AGRONOMIST SEDP UPDATE

Introduction

• Introduce myself and the role of an agronomist

• Talk about Agronomys role within the SEPD

Answer any questions

Introduction – Ted Whitton

- Arrived end of Feb 2019
- Back in the UK 10 weeks for paternity leave
- Returned with family end of June.

- Previously:
 - Farm Manager on an arable farm in the UK
 - Little experience in Sub-tropical agronomy
 - But lots of experience in managing a farming business and economics of farming.

What is an Agronomist?

- A crop advisor:
 - Assesses the health of crops and soil
 - Aims to improve:
 - The productivity of the crop
 - The quality of the crop
 - The potential margin achievable
 - The efficiency of the crop
 - Aims to reduce
 - The impact on the natural environment
 - The costs of production
 - Waste



The Day Job

Work alongside farmer support team

Research

Reports and Policies

Farmer visits

Manage trial plot

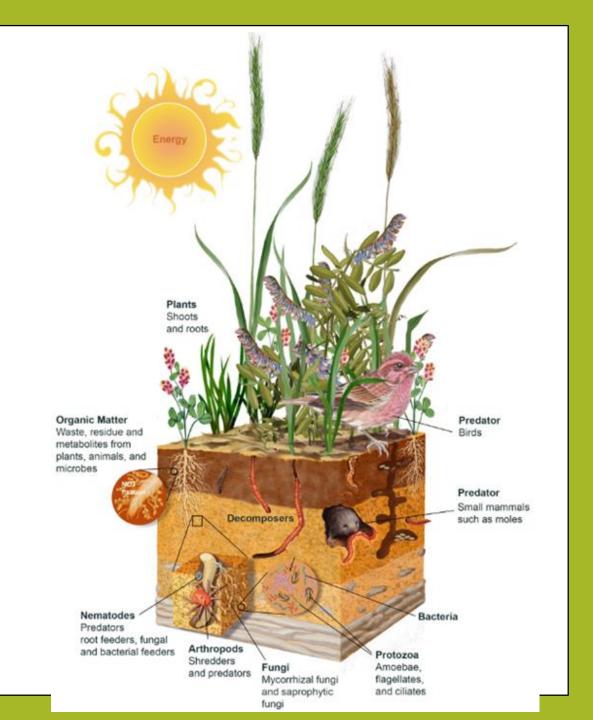
Crop scouting

Develop training

Develop and update guidelines and pesticide database

Input "procurement"

Develop business plans and budgets



Goal of SEDP & Agronomy

Reduce the cost of produce on the shelves

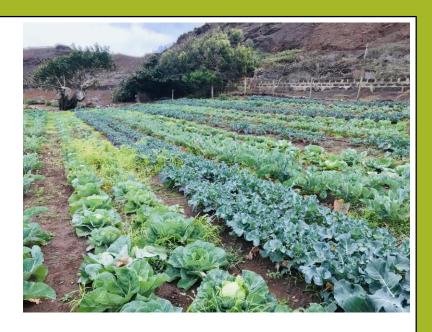
- Fresh veg more available to more people
 - Health, Wealth, Wellbeing
- Import substitution
- Excess for export and processing
- Increased margin for retailers increase investment, less waste
- Increased margin for farmers new entrants, increase investment

Reduce shortages

- Increase range of produce available
- Protect and improve the environment

SEDP and Agronomy

• Core:



 Use an Agronomist to guide improved soils and crop management to improve land and crop productivity

Agronomist to provide training

Improved Soil Management and Productivity

Item	Result	Action Taken
pH (acid)	Acid soils reduce potential yield by restricting water and nutrient uptake	 Liming encouraged. Worked with retailer to import best value lime product
Compaction	Hard layers in soil restrict drainage and root growth	Found "subsoiler" on the Islandtrialledrecommended
Organic matter	Important for soil health	 Work with EMD to produce compost. Trials with conservation agriculture. Encourage mixed farming (leases restriction)
Soil Analysis	Knowing soil nutrient status is important for tracking its health.	 Samples taken on request and sampled for pH and some nutrients Samples taken to mainland for analysis Set up

Listening to peoples experiences and asking questions about past practice has proved a treasure trove.



Improved Crop Management and Productivity

Item	Effect	Action taken
Mechanisation	 Labour intensive reduced labour force (unappealing to next gen.) Timeliness and quality 	 Designed, built and used potato planter form on Island resources Advise producers on availability, cost, benefits of mechanisation
Fertiliser	Reduced rate being usedCosts of production higher than necessary	 Sourced and imported through retailer fertiliser c.160% cheaper than was available Created recommendations for range of crops
Availability of PPPs	 Pests and disease control not effective Some outdated products now banned 	 Sourced and imported through retailer and ANRD to provide suitable range of PPP. Advising producers on product selection and efficacy
New practice and crops	Requirement to demonstrate novel ideas to farmers	 Established a trail/demo plot to test out new concepts Removes risk trying untested systems from farmers

Using Saint Helenian skills and existing equiment to produce revolutionary equipment





Training

Training	Summary	Comments
Growing Healthy Potatoes	 Rotation P&D Record keeping PPP Cultural Control 	 Provided lunch to encourage participants Only 6 attendees mostly small growers) Feedback good
Integrated Pest Management in Poly tunnels	 Principals of IPM Basics of tunnels Crop Scouting PPP Cultural control 	 Provided lunch to encourage participants Well attended Feedback good
Planned – Farm business Management	 Farm as a Business Cost of labour Gross margins Input response curves 	 Producers to realise the potential in their farm to make money. Reduce costs of production
Ongoing – informal, individual advice and training	 Much "training" takes place in field discussions Informal but often effective and low commitment from farmer 	

Ongoing projects

- Sterile Insect Technique Feasibility and Medfly control
 - Eradication of Medfly to revolutionise fruit production
- Importing high quality and safe plant material
 - Fruit trees, strawberries etc.
- Potato Development Policy
 - Increase potato production
- Pepper Production
 - Encourage commercial approach to pepper production. Increase domestic production
- Conservation Agriculture
 - Trial, demonstrate and encourage CA to protect soils for the long term.
- Bees and Honey
 - Working to develop honey production

Agronomy & Economics

- The vicious circle:
 - This puts obstacles in the chain

Low farmer profit/Low production incentive

• High input costs

High CoP

High trade

price

Lack of training

Poor quality inputs



- No long term storage
- No processing
- Poor summer production

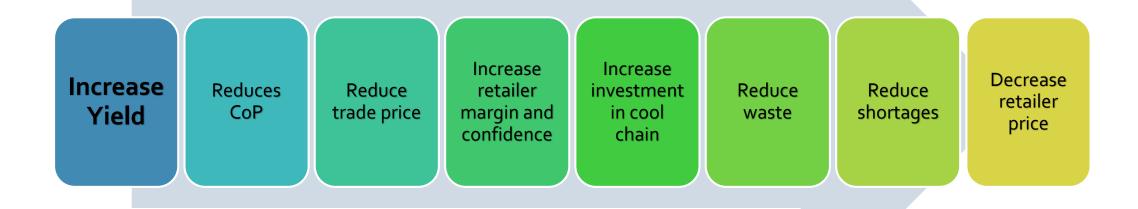


consumer pressure to supply potatoes leads to imports

Imports set price

 Retailers need to sell pre-paid imports

Agronomy's role in disrupting the vicious circle



Final Thoughts

- Market research
 - What do people really want?
 - Help farmers decide what to grow when.
 - Inform new business (strawberries, mushrooms)
- Better data and statistics
 - Accurate production data combined with spatial data
 - Inform CoP calculation, produce accurate & agile pricing etc.
- Accessibility of technology
 - Mobile technology (and information) is revolutionising farming around the world
 - Could help with the above
 - New entrants

Summary

- Heaps of potential for agriculture on St Helena
- Because of import substitution and production gap there is a real potential for everyone to be better off
- Production gap will take time, maybe generational change
- There are entrepreneurs operating in the Ag sector