

P.O.Box 236, Tororo Gen. + 256 - 454448842 Dir. + 256 - 454448844 Mobi + 256 - 782999874 Fax: + 256 - 454436517 Email ar@acadreg busitema ac.u;

# INTERNSHIP REPORT CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL CROPS RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NaCRRI) NAMULONGE.



COMPLIED BY: KOBUGABE MARIAM

REG No. B U/UG/2017/1907

EMAIL: kobugabemariam6@gmail.com

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AREPORT SUBMITTED TO THE AGRIBUSINESS AND EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAY CAMPUS OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCE FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DIPLOMA IN CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

#### DECLARATION

I Kobugabe Mariam hereby declare that this internship report is my original work and has been compiled by me using materials and knowledge I acquired both in class and during time of practicum. It has never been submitted to any other institution of higher level of learning for any award of any academic qualification.

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NAME: KOBUGABE MARIAM

DATE: 27/7/2018



## APPROVAL

STUDENT
Miss. KOBUGABE MARIAM
Sign: Sign:
Date: 271712017
TRAINING COORDINATOR
Sign: National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI) P. O. Box 7084, Kampala
ACADEMIC SUPERVISOR
Miss. IMMACULATE AKURUT
Sign:
Date:

This report has been successfully done, supervised or coordinated by;



#### DEDICATION

I dedicate this great piece of work to my beloved parents Mr & Mrs. Katarikawe Kanneth, my brothers and sisters, relatives and friends. May the good Lord have mercy on them and reward them abundantly for the financial support in my studies. I also dedicate it to the management of NaCRRI-Namulonge, more especially the field supervisors who devoted whole heartedly to essentially offer me all the necessary guidance and assistance throughout the period of attachment.

I pray to God to bless them and live longer.



#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost I wish to express my gratitude to the Almighty God for keeping alive and out of trouble for the whole of my internship period within a stipulated time.

I extend intensively personal sacrifice and greater self-discipline in order to work diligently overthe entire industrial training period to collect data and refine it into a report.

Let me take this opportunity to appreciate the academic staff of Busitema University Arapai campus and I am deeply indebted to my mind academic supervisor Mrs. Akurut Immaculate.

But this intensive effort would resolve to nothing so far most grateful to NaCRR1 – Namulonge for granting me the opportunity to undertake the training at the organization more especially to the intern coordinator who devoted herself whole heartedly to essentially offer me a conducive environment to learn from and bridging the gap between internship students and field supervisors.

I must thank her without any loss of credit.



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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NaCRRI : National Crops Resources Research Institute.

NARO : National Agriculture Research Organization.

ZARDs : Zonal Agriculture Research Development Institutes.

GMOs : Genetically Modified Organisms.

IPM : Integrated Pest Management.

ATF : Applied Tropical Floriculture.

NARS : National Agriculture Research Systems.

JICA : Japan International Cooperation Agency.

IITA : International Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

ARTP : Agriculture Research and Training Project.

NPK : Nitrogen Phosphorous Potassium.

SPVD : Sweet Potato Virus Disease.

CBB : Common Bean Blight.

BCMV : Bean Common Mosaic Virus.

Nam : Namulonge

Mak : Makerere

BUAC : Busitema University Arapai Campus.

DCP : Diploma in Crop Production and Management.

NE : North East

MAAJÉ : Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

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#### ABSTRACT

This industrial training report contains four chapters and clearly describes the details of activities both practical and lectures that we performed at NaCRRI and these include; ROOT CROP, CEREALS, HORTICULTURE & OIL PALM, AND LEGUMES programmes as presented below;

#### Chapter one;

This chapter describes NaCRRI, the historical background, vision, mission and purpose, objectives of the training, the location map and the organization structure of NaCRRI.

#### Chapter two;

Here, I described the set of activities got involved in the four programmes at NaCRRI for example root crops (cassava, sweet potatoes), legumes (beans and soya beans), horticulture (solanecious vegetables and fruits) and cereals (maize and rice). Under each section, various activities were done such as pathology, entomology, agronomy, data collection and breeding.

#### Chapter three;

This chapter summarizes the impacts of the attachment le skills gained, responsibilities undertaken, influence of the attachment to my future career plans, correlation of the attachment activities with class room knowledge and the various challenges faced during the period of the attachment.

#### Chapter four;

This chapter contains the recommendations to NaCRRI and BUAC and conclusions, appendices, work plan and references.

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#### CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction.

Description of NaCRRI

NaCRRI- Namulonge is one of the public agricultural institutes under the policy guidance of National Agriculture Research organization (NARO).

The director of the institute is Dr. Godfrey Asea (PHD) plant breeding and the administrator is Ali Kabogoza.

# Location of the Institution (NaCRRI)

Na CRRI is one of the six National Agriculture Research Institutes (NARIs) under the policy guidance and co-operation of the National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO). It is located at bimodal rainfall region at latitude 0032° NE. It is located north of Kyadondo constituency. Wakiso district and 27km north of Kampala city, central Uganda. The place has a tropical wet and dry mild climate with slightly humid conditions with an average of 65%. The area has savanna vegetation with tall trees and the most dominant type of grass called Pannicum maximum. The institute has 1188 hectares of land, of which 187 hectares are found at Sendusu where it hosts another organization IITA.

# Historical background of NaCRRI

The NaCRRI formerly known as Namulonge Agricultural and Animal Production Institute, is one of the research institutes under the policy guidance of NARO which was established in 1949by the empire cotton growing cooperation of Britain.

It was established to sole investigate problems related to cotton production with the countries of the British Empire.

It served Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania. Zambia, Malawi, Nigeria. Uganda, and Yemen among others. Uganda was chosen to be the regional center because it was centrally placed with exception of India, and was the largest producer of cotton in Common Wealth.

The Cotton Research Cooperation handed the institution to the Uganda government in 1972 and the institute continued as a cotton research station until 1980s when the research on other community crops and animal production was introduced. The crops that were introduced included, maize, cassava, sweet potato, soya beans, sunflower, ground nuts, simsim and wheat among others. Fruits were also introduced such as mangoes; oranges and lemons.

The institute also got involved in weather forecasting, data collection, processing and transmissin of information to the departments of metrology and agriculture.

In 1993, NRO took over the supervision agency and separated the crops being researched whereby Sere involved in researching about semi-arid and arid crops like cereals like millet and sorghuland on tropical crops like legumes, root crops, and horticultural crops. Currently, research is ing carried out on pineapples under horticultural programs, vegetable crops such as egg plants, matoes and oil palm, cereal crops like rice, maize, and GMO are being researched about at NacRI.