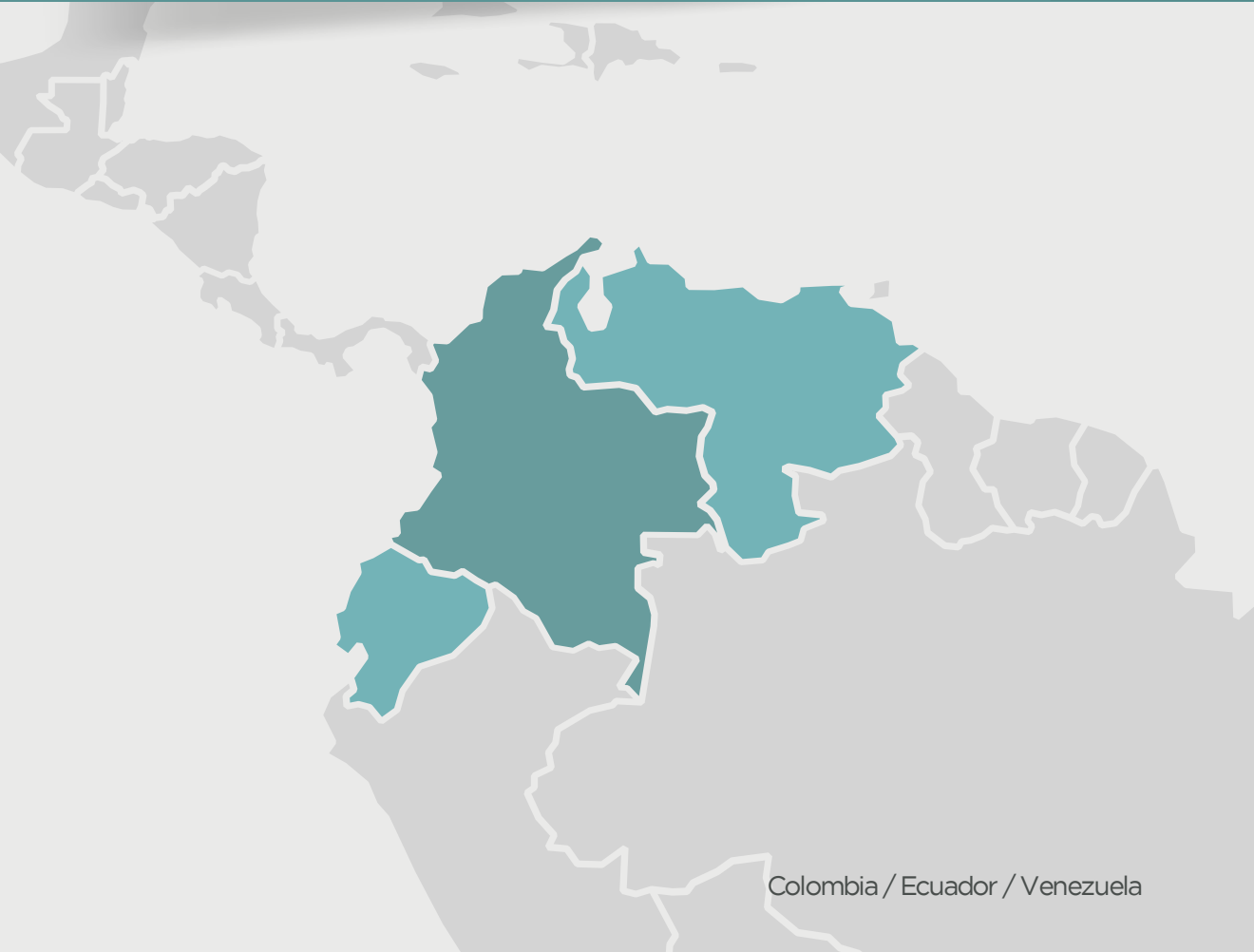


# Technological innovations to reduce agrochemicals in plantain

Development and of technologies for the phytosanitary management of plantain



## Objectives of the Project

### The implemented initiative

1. Develop and implement fast and clean production of plantain suckers.
2. Implement, through the participation of farmers, researchers and entrepreneurs, the use of compost leachate from harvest residues and other ecological practices, in the control of Sigatoka and Moko, under different production systems.
3. Validate and adjust the biological control of Weevils,
- with farmers and leading companies producing entomopathogens.
4. Evaluate different banana genotypes for their resistance to Weevils, Sigatoka and Moko, with criteria of adaptability, productivity and market acceptance.
5. Strengthen local capacities of farmers and technicians in new crop management strategies.

### The technological solution

Development and use of technologies for the phytosanitary management of plantain, including thermal cameras for the production of hills and seedlings, identification of disease-resistant genotypes, development and use of leachates, biological controllers and low-cost bio-fertilizers that reduced the impact of agrochemicals on the environment, applying a participatory research scheme.

## Results

- 30% reduction in total management costs of black Sigatoka in Quindío
- 75% reduction in systemic fungicide costs for Sigatoka control
- Implementation of thermal chambers for plant propagation: 4 in Colombia, 2 in Venezuela, and 2 in Ecuador
- Moko-resistant genotypes: (1 plantain, 2 banana)
- Black Sigatoka-resistant genotypes: (4 plantain, 2 banana)
- Picudo-resistant genotype: (1 plantain)
- Development of leachates: Biofertilizer, biofungicide, and bactericide

MÁS INFO

