

GROUP 3



Sustainability for Agriculture in Japan-Indonesia

I Made Agus Dwi ginartha Citra Mayang Wardhika Wahyu Arif Sudarsono Sri Rebecca Sitorus Siti Fadhilah Sachnaz Oktarina Haruna Terada Ayumu Nishimura











OUTLINE



- ✓ Sustainability
- ✓ Field activities
 - the chemical soil content using Dr. Soil
 - Ibaraki University field visit
 - palatability
- ✓ The results of excursion : JICA, Tokyo Tama Seika, ICE
- ✓ Comparison between Japan and Indonesia

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Sustainability

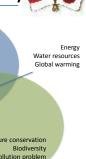


Sustainability is defined as meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- Economic system
- Environmental system
- Social system

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Problems to realize sustainability



Economic Economic development Employment Innovation Trade liberalization Immigration Regional disparities Regional developmen Population growth Lack of food Equality Education Culture Biodiversity Pollution problem Environmental Social Chemical pollution Food safety

Field activities: Dr. Soil



- Dr. Soil to analyze soil content
- to determine the rate and kind of fertilizer which needed
- to determine the sustainabilty of soil \rightarrow > 2% of soil organic C

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Samples





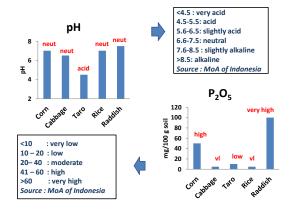


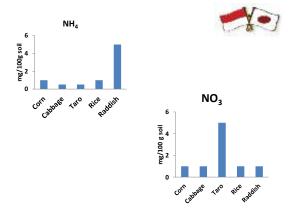


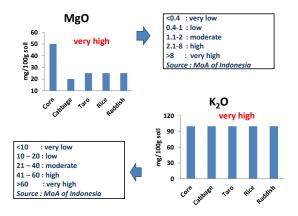


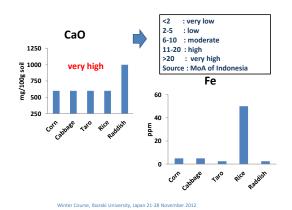
Samples	рН	NH ₄	NO ₃	K ₂ O (mg/100g)	P ₂ O ₅ (mg/100g)	CaO (mg/100g)	MgO (mg/100g)	Fe (ppm)
Corn	7.0	1	1	100	50	600	50	5
Cabbage	6.5	<1	1	100	5	600	20	5
Taro	4.5	<1	5	100	10	600	25	<5
Paddy	7.0	1	1	100	5	600	25	50
Raddish	7.5	5	1	100	100	1000	25	<5

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The soil analysis need to be compared with the analysis which conducted in laboratory → more accurate

If the soil analysis which conducted with Dr. Soil is **TRUE**, so:

- Soil in Taro plants need to be added lime to increase the pH
- 2. Soil in cabbage, taro, rice need to be added phosphor fertilizer
- 3. K₂O, CaO, MgO contents are sufficient

Field activities: Ibaraki University





STRAWBERRY CULTURE

→ Heat Shock Water Treatment to enhance plant immunity, especially powdery mildew fungi

Applicated once a week with hot water (50°C) for 20 seconds/plant and speed 50 cm/minutes.

Tool: Yuchemura



STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Advantages:

- 1. reduce labor and chemical
- Heating → increase CO2 production, increase photosynthesis, then increase production
- 3. Applicated in fall/winter



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SWEET SORGHUM CULTURE

- 1. to make biofuel, ONLY stem, no leaves and grain.
- leaves used for animal feed/compost, while grain for seedling
- 3. sweet sorghum height depends on variety
- 4. in Indonesia, sorghum is developed as alternative food

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Nutrition contents of five staple food in Indonesia



Nutrition content					Indonesian production	
Commodity	Carbohydrate	Protein	Fat	Wayer	Ash	maonesian production
			(%)			(x1000 tons)
Rice	79	7	0.7	9.8	0.15	65,385
Sorghum	73	11	3.3	11.2	0.3	13
Corn	72	9	4.5	2.7	0.39	12,3
Cassava	35	2	0.3	63	0.073	23,46
Sagoo	83.35	0.7	0.2	14.07	0.02	20.87

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SWEET SORGHUM CULTURE

Biofuel manufacturing process:

- Stem juicing with machine 1-2 stems/20 seconds
- 2. Measuring sugar index with refractometer
- Juice is fermented, heated, and splitted based on the boiling point (titik uap) → butanol, etanol, etc.





Rice Palatibilty



Made based on perspective, will be different among countries

Japanese is prefer to choose high palatability (low amilose and protein), while Indonesian is prefer with low palatability (high amilose and protein)

Japanese more like sticky rice than Indonesian (depends on the region)





RICE PALATABILITY

Palatability assesment of 5 rice varieties

Variety	Palatability	Amylose (%)	Protein (%)	Water (%)
Koshihikari	85	18.1	5.4	12.8
Nikomaru	78	18.8	6.5	14.1
Yumepirika	70	19.6	7.3	14.9
Calrose	72	19.3	7.3	13.2
Jasmine rice	61	20.4	7.7	11.7







Nasi Padang, West Sumatera

Nasi rames, Java







JICA VISIT



(Japan International Cooperation Agency)







JICA Visit



- Not all countries have same and all resources that they need
- · Resource is important but it isn't everything
- Trade system in this world isn't always fair at all, but how we can achieve more fair world trade by
 - make **relationship** with other country
 - Observe and optimize the resource that they have (Natural and human resource) to plan the sytrategy that can be helpful the country in the world trading
 - Hard work

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TOKYO TAMA-SEIKA EXCURSION











Japan-Indonesia Vegetable Market

	Japan	Indonesia
1. Demand	High	High
2. Quality	High	Depend on market
3. Supply	Local and import	Local and import
4. Processing & packaging	Very good & high level of hygiene	Only few with good processing and packaging Hygiene????
Management (plan of demand, plantation, volume of yield etc)	Very good	Only few that have good management
6. Cold storage	Yes	Not all
7. Technology	High	Only few

IBARAKI CHUO ENGEI (ICE) EXCURSION







Japan-Indonesia Farmer Cooperation



	Japan (ICE)	Indonesia (Gapoktan)	
1. Member	102 farmers (21 – 86 y.o)	Various age	
2. Product	Fruits, vegetables	Depend on local product	
3. Benefit	Fixed : (high) price, amount, harvest time	Market, Credit, input system etc	
4. Activities	 Farming contract: seller (farmer) → ICC → market Processing, e.g.: freezing processing Training (> 20 years): Indonesia trainee Output: System can be used in Indonesia → business partner 	Help in selling product Help in buying input and machine product (fertilizer, tractor, water management among farmer) Routine meeting for problem disscus	

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Japan-Indonesia Farmer Cooporation



	Japan (ICE)	Indonesia
5. Government support	Funding support Training (not regularly)	Give information and help to solve the problem e.g dissease attack, new technique for plantation Connecting between farmer, university and research institute
6. Successor	Lack	Lack

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Japan & Indonesia Collaboration



for Sustainable Agriculture

- MARCO (Monsoon Asia Agro-Environmental Research Consortium)
- · Education: research and educational
- JICA (MoA, Universities), ICE
- etc

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Conclusion



- We should aware and put big effort to achieve the sustainability of agriculture: cooperation, research and technology, education
- Japan and Indonesia have similar challenge in food security such as climate change, increase of food demand, successor: population growth → Indonesia ↑, Japan ↓
- From this course we can get more knowledge about agriculture farming system in Japan (advance country) especially in farming management and processing system

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Suggestion



Indonesia:

- Government + University + Private Sector (Farmer & Agribussines Company) should increase cooperation to develop Indonesian agriculture in order to establish the sustainability of agriculture
- Government & University should collaborate in information and technology transfer to farmer to help them improve their farming production
- Protection, guarantee for farmer (price, market, harvest season)

Suggestion



Japan

 Japanese food self-sufficiency rate is decreasing. So it is necessary to establish a varity of import route

Japan-Indonesia

• Increase **cooperation** especially in agriculture (trade, technology, resources, etc)

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Terima kasih



