

## Cacao Research in CORPOICA

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## **Presentation content**

- 1) Cacao-Chocolate Production Chain: National Context.
- 2) CORPOICA: Strategic Pillars
- 3) Cacao Research Netwok.
- 4) Granted Large-scale Projects.
- 5) Strategic Corporate Framework (2018-2028).





## Cacao-Chocolate Production Chain: National Context.



## Cacao-Chocolate Production Chain: National



#### Fuente . FEDECACAO Cifras año 2015

| Variable         | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Area (ha)        | 151.156 | 153.144 | 155.014 | 165.000 | 180.000 |
| Production (Ton) | 45.500  | 46.739  | 47.732  | 54.750  | 56.785  |
| Yield (Ton/ha)   | 0,41    | 0,41    | 0,42    | 0,43    | 0,46    |



## Institutionalism





## CORPOICA: Strategic Pillars



Contribute to technical change to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the country's agriculture, by acting as: Engine, Actor y Support (Motor, Actor y Soporte in Spanish MAS)



To be a worldwide reference organization for its sustainability and concerted and coordinated capacity for action in the generation of knowledge and innovation products that contribute to the competitiveness of the Colombian agricultural sector.



## **Innovation Networks**



### Vegetables and Aromatic Plants Network



**Roots and Tubers Network** 



### **Perennial Crops Network**



Transitory and Agroindustrial Network



## **Innovation Networks**





### **Cacao Network**

### **Fruit Crops Network**



## **Livestock Network**







**Cacao Network** 

2 vinculation professionals support (transfer Technology)

**24 Support Professionals and Assitants** 



## Plant Breeding and Reproductive Material



Roberto Antonio Coronado Silva Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genètico



Genaro Andrés Agudelo Castañeda Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genètico



Viviana Lucía Cuarán Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genético



Danilo Augusto Monsalve García Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genético

#### C.I La Suiza (Santander)

#### C.I El Nus (Antioquia



Caren Dayana Rodríguez Medina Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genético



Eliseo Polanco Díaz Manejo Cosecha, Poscosecha y Transformación

C. Palmira (Valle del Cauca) C.I Nataima (Tolima)



Roxana Yockteng Benalcazar Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genético

#### C.I Tibaitatá (Cundinamarca)

# Integrated Management of Plant Diseases



Liz Alejandra Uribe Gutiérrez Manejo Integrado de Sistema Productivo



Carolina González Almario Manejo Fitosanitario, Salud y Bienestar Animal



#### C.I La Suiza (Santander)



Stephen Lewis Mosher Biología Molecular



Camilo Rubén Beltrán Acosta Manejo Fitosanitario, Salud y Bienestar Animal

### C.I Tibaitatá (Cundinamarca)



Rocío Alexandra Ortíz Paz itopatología, Sanidad vegetal y Manejo Integrado.



Darwin Hernando Martínez Botello Manejo Fitosanitario, Salud y Bienestar Animal

C.I El Mira (Nariño) C.I Turipaná (Cordob



## Soil Management And Conservation



Constanza Montenegro Manejo y Conservación de Suelos



**Bravo Benavides** Manejo y Conservación de Suelos



#### C.I La Suiza (Santander)

#### C.I Tibaitatá (Cundinamarca)



Sede Carmen de Bolivar (Bolivar)

## Integrated Management of the Production System (Aaroforestry)



José Ives Pérez Zúñiga Material Reproductivo y Mejoramiento Genético



#### C.I El Mira (Nariño)



#### Sede Florencia (Caquetá)







#### C.I Nataima (Tolima)

#### C.I Tibaitatá (Cundinamarca)



## Socioeconomics, GIS and Technology Transfer



## C.I La Suiza (Santander)



Luis Enrique Ramírez Chamorro Manejo Integrado de Sistema Productivo

#### C.I Nataima (Tolima)



Gustavo Alfonso Araujo Carrillo C.I Tibaitatá (Cundinamarca)

# Inter-Network Collaboration



Cerón Salazar



María Cristina García Muñoz <sup>Manejo Cosecha, Poscosecha y Transforma</sup>



Fabrice Vaillant Manejo cosecha, poscosecha y transfor



#### **Post-Harvest Management**



## Integrated Managament of pests and diseases Integrated Management of production system





#### **Plant Breeding Program**









# **Granted Large-Scale**



Techr**BicgOjectis** to strengthen Colombian Cocoa Production



Genetic yield improvement program in Cocoa as a strategy to strengthen Colombian Cocoa production



Development and Innovation in Cocoa crop under Agroforestry Systems



Colombian Germplasm Bank for food and agriculture (Subdivision of Plants)



Production of quality seeds of i. improved varieties and ii. regional materials, to increase small farmers capabilities

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## **Granted Large-Scale**



## Technological Production.

-Technical recommendations of alternatives production systems (traditional and intensive) with emphasis in agroforestry systems.

-Integrated Management of Pests and Diseases.

-Management of rootstocks / grafts for the establishment of new areas and renovation / rehabilitation of plantations.

- Technological strategies of harvesting and fermentation of cocoa beans to improve their quality.

- Soil management strategies to reduce the presence of cadmium in cocoa beans.

- Structure of production cocoa system costs in the Santandereana mountain sub-region



## Genetic yield improvement program in Cocoa as a strategy to strengthen Colombian Cocoa production

- Parental selection by traits of interest: molecular characterization, characterization by quality, cadmium absorption and disease resistance.

- Evaluation of selected genotypes by value interest in different regions of Colombia.

· Genetic recombination of cocoa populations.

- Improvement of the productivity and sensory quality of cacao in Nariño.

| Focus N°1   | Action Lines   |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| INTEGRAL MANAGEMENT: Integrated management practices<br>focused on improving the competitiveness of the cocoa system<br>in 16 departments prioritized to reduce in the long term the<br>unit cost of production (kg) of cocoa, increase the areas with<br>Sustainable management practices, conservation or recovery<br>and generate (in the medium term) effective partnerships. | L-1.1: Rehabilitation of plantations to recover productive capacity          |  |  |
|   | L-1.2: Pruning practices for the crop maitenance                             |  |  |
|   | L-1.3: Management practices for the mitigation of water stress               |  |  |
|   | L-1.4: Strengthening alliances for the investigation and transfer technology |  |  |
|   | L-1.5: Integrated fertilization strategies (regional focus)                  |  |  |
|   | L-1.6: Analysis of the productive effect of agronomic practices              |  |  |



#### Focus N°2

#### **Action Lines**

AGROFORESTERIA: Environmentally sustainable family farming production systems through the use of agroforestry systems and efficient water management practices that lead to diversification of cash flow and access to certifications or distinctions that in the long term allow in 16 prioritized cocoa departments : A) increase areas with sustainable management practices, conservation, recovery and adaptation, b) reduce the effects of variability and climate change, c) reduce unit costs of production, d) increase the value added Of cocoa by accessing special markets with differentiated prices, and (e) generating effective alliances.

L-2.1:Identification, characterization and utilization of tree species

L-2.2:Validation of agroforestry designs at territorial level

L-2.3: Zoning and socioeconomic and typing aptitude for planting cocoa

L-2.4: Evaluation of biophysical interactions

L-2.5: Efficient Water Management Practices

L-2.6: Model validation of intensive production

L-2.7: Strengthening alliances for the investigation and transfer technology

#### Focus N°3

POST-HARVEST AND TRANSFORMATION: Improvement of the postharvest processes and agroindustrial transformation of the cocoa bean and by-products of the system in 16 prioritized departments, through the design and use of protocols and prototypes for the processing of the seed and system's by-products, increasing in the Long-term safety, value-added and productive units with new species, and generate effective alliances in the medium term

#### **Action Lines**

L-3.1:Ensure a sustainable and differentiated quality through the design and use of protocols and prototypes (Processes in field and laboratory) that allow to innovate in the transformation of the cocoa seed.

L-3.2:Design and adjustment of protocols and prototypes for the agroindustrial transformation of by-products of the system as a value added strategy.

L-3.3: Reduction of mycotoxins through the adjustment, in post-harvest and storage processes, of the environmental conditions that minimize the appearance of contaminants

L-3.4: Characterization of microbial populations involved in fermentation to improve efficiency and quality.

L-3.5: Strengthen and generate alliances to develop research and transfer technology.

#### Focus N°4

MITIGATION OF HEAVY METAL ABSORPTION: Reduction of the absorption of heavy metals to ensure the long-term safety of cocoa at permissible levels for commercialization, increasing productive units with new species and generate effective alliances in 16 prioritized departments

#### **Action Lines**

L-4.1: Characterization of cacao genotypes by cadmium absortion. L-4.2:Generation and validation of strategies based on bioremediation L-4.3: Validation of agricultural

practices for the production of presence of heavy metals in soils.

L-4.4:Strengthen and generate alliances to develop research and transfer technology

| Focus N°5                                      | Action Lines                   |  |  |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| MANEJO FITOSANITARIO: Implement                | L-5.1:Evaluation of chemical   |  |  |
| integrated management schemes that reduce      | molecules for pest and disease |  |  |
| the incidence of phytosanitary problems,       | control.                       |  |  |
| contributing to the reduction of unit costs of | L-5.2: Identification and      |  |  |
| production and generating effective            | Characterization of biocontrol |  |  |
| partnerships.                                  | L-5.3: Strengthen and          |  |  |
|  | generate alliances to develop  |  |  |
|  | research and transfer          |  |  |
|  | technology                     |  |  |



#### Enfoque N°6

PLANT BREEDING: Composite varieties resistant to diseases, with greater productivity and quality that allow the 16 departments prioritized reduce in the long term the unit costs of production, increase the value added to access specialized markets, and generate effective alliances.

#### **Action Lines**

L-6.1: Broaden the genetic basis for the improvement of the species through the characterization and utilization of genetic resources of the genus Theobroma.

L-6.2:Obtaining segregating populations with characteristics of interest.

L-6.3: Strengthen and generate alliances to develop research and transfer technology

## **CORPOICA FACILITIES** Laboratories



Agricultural Microbiology



**Molecular Genetics** 



Analytical Chemistry





# **CORPOICA FACILITIES**

## **Field Evaluation Areas**



Evaluation Plots (New clones)



**Experimental Areas** 



**Plant Nuseries** 





