



# Improving the Efficiency of Rock Phosphate on high pH Soils Results from Participatory Research in India

Christian Andres ([christian.andres@fibl.org](mailto:christian.andres@fibl.org))

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## WORKSHOP

Participatory Research in Practice – Challenges, Opportunities and Developing Ideas around the World



**18<sup>th</sup> IFOAM ORGANIC WORLD CONGRESS**  
**ICC, 13-15 October 2014, İstanbul**

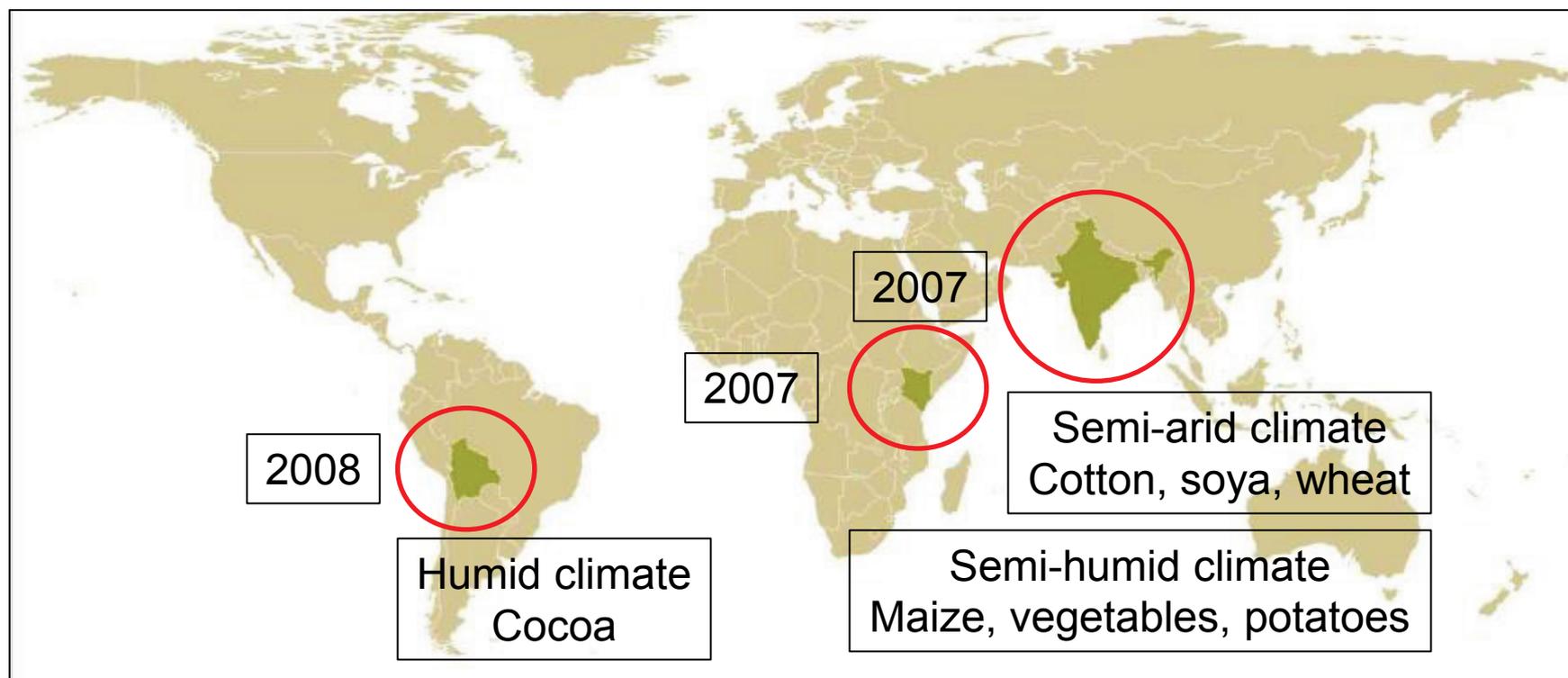


# Content

- 1. Background: Farming Systems Comparisons in the Tropics (SysCom)**
- 2. Participatory Research Trials in Central India: Approaches and Results**

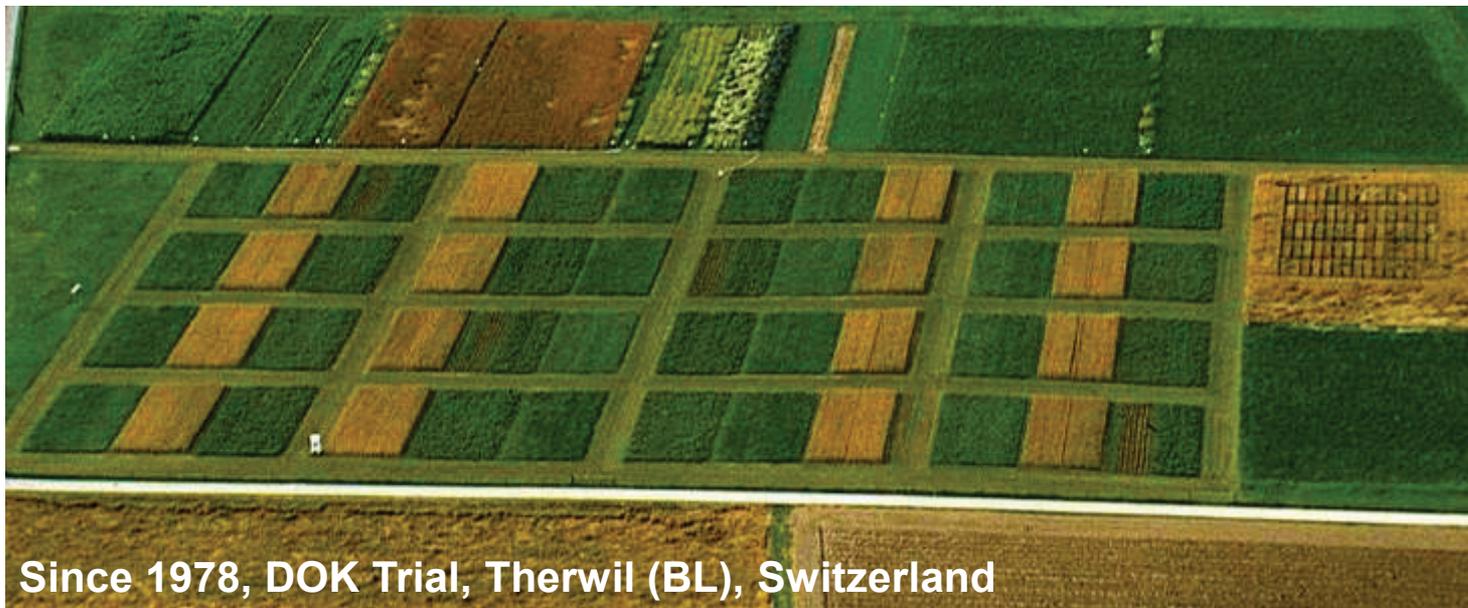
# Farming systems comparisons in the tropics (SysCom)

What is the contribution of organic agriculture to sustainable development?



[www.systems-comparison.fibl.org](http://www.systems-comparison.fibl.org)

# Background: DOK Long-term trial Therwil (BL)



- › 8 treatments
- › 5 crops in a 7 years' rotation
- › 4 replications
- › 96 plots à 100m<sup>2</sup>
- › 35 year-trial



# SysCom India:

## Cotton production between high-input GMO and medium-input organic systems

### Objective

- Assess prospects and limits of organic cotton production in central India

### Collaboration

- bioRe Association



bioRe Association



# Program components

1. To collect, publish and disseminate solid agronomic and socio-economic data on major organic and conventional agricultural production systems in selected regions

## → Long Term Experiment (LTE)

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online



## Yield and Economic Performance of Organic and Conventional Cotton-Based Farming Systems – Results from a Field Trial in India

Dionys Forster<sup>1</sup>, Christian Andres<sup>1\*</sup>, Rajeev Verma<sup>2</sup>, Christine Zundel<sup>1,3</sup>, Monika M. Messmer<sup>4</sup>, Paul Mäder<sup>4</sup>

2. To research new locally-adapted technology innovations for major organic production systems and provide them for dissemination

## → Participatory Technology Development (PTD)

# PTD: Concept

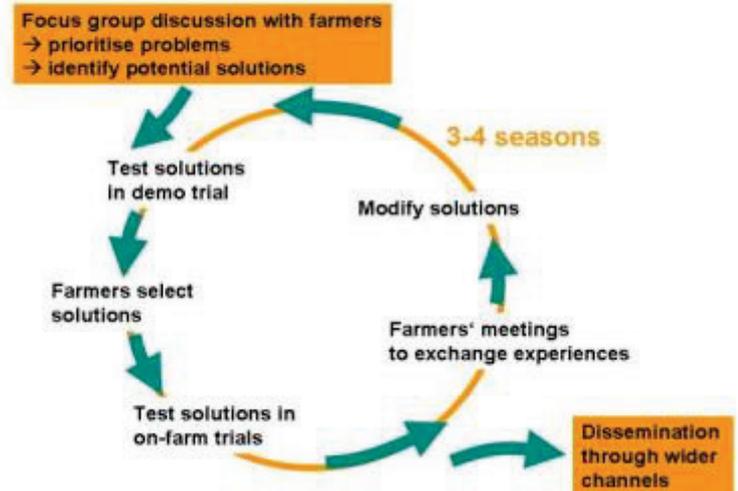
## Stage 1

1. Participatory identification of current practices, local knowledge and associated problems (surveys)



Picture: Sara Gomez

### Innovation cycle - our approach in PTD :

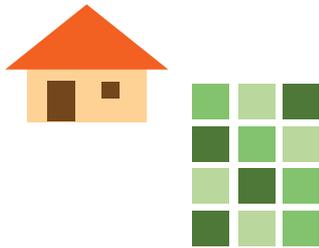


# PTD: Concept

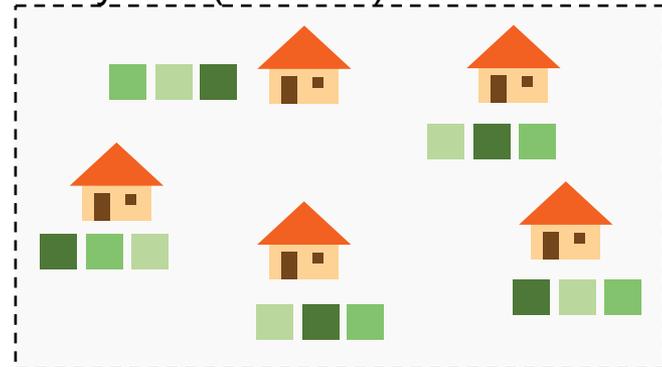
## Stage 2

### 2. On-station (mother) trial and smaller on-farm (baby) trials

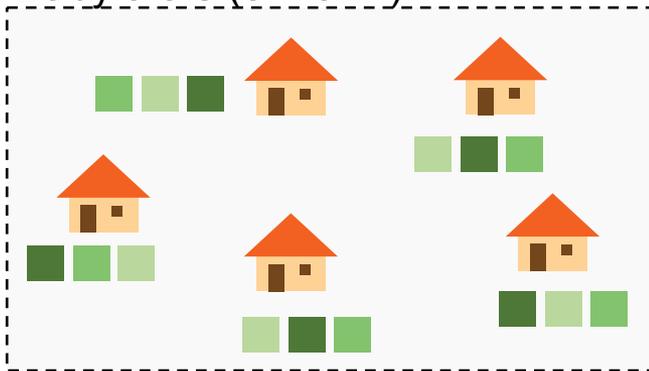
Mother trial (on-station)



Baby trial (on-farm)



Baby trials (on-farm)



Baby trial (on-farm)



# PTD: Concept

## Stage 3

3. After identification of most promising technologies
  - a) Increase number of on-farm trials
  - b) Dissemination of information

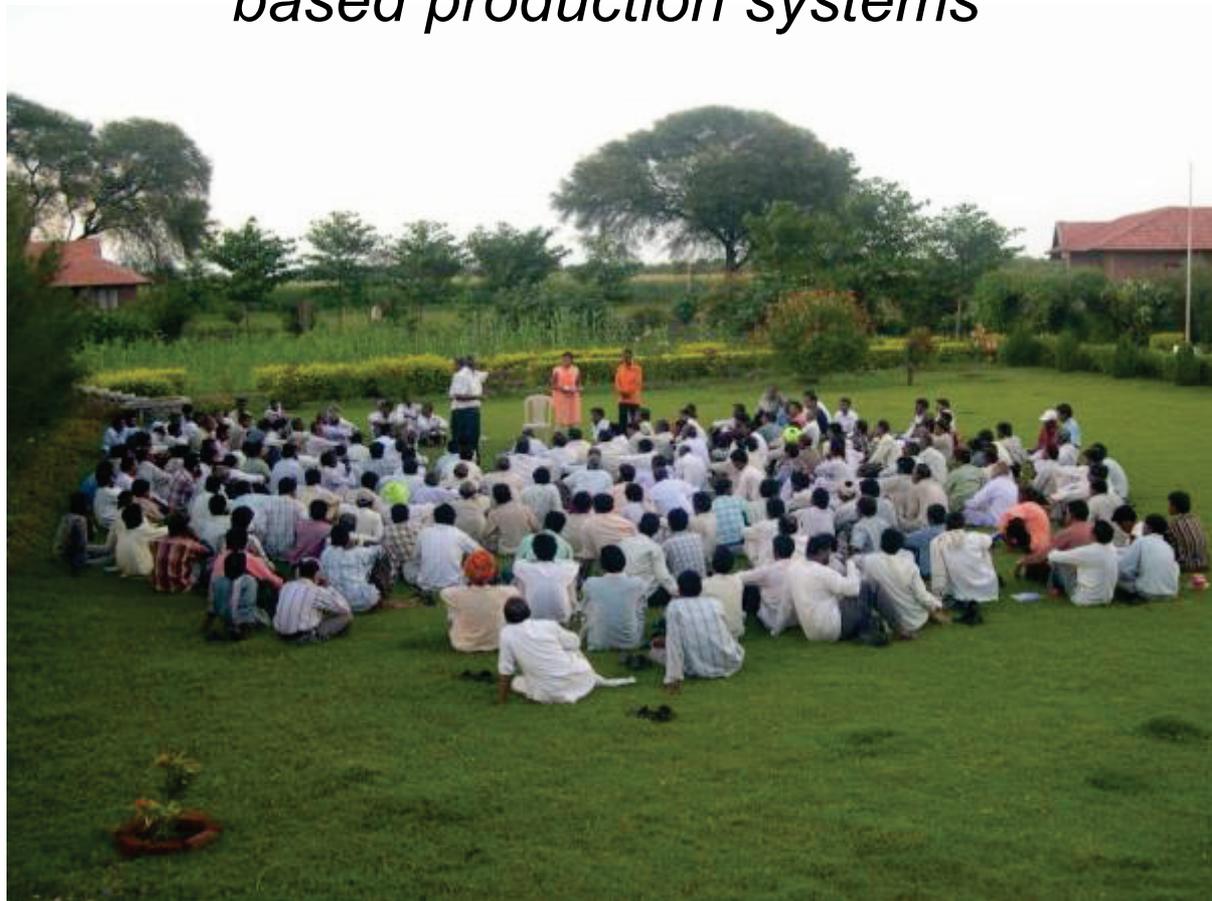


Picture: Christian Andres

# RP & FYM trials Stage 1

## I. Focus Group Discussions (2009)

*Farmers state challenges with P limitation in their cotton-based production systems*



Picture:  
Christine  
Zundel

# RP & FYM trials Stage 2

## II. Mother trials (2010 & 2011, on-station)

*Two most promising options for solubilizing RP are:*

- 1. Butter Milk (BM)*
- 2. Mahua Vinegar (MV)*

# RP & FYM trials Stage 2

## II. Mother trial (2012, on-station)

*BM is more favorable than MV, adequate incubation period = 1 week, optimal ratio of RP:BM = 1:10*



Picture:  
Mirjam  
Nyffenegger

# RP & FYM trials Stage 2

## II. Mother trial (2012, on-station)

*Shaded shallow-pit system best conserves the quality of farm yard manure (FYM) as a fertilizer*



Picture:  
Sara Gomez

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3



## III. Demonstration shed and farmers training

*BM acidulated RP is mixed with FYM, laying on and covered by tarpaulin foil, in a shaded shed structure*



Picture: Lokendra S. Mandloi

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3



## III. Demonstration shed and farmers training

*BM acidulated RP is mixed with FYM, laying on and covered by tarpaulin foil, in a shaded shed structure*



Picture: Christian Andres

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. Production of RP-FYM by five lead farmers

*Each farmer produced about 1'000 kg RP-FYM and provided another 4 farmers with 200 kg to make trials*



Picture: Lokendra S. Mandloi

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. Motivation of associated farmers

*Competition was launched among 25 farmers (5 lead, 20 associated), best farmer would win a high prize: A COW!*



Picture: Christian Andres

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. On-farm trials with farmers (2013)

*Soybean grain yield increased by 40%\*\*\* across a range of farms (n=14) and soils (heavy/light soil)*

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. On-farm trials with farmers (2013)

Seed cotton yield increased by 41%\*  
*across a range of farms (n=10) and  
soils (heavy/light soil)*

# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. Dissemination

*Competition among farmers: best quality compost won a cow and calve*



Picture: Lokendra  
S. Mandloi

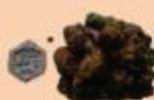
# RP & FYM trials Stage 3

## III. Dissemination

*Leaflet on RP-FYM technology is being developed, will be used for extension and training*

### सामग्री

300 ग्राम या 30 किलो बीजों को उपचारित करने के लिये पर्याप्त है।



गाद का गोबर  
500 ग्राम



गोमूत्र  
500 मिली



पानी  
2 लीटर



सूत



बीज की मिट्टी

### साधन

- = लैम या बाल्टी व कपड़ा
- = लथारी
- = प्लास्टिक की पल्लो

### असर प्रणाली

बीजामृत अक्षुण्ण के तन्मय इण्डिकाकण फलट व बैक्टीरिया से बना कस्ता है और पौधों को पोषक सत्व में प्रदान करता है जिसके कारण अक्षुण्ण प्रतिरक्त बढ़ जाता है।

बीजामृत के अलग अलग प्रकार के बीजों को उपचारित कर सकते हैं।

### बनाने कि विधि



चरण 1: सभी घटक को लैम में डालकर अच्छे से मिलाते लथारी ठोस घटक अच्छे से घुमाएँ।



चरण 2: लैम के मुँह को डक से व 24 घण्टे के लिए रख दें और इसे दो बार तिलनी।



चरण 3: बीजों को लथारी में डालें और उनपर बीजामृत डालकर अच्छे से मिलाएँ।



चरण 4: उपचारित बीजों को प्लास्टिक की पल्लो पर फैलाकर ऊपर में थोड़ी देर सुखने दें, बाद में बीजों को नयी बाल्टी जर्बोन पर डुबार्सू करें।

<b>मात्रा:</b>	उपयोग-अलग गलत मिलान -150 मिली के 500 ग्राम बीजों को उपचारित करें व 1 लिटर से 3 किलो बीजों को उपचारित करें।
<b>रखने की अवधि:</b>	बीजामृत ताजा बनाने व अधिक से अधिक 1 वर्षक के अंदर उपयोग कर लें।
<b>नोट:</b>	उपयोग के तन्मय इण्डिका ताजा बीजामृत ही बनायें।
<b>सक्रिय तत्व:</b>	इसमें कैल्शियम, नत्रजन, फोस्फोरस और सरी सुख ताप उपसक्त है।

# Conclusion

1. Participatory on-farm research can lead to locally adapted and applicable solutions for smallholders
2. In the Nimar region, P-enriched farm yard manure can increase soybean and cotton yields of organic smallholders by up to 40% compared to farmer practices
3. Farmer to Farmer Extension is a powerful tool which can increase the acceptance of novel technologies
4. Including illustrated leaflets in the local language into existing extension programs may help to disseminate information beyond the scope of a project intervention

# Thank you for your attention!



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