

**Review of the decisions/recommendations of the 35<sup>th</sup> Peppertech Meeting  
held on 10th November 2010, Cochin, Kerala, India**

No.	Decisions/Recommendations	Remarks on action taken										
	<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>The 35th Peppertech Meeting was held on 10th November 2010 at Cochin, Kerala India. The meeting was held in conjunction with the 38th Session of IPC, which was hosted by the Government of India and organized jointly by the Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the International Pepper Community.</p> <p>The theme for this year Peppertech Meeting is “Breeding Strategies for improvement of Crop Production and Good Agronomical Management of Pepper Plantation”</p> <p>The Meeting was attended by the officials, scientists and farmers’ groups from IPC member countries as well as representatives from USFDA and other international organizations dealing with the spice industry.</p>	Noted										
1	<p><b>Adoption of Agenda</b></p> <p>The Meeting unanimously agreed to adopt the proposed agenda.</p>	Noted										
2	<p><b>Welcome address by Mr. S. Kannan, Executive Director of IPC</b></p> <p>The Executive Director welcomed all the delegates and wish that this meeting will come up with recommendations for increasing the production and productivity of pepper in member countries.</p> <p>He also mentioned that the IPC in close collaboration with the Spices Board has successfully launched the Manuals on Good Agricultural Practices and Integrated Pest Management, which would be helpful for the farmers, extension works and other agencies.</p>	Noted										
3	<p><b>Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of Drafting Committee</b></p> <p>Mr. K.R. Viswabharan, Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala Agricultural University, India was elected as Chairman of the Meeting and Dr. Ir. Akbarshyah R. Saad of Indonesia as Vice-Chairman. The Vice Chairman will be the Chairman of the Drafting Committee which comprise of the following members</p> <table data-bbox="310 1045 877 1187"> <tr> <td>Dr. Oriel Filguera de Lemos</td> <td>Brazil</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dr. J. Thomas</td> <td>India</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Chen Yii Shang</td> <td>Malaysia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. WDL Gunaratne</td> <td>Sri Lanka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Ngo Duy Hai</td> <td>Vietnam</td> </tr> </table>	Dr. Oriel Filguera de Lemos	Brazil	Dr. J. Thomas	India	Mr. Chen Yii Shang	Malaysia	Mr. WDL Gunaratne	Sri Lanka	Mr. Ngo Duy Hai	Vietnam	Noted
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4	<p><b>Review of the progress report on recommendations of the 34th Peppertech Meeting</b></p> <p>The meeting took note of the action sheet.</p>	Noted										
5	<p><b>Presentation of a paper on “Overview of Pepper Research and Development Programme in India” by Dr. S. Devasahayam, Indian Institute of Spice Research</b></p> <p>Dr. S. Devasahayam of Indian Institute of Spice Research (IISR) presented an overview of the research and development programmes in India highlighting the development in pepper varieties, changing climatological impact on pepper cultivation in growing areas in India and the major production constraints.</p>	Noted										

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6	<p><b>Virus diagnostics and planting material production by Dr. Ishwara Bhat of Indian Institute of Spice Research</b></p> <p>Dr. Ishwara Bhat of IISR made a presentation highlighting the need for a quality planting material production for ensuring the sustainable pepper production. The viral diseases spread through planting materials and hence virus diagnostic is required right from selection of mother plants to planting units produced in the nursery.</p> <p>He also explained various methods of sterilization of potting mixture using bio-agents and other organic inputs for better growth of seedling in the nursery.</p>	Noted
7	<p><b>Experience of a farmer by Mr. Duleep Nanjappa</b></p> <p>Mr. Duleep Nanjappa, a successful farmer from Coorg of Karnataka State shared his long experience in the pepper cultivation. He explained that a cropping system approach is more sustainable than pepper monocropping system . This intercropping system will help to maximize the resources utilization, increase biodiversity, and income generating from other crops as well as provide insurance against price fluctuations in a monocropping system, and will add to the total economy of pepper plantation.</p>	Noted
8	<p><b>Presentation of country papers on Breeding Strategies for improvement of Crop Production and Good Agronomical Management of Pepper Plantation”</b></p> <p>The country papers were presented by the following experts:</p> <p><b>India</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Neema V.P.</b> of the Kerala Agriculture University, India presented a country paper explaining the successful breeding programme being carried out in India. Fourteen high yielding varieties suitable for various cropping system and location have been evolved, including the first pepper hybrid Panniyur 1. The different method of breeding including the biotechnological tools employed for genetic upgradation was presented.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Dr. Sujatha</b> of the Kerala Agriculture University in her lecture on Good Agronomical Management of pepper plantation, mentioned steps to be taken from selection of planting materials, varieties, location, and how to manage a good plantation without severe pest and disease loss. She further stressed the importance of irrigation, shade management and soil conservation for sustainable pepper production.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Brazil</b></p> <p>Dr. Oriel Filguera de Lemos of EMBRAPA Eastern Amazonia, Brazil gave a detailed description on the research and development programmes being undertaken in Brazil. He explained the hybridization programme, biotechnological intervention and the research focus on Fusarium disease. He explained that a low genetic variability is the problem faced by Brazil in their crop improvement programme. He also demonstrated the novel technique of in situ micrografting in pepper.</p>	Noted
	<p><b>Malaysia</b></p> <p>Mr. Chen Y.S, Expert from Malaysia presented his country paper highlighting the varieties developed in</p>	Noted

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	Malaysia and other management programs. The cover cropping system in pepper garden, manuring practices, planting methods, especially mound planting were explained.	
9	<p><b>Pepper development in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam by Dr. Y.R. Sharma, former Lead Consultant of FAO TCP Project on Pepper</b></p> <p>Dr. Y.R. Sarma who was the Lead Consultant of the FAO TCP Project on Pepper implemented in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam explained the significant achievement of the FAO project. He stressed the importance of quality planting material production involving selection of good and healthy planting materials, implementation of IPM practices using of bio-agents and other PGPRs.</p> <p>He further mentioned that the programme was successfully demonstrated in the three participating countries and such demonstration involving pepper farmers will lead to further development of the pepper farmers.</p> <p>According to Dr. Sarma, phyto-sanitation and soil sterilization are the basic management requirement for successful diseases management.</p>	
10	<p><b>Discussion on the papers presented</b></p> <p>Questions were largely directed towards management of viral and fungal diseases. The farmers urged scientists to develop practical tool for early detection of diseases infection and on diseases forecasting. The adverse effect on pepper production due to climatic change was another topic of discussion.</p> <p>It was also noted that the major concerns of Sri Lanka was on adoption of diseases management strategy especially that of virus disease diagnosis at field level. Dr. Butt clarified that further technological development is essential for making virus detection kit available at field level.</p> <p>The experts from Brazil wanted a general consensus in IPC for exchange of germplasm amongst the IPC member countries and requested each IPC member contact their respective Governments for initiating the exchange.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the Indian farmers wanted newly developed high yielding varieties made available to them by the research institutes and Spices Board.</p> <p>There was a general demand from the participants that the forth coming Peppertech meeting should deliberate in detail the "effect of climatic change on pepper plant and ways and means to mitigate the adverse impact on pepper production"</p>	<p>A project proposal to have training on "Bio-control measures for healthy planting materials and Promoting R&amp;D Kit for Diagnosing pests and diseases" is being drawn up and placed for consideration at the 2011 Peppertech Meeting.</p> <p>Agenda 6 - Discussion and Consideration of the Brazilian Proposal to have Black Pepper Germplasm Exchange programme among IPC member countries, has been included in the 2011 Peppertech Meeting.</p> <p>It is understood that scientists have studied the effect of climate change in agriculture in general and a detailed study on the impact of climate change to pepper crop are yet to be conducted.</p>
11	<p><b>Discussion on the provisional agenda for the 36th Peppertech Meeting</b></p> <p>The member countries are requested to suggest the IPC Secretariat on the items to be included in the agenda for the 36th Peppertech Meeting.</p>	Noted

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12	<b>Discussion on the date and venue for the 36th Peppertech Meeting</b> The representative of Indonesia informed that the 36th Peppertech Meeting will be held along with the 39th Session during early November 2011. The dates and venue will be informed to IPC Secretariat in due course.	The Pepperetch Meeting is being held in Lombok along with the 39 <sup>th</sup> Session hosted by Govt. of Indonesia
13	<b>Other matters</b> There were no other matters were discussed	Noted
14	<b>Consideration and adoption of the report of the 35th Peppertech Meeting</b> The report of the 35th Peppertech Meeting will be placed for consideration by the 38th Plenary Session of IPC.	Noted
15	<b>Vote of thanks</b> Dr. J. Thomas, Director (Research) of the Spices Board of India proposed vote of thanks.	Noted