



Conservation of Edible Fruits in the Philippines: Status, Efforts, Gaps and Prospects

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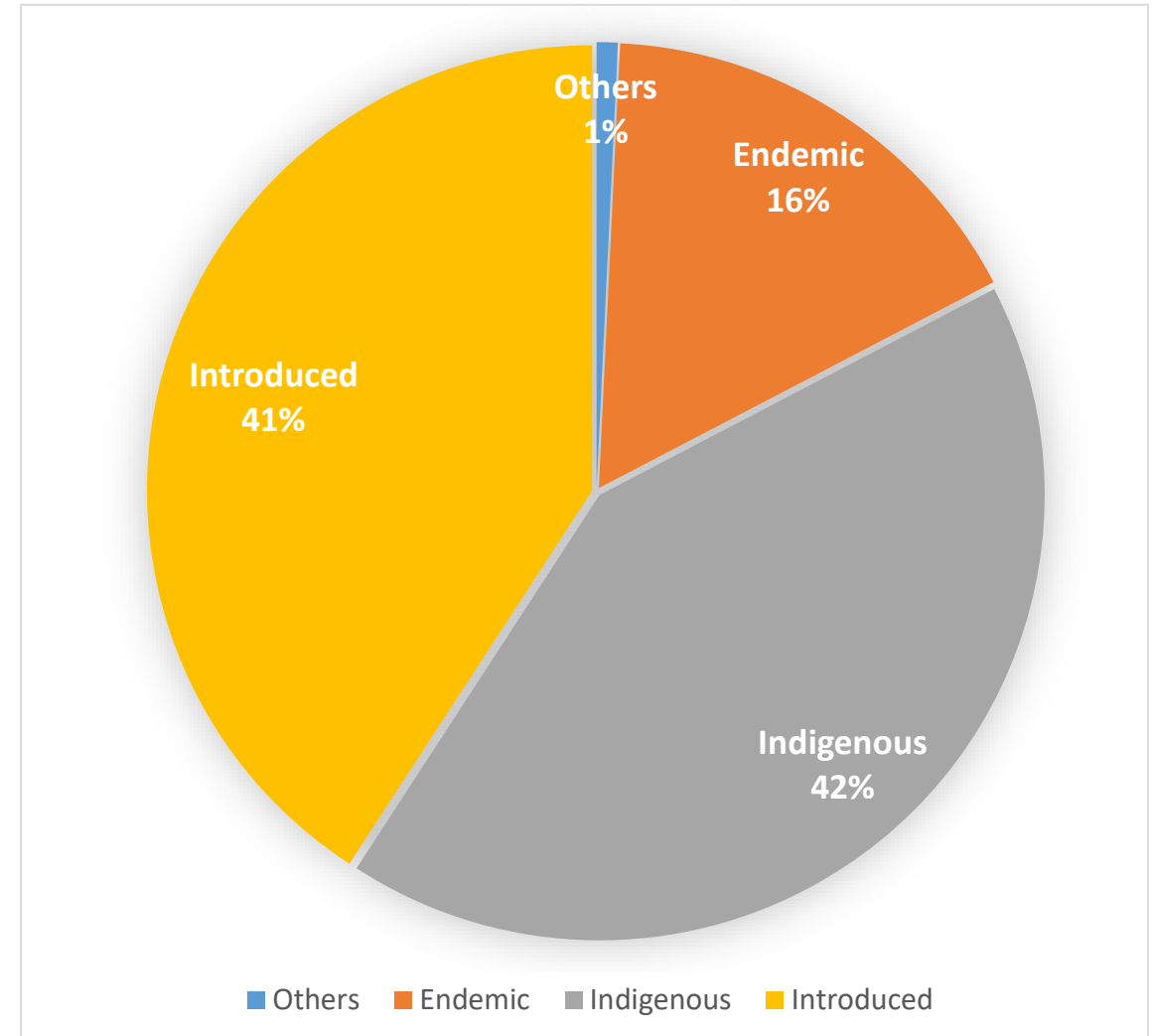


Edible Fruit Trees of the Philippines

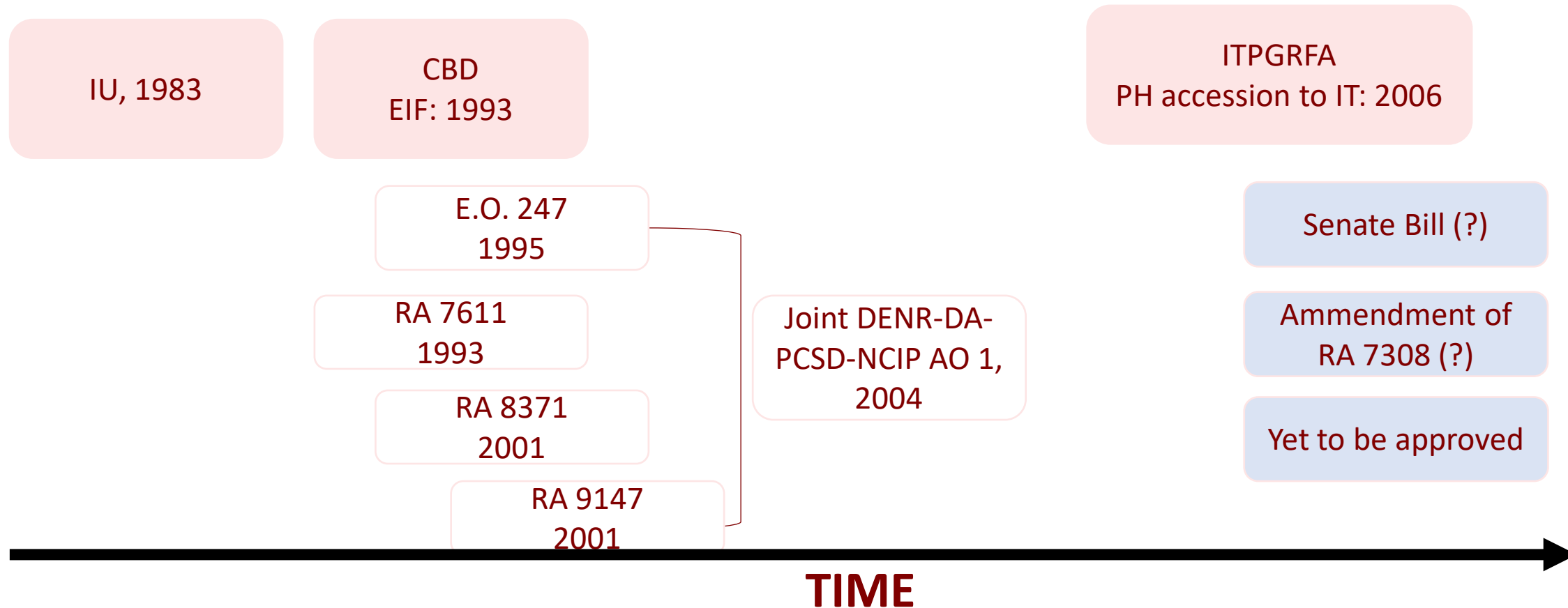
Family	~69
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Species	~392
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- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| • endemic | 65 |
| • indigenous | 164 |
| • introduced | 160 |
| • naturalized | 1 |
| • doubtful | 2 |

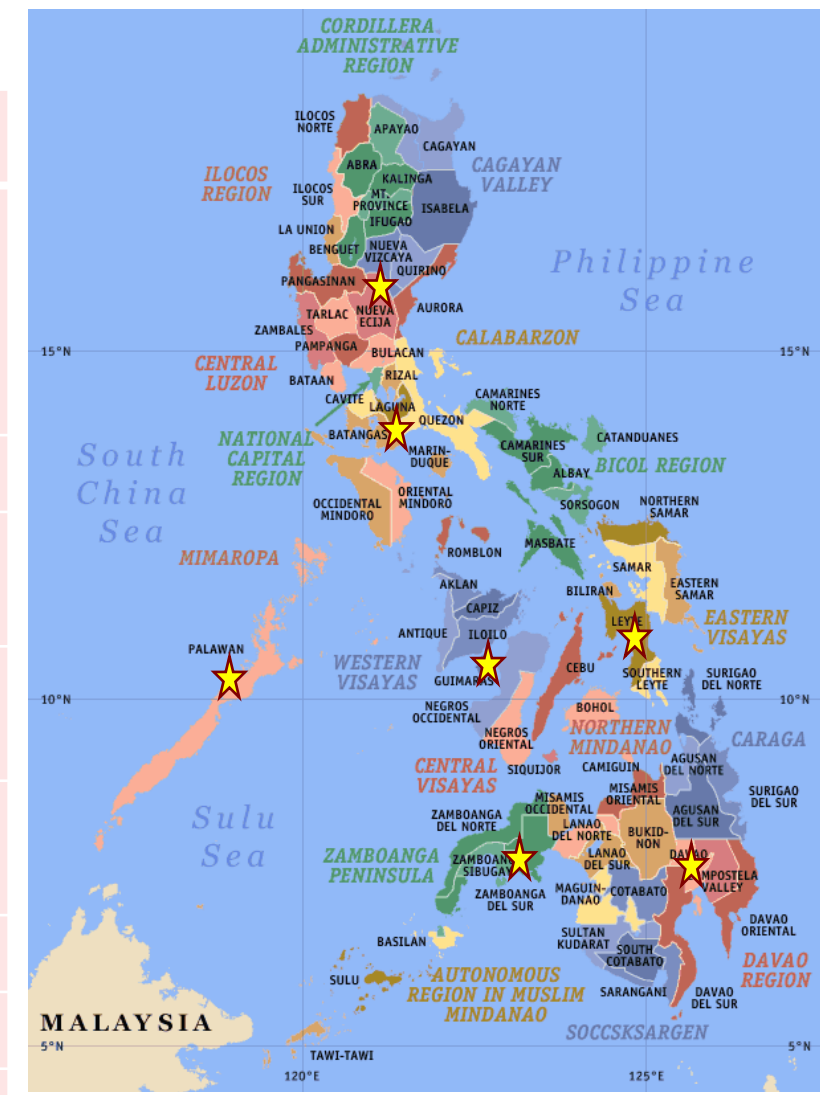


Contextualization of efforts: Policies for Edible Fruits PGR conservation and utilization



Institutions that have Edible Fruit Conservation Efforts

Institution	Focus
National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory & Institute of Crop Science, University of the Philippines Los Baños (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank and tissue culture)	All Fruit Crop Species (Mango, Banana, Pilinut, <i>Artocarpus</i> , other native spp.)
DA-BPI, Davao (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	Banana, other fruit species
DA RFO VIII, Leyte (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	Jackfruit and its related species
Nueva Vizcaya State University (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Philippine Coconut Authority, Zamboanga (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	Coconut
DA-BPI, Baguio (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	Sub-tropical fruits
DA-BPI, Guimaras (<i>Ex-situ</i> , field genebank)	Mango
Western Philippines University, Palawan (<i>In-situ</i>)	<i>Nephelium</i> spp.



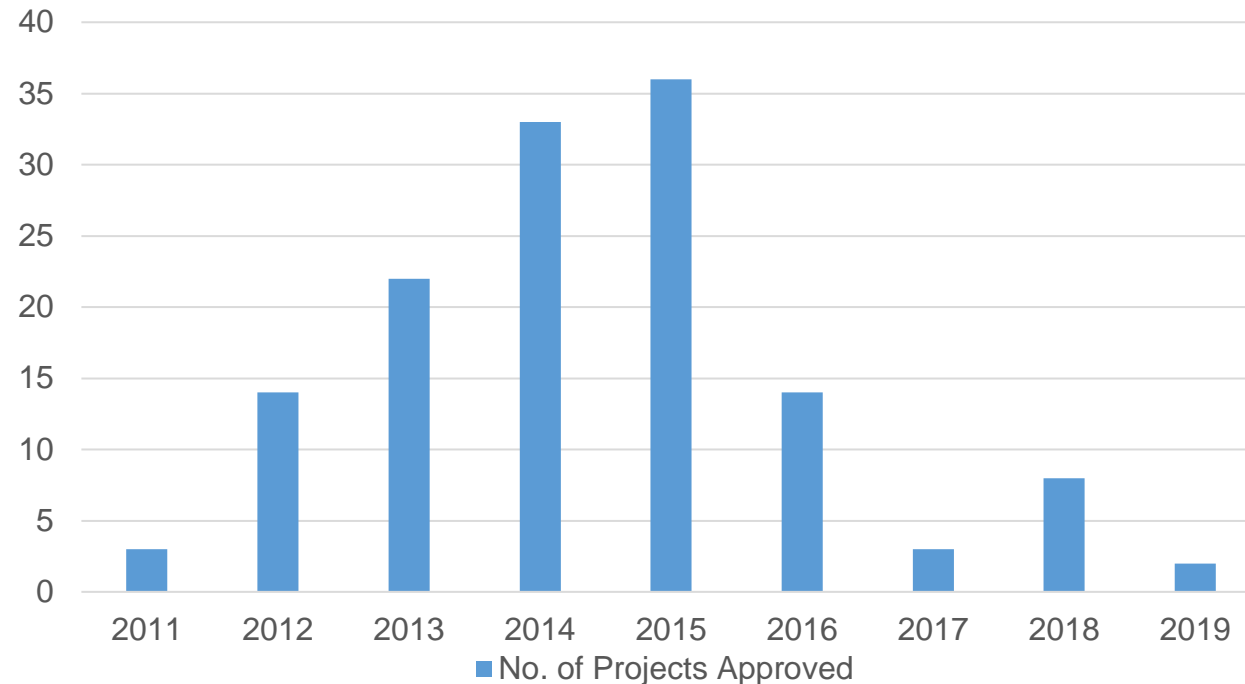
Major funding Agencies that support Phil. Edible Fruit Conservation Projects

1. Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD)
2. Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agricultural Research (DA-BAR)
3. Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Plant Industry (DA-BPI)



Problems/Gaps

1. Lack of sustainable funding source for conservation



DOST-PCAARRD Projects Related to Fruit Genetic Resources Conservation, Management, Utilization

National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory

- established on November 12, 1976 by Presidential Decree 1046-A
- national center in plant genetic resources activities
- Number of edible trees conserved: ~139 spp.
- Area: > 30 has. (300,000 sqm.) for fruit genetic resource

Very limited yearly budget (sourced from UPLB)
Outsourced funds through externally-funded projects



Problems/Gaps

2. Need for diversified knowledge in the biology of crops

- Identification
- Propagation and maintenance
- Pest and disease



Pili Magnaye



Tagbak



Mabolo



Rimas



Marang

Problems/Gaps

3. Abiotic and biotic stresses

- Typhoon
- Volcanic hazards
- Climate change
- Wide range of pest and diseases



4. Change in land use

5. Lack of resources (human, facilities)



Problems/Gaps (amidst pandemic)

- Limited/restrict access to crop orchards
- Reduced activities: characterization, monitoring, evaluation, propagation (general field operations)
- Security: encroachment in field genebanks, stolen produce



Prospects: Edible Fruit Trees of the Philippines



Guava
(*Psidium guajava*)



Bignay
(*Antidesma bunius*)



Katmon Kalabaw
(*Dillenia reifferscheidia*)



Hunggo



Katmon
(*Dillenia philippinensis*)



Batuan
(*Gnetum gnetum*)



Bago
(*Gnetum gnetum*)



Hagis
(*Syzygium mananquil*)



Lipote
(*Syzygium polycephaloides*)



Kayape-Uway
(*Calamus ornatus*)



Mabolo
(*Diospyros blancoi*)



Rimas
(*Artocarpus altilis*)



Marang
(*Artocarpus odoratissimus*)



Pili Magnaye
(*Canarium ovatum*)



Tagbak

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