Philippine Rice R&D Highlights 2013

INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

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INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIVISION

Division Head: JL De Dios

Executive Summary

The project established several information systems for multi-mode data collection, transmission, organization, storage and retrieval/sharing required by its clientele. Realizing real-time to near real-time data reporting from different sites.

The development of multi-platform data collection, transmission and retrieval has been established in Web-based and Smartphone-based applications. A management monitoring information system has been established in the Palayabangan IS, combining socio-economic and technology identification data. The prototype of smartphone data gathering application has been elevated from Symbian to Android Platform embedding GPS-data in the process of data collection. The seed information system has been improved and restructured to cater barcode scanning for identification and traceability. The Dispatch System was transferred from a stand-alone into an online accessible web-page implementing systems improvement, database restructuring, and some modifications to satisfy user's and management's requirements.

Established the prototype of PCPO project monitoring information system to receive, track and compile reports, abstracts and protocols. With several levels of access, the system will cater to report, abstract and protocol submission of leaders. Another system established was the document management system and document tracking sub-system deployed in a stand-alone version in branch stations. A similar document bank has been developed for SED. A web-based registration and monitoring "e-Tala" subsystem has been established and tested in some previous institutional events. The library cardbox running on DOS platform has been converted to web-based application.

Another study developed a prototype for laboratory resources inventory, management and maintenance and sharing in near-real-time. The system is capable of managing stock inventory and borrowing, alerts for maintenance schedule.

The modified vehicle maintenance and inventory information system has been redesigned and restructured to comply with the requirements of an online system, it is composed of servicing data inputting, monthly and annual summary of parts replaced, date serviced, cost, and type of service performed.

The farm operation management system has been improved to cater to different types of crop establishment by researchers.

Established and streghten the integration of local data and mashed-up with Google Maps API for an online presentation of different types of datasets. Providing users and managers an overview of the spatial distribution of the different stations of PhilRice, NCT/MAT sites, andproject sites, among others. Another tested format was the conversion of GIS data into KML format that can be embedded into Google Earth application. This mashup has been tested using the developed smartphone application with embedded GPS data as data capture module and presented using Google Maps API, data refresh is dependent on the established rate on the server-side proces.

I. Use of information systems (IS) in collection, transmission, organization, storage and retrieval of field data and information from multiple sites

AC Arocena Jr., LdR Abaoag, S Brena, and E Sibayan

This study aims to facilitate efficient and real-time data collection, organization, storage, retrieval and sharing information with the use of existing information technology (IT) infrastructures.

Highlights:

Palayabangan Database Systems

- Developed an online management Information system for Palayabangan challenge data capture and monitoring systems.

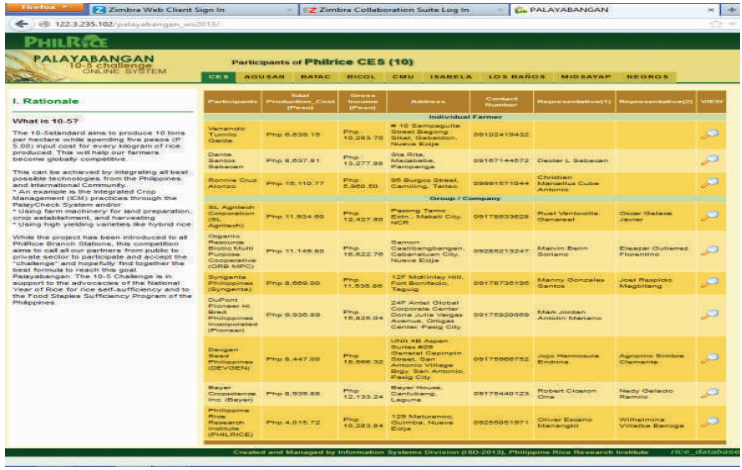

Figure 1. The Palayabangan main page

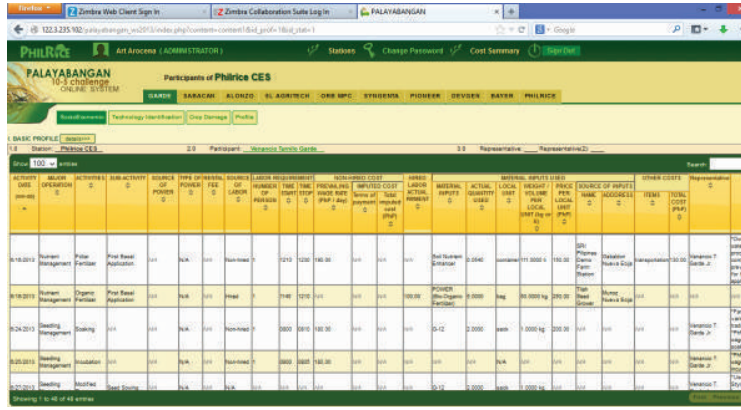

Figure 2. The Socio-economic data inputting user interface

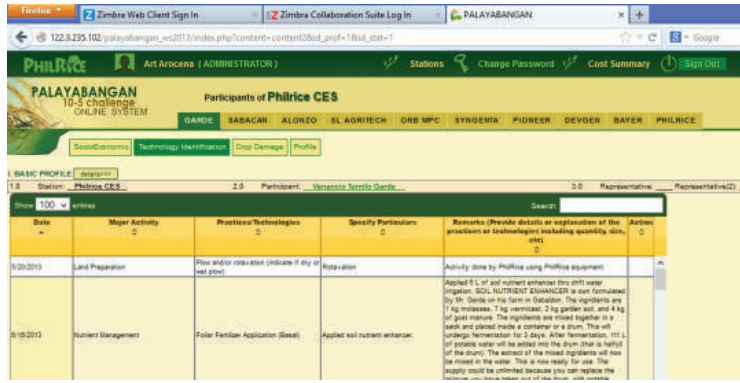

Figure 3. The Technology identification data inputting user interface

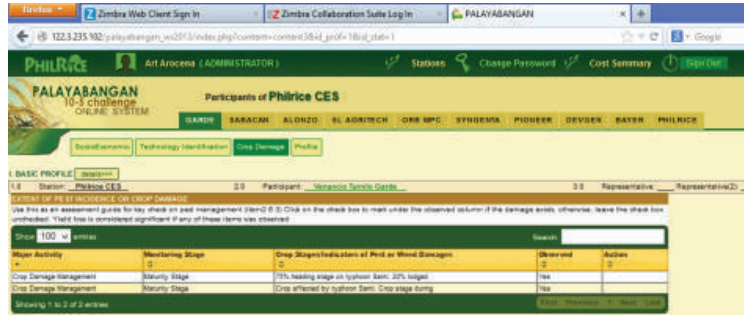

Figure 4. The Crop damage data inputting user interface

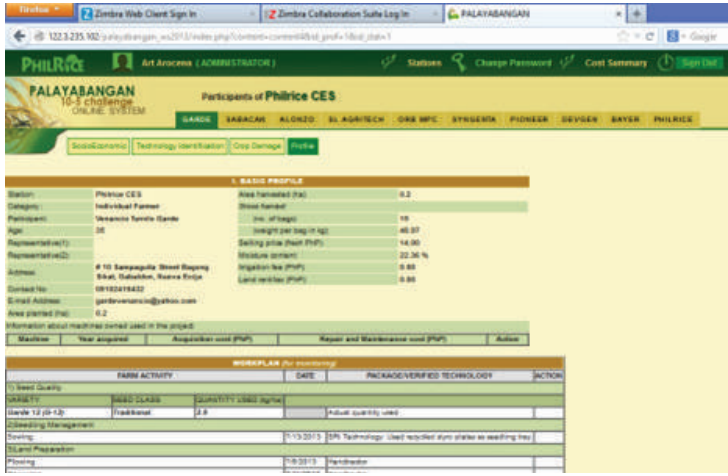

Figure 5. The Participant Profile data inputting user interface

PhilRice Vehicle Information Systems

- Enhanced the PhilRice Vehicle Information System to comply with the new requirements of the vehicle dispatch unit.
- Transformed the stand-alone database system to an online Information System (IS).
- Restructured the database structure, presentation and printing modules of the IS.
- Established a working model for public users of the dispatch system.
- Linked the IS to the PhilRice Information System.

IGO Point of Sale and Warehouse Database Systems

- Perform initial inventory of the sales and warehouse operational process, equipment requirement and reports generated.
- Recommended equipment requirements.
- Presented a process flow design to validate conformity of suggested check points with existing process.
- Restructured the database systems to incorporate BARCODING.
- Gathering useful toolkits to better implement modification to the system.
- Conducted orientation and immediate response to queries from different stations.
- Enhanced the barcode layout of rice wine barcode.

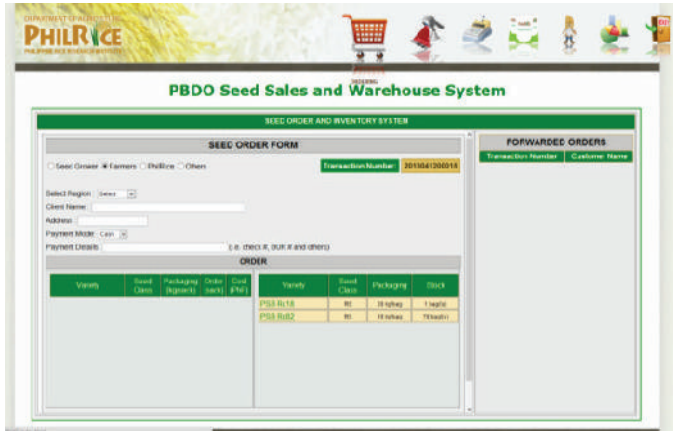

Figure 6. IGO Point of Sale and Warehouse Database Systems user interface.

Mobile-phone Applications development

- Developed a prototype for gathering GPS coordinates using SMS as mode of transmitting data into a database.
- Concept proof of the developed application in Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija and Tarlac provinces.

Figure 7. Interactive PhilRice Telephone Directory.

II. Online rice research and development abstract information system

MA Gacutan, TL Briones, and RZ Relado

This is a web-based management information system that monitors reports and protocols of programs, projects and studies. It is an interactive portal where reports can be submitted and status can be tracked. It has different access privilege and customized user interface based on log-in credentials. Project and Program Leaders can monitor submitted reports and has the privilege to check, put remarks or accept submitted reports.

The PCPO can monitor status, track history, view profile (study, project, program), update and manage the reports and protocols submitted.

Currently the system is getting ready for its alpha testing. Additional modules are still on process. The database system for MOAs and other agreements are still on its development stage. Alert system and some restructuring of layouts and presentation are on-going.

Highlights:

PCPO Interface

a. Project Monitoring Option – Reports and protocols monitoring page. General view to check and monitor whether if they already submitted protocols or reports.

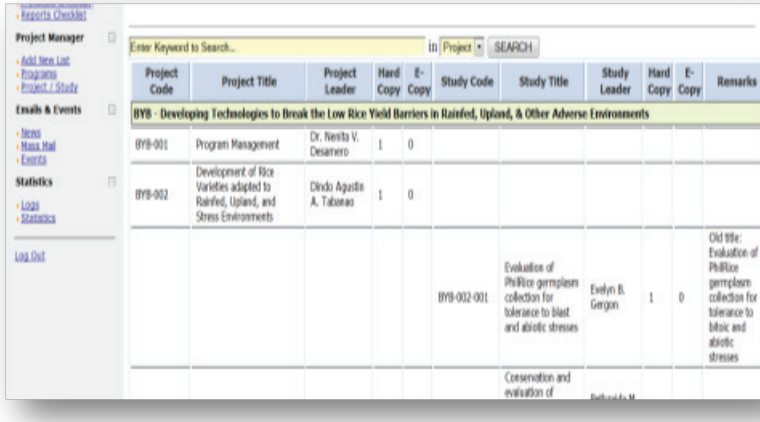

Figure 8. Project Monitoring Option

b. Project Manager Page Option – Page to update/ add new list of study/project/program, add remarks, track history, monitors status, view profile and delete projects profile.

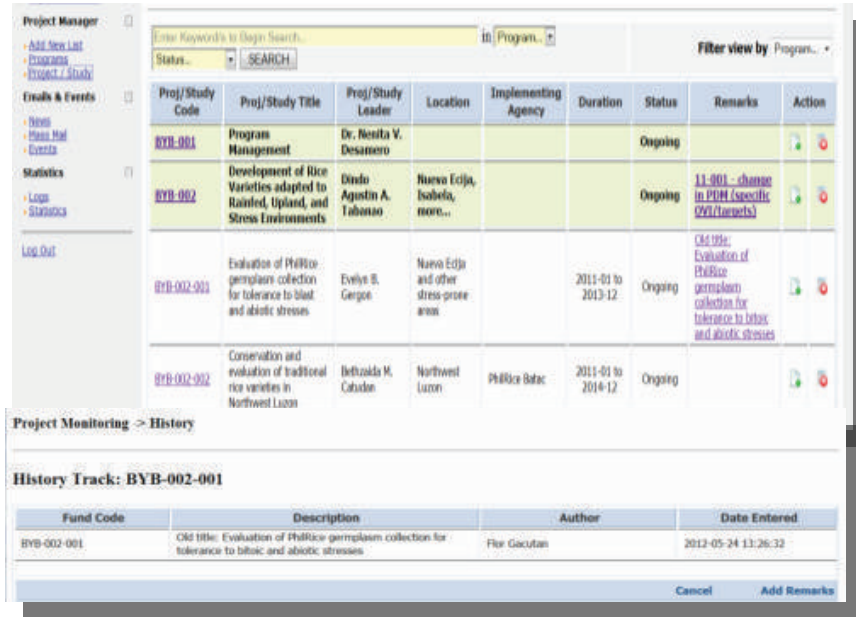

Figure 9. Project Manager Page Option

c. Reports' Uploader Page

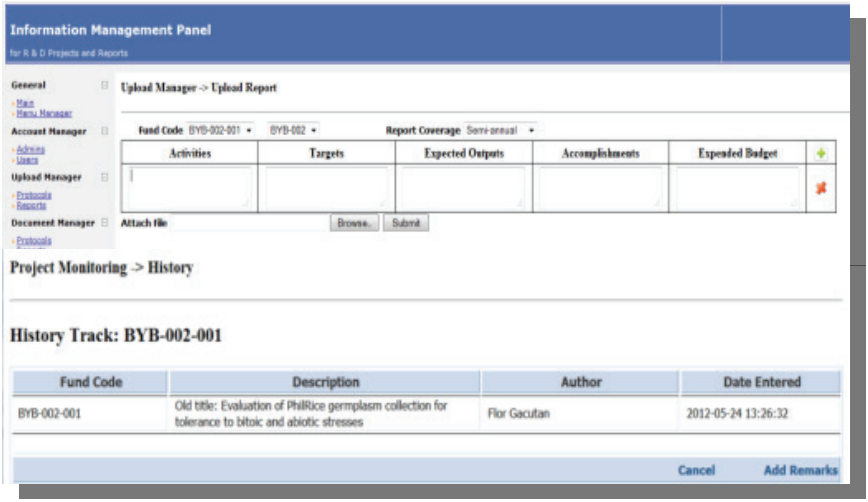

Figure 10. Reports Upload Page

PhilRice Document Tracking System (PDTS). PDTS is a web-based application that keeps track of the movement of the documents. The upgraded version or PDTS ver. 02 includes an admin monitoring page for top and middle management. The monitoring page features the summary report of transactions of each division, the total and list of overdue documents, and the historical view and details of each document. Created scripts to automatically calculate and store the time spent by each concerned office in processing documents. Developed scripts to archive and set time timer delay for documents. Different pages were also developed for different type of users (AAs, division heads, deputies and directors). The application was optimized to upscale the speed performance and conduct different tests to check and fix the bugs and compatibility issues. Conducted system back-up. The new version was already tested and launched last June 2013.

PDTS was already deployed and used by branch stations. Since the start in 2010, there are already 250,000 transactions logged at PDTS and an average of 60, 000 transactions per year. The front end administration was managed by the Records Office.

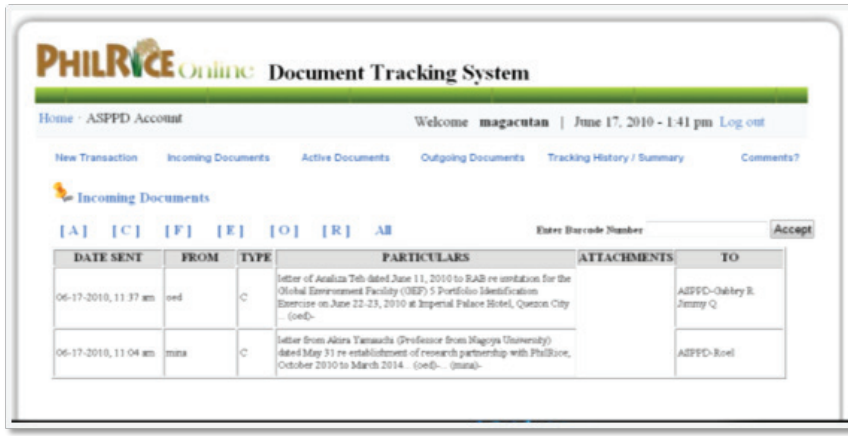

Figure 11. PDTS incoming page for AAs

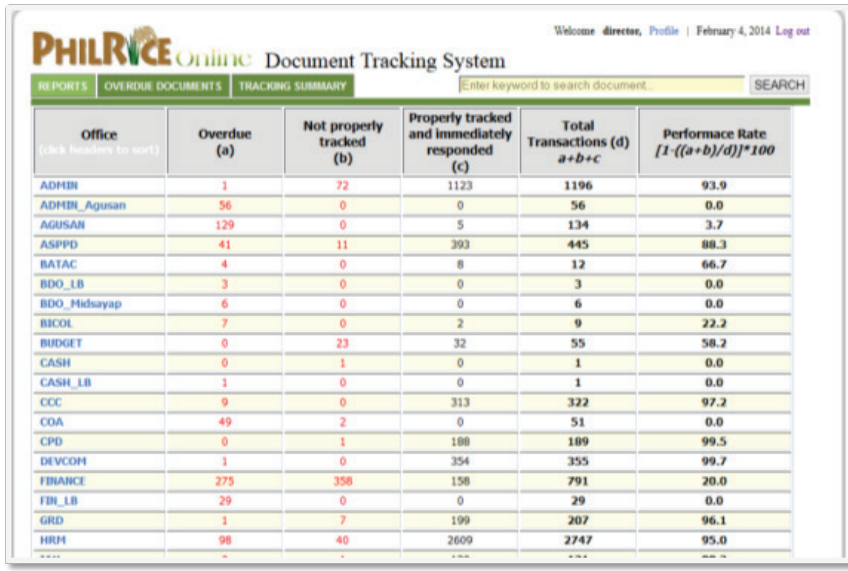

Figure 12. PDTS monitoring page for top and middle management

PhilRice Document Management System (DMS). DMS is a web-based databank system that manages PhilRice documents and records from 1987 up to the present. It has a search function with restrictions depending on the user access privilege and a compartmentalized storage system that allows divisions to store and retrieve their documents. This was already introduced to branch stations and used to search issuances and related documents. The additional layer that

was integrated in the system is the hash encryption of the file when uploaded to the database. Script optimization and compatibility issues were also addressed to upscale the speed performance of the system.

Currently it contains more than 9, 600 different types of documents. It has an average of 12, 000 views and/or downloads in a year.

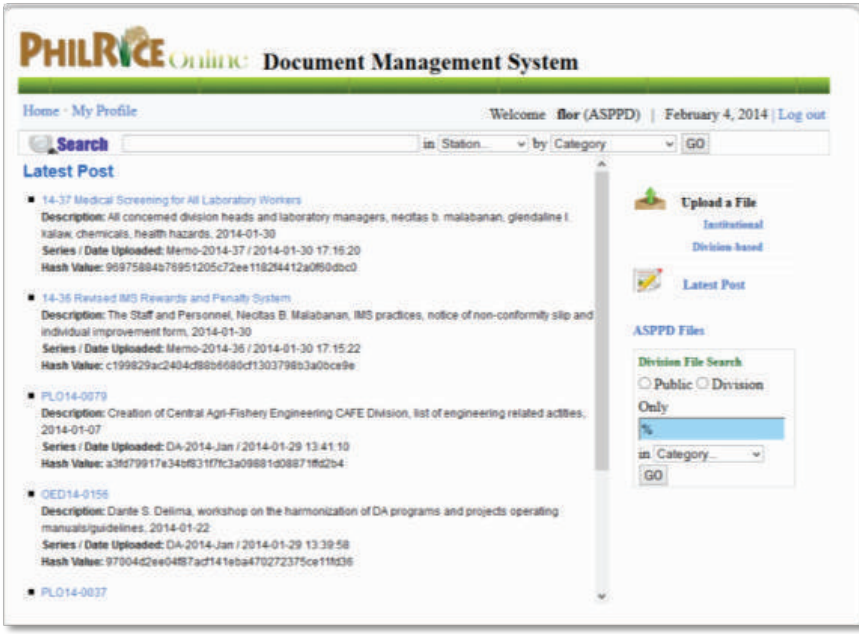

Figure 13. DMS Search Page

Socio Economics Division (SED) Databank. This is an online repository of SED abstracts, working papers, policy briefs, rice situationers, rice related laws and position papers. It has a search engine that enables users to view and download documents depending on the restrictions made by the document uploader or administrator. Documents were classified as for public, for division only, and confidential. At present, it contains 185 different types of documents. This can be accessed at dbmp.philrice.gov.ph/databank/.

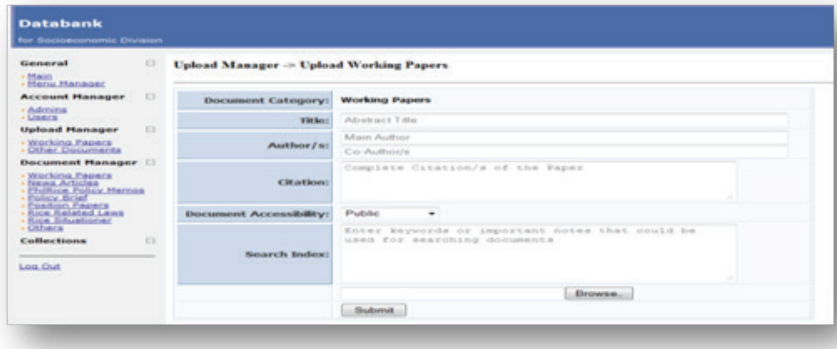

Figure 14. SED Databank Administration Panel for Uploading Documents

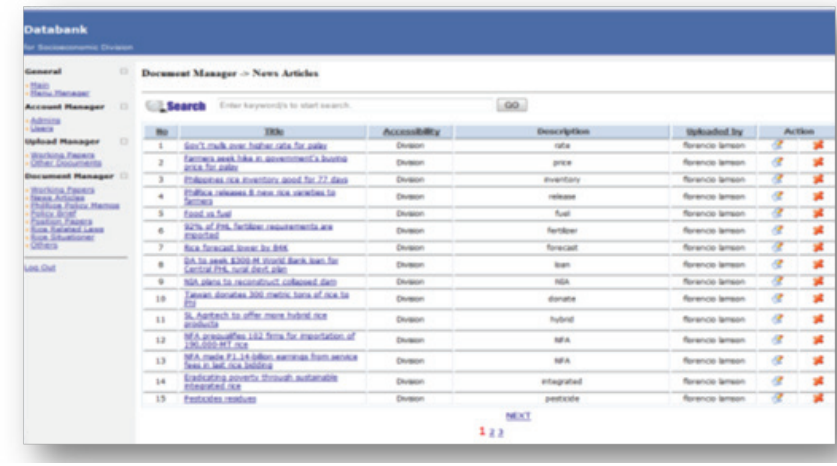

Figure 15. SED Databank Search/View Page

e. Tala: Registration and Attendance System. eTala is a web-based registration and attendance system piloted last April 2013 during the Lakbay Palay (Field day) event. More than 1500 participants attended the said event and it took 2 hours to register them all with an average of 4.5 seconds for each participants. Before, using the manual system, it took 3 to 4 hours to finish the registration of participants and the tedious task of counting the total attendees were done manually. eTala system conducts a pre-registration of participants and sends a barcoded e-ticket. During the event the e-ticket will be presented to confirm and log the participants' attendance.

Their names will also be tagged or included in the electronic raffle list. The system also stores the profile of participants for future references. It also provides an immediate information about the number of the expected attendees, the total number of participants who attended and the number of walk-in participants. The system was already used in 3 events of PhilRice: the 2 regular Lakbay Palay (field days) and the Run4Rice.

The development of eTala version 2 is now on process which includes multi-events function, scheduler feature, directory and profiling module, and reports and monitoring functions.

Figure 16. eTala - Lakbay Palay Attendance Page. Keyin the e-ticker number or use a barcode reader to log participants

Figure 17. Run4Rice Pre-registration Page

Lakbay Palay Evaluation Survey Form. This is a web-based input form used by SED to enter and organize the filled-out survey forms of Lakbay Palay. Stand-alone and web-based versions were designed for SED encoders. The database results were used by SED to generate different types of statistics and analysis.

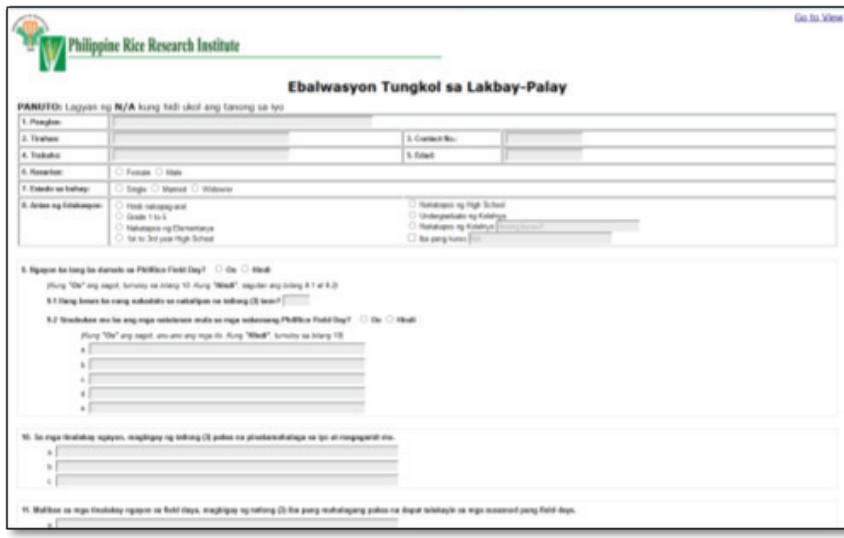

Figure 18. Lakbay Palay Evaluation Survey Form.

Conversion of the Library Card Box data to a web-based platform. The Library Card Box application runs on a DOS platform and stand-alone desktop computer. There is difficulty in indexing and retrieving information because the interface is not user-friendly. In order to access the book details you need to key in query command lines in the system. Since the system is already obsolete, the maintenance and data back-up is also tedious because you need a floppy disk to back-up or you need to detach the hard disk to perform the back-up. Currently, some of the contents were already converted to a structured database and web based access. The formatting and data population is still on-going. The prototype portal of the card catalog was already developed but not yet transferred to production. The main feature is the search function which includes author, title and keyword search.

Figure 19. Library Card Box user interface

III. Unified information system of Philrice laboratories for quality service and efficient research utilization (LUIS)

MA Gacutan, and PhilRice laboratory managers

LUIS is a web-based tool that will help manage the laboratory resources inventory, data management, equipment performance and maintenance records. This system will provide “near real time” assessment of equipment performance and stocks inventory. An information system will help laboratory technicians and administrators to manage supplies and equipment efficiently in which it has an impact on the quality of the services provided by the organization. The system has 3 modules: Borrowing, Available Stock, and User Management. It provides up-to-date information

on available stocks of all laboratory resources (chemicals, supplies, materials and equipments), equipment maintenance, data management and information sharing. The system is designed to multi-users and multi-laboratory platform. Once the user successfully logged in, the system will automatically route to its assigned laboratory and defined user access priviledge.

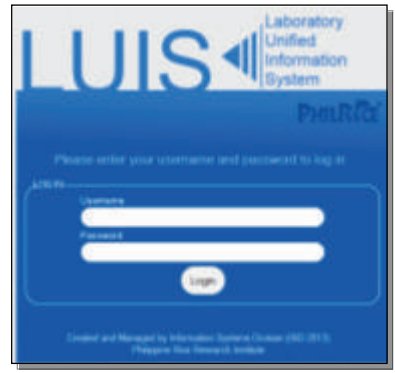

Figure 20. Login form for LUIS

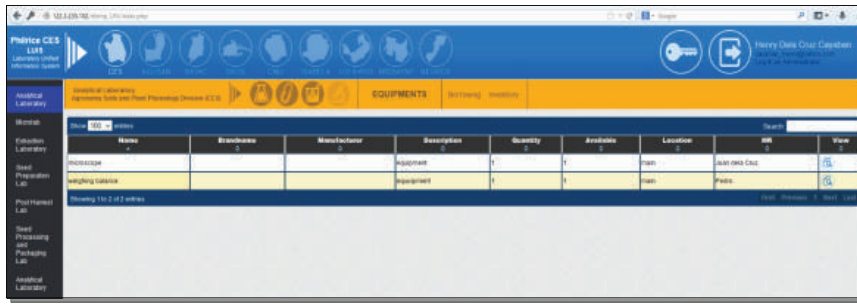

Figure 21. LUIS main page

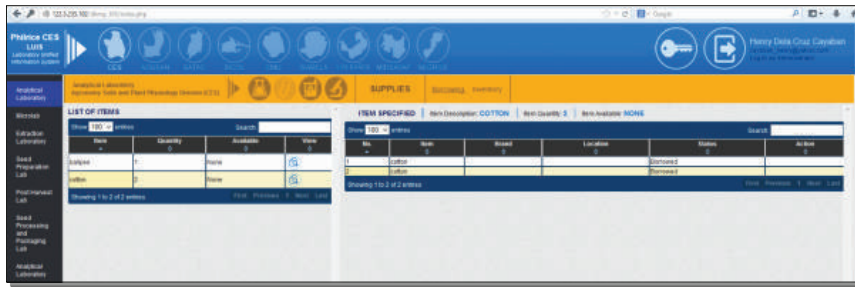

Figure 22. LUIS borrowing page

Gene Bank Management Information System (GEMS). Report Monitoring System was added in GEMS. It monitors the monthly movement of accessions and collections of the Gene Bank. Reports are in tabular and graphical formats that can be printed or downloaded.

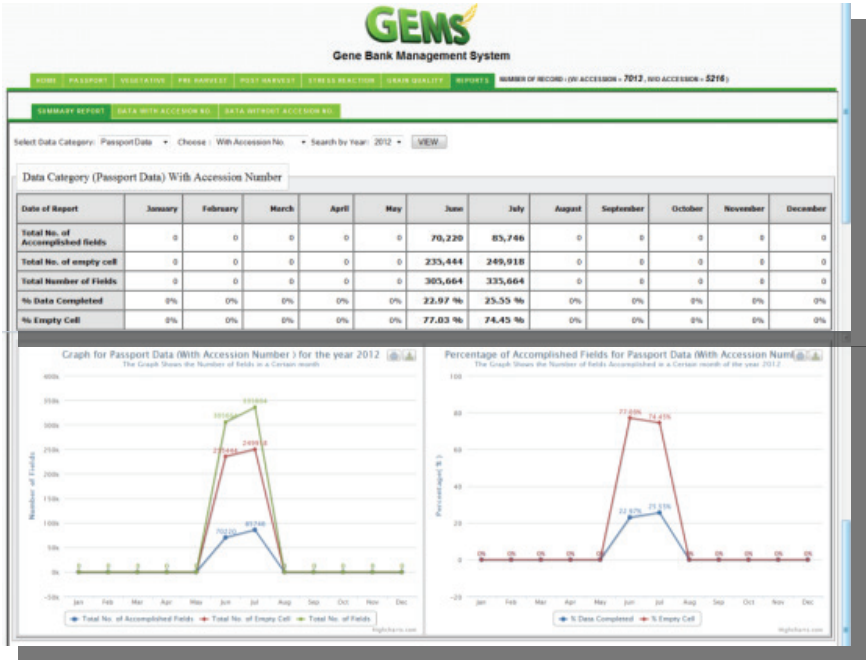

Figure 23. GEMS user interface

IV. Computer-aided farm operations management and maintenance system

AC Arocena Jr., and PBDO Office

Farm operations for the research and seed production farms are tedious tasks. Manual monitoring and scheduling of farm activity requests, progress and accomplishments take a lot of time and effort. Similarly, farm equipment maintenance and status checks need equal importance for smooth field operations. When these processes are not well-planned and coordinated, these oftentimes cause problems, confusion, delays or waste of resources.

The implementation of a computer-aided farm operations management and maintenance system can resolve these problems by providing a system to facilitate feedbacks, good planning and monitoring to farm manager. The efficient database driven inputting module systematically

organizes and stores data and processes. The equipment inventory subsystem provides equipment monitoring and maintenance scheduling to maintain top condition of farm equipment. An integrated MIS will simplify the tedious task handled by the FOM unit to efficiently perform personnel and equipment management. These can maximize the use of all available resources and systematically document the processes for better improvement in the future.

The whole system shows the current, overdue and future activities within a week span of time. This console can also be used to post activity request, accomplishments and problems as internal communications channel by the FOM unit and all concerned PhilRice staff.

The FOM task manager can be accessed online to remotely monitor the progress of day-to-day field operation activities to farm manager and all concerned PhilRice staff anywhere and any time. This online availability of the system can possibly integrate a cellphone-based requests form that increases its functionality.

The objective of the study is to upgrade the existing FOM task manager into an FOM Information Systems to increase functionality in managing farm operations at PhilRice.

Highlights:

- Performed modification on the systems' request inputting form to simplify farm activity request for researcher.
- Established a more stable user management system to accommodate all PhilRice staff and researchers.
- Started concept design on the development of a farm machinery inventory and management sub-system, the component which will complete the transformation of the FOM task manager into FOM Information Systems.
- Gathering data and information required for the development of the machine inventory system.
- Establishing a prototype for the machine inventory system.

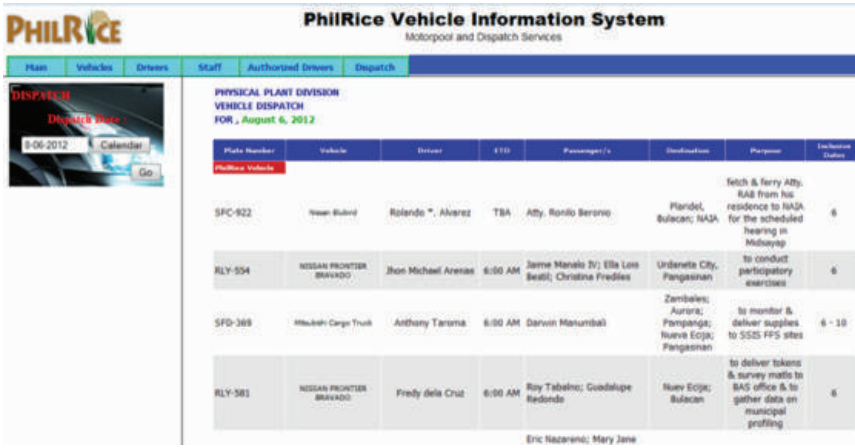

Figure 24. The PhilRice Vehicle Information System

V. Electronic map creation and conversion for interactive GIS-aided presentation

AC Arocena Jr., WB Collado, MA Gacutan, and JL de Dios

Maps are the visual representation of the spatial distribution of any data throughout an area. It is mostly used for land evaluation, spatial planning and agricultural research, development and extension activities. Through information technology, interactive electronic maps are now becoming commonly available online which are free and easy-to-use. Maps clearly present, summarize or detail geo-related information from specific location anywhere in the world. It is generally being developed using GIS/GPS technologies which allow more interactivity among users and developers.

The study aims to establish an interactive GIS mash-up as geo-referenced data presentation through the internet.

Highlights:

a. Performed data modelling and presentation selection process.

b. Converted more than 35 different map data into online accessible GIS mash-up presentation with Google Earth.

c. Established a web-link for easy accessibility of the converted maps.

d. Established partial map for PhilRice projects sites map in kml format.

e. Provide PhilRice projects site map to Devcom and ODEDD.

VI. Improving security, viability and connectivity of the center's data
AC Arocena Jr., LA Tamani, MA Gacutan, and JL de Dios

Systems (IS) have been the most essential means to properly administer processes and manage data within an organization. The integral parts of an IS are persons, records, and activities that collect, store, process, and communicate the data and information within a domain. The Management Information System (MIS) now uses the inter-linkages among modern information technologies. Most common are the internet, short messaging system (SMS), geo-tagging techniques (GPS,GIS and RS), and database systems. These are tools used to collect, store, and deliver data and information in a real-time or near-real-time mode and facilitate information flow among a wide range of stakeholders, from farmers to decision- makers.

A well-maintained and secured MIS effectively shares data and information presented online. Ensured web presence enables clients to access valuable information 24/7. The study aims to establish a system of data security against man-made natural causes of data losses.

Highlights:

- Performed data and system back-up regularly.
- Restructured the systems' user management to systematically identify and provide access only to sub-systems that has privilege with the logged user.
- Established a stand-alone version of the Document Management and PhilRice Document Tracking Subsystem.
- Deployed these subsystems to PhilRice Isabela; the version serves as back-up in case internet connectivity is not available.
- Updated the Farmer's Q and A database.
- Installed and evaluated Network Attached Storage (NAS) back-up system.
- Started the initial web design/layout of PRISM website.
- Redesigned the rice seed stock inventory system to conform toh PRISM website.

- Transferred the user management system to the PRISM server.
- Implemented a more complex user access management.
- Updated the telephone directory.
- Encoded the seed sales data in Geographic Information System data management system.
- Disabled all RSO access in the user database.
- Database all participants in the 25th R&D conference.
- Local database build-up of 15th to 25th R&D conference participants.
- Updated the seed growers database of Region 3.
- Retrieved and databased Irrigations Systems in Region 3.

Corporate Website. Configured additional features and enhancement of PhilRice website backend and content administrator functionalities. Inserted the thumbnail label/field for the homepage articles. Created the staff profile database and form for managing staff profiles. Developed the rice science database and form for managing rice science page. Provided technical assistance to PhilRice corporate website for upgrade and enhancement concerns. Evaluated and configured a news mailer for sending electronic articles to PhilRice partners and stakeholders.

Online Library. Currently developing the library website and management system for backup and transfer of some data to web-based applications for accessibility and availability of information.

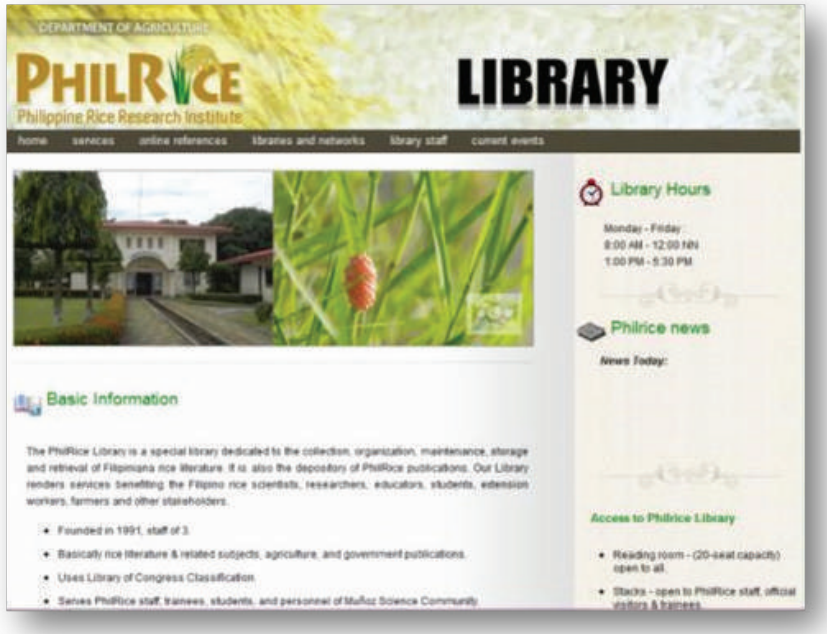

Figure 25. The PhilRice Online Library user interface

Abbreviations and acronymns

ABA – Abscicic acid
Ac – anther culture
AC – amylose content
AESA – Agro-ecosystems Analysis
AEW – agricultural extension workers
AG – anaerobic germination
AIS – Agricultural Information System
ANOVA – analysis of variance
AON – advance observation nursery
AT – agricultural technologist
AYT – advanced yield trial
BCA – biological control agent
BLB – bacterial leaf blight
BLS – bacterial leaf streak
BPH – brown planthopper
Bo - boron
BR – brown rice
BSWM – Bureau of Soils and Water Management
Ca - Calcium
CARP – Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
cav – cavan, usually 50 kg
CBFM – community-based forestry management
CLSU – Central Luzon State University
cm – centimeter
CMS – cystoplasmic male sterile
CP – protein content
CRH – carbonized rice hull
CTRHC – continuous-type rice hull carbonizer
CT – conventional tillage
Cu – copper
DA – Department of Agriculture
DA-RFU – Department of Agriculture-Regional Field Units
DAE – days after emergence
DAS – days after seeding
DAT – days after transplanting
DBMS – database management system
DDTK – disease diagnostic tool kit
DENR – Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DH L– double haploid lines
DRR – drought recovery rate
DS – dry season
DSA - diversity and stress adaptation
DSR – direct seeded rice
DUST – distinctness, uniformity and stability trial
DWSR – direct wet-seeded rice
EGS – early generation screening
EH – early heading
EMBI – effective microorganism-based inoculant
EPI – early panicle initiation
ET – early tillering
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization
Fe – Iron
FFA – free fatty acid
FFP – farmer's fertilizer practice
FFS – farmers' field school
FGD – focus group discussion
FI – farmer innovator
FSSP – Food Staples Self-sufficiency Plan
g – gram
GAS – golden apple snail
GC – gel consistency
GIS – geographic information system
GHG – greenhouse gas
GLH – green leafhopper
GPS – global positioning system
GQ – grain quality
GUI – graphical user interface
GWS – genomwide selection
GYT – general yield trial
h – hour
ha – hectare
HIP - high inorganic phosphate
HPL – hybrid parental line
I - intermediate
ICIS – International Crop Information System
ICT – information and communication technology
IMO – indigenous microorganism
IF – inorganic fertilizer
INGER - International Network for Genetic Evaluation of Rice
IP – insect pest
IPDTK – insect pest diagnostic tool kit
IPM – Integrated Pest Management
IRRI – International Rice Research Institute
IVC – in vitro culture
IVM – in vitro mutagenesis
IWM – integrated weed management
JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency
K – potassium
kg – kilogram
KP – knowledge product
KSL – knowledge sharing and learning
LCC – leaf color chart
LDIS – low-cost drip irrigation system
LeD – leaf drying
LeR – leaf rolling
lpa – low phytic acid
LGU – local government unit

LSTD – location specific technology development
m – meter
MAS – marker-assisted selection
MAT – Multi-Adaption Trial
MC – moisture content
MDDST – modified dry direct seeding technique
MET – multi-environment trial
MFE – male fertile environment
MLM – mixed-effects linear model
Mg – magnesium
Mn – Manganese
MDDST – Modified Dry Direct Seeding Technique
MOET – minus one element technique
MR – moderately resistant
MRT – Mobile Rice TeknoKlinik
MSE – male-sterile environment
MT – minimum tillage
$mtha^{-1}$ - metric ton per hectare
MYT – multi-location yield trials
N – nitrogen
NAFC – National Agricultural and Fishery Council
NBS – narrow brown spot
NCT – National Cooperative Testing
NFA – National Food Authority
NGO – non-government organization
NE – natural enemies
NIL – near isogenic line
NM – Nutrient Manager
NOPT – Nutrient Omission Plot Technique
NR – new reagent
NSIC – National Seed Industry Council
NSQCS – National Seed Quality Control Services
OF – organic fertilizer
OFT – on-farm trial
OM – organic matter
ON – observational nursery
OPAg – Office of Provincial Agriculturist
OpAPA – Open Academy for Philippine Agriculture
P – phosphorus
PA – phytic acid
PCR – Polymerase chain reaction
PDW – plant dry weight
PF – participating farmer
PFS – PalayCheck field school
PhilRice – Philippine Rice Research Institute
PhilSCAT – Philippine-Sino Center for Agricultural Technology
PHilMech – Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
PCA – principal component analysis
PI – panicle initiation
PN – pedigree nursery
PRKB – Pinoy Rice Knowledge Bank
PTD – participatory technology development
PYT – preliminary yield trial
QTL – quantitative trait loci
R - resistant
RBB – rice black bug
RCBD – randomized complete block design
RDI – regulated deficit irrigation
RF – rainfed
RP – resource person
RPM – revolution per minute
RQCS – Rice Quality Classification Software
RS4D – Rice Science for Development
RSO – rice sufficiency officer
RFL – Rainfed lowland
RTV – rice tungro virus
RTWG – Rice Technical Working Group
S – sulfur
SACLOB – Sealed Storage Enclosure for Rice Seeds
SALT – Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
SB – sheath blight
SFR – small farm reservoir
SME – small-medium enterprise
SMS – short message service
SN – source nursery
SSNM – site-specific nutrient management
SSR – simple sequence repeat
STK – soil test kit
STR – sequence tandem repeat
SV – seedling vigor
t – ton
TCN – testcross nursery
TCP – technical cooperation project
TGMS – thermo-sensitive genetic male sterile
TN – testcross nursery
TOT – training of trainers
TPR – transplanted rice
TRV – traditional variety
TSS – total soluble solid
UEM – ultra-early maturing
UPLB – University of the Philippines Los Baños
VSU – Visayas State University
WBPH – white-backed planthopper
WEPP – water erosion prediction project
WHC – water holding capacity
WHO – World Health Organization
WS – wet season
WT – weed tolerance
YA – yield advantage
Zn – zinc
ZT – zero tillage

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Department of Agriculture

PHILRICE

PHILIPPINE RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

We are a chartered government corporate entity under the Department of Agriculture. We were created through Executive Order 1061 on 5 November 1985 (as amended) to help develop high-yielding, cost-reducing, and environment-friendly technologoies so farmers can produce enough rice for all Filipinos.

We accomplish this mission through research and development work in our central and seven branch stations, coordinating with a network that comprises 57 agencies and 70 seed centers strategically located nationwide.

To help farmers achieve holistic development, we will pursue the following goals in 2010-2020: attaining and sustaining rice self-suffiency; reducing poverty and malnutrition; and achieving competitiveness through agricultural science and technology.

We have the following certifications: ISO 9001:2008 (Quality Management), ISO 14001:2004 (Environment Management), and OHSAS 18001:2007 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series).

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