DOST-PCAARRD Director's Council Meeting

18th Regular DC Meeting | September 19, 2024

EXECUTIVE BRIEF

New Project

Nature of Request	New For Funding			
Project Title	Biological and Ecological Approaches for Coconut Pest Management (BEACON) of the Asiatic Palm Weevil and Spike Moth Infesting Hybrids and Parentals, a uGREAT Project			
Project Leader / Implementing Agency	Dr. Justine Bennette H. Millado Department of Pest Management, Visayas State University (VSU)			
Duration Request	18 months (1.5 years) (October 1, 2024 – March 31, 2026)			
Funding Request		PS (₱)	MOOE (₱)	TOTAL (₱)
	YEAR 1	571,416.00	2,812,406.00	3,383,822.00
	YEAR 2	231,036.00	1,385,142.00	1,616,178.00
	TOTAL	802,452.00	4,197,548.00	5,000,000.00
		MOOF (B)	FO (B)	TOTAL (B)
Counterpart	VEAD 4	MOOE (₱)	EO (₱)	TOTAL (₱)
Fund	YEAR 1	549,000.00	214,000.00	763,000.00 763,000.00
	TOTAL	549,000.00	214,000.00	763,000.00
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Addressed Brief Description/ Rationale	 2 - Zero Hunger 4 - Quality Education 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production 15 - Life on Land The coconut industry is a vital economic driver in the Philippines, supporting millions of livelihoods. To address the growing demand for coconut, particularly copra, production must increase by a substantial margin. Hybrid coconut varieties offer a promising solution due to their higher yield potential compared to traditional varieties. Despite its significance, the industry faces substantial challenges from pests. We recently found that Palm Weevil (<i>Rhynchophorus spp.</i>) and Spike moth infestations are increasing, thus, limiting production not only in Eastern Visayas but also in surrounding provinces. The findings of the current project highlight the capability of APW and Tirathaba as a nationwide, highly damaging pest that can impact the recovering coconut sector. To safeguard hybrid coconut production and meet growing demand, a robust integrated pest management (IPM) strategy for these two emerging pests is essential. However, a thorough and accurate IPM strategy needs full understanding of its biology and ecology, its damage, and its susceptibility to current management practices. Thus, we are proposing a thorough study of these two pests with focus on its biology and potential damage and determine possible IPM practices that can be further incorporated into current measures in the Philippines. 			

Project General: The project aims to enhance and sustain the management of Asiatic Palm Weevil (APW, Rhynchophorus sp.) **Objectives** and Coconut Spike Moth (Tirathaba rufivena) using its biology and ecology. Specific: 1. Determine the biology of APW and *T. rufivena* collected from populations in Eastern Visayas and surrounding provinces: 2. Characterize APW and *T. rufineva* attacking parental and hybrid coconut populations in Eastern Visayas and surrounding provinces; 3. Determine feeding damage and host range of APW and T. rufivena; and 4. Recommend control agents for management of APW and T. rufivena. 1. At least 10 students (for thesis support and assistance) **Beneficiaries** 2. Coconut farmers with existing or at high risk of APW and **CSM** infestation 3. SUCs for research collaborations on coconut pests and control agents 4. Researchers and PCA officers for better understanding of the emerging pest problem on APW and CSM 5. PCA offices - to recommend better management options for affected provinces **Expected Outputs:** 6P's 6 Ps **Y1 Y2 Publication** 5 Five (5) publications submitted in refereed 5 At least ten (10) consensus barcode 5 sequences of isolated and identified species/strains of biocontrol agents submitted to GenBank 2 Three (3) IEC materials (Adult damage comparison between APW and CRB, Host range of APW, Damage Potential of CSM) **Patent** One (1) utility model prepared for the host 1 range tool model for APW) **Products** Three (3) strains of EPF evaluated (Beauveria spp., Metarrhizium spp., Isaria spp., etc) One (1) predator evaluated (Chelisoches morio against CSM) **People Services** 5 Fifteen (15) undergraduate students supported for thesis At least 3 PCA PCDMs informed of findings 2 **Places and Partnership** PCA Region VIII

Potential Impacts: 2l's	With these research-based recommendations, judicious use of pesticides, among informed farmers should be reduced by 30%. At least 60% of informed CDOs and farmers would be able to recognize the pests and their natural enemies in the field and will be able to share these with other coconut farmers. Economic Impacts Due to the recommended management strategies, control costs will be reduced by 10% allowing farmers to direct		
	funds for other inputs or use them for other personal purposes.		
From Evaluating Council / Division			
Technical Merit	The project proposal is aligned with the target outcome of the DOST-PCAARRD's Industry and Strategic S&T Program (ISP) for coconut to reduce yield losses due to pests and diseases through suitable control and management strategies.		
Technologies that will be Generated	The project should be able to recommend control agents for management of APW and <i>T. rufivena</i> in coconut hybrids.		
Socio-Economic Benefit/ Environmental Impact/Tangible Benefits	Through this project, students will be provided with theses support and assistance and coconut farmers with existing or at high risk of APW and CSM infestation would be benefited. Moreover, collaborations with SUCs for research on coconut pests and control agents could be made.		
	The use of synthetic chemicals will be reduced, and coconut trees will be allowed to recover, resulting in increased productivity and biodiversity in the areas.		
	This study is hoped to provide safe and sustainable pest control strategies against APW and <i>T. rufivena</i> in coconut hybrids.		
Remarks / Recommendation	The project proposal is recommended for funding and implementation under the DOST-PCAARRD Coconut Hybridization Program (CHP) of the Coconut Farmers and Industry Development Plan (CFIDP) of RA 11524.		