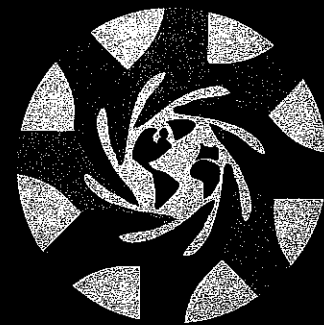


CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

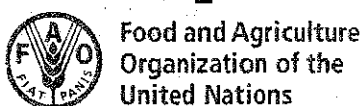
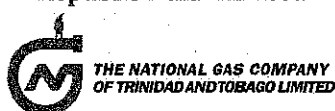


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A GIS Based Analysis of the Causative Factors of Temporal Flooding Using Agricultural Flood Claims <i>Cassie Roopnarine and Gabrielle Thongs</i>	62
Cassava and Sweet Potato Industry Development – Opportunities for Food and Nutrition Security and Agribusiness Development <i>V. Extavour, V. Lopez and A. Kellman</i>	63

THEME: INNOVATIVE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The Multifunctionality or the Physical, Social and Economic Contributions of Agriculture: A Caribbean and Caribbean Basin Perspective <i>Gary Wayne Garcia</i>	65
Is There a Need for an Extension Program for Neo-tropical/New World Tropical Animal Conservation, Production and Utilization with Considerations for Climate Smart Agriculture for Food and Nutrition Security to Combat Climate Change in the Caribbean and Latin America? <i>Gary Wayne Garcia, Wilhelmina Kissoonsingh and Wayne Ganpat</i>	66
ICT Techniques in Outreach Program to Enhance the Knowledge of Farmers and Extension Agents to Address the Challenges in Food Security <i>J. Ramjattan, D. Saravanakumar and W. G. Ganpat</i>	67
Allocative Efficiency in Farm Production: Can It Address Food Security of Trinidad and Tobago? <i>Brandon Murphy, Gopalan Kathiravan and Wayne Ganpat</i>	68
Teaching and Assessing, at the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT), the Animal Component of the Primary School Syllabus for Awareness and Sustainability as a Foundation for Climate Smart and Sustainable Agriculture <i>Gary W. Garcia, Ricardo Hospedales, Francis Davis and William M. Mollineau</i>	69

THEME: INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF PLANT, ANIMAL & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FOR FOOD SECURITY

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Integrated Control of Diseases: A Way Forward for Quality Production of Fruits and Vegetables <i>Davide Spadaro</i>	71
The Efficacy of Alternative (Biorational) Insecticides in Suppressing Damage Caused by Insect Pests Affecting Callaloo, (<i>Amaranth Xanthosoma</i>), and Pak Choy, Brassica Rapa, Production in Jamaica <i>Machel A. Emanuel, Nadia D. Mc Donald, and Dwight E. Robinson</i>	72
Identification of Stable Resistant Genotypes in Rice against Blast Disease Using Ammi Model <i>Rajendra Persaud and Duraisamy Saravanakumar</i>	73

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

Integrated Control of Diseases: A Way Forward for Quality Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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Integrated disease management (IDM) intends to manage plant diseases by assembling diverse approaches, depending on the pathosystem, the geographical location and the season. IDM carefully considers all available plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that keep the use of plant protection products to economically and ecologically justified levels, by minimising the risks for human health and the environment. The current review provides several examples of IDM, with particular reference to the control of soilborne pathogens on vegetables and of postharvest diseases on fruit. Soil management, to attain soil health, is fundamental for IDM. The use of healthy or disinfected seed is a very useful practice for IDM. Rapid and reliable diagnostic tools, such as qPCR and LAMP, to early detect soilborne and seedborne pathogens, allow a rational and efficient choice of the management options. Attempts to control soilborne pathogens include genetic resistance, a variety of cultural practices, and the use of chemical and biological control, by using antagonists. Many strategies have been developed to control postharvest decays on fruit, including biocontrol agents, thermotherapy and use of natural products. None of these methods used alone provided satisfactory levels of postharvest disease control, although some of them were useful when applied in combination, resulting in additive or even synergistic levels of decay control, in an integrated vision of disease management. Adopting preventative and combined methods of disease management has become the choice for the control of soilborne and postharvest pathogens.