, squash, patola, and upo).
12. Biology and chemical control of the important insect pests attacking eggplant and pepper.
13. The arthropods of Mt. Pangasugan and vicinity.

Regional Coconut Research Center (RCRC):

1. Food reserve consumption and seedling growth in coconut.
2. Germination and seedling characteristics of some selected hybrid crosses and the potential use of such characteristics to differentiate hybrids from inbreds.

Farm and Resource Management Institute (FARMI):

1. Factors associated with farmers' responses to the technological changes in the farming systems.
2. Analysis of socioeconomic survey (2 studies).
3. Marketing of milk and cheese in Gandara (Built in study of livestock monitoring).

B. Research Centers:

Center for Social Research in Small Farmer Development (CSR-SFD):

1. Case studies of marginal farmers in three depressed municipalities of Southern Leyte.
2. Response to socioeconomic pressures on hillside and upland marginal root crop growers of Southern Leyte and Eastern Samar.
3. Family dynamics of small-scale root crop raisers in Northern and Southern Leyte.
4. Benchmark study (Socio-economic Impact Analysis) of Agricultural Support Services Project (ASSP) in the Visayas.

Philippine Root Crops Research and Training Center (PRCRTC):

1. Determination of critical period for weed control in upland and lowland gabi.
2. Sustaining production of gabi through continuous cropping system.
3. Response of hillside and marginal upland root crop raisers to socio-economic pressures.
4. Family dynamics of small root crop production and processing in Eastern and Central Visayas.
5. Development of a portable chip mill for root crops flour production.
6. Design and development of an animal drawn ridger.



7. Effect of planting date, variety, population and fertilizer levels on the yield of bush-type sweet potato.
8. Post production technology research and development for cassava and sweet potato in the Philippines.
9. Development of a profile meter for monitoring soil erosion.
10. The relationships between morpho-anatomical features of root crops (cassava, sweet potato, gabi and yam) and effect on storage shelf-life.
11. Evaluation and development of hillside farming techniques for root crop production.
12. Light exposure as a means of controlling sprout growth of the different sweet potato cultivars.

ONGOING RESEARCHES

A. Technical Departments:

Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness:

1. Economic tests for profitability, marketability and alternative uses of sweet potato (3 studies).
2. Problems and needs of the implementation of Alay Tanim and related activities in the Visayas (Spearheaded by CSR-SFD).
3. Resource allocation, farm productivity, levels of living, health and nutrition among OLT beneficiaries at SIRS DP site (Spearheaded by CSR-SFD).

4. Socioeconomic benefits of corn producers in Eastern Visayas.
5. Socioeconomic study on root crop growers and processors in Leyte with emphasis on the targeted respondents in Hilongos and Bato.
6. Price trend analysis.
7. Socioeconomic impact analysis of ASSP projects in the Visayas.
8. Socioeconomic studies of promising coconut-based cropping systems involving field legumes, root crops and cereals in young coconut plantation.

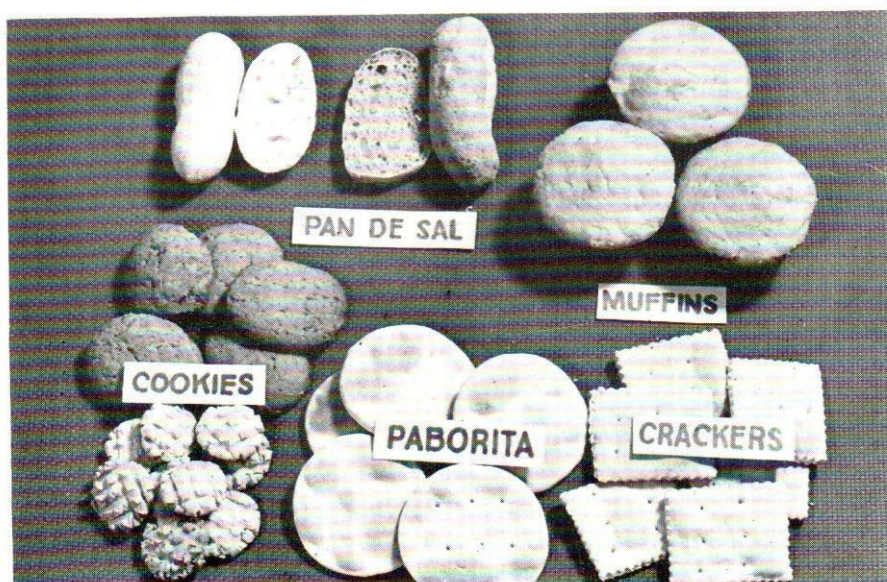
Agricultural Chemistry and Food Science:

1. Development of an integrated coconut wet processing at village level.
2. Development of non-alcoholic beverages from root crops.
3. Dehydration of root crops for food and food products (2 studies).

4. Pilot production of ViSCA root crop food products – “Delicious S-P, “Cacharon” and “Cassava Chippy.”
5. Eating quality of traditional delicacies prepared from stored cassava and sweet potato roots.
6. Development of new snack and dessert items from root crops.

Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine:

1. Banana-livestock integrated farming systems (3 studies).
2. Piloting of commercial formulation of root crop-based animal feeds in Eastern Visayas and Bicol regions (7 studies).
3. Village-based agro-livestock research extension approach.
4. Effects of lysine and methionine when supplemented to root crops as feeds for animals.



Finger foods from root crops.

5. Reproductive performance of graded native pigs fed with 2 levels of banana truck and coconut meat as a basal feed-component.
6. Chemotherapeutic control of schistosomiasis in domestic animals.

Agricultural Education and Extension:

1. Drop-out of ViSCA college students.
2. Access to government services and assistance among rural families from different income levels and farming systems in Region 8.

Agricultural Engineering and Applied Mathematics:

1. Effects of abaca plantation and its weed control method upon soil erosion.
2. Design and development of animal-powered oil extractor.
3. Drying development and evaluation of abaca dryer.
4. Studies on water use by crops under different management and environmental conditions in the Eastern Visayas region.
5. Testing, evaluation and improvement of the sundrying practices of abaca fibers in Eastern Visayas region.

Agronomy and Soil Science:

1. Comparative study on the effects of four animal manure on the growth and yield of cassava and gabi and on the bulk density of the soil.

2. An agronomic approach to reconditioning marginal hilly areas for root crop production (2 studies).
3. Effects of green mulch at different slopes on the yield of root crops on marginal hilly areas (2 studies).
4. Verification trial on crop rotation of sweet potato, cassava and gabi with legumes as a cultural management system at different climatic regions.
5. On-farm verification on use of indigenous rock phosphate (apatite) as fertilizer for cereals in P-deficient soils in the Visayas.
6. Establishing a soil testing program for farming systems development project, Eastern Visayas.
7. Verification of selected cropping system technology.
8. Utilization of fast growing nitrogen-fixing trees for sweet potato and cassava production.
9. Effects of ipil-ipil as organic fertilizer on root crops.

Arts and Letters:

1. Diffusing validated research findings on root crops and coconut to users of research in Leyte.
2. Identification of attitudes for student acquisition and teacher attitudes related to student achievements as perceived by DAL staff and ViSCA students.
3. The church of Baybay: A history and analysis of a local institution.

4. Assessing needs for upgrading teacher competencies at ViSCA.

Development Communication:

1. Accomplishment and impact project of Alay Tanim and related coordinated program.
2. Access to government services and assistance among rural families from different income levels and farming systems in Region 8.

Forestry:

1. An assessment of manihanihan (*Desmodium styra-cifolium*) grown in association with upland crops.
2. Germplasm studies on different *Desmodium* species.
3. Growth and yield performance of *Desmodium styra-cifolium* under different levels of light penetration.
4. Effect of *Desmodium ovalifolium* on the growth and yield of root crops in hillylands.
5. *Gliricidia sepium* germplasm collection, field survival, growth and use of *Albizia falcataria*, *Gliricidia sepium* and *Sesbania grandiflora* in hillside areas.
6. Sustained development of ipil-ipil and madre de cacao in hedgerows under long-term clipping, varying heights and frequencies.

Home Science:

1. Substitution of ubi with violet sweet potato in selected native delicacies.

Horticulture:

1. National cooperative testing project for vegetable crop.
2. Cultural management of vegetable in the Visayas.
3. Critical period and frequency of manual weeding on growth and yield of vegetables.
4. Identification and development of potential cropping system for selected vegetables in the Visayas.
5. National cooperative testing program for vegetable crops (Evaluation of Solanaceous crops).
6. Regional abaca cultivar and progeny testing.
7. Production of grain legumes as companion crop of newly established abaca.
8. Development of village-level storage technology in yam and taro.
9. Yield and chemical composition of root crops at different stages of harvest.
10. Embryo and tissue culture of coconut.
11. Haploidy as a tool in coconut improvement.
12. Development of indicators for yield prediction at early growth stages of coconut.
13. Development of disease-resistant abaca lines/varieties by *in vitro* culture.
14. Growth, development and yield of different abaca (*Musa textilis* Nee) clones grown under coconut.



Storing of tomatoes in boxes.

15. Performance evaluation of abaca varieties on hilly areas of Sab-a Basin under specific rates of fertilizer application.
16. Establishment and maintenance of regional gene bank.

Plant Protection:

7. Studies on the population dynamics of rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros* L. in established and newly replanted plantations.
8. Weed flora associated with coconut in Eastern Visayas and their control (4 studies).
9. Loss in yield due to major diseases of sorghum.
10. Effect of major pests on yield and yield component of corn and sorghum.
11. Screening of rice selections for resistance to insect pests and diseases.
12. Varietal screening of abaca for resistance to corn weevil.
13. Identification, distribution and control of vegetable diseases in the Visayas (4 studies).
14. Nitrogen fixation characteristics of selected three legumes associated with rhizobium.

1. White corn improvement for Eastern Visayas (2 studies).
2. Studies on nematodes of vegetable crops (3 studies).
3. Screening of winged bean varieties for resistance to aphids and pod borer.
4. Survey, collection, identification, testing and cultivation of edible fungi for food.
5. Yield losses of root crops due to four major pests (4 studies).
6. Utilization of mycorrhiza for increased cassava and sweet potato production (3 studies).



Baybay Tall: Indigenous population in ViSCA.

B. Research Centers

Regional Coconut Research Center (RCRC):

1. Breeding for improved varieties of coconut in Eastern Visayas (2 studies).
2. Collection and characterization of local and introduced coconut cultivars/hybrids (2 studies).
3. Field performance of three imported coconut hybrids grown under ViSCA conditions.
4. Maternal influence on the inheritance of growth and yield characters of coconut.
5. Cytology of selected local coconut cultivars.
6. Male flowers and pollen characteristics of seven (7) dwarf coconut populations.
7. Regional testing of promising coconut hybrids and cultivars.
8. Evaluation of the relative effects of growth regulators on fruit set and fruit development of dwarf coconuts.
9. Biochemical approach to diagnosing N and K requirements of coconuts.
10. Coconut intercropping with pineapple (3 studies).
11. Intercropping coconut with some perennial crops in the Sab-a Basin areas.
12. Development of coconut-based cropping systems involving field legumes, rootcrops and cereals in young coconut plantation (2 studies).
13. Effects of planting depth on growth and yield of coconut cultivars/hybrid grown on hilly areas in Eastern Visayas.
14. Comparative field trial of hybrid/cultivars grown under ViSCA conditions.
15. A survey of asymbiotic N-fixers in coconut rhizospheres under various soil conditions.
16. Effect of organic and inorganic N on the productivity of coconut on four important soil types in Leyte.

17. Development of a briquetting machine.
18. Physical and chemical properties of coconut by-products and their charcoal.
19. Study on cassava-water-charcoal proportions for briquetting.
20. Establishing and maintenance of demonstration farms on coconut-based intercropping in ViSCA.

Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PRCRTC):

1. Expression and genetics of pest and disease resistance in sweet potato (2 studies).
2. Characterization and documentation of sweet potato and cassava germplasm (2 studies).
3. Testing of root crop varieties in special locations.
4. Tissue culture of tropical root crops.
5. Varietal improvement of cassava (3 studies).
6. Screening of cassava and sweet potato for drought resistance (2 studies).
7. Development of improved taro varieties.
8. Screening of taro varieties in Leyte for resistance to plant disease.
9. Varietal screening for resistance to insect pests of taro.
10. Development of techniques on genetic improvement of gabi (3 studies).
11. Development of techniques for induction of mutations in ubi using

- chemical mutagens (2 studies).
12. Maintenance and characterization of the PRC-RTC germplasm collection.
13. Collection, evaluation and selection of *Xanthosoma*, *Alocasia*, *Cyrtosperma* and *Amorphophallus* and cultural management studies on these crops including *Colocasia* (2 studies).
14. Collection and evaluation of arrowroot and yambean (3 studies).
15. Agronomic approach to reconditioning marginal hilly areas for root crop production (3 studies).
16. Prospect of increasing land utilization and productivity in yam growing areas.
17. On-farm studies on spatial arrangement of root crops (cassava and taro) and succession of legume intercrops (2 studies).
18. Production, storage and evaluation of root crop seedpieces under coconut (2 studies).
19. Cassava production at the farm under different levels of technology.
20. Production of yautia in the hillsides under alley cropping scheme (3 studies).
21. The role of missing hills in gabi production.
22. Establishment and piloting of a village scale root crop flour mill.
23. Effect of *Desmodium ovalifolium* on growth and yield of root crops in hilly lands.
24. Studies on the economic threshold level of important diseases of major root crops.
25. Variation and pathogen specialization in *Cercospora batatas* and *Sphaceloma batatas* Saw.
26. Biological control of root crop pests.
27. Evaluation of botanical pesticides for use in root crop seed piece treatment.
28. Physiology of yam dormancy (2 studies).
29. Performance evaluation of PRCRTC-developed tools and implements.
30. Development of specialized production and post-production tools for root crops (3 studies).
31. Yield and chemical composition of root crops at different ages of harvest (4 studies).
32. Influence of environmental and plant factors on the efficacy and suitability of pre-harvest pruning in cassava.
33. Pre-harvest factors affecting quality of cassava and sweet potato at harvest and storage (3 studies).
34. Postharvest technology development for yam and taro in the Philippines (3 studies).
35. Dehydration of root crops for food and food products (2 studies).
36. Pilot scale production of root crop-based soy sauce.
37. Screening of microorganisms for improved saccharogenic and proteolytic activities on root crop-based soy sauce.
38. Eating quality of traditional delicacies prepared from stored cassava and sweet potato roots.
39. Piloting of commercial substitution of wheat flour with root crop flour in selected baked products (2 studies).
40. Comparative levels of aflatoxin contamination on root crop chips and corn meal used for commercial feed preparation (2 studies).
41. Development of non-alcoholic beverages from root crops.
42. Commercial pilot production of "Delicious SP" and "Cacharon" (2 studies).
43. Substitution of ubi with violet sweet potato in selected native delicacies.
44. Pilot production of root crop based animal feeds in Eastern Visayas and the Bicol regions.
45. Fermenting root crops for animal feeds.
46. Yield survey of root crop farms in Leyte.
47. Screening of root crop germplasm collection for resistance to major post-harvest diseases found in the Philippines.
48. Field verification trial of promising sweet potato hybrids/selections for resistance to weevil *Cylas formicarius* Fabr.
49. Field verification trials of promising varieties/hybrids selection for resistance to sweet potato

scab *Sphaceloma batatas* Saw.

50. National Root Crop Cooperative Testing Program (NRCCTP).

Center for Social Research in Small Farmer Development (CSR-SFD):

1. Socioeconomic impact of Agricultural Support Services Project in the Visayas.
2. Problems and needs in the implementation of KKK projects in the Visayas (3 studies).
3. The social dynamics of planned change: An ethnographic study of selected villages in Leyte, Philippines (2 studies).
4. Resource allocation, farm productivity, levels of living, health and nutrition among OLT beneficiaries (3 studies).

Farm and Resource Management Institute (FARMI):

1. Reproductive performance of gilts fed with two levels of fresh grated coconut and banana trunk as major feed component.
2. Identification and chemical evaluation of selected promising indigenous feed materials.
3. Comparative effects of ipil-ipil and madre de cacao as hedgerows on soil fertility and moisture conservation in sloping upland areas (3 studies).
4. Comparative effects of anii and ipil-ipil shade trees and madre de ca-

cao and ipil-ipil hedges as source of organic matter on the rehabilitation of marginal hilly abaca land.

5. Field crops screening and seed multiplication.
6. An assessment of manihanihan (*Desmodium styracifolium*) grown in association with primary upland crops.
7. Varietal trial on corn.
8. Marketing studies of selected agricultural products in Eastern Visayas.
9. Multi-storey cropping systems under coconut.
10. Effects of fresh ipil-ipil leaves supplementation on the milk performance of carabaos.
11. Monitoring on farm livestock activities (3 studies).
12. Introduction of hillside technologies for the production of perennial and annual crops in hilly areas of Gandara, Samar and Matalom.
13. Screening of upland rice varieties for resistance to rice blast.
14. Effects of the frequency and method of pruning on ipil-ipil that has been established in red soils.
15. Acceptance/rejection of FSDP-EV introduced farm practices and approaches by farmers in the test sites.
16. The extension-community systems of the six SRMU's of FSDP-EV.
17. Price trend analysis of agricultural products in selected areas of Eastern

Visayas.

18. Improvement and evaluation of traditional and/or carabao-drawn reversible plow for contour cultivation.
19. Soil and water characteristics of Dolongan soils and their implications for crop production.
20. Seed production and storage in selected SRMU's in support to FSDP-EV.
21. Sustained development of ipil-ipil and madre de cacao in hedgerows under long term clipping at varying heights and frequencies.
22. Establishing a soil testing program for the Farming Systems Development Project, Eastern Visayas.
23. Scope and functionality of training participated in and provided by the FSDP-EV staff.
24. Extent of intervention, back-up activities and coping mechanism of FSDP-EV staff sites.

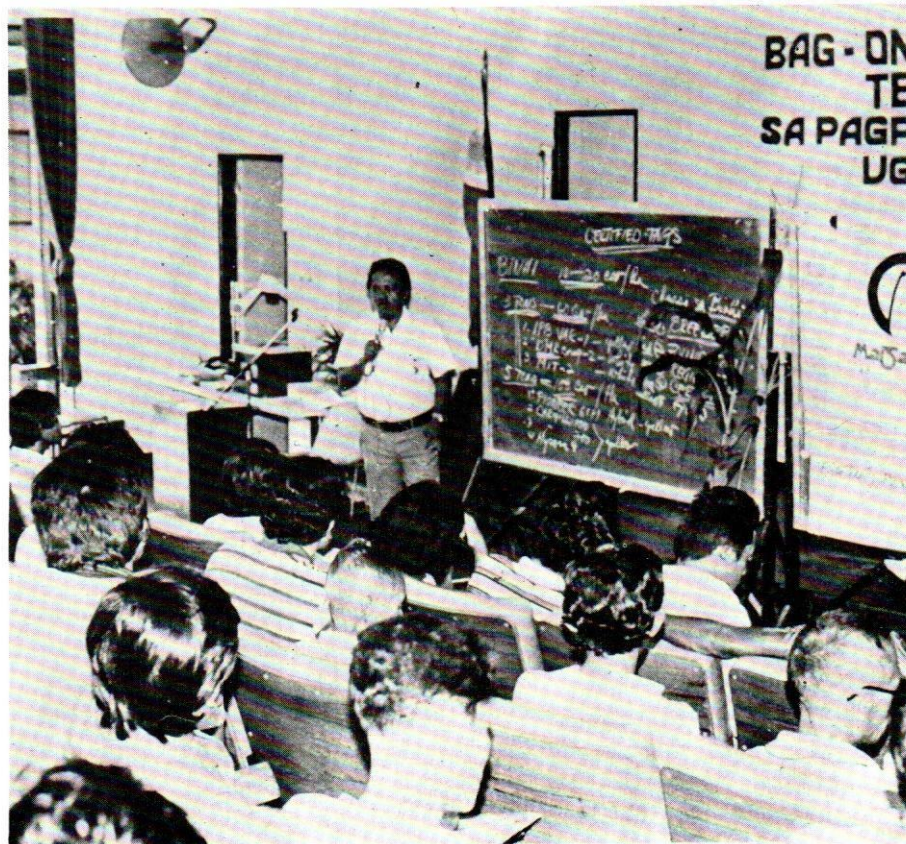
EXTENSION

Extension activities of the technical departments and research centers were undertaken in line with the instructional and research thrusts of the College. Its main goal was not only to improve the socioeconomic status of small farmers but also to uplift the conditions of rural communities. Extension activities undertaken during the year included non-formal education, providing technical and medical assistance to small farmers, information dissemination through radio broadcasts (DYAC), conducting seminars, acting as consultants and distribution of printed materials and other publica-

tions for the purpose of serving its target clientele — the rural poor of the Visayas.

A new project launched during the year, the Barangay Integrated Area Development Project (BIADep), was an extension strategy designed to maximize the use of both financial and manpower resources of ministries including state colleges and universities performing extension activities. Its program has been anchored on the needs, interests and capabilities of the community as well as the active involvement of the clientele from problem identification stage to project implementation.

Evolved strategies for effective dissemination and utilization of research result.



OBJECTIVES

- * To package and disseminate useful information from research findings for application by the end-users or clientele through print, radio broadcast and other communication channels.
- * To improve and upgrade the capability, efficiency and effectiveness of the ultimate users of new knowledge or technology by conducting training and related activities in non-formal education.
- * To provide technical assistance to different government agencies, development workers, teachers and rural organizations on technical and specialized subject matter areas in agriculture and rural development.
- * To maximize the use of limited resources and increase the effectiveness of government programs for rural development by strengthening the linkages among different agencies in the region.

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Short-term trainings in agronomy, socioeconomics, farming systems, marketing and other related agricultural disciplines were conducted for farmers and personnel of agricultural agencies.

Field visits were occasionally done with on-the-spot analyses and recommendations regarding pest problems through the Plant Pest Clinic.

Informal discussions about agricultural and household problems were conducted.



Held weekly/bi-weekly classes for the farmers in the barangay level.

The Center for Social Research in Small Farmer Development (CSR-SFD) held weekly/biweekly classes related to human resource development and conducted trainings and seminars with the farmers of the three barangays of San Isidro, Leyte.

The Marginal Farmers Development Project conducted trainings and seminars in addition to individual farm visits to kaingineros and upland farmers of barangay Kansungka.

The Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PRCRTC) disseminated information on newly developed root crop technologies and research findings through publications, trainings, seminars and demonstrations in farmers' fields.

The Regional Coconut Research Center (RCRC) likewise briefed farmers, extension workers, barangay leaders, social workers and students on the maintenance of demonstration farms on coconut-based inter-

cropping management. It distributed suckers of Hawaiian and Queen pineapple varieties to farmers and other agencies. It successfully trained farmers, technicians and barangay officials on the utilization of coconut product, by-products and intercrops.

The Farm and Resource Management Institute (FARMI) conducted trainings on economic analysis of cropping pattern trials, research writing, qualitative data collection methods and construction of informal survey instruments to site personnel to reinforce their skills.

The Philippine Training Center for Rural Development (PTC-RD) in its pursuit of enriching rural development programs conducted training courses on the various area development centers, namely: Calbayog (Samar), Baybay (Leyte), Maasin (So. Leyte), and Talibon (Bohol) to farmers, farmer-leaders, extension workers and



The Electronic Data Processing Center of the College.

personnel of government agencies.

The Museum of Indigenous Technology with the primary goal of documenting and disseminating information on various technologies that are indigenous or were introduced to the Visayas did not only collect artifacts of indigenous technology but also document the rice-terracing technology in Leyte this year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Barangay Integrated Rural Development (BIRD) Project concentrated on the establishment of local income-generating projects and trainings on project management.

A Data Bank was created to provide updated information on social science research and rural development activities.

Assistance in organization and business management was offered by the CSR-SFD to the Operation Land Transfer (OLT)

beneficiaries of San Isidro, Leyte.

Training courses on computer programming and data analysis were offered by the Electronic Data Processing Center which involved the participation of the different departments and centers in ViSCA as well as other government entities such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

The technical departments' extension activities included the following: animal dispersal program, establishment of farm demonstration areas and giving farmers seeds or planting materials of various vegetables, fruit crops and root crops. Staff members also served resource persons and consultants to various undertakings of other government agencies.

The Animal Dispersal Program of the Department of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine continued to provide foundation stock to animal pro-

duction enthusiasts. Recipients of goat and cattle were given planting materials for pasture production coupled with appropriate training. Only 2 heads of goats were dispersed to farmers and 2 heads of cattle. There were 10 cattle offsprings produced from animals dispersed in the preceding years and 6 heads were returned to ViSCA. Two farmer-recipients received the Certificate of Ownership after returning 2 offsprings to the Department.

It also carried out its animal breeding services. This year, about 30 sows on campus and in neighboring areas of ViSCA were bred by the exotic boars of the Piggery Project.

The Biological Museum of Plant Protection through its biological collections successfully helped a number of clientele and visitors in identifying local insect fauna, particularly beneficial species and economically important pests.



Available technologies are disseminated through printed materials and other media.

EXTENSION COMMUNICATION

Technology packages in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food were distributed to farmer-households and personnel in agricultural agencies.

Various technoguides and other printed matters were distributed to the rural farmers.

Farm consultation and technology dissemination were also done on-the-air through a one-hour radio program at ViSCA's DYAC.

During the conduct of training courses, a set of training aids were developed including printed materials, tape recordings, slide and tape production, charts and other display materials on various subject matters involving production and social technology. Likewise, the Philippine Training Center for Rural Development produced a 39-minute video play, "Magtanom Kita Ug Sweet Potatoes" which served as a useful medium in disseminating the new root crop varieties of ViSCA.

AUXILIARY SERVICES

The auxiliary services of the college were provided by the Office of Student Affairs, the College Library and the College Infirmary.

OBJECTIVES

Office of Student Affairs:

- * To assist students adjust to the new environment and help solve educational, psychological, emotional and social problems through guidance and counseling services and financial assistance.
- * To provide opportunities for students to become responsible leaders and good followers by sponsoring significant co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

- * To help students in their needs for comfortable living conditions by furnishing them with a good housing program.
- * To provide the economically poor but deserving students in the region greater access to educational opportunities at ViSCA through scholarships and grants-in-aid.

College Library:

- * To acquire extensively and continuously resources supportive of the curriculum and instruction, research and extension programs of the College.
- * To organize and service these resources in the most efficient and effective manner to satisfaction of the library clientele.

Recognition of intellectual achievement encouraged students to become more responsible in their own career.



- * To effect optimum utilization of resources by providing bibliographic information and generating current awareness of the library resources in the ViSCA academic community.

College Infirmary:

- * To provide health care services to the ViSCA populace.
- * To prevent and control the spread and occurrence of communicable diseases.
- * To maintain effectively an environmental sanitation program particularly in the water supply and waste disposal system.
- * To promote health of mothers as well as normal growth and development of infants and children with emphasis on nutrition.
- * To coordinate with other agencies in carrying out some of the school's health program.

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING SERVICES

Through the guidance services section, the Office of Student Affairs was able to meet the various needs of the students, namely: academic, psychological and socioeconomic.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The health of students, school personnel and staff, and all people living on campus was taken care of by the ViSCA Infirmary; hence, medical and dental health services were made available to them. During the year, the Infirmary accomplished the following:

- Health appraisal program which included annual medical and dental examination of students and school personnel, and following-up for those with physical and medical problems.
- Prevention and control of communicable diseases and maintenance of environmental and food sanitation.
- Provision of maternal and child care program.
- Extension of health services to the people living in neighboring barangays of

ViSCA.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The new college library building was inaugurated on July 31, 1985.

The new 2-storey library is well equipped with modern facilities. It has a sitting capacity of 251 students. Binding and xerox services and an audio visual room are provided at the first floor of the building.

Compared to 1984 statistics, the library collection grew at a much slower rate in 1985. This was due to the prohibitive costs of library materials. Only 581 volumes of books for use by college and high school students were added to the collection. As of December 31, 1985 the College Library had 35,876 total volume of books from local, national and international sources.

Individual Counseling

Type of Problem	Number of counselees	% of enrolment
Financial	342	20.09
Physical and Economic	205	12.04
Emotional/Social/Moral	201	11.81
Academic	362	21.27

Group Counseling

	March	April	July	Oct.	TOTAL	%
		-June	-Sept.	-Nov.		
Freshmen Orientation	—	581	—	—	581	98.47
Career Guidance Seminar	—	—	422	—	422	90.36
Job-Seeking Seminar	—	190	360	—	550	
		(92.68%)	(90.45%)			

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

Because of the leave of absence of the ViSCA President who accepted the assignment as SEARCA Director and Deputy Minister of Education, Culture and Sports, the college administration was entrusted to an Officer-in-Charge.

During this school year, the Vice President for Administration was designated OIC from October 1984 to December 31, 1985 and the new Vice President for Academic Affairs was designated OIC effective January 1, 1986 until December 31, 1986.

ViSCA's general administration and support services are categorized into two groups: those directly under the Office of the President, and those under the Vice President for Administration.

OBJECTIVES

- * To provide support, direction and coordination in planning and implementing college programs and projects.
- * To formulate administrative policies and guidelines for efficient management of activities of the different units of the college.
- * To help generate and implement fiscal management procedures that promote efficient utilization of college financial resources.
- * To effect general improvement of various administrative offices in the performance of their individual functions.

Formulated administrative policies and guidelines for efficient management in implementing college programs and projects.



- * To expand and strengthen linkages with regional, national and international institution for the promotion of relevant instruction, research and extension programs.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Offices under the direct supervision of the President are the following: Public Relations Office, Management Office, ViSCA Cebu and Manila Offices and Budget Office.

Public Relations Office

It was in the last quarter of 1985 that the Public Relations Office was created after the Planning Unit and the Information Office were absorbed by the new Management Office.

Publicity-wise, the school's public relations officer sent 48 photo, press and broadcast releases to mass media agencies during the period. About 80% of these were published in national, regional and local dailies, magazines and diaries. Some were aired over the radio stations that received copies of the broadcast releases.

During the same period, about 33 groups ranging from government employees, faculty members of other institutions, staff and students of neighboring schools to farmers and farmer-cooperators were briefed on the functions of ViSCA as the Regional Agricultural College for the Visayas.

Management Office

This office is headed by the Assistant to the President for Management. It was created in



MECS Deputy Minister F. A. Bernardo presided the ViSCA Board of Trustees Meeting.

response to the need of ViSCA for a strong management machinery that would promote effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of college programs and projects in instruction, research and extension as well as in the performance of its administrative and other support services.

In 1985, the Management Office assisted the Budget Office in formulating guidelines for preparing budget and in evaluating all budgetary requests of various departments and centers of the college. It also provided assistance in analyzing financial data and budgetary requirements for various projects before submission to the Ministry of Budget.

During the year, the office was able to finish the 1986 Annual Development Plan and the 5-year Development Plan (1986-1990) of the college. It had also started consolidating appropriate documents to support the 10-year Development Plan (1987-1997).

Designed to monitor suffi-

cient and reliable set of information, the office successfully published 12 issues (4,800 copies) of Newsletter and 4 issues (4,000 copies) of ViSCA ViSTA distributed to staff, students, various agricultural colleges and universities here and abroad. In the same period, publications regarding "1985 ViSCA Facts and Figures", and "Faculty and Student Profiles" were updated.

Towards the end of the year, the consolidation of data for the 1985 Annual Report was made.

ViSCA Manila Office

The greater bulk of responsibility of this office is providing liaison and related services to both administration, departments and centers of the college. This office is headed by the Senior Executive Assistant of the President.

During the year, it closely monitored and followed-up results or actions from different national agencies on matters pertaining to the college.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

This office supervises the offices performing supportive functions of the college. It is headed by the Vice President for Administration. The offices directly under the supervision of the Vice President for Administration include the following: Administrative Office, Legal and Claims Office, Cash Division, Personnel Office, Records Division, Accounting Division, Physical Plant Office, Supply, Management and Property Division and the Security Force Office.

During the year, the Office of the Vice President for Administration had accomplished the following:

- Approved and signed 3,695 administrative and personnel matters.
- Approved and signed 17,987 financial and property matters.
- Implemented the barter-trade of the rock crusher with four dump trucks and one pay loader as approved by the Board of Trustees.
- Invited the COA Regional Director for Region VIII and the Resident Auditor to a dialogue with key administrative officials of the college. A number of auditing problems were solved during the conference.
- Implemented the 10% salary increase for regular staff.
- Facilitated the release of Capital Outlay funds.
- Conducted the bidding for the Gymnatorium and Lib-

rary Basement and approved for the construction of said building projects.

- Set strategies for the improvement of work efficiency for school year 1985-86.
- Submitted two project proposals to NEDA.
- Negotiated for the follow-on activities of the Farming Systems Research Project for Eastern Visayas with the Cornell University Team.
- Implemented the PCARRD funded pasture development project.

Legal and Claims Office

The primary role of this office is to render services in support of the college' goals in the fields of instruction, research and extension.

The appointed Legal Officer of this office resigned from his position on May 1, 1985. Hence, the office found difficulties in carrying out its responsibilities especially in following-up cases pending in court. However, with the appointment of the Assistant Provincial Fiscal of Baybay, Leyte as ViSCA's Legal Officer on part-time basis, the office resumed its normal function for cases initiated by and against the college.

Cash Division

This office takes charge in the proper disbursement of funds for obligations incurred by the college in accordance with the auditing rules and regulations and has the authority to collect college income. It is headed by the College Cashier.

In 1985, it had an approximate cash disbursements of P 26,528,771.00, check disbursements of approximately P 37,067,318.00 and college income collection of approximately P 11,470,999.00.

Records Division

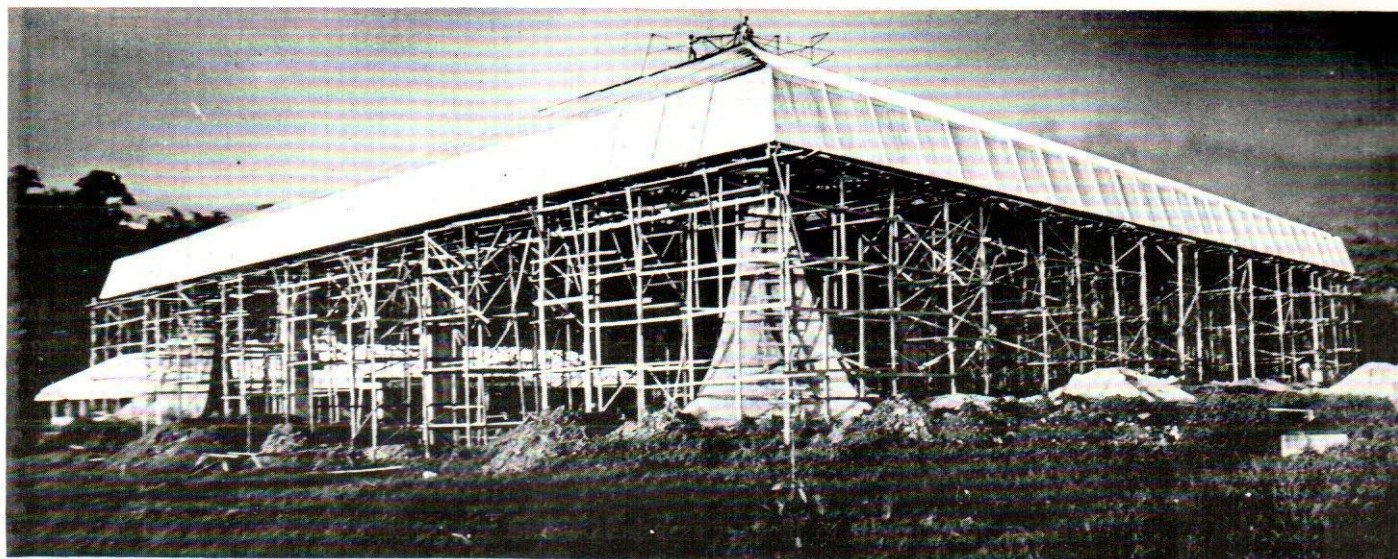
This office takes the responsibility of mail and messengerial services. It is headed by the Records Officer.

During the year, the office mailed letters and publications of the college with expenditure amounting to P 23,217.30. It also sent 18,919 letters/notes/parcels, 2,462 radio messages and 225 telegrams to various personnel and offices concerned. It failed to do any records disposition activity due to the inability of the Records Management Improvement members to meet for this purpose since its organization.

Physical Plant Office

This office is headed by the Superintendent of the Physical Plant. As a supportive group of the administration, it accomplished various projects which can be broken down, as follows:

- Civil works which included construction, supervision, repair and maintenance of college buildings.
- Mechanical works which included repair and maintenance of mobile equipment to maintain its operation.
- Electrical works which included repair and maintenance of electrical facilities and supervision of LEYECO operation with a power



The Gymnasium under construction.

supply schedule from 11 p.m. — 5 p.m. and the ViSCA generating units from 5 p.m. — 11 p.m.

- Plumbing and sewerage services which included repair and maintenance of water facilities of the college.
- Beautification and landscaping services of buildings and grounds.
- Repair and maintenance of office equipment.
- Accomplished job requisitions from various dormitories, centers, departments, and offices of the college.
- Served about 5,057 travel requisitions from various departments, offices and centers of the college.
- Completed the repair of road and bikeway which were damaged by a landslide due to heavy rains in February and March.
- Supervised the construction of the 3-unit staff houses funded by PCARRD. The three houses were formally turned-over by the contractor to the College.

Status of Infrastructure Projects, CY 1985.

Projects	Date Started	Date Accomplished	% of Completion
Agro-Reforestation Phase III	6-10-84	1-6-85	100%
Gymnasium, Phase IA	7-25-85	12-16-85	100%
Gymnasium, Phase IB	12-9-85	—	42.60%
ViSCA Obelisk	—	7-29-85	100%
Retaining Wall	2-1-85	3-31-85	100%
Highway Steel Fencing	2-1-85	3-31-85	100%

Office of Security Force

The office of the security force is headed by the Chief Security Officer.

Generally, the security force had achieved the objectives in the maintenance of peace and order and security of lives and properties on campus. It repressed criminal activities, recovered stolen properties and brought violators to the proper courts of justice and authorities concerned.

However, the security force had also its shortcomings. Petty stealings were also happening in campus. Some properties, like bicycle, were stolen. Other properties were recovered but others were not. To remedy this problem, the office assigned guards on civilian clothes to conduct foot patrol around the campus and revitalized the Intelligence Section of the force to gather information regarding possible suspects.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

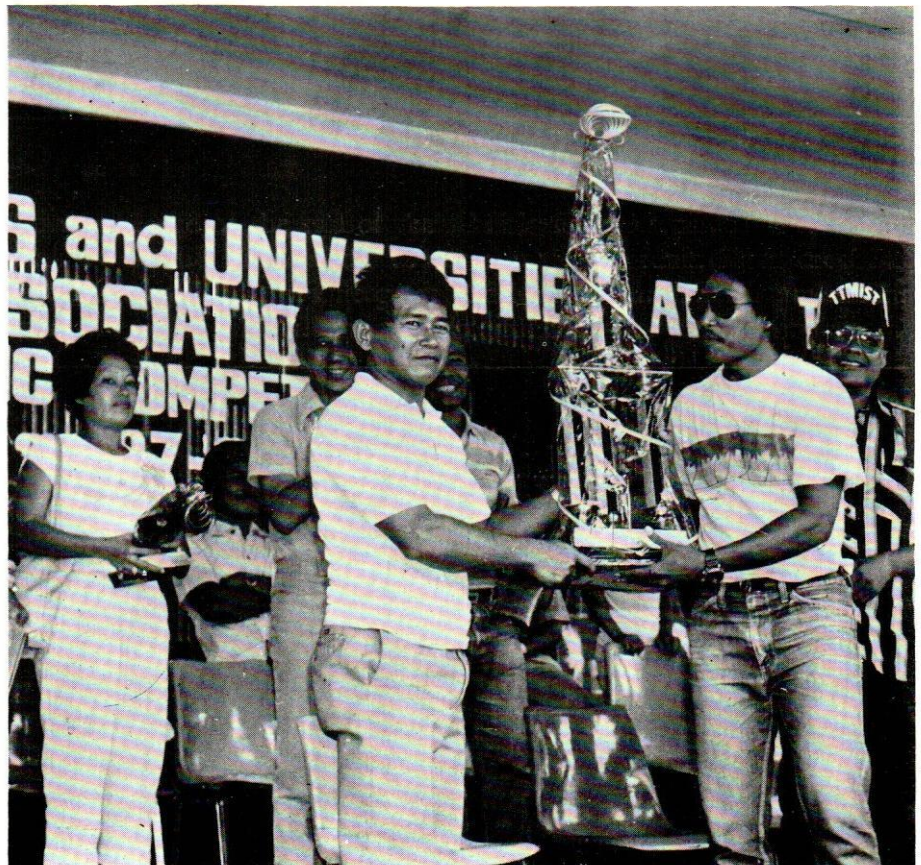
* The Visayas State College of Agriculture won the championship trophy during the Second State Colleges and Universities Athletic Association (SCUAA) sports competition among the 9 institutions of Region VIII on October 26-31, 1985. The participating schools were: Leyte Institute of Technology (LIT), University of the Philippines College Tacloban (UPCT), Tiburcio Tancinco Memorial Institute of Science and Technology (TTMIST), Leyte State College (LSC), Eastern Samar State College (ESSC), Naval Institute of Technology (NIT), University of Eastern

Philippines (UEP), Samar State Polytechnic College (SSPC) and ViSCA (host).

* A book entitled *ViSCA: History and Analysis of Institution Building* was launched on the occasion of ViSCA's 61st year as an educational institution and its 11th year as state college of agriculture on July 31, 1985. Deputy Minister Fernando A. Bernardo led in the launching of the ViSCA Book which he and his wife (PRCRTC Director Emiliana N. Bernardo), co-authored.

The book consists of 3 parts: the first part of the book deals with the history of ViSCA

The College encouraged students to excel both academic and extra-curricular activities.



when it opened its doors to some 60 high school boys in 1925 and the school's humble achievements during the early years when it was propelled successively by three American pioneers in education; the second part dwells largely on the initial development imperatives of the institution as a state college and regional agricultural college for the Visayas and the third part touches on the future of ViSCA.

* Economic Planning Minister Vicente B. Valdepeñas delivered his address during the convocation program on the 61st Anniversary of ViSCA. He received the "Sandigan" Award in recognition of his invaluable contributions to the development of socioeconomic and educational programs of the country and his continuing support to the agricultural and rural development projects in Leyte.

* The Working Group on Root and Tuber Crops of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resource (IBPGR)/Southeast Asian Program (SEAP) had its first meeting at the Philippine Root Crop Research and Training Center (PRCRTC) based at ViSCA on August 6-8, 1985. Six members of the group from Southeast Asia attended the activity.

The meeting aimed to facilitate cooperation among countries and to evolve new action on specific problems on root and tuber crops.

During this event, the participants presented country reports on collection, conservation, characterization, evaluation, documentation, exchange of information and utilization of root and tuber crops genetic resources



The author (F. A. Bernardo) discussed briefly the contents of the ViSCA book.

in Southeast Asia.

* The Third Biennial Philippine Association of Agricultural Educators (PASSAGE) Convention was held at ViSCA on October 24-26, 1985 with its theme, "Redirecting Agricultural Education in Promoting Productivity Toward Economic Recovery". ViSCA's Vice President for Administration and designated Officer-in-Charge of the college was inducted as the new President of PASSAGE.



Members of Marine and Freshwater Sciences held their convention at ViSCA.

* The 18th convention of the Federation of Institutions for Marine and Freshwater Sciences (FIMFS) was hosted by the Biology Section of Plant Protection last December 12-14, 1985. SEARCA Deputy Director Srinilta Sam-ang delivered the keynote address in behalf of MECS Deputy Minister and SEARCA Director-General F. A. Bernardo. The convention aimed at reiterating the role played by aquatic resources research and its proper management in countryside development.

* The rural people of San Isidro, Leyte and the neighboring barrios of ViSCA were recipients of the 12 cartons of assorted medicine and clothing from the citizens of Wilhemsfeld, West Germany. The project physician distributed these items to the rural folks.

FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENT, EXPENDITURE AND BALANCE
CY 1985

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS	PERSONAL SERVICES		MAINT. & OPTG. EXP.	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
Advanced Education	255,000.00	254,996.26	206,000.00	205,996.2
Higher Education	5,466,000.00	5,465,971.75	1,290,475.00	1,290,470.4
Secondary Education	1,160,000.00	1,159,998.12	284,000.00	283,999.4
Research and Development	6,673,829.00	6,672,371.62	7,345,000.00	7,344,994.7
Extension Services	645,000.00	644,992.52	527,000.00	526,995.7
Auxiliary Services	475,000.00	474,989.50	342,000.00	341,981.2
Gen. Adm. & Support Services	3,168,000.00	3,167,966.50	3,256,000.00	3,255,997.3
Sub-Total	17,842,829.00	17,841,286.27	13,250,475.00	12,891,000.0
Total	Allotment: P 35,307.304.00		Expenditure: P 35,305,097.12	

CAPITAL OUTLAY		BALANCE			
Allotment	Expenditure	PS	MOE	CO	TOTAL
		3.74	3.97		7.71
		28.25	4.51		32.76
		1.88	0.60		2.48
289,000.00	288,538.00	1,457.38	5.30	462.00	1,924.68
		7.48	4.28		11.76
		10.50	18.78		29.28
3,925,000.00	3,924,837.94	33.50	2.65	162.06	198.21
4,214,000.00	4,213,375.94	1,542.73	40.09	624.06	2,206.88
Unexpended balance: P2,206.88					

OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

F. A. BERNARDO, Ph.D.
President (On Leave)

LEONARDO L. MANALO, D.P.A.
Senior Executive Assistant

VICENTE A. QUITON, Ed.D.
Director of Graduate Studies and Head of
Extramural Program for Rural Development

NORMA V. CALA, C.P.A.
Budget Officer

WILFREDO C. VALENZONA, LLB.
Administrative Officer

VICTORIANO M. REALINO, LLB.
Acting Legal Officer

MANUEL C. CAPACIO, B.S.M.E.
Superintendent of Physical Plant

REMEDIOS M. BASCUG, B.S.
Records Officer

SAMUEL S. GO, Ph.D.
OIC (until Dec. 1985)
Vice President for Administration

NERELITO P. PASCUAL, Ph.D.
Assistant to the President for Management

ELISEO R. PONCE, Ph.D.
Director of Instruction

BEATRIZ P. MODINA, C.P.A.
Chief Accountant

TERESITA A. LAO, B.S.
OIC, Personnel Office
(June-Dec. 1985)

LINDA K. MIRANDA, M.S.
Chief Librarian

ALFREDO C. ARRADAZA, JR., C.P.A.
Supply Officer

DOMINADOR S. UGSANG, B.S.
Chief Security Officer

MARIANITO R. VILLANUEVA, Ph.D.
OIC (effective Jan. 1, 1986)
Vice President for Academic Affairs
& Director of ODREx

ANDRES F. DUATIN, M.A.
College Secretary

PHOEBE B. VILLANUEVA, M.A.
Acting Director of Student Affairs

ALBERTO M. ABIERA, C.P.A.
Resident Auditor

LINDA N. MARISCAL, M.A.
Registrar

ISABEL P. BERTULFO, M.D.
Chief of Infirmary

MELECIO B. ABOGADIE, B.S.
Cashier

JOSE SAL TAN, Ph.D.
Printing Press Manager and
Acting Radio Station Manager

FEDERICO C. MONSERATE, B.S.
Supt., Income Generating Projects

HEADS OF ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

LYDIA A. GLORIA, Ph.D.
Agricultural Chemistry & Food Science

FLORENCIO A. SALADAGA, Ph.D.
Ag. Botany and Plant Breeding

OSCAR B. POSAS, Ph.D.
Animal Science and Vet. Med.

ROMEO S. RAROS, Ph.D.
Forestry

REMEDIOS R. RUSSEL, M.A.
Physical Education

JOSE R. JUEGO, Ph.D.
Agricultural Education and Extension

CAMILO D. VILLANUEVA, M.S.
Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness

PERLA M. TAN, Ph.D.
Arts and Letters

LUCYLEN B. PONCE, Ph.D.
Home Science

NELSON M. ESGUERRA, Ph.D.
Plant Protection

MARGARITO C. ESCALANTE, Ph.D.
Agricultural Engineering & Applied Math.

RODOLFO G. ESCALADA, Ph.D.
Agronomy and Soils Science

JOSE SAL TAN, Ph.D.
Development Communication

CASIMIRO D. CARCALLAS, Ph.D.
Horticulture

FEDERICO R. FLORES, Ph.D.
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