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FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE.

A REPORT OF INDUSRTIAL TRAINING CARRIED OUT AT

NATIONAL COFFEE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NaCoRI)
FROM

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CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGMENT.

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DECLARATION
I KASULE JUMA (BU/UP/2015/866) declare that this report is entirely work of my hands, it
has never received any academic credit from any institution
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DEDICATION

To my beloved sponsor Hajji Is-haq Lukenge, my beloved Aunt late Sarah Natabbi, My Beloved mother late Nansubuga Zamdah, my child Nanonno Sharifah, my beloved Aunt Nanfuka Mayimuna, My beloved sister Nakitto Sophia, all my friends, all my family members, my beloved lectures and all staff members of NaCORI for their cause to educate me .My Allah Grant them Everlasting rewards....Amen

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	vii
LIST OF TABLE AND ABBREVIATION	iii
ABSTRACT	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Back ground of NaCORI	1
1.2NaCORI'Svision, mission, goal and mandate	1
1.3 Organizational structure, governance and management of NaCORI	
1.4NaCORI'S collaboration and linkages	2
1.5 Relevance of NaCORI's programs and projects to national, regional and	global
strategies	2
1.6 Objectives of the study	3
1.7 Methodólogy	3
CHAPTER/TWO	4
2.0 Description of attachment	4
2.1.0 Coffee and cocoa variety improvement and management program	4
2.1.1 nursery management practices	4
2.1.2 potting	4
2.1.3 Rooting cuttings and Cloning.	4
2.1.4 Cage construction	
2.1.5 Sand bed preparation	5
2.1.6 Hardening of clones and seedlings	5
2.1.7 Maintenance of the nurseries	
2.1.2 Field management practices	6
2.1.2.0 Field preparation	6
2.1.2.1 Identifying and preparing the land	6

	2.1.2.2 Planting wind breaks	6
	2.1.2.3Field marking and remarking.	6
	2.1.2.4.0 Establishing shade trees	7
	2.1.2.4.1 Example of compatible shades trees	7
	2.1.2.4.2Importance of shade trees in cocoa and coffee fields	7
	2.1.2.5.0 Planting clones and seedlings	
	2.1.2.5.1Preparing planting holes	8
	2.1.2.5.2 Choosing the plant	8
	2.1.2.5.3 Planting procedures.	8
	2.1.3.0 Field management of young coffee	9
	2.1.3.1 Mulching	
	2.1.3.2 Training of coffee trees	9
	2.1.3.3 Intercropping in young trees	10
	2.1.3.4 Weed control	10
	2.1.4.0Management of mature coffee and cocoa	11
	2.1.4.1pruning, Desuckering and stamping1	1
al result	2.1,5 Soil fertility mangement1	12
	2.1.6.0 Pests and disease management	2
	2,1.6.1 Pests and disease management in coffee	12
	2.1.6.2 Pests and disease management in cocoa	16
	2.17.0Harvestingand post-harvest handling of the plants	17
	2.1.7.1Cocoaharvesting and primary processing	
	2.1.7.2Coffee harvesting and primary processing	.17
(HAPTER THREE	19
	3.0 Impacts of attachment19	
	3.1achievements	.19
	3.2challenges	.19
(CHAPTER FOUR	.20
4	.1 Conclusion	20
4	.2 Recommendations21	

APPENDICES	22
Appendix 1 Work plan	22
Appendix 2 Series of activities	23
Appendix 3 Map of Uganda	25
Appendix 3 Map of Uganda	Error!
Appendix 5showing photographs of some of nursary and field participated activities	26
Appendix6 showing some of the plants attacked by pests and diseases	27
REFERENCES	28

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

NaCORI	National Coffee Research Institute
BUACA	Busitema University Arapai Campus
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
I.T	Industrial Training
NGOs	Non - Governmental Organizations
NARO	National Agriculture Research Organisation
USAID	US Agency for International Development
e.g	For example
etc	And many others
Dr P.C	Doctor Pascal Chunga
NCP	
CViM-P	
	and Management program
IPM	Integrated Pest Management

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1 showing Base setting at the corner7
Table 1showing details of chemicals used to control weeds
Table 2 Guide to nitrogen fertilizer use in cocoa and coffee
Table 3 Showing brief description of key coffee disease
Table 4showing some of the key coffee pests
Table 5 showing key cocoa diseases
Table A.1 Showing ten week IT work plan
Table A.2 showing weekly series of activities
Figure A.1A map of Uganda showing geographic locations of NaCORI main campus and
Bugusege Coffee Research Sub-station
FigureA.2 Showing organization flow chartError!
Figure A.3 showing mixing of pot mixture
Figure A.4 showing cage weed control
Figure A.5 showing potting activities26
Figure A.6showing irrigating of seedlings
Figure A.7 showing pest, weed control and coffee picking
Figure A.8 showing pruning, D-suckering and stamping activities
Figure A.9 Showing coffee plant affected by wild disease
Figure A.10 Showing coffee plant attacked by twig borer
Figure A.11 Showing cocoa pod attacked by scales27
Figure A.12 showing cocoa tree attacked by wilt

ABSTRACT

Industrial training is a program organized by institutions of high education to link students to different firms and institutions. Students participates in field internships where they get opportunity to apply theory, concepts and techniques in real-life situations, this also strengthens partnerships with stakeholders.

In Busitema University it takes a period of 10 weeks from May to July, to any firm or institution of one's interest. This was done by personally involving in learning, sharing and participating in programs undertaken from NaCORIie Coffee and Cocoa Variety Improvement and Management program, Coffee and Cocoa Plant Health Management Program, Coffee and Cocoa Value addition and Agribusiness Program, out of the three programs, I was majorly attached to CViMP. The program is aimed at development of improved varieties of coffee and cocoa by producing high yielding, disease resistant and highly quality varieties, it is also aimed at generating new technologies for managing soil fertility such as agronomy, intercropping and agro-forestry.

In accordance to the time scheduled, I was theoretically and practically attached to coffee and cocoa agronomic practices such nursery bed management practices and activities such as potting, sand bed construction were practically done. Field establishment and management practices such as pruning, mulching, planting, post-harvest handling practices and value addition etc were also done. Due to the daily hands on the tools, practical skills were gained such as mixing pot rooting media, potting, pruning, proper nursery bed management skills, and above all techniques in real-life situations skills were gained such as working with different kinds of people, patience and obedience. Not only skills obtained, but also challenges as usual were encountered such as tiresomeness, disorganization, inadequate research facilities etc

Suitably IT program was conducted peacefully and successfully, however some recommendations are made to NaCORI such as early, timely confirmation and release of working contracts to enable smooth running of crop husbandry practices such as weeding programs. To carry out more socio-economic surveys to continuously evaluate the status of Ugandan coffee and cocoa and to have a workshop with national and international experts to discuss wilt disease with the aim of preparing a research on control and eradication of the disease from the two crops. May they find adequate reward in value obtained from making us what we are now?

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In order to reap the benefit of high yields and good quality of coffee and cocoa, recommended varieties and good agronomic practices must be employed. These include acquiring good planting materials, employing proper husbandry, ensuring that good pests and disease control measures are undertaken and above all, engaging in coffee and cocoa production as a business. The purpose of this report is to emphasize the findings of various agronomic projects that are carried outfrom National coffee research Institute (NaCORI) during the year 1996-2016

1.1 BACKGROUND OF NaCORI

The National Coffee Research Institute (NaCORI) is responsible for coffee research, which is one of the 3 major pillars of the Uganda coffee industry, besides extension and marketing. NaCORI's mandate also includes research on cocoa. The institute evolved over the years from a unit/programme under Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) (now National Laboratories Research Institute-NARL) into a semi-autonomous Coffee Research Centre (COREC) in 1996 with the headquarters at Kituuza, Mukono and the mandate of conducting research on coffee, cocoa, oil palm and tea. The Centre was later up-graded into the Coffee Research Institute (CORI) in 2001. Following the enactment of the National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) Act 2005, CORI was amalgamated with the National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) as a Programme handling research on the four crops named above. However, following discontent of coffee stakeholders with the arrangement and constant lobbying for government to undertake reforms, not only in coffee research but the entire coffee industry for better productivity of the commodity, the national coffee policy (NCP) was launched in 2013. This policy provides for the creation of the NaCORI which was subsequently launched in 2014. NaCORI's mandate was accordingly revised to limit it to only coffee and cocoa research

1.2 NaCORI's Vision, Mission, Goal and Mandate

Vision

A competitive coffee and cocoa industry for increased household and national incomes

Mission

To generate, develop and disseminate technologies, methods and knowledge to enhance productivity and quality of coffee and cocoa in Uganda

Goal

To attain optimum and sustainable production of high quality coffee and cocoa in Uganda