

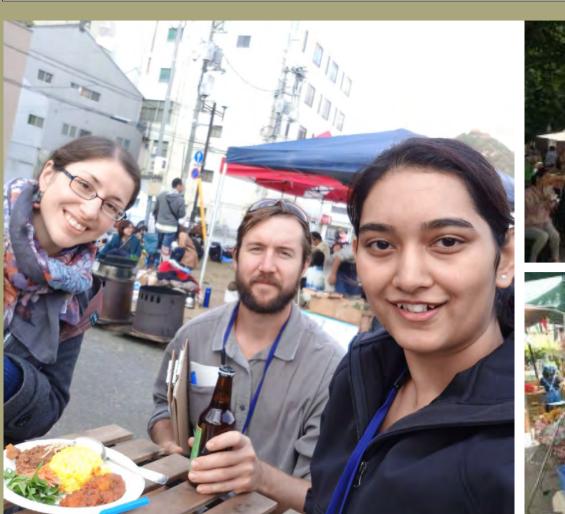
TAOYAKA Program Onsite Team Project (2018/2019)

TOWARDS A HOLISTIC VIEW OF ORGANIC FARMING IN HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE

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Marché (Farmer's market) fieldwork Survey

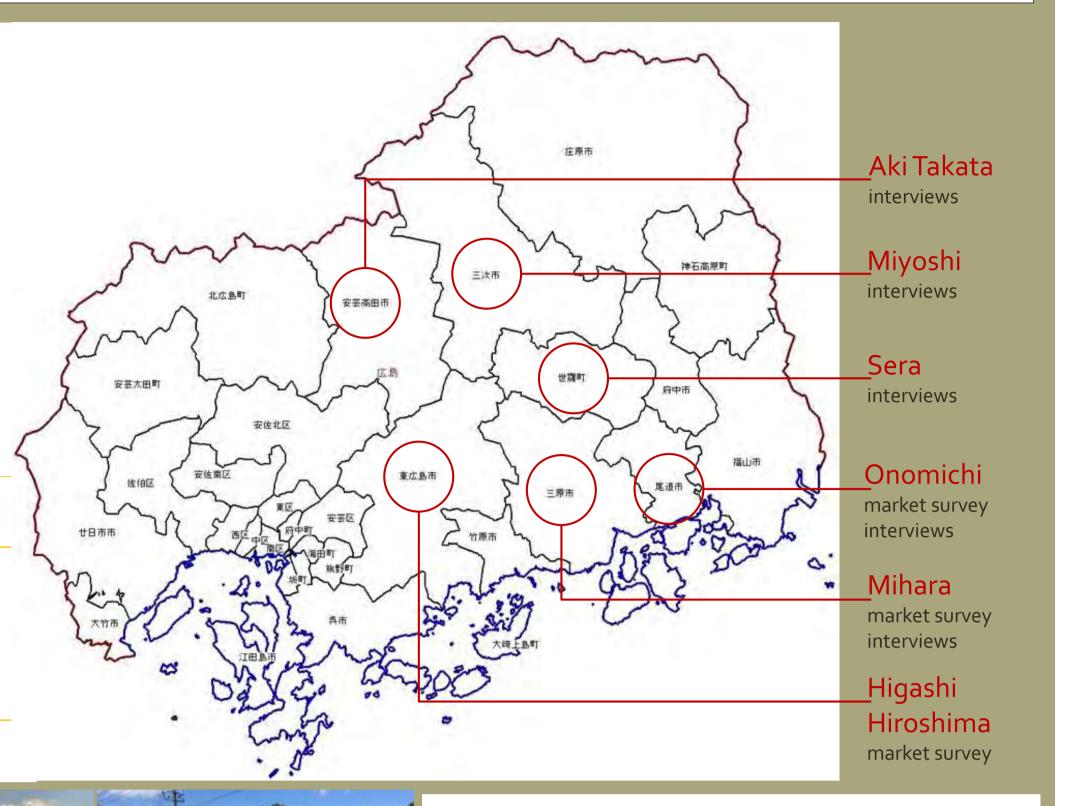






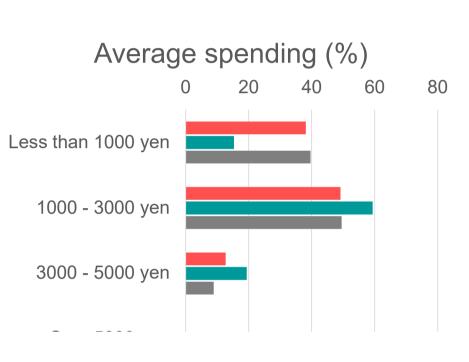
Visitors and sellers **questionnaire survey** at *marchés* (マルシェ) in three locations:

	visitors (n)	Producer (n)
Опомісні	118	12
MIHARA	150	20
SAIJO	101	5
TOT	369	37
		8



Marché questionnaire survey for visitors

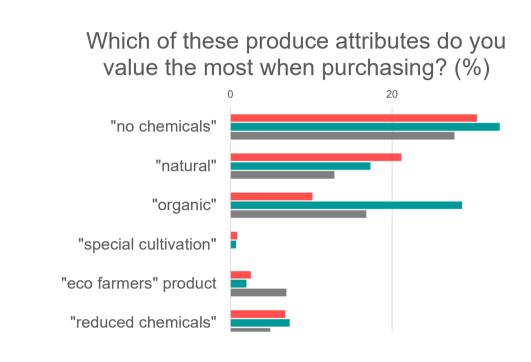
Marché questionnaire survey for visitors



Do you buy organic products and

how often? (%)

■ Onomichi ■ Mihara ■ Saijo



Despite the fact that a large

number of visitors claim to

buy organic products, the

label 'organic' itself is not

the first choice. There is a

consumer preference for

'local' products.

INTERVIEWS

Interviews with organic farmers were conducted in different locations of Hiroshima Prefecture. Based on them we found that farmers have their own unique and interesting perspective on how they farm. Farmer innovation is very important for utilizing new tools and marketing strategies. Many young farmers find it challenging to start as full time farmers. Farmer networks are necessary for education as well as for comradery, but can be difficult to establish.

Seed Event

A Social And Cultural Collaboration event hosted on march 24th. This event brought together consumers and farmers to discuss issues related to seeds.

Major Themes of the Event

Networking

Seed Laws and Rules

Proactive Understanding of the Seed Law Seed Libraries and Seed Exchanges

- Economic Diversity
- Biodiversity
- Food Security

THREE VISITOR PROFILES

I buy often

I'm not buying now but want to buy

I'm not buying now and I don't want

I buy sometimes

- 1. People who go to marché to buy **produce**; motivated by **supporting local producers** and especially **buy organic**; **highest spending**.
- 2. People who use the marché as a place for **socialization**; lower propensity to buy organic products; enjoy the marché as a **leisure space**.
- 3. Casual visitors who are attracted by the novelty aspect of the marché and by the fact that it is perceived as a 'fashionable' place; lowest spending.

Conclusions

- Marché is important for organic farmers to create or strengthen their customer base
- Necessary to involve visitors opportunities for education and interaction with organic farmers
- Potential to become a major venue where to purchase organic products

SEEDS OF A LOCAL FOOD ECONOMY

ethodology

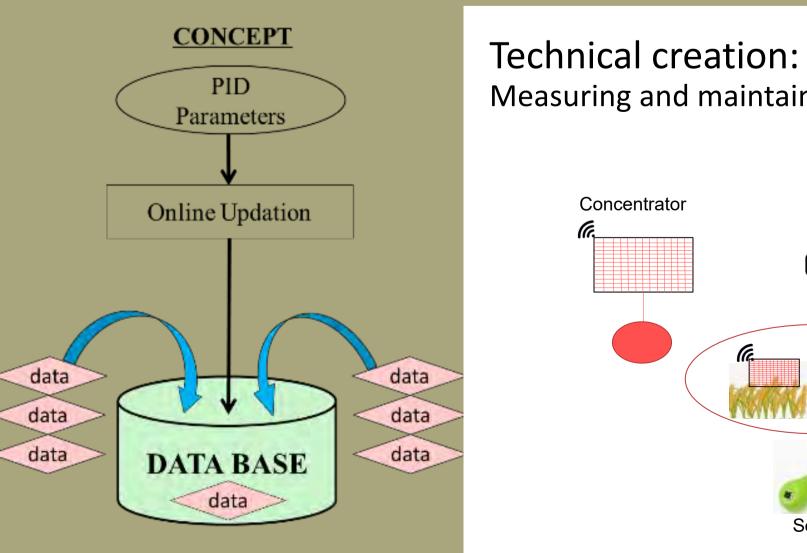


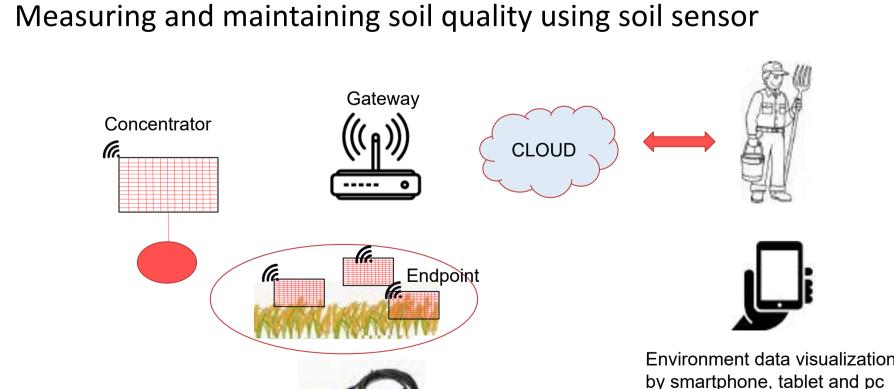
System

(GREENHOUSE)

 $Y_c(S)$

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY: SOIL SENSOR AND THE AIGAMO-I ROBOT





Basic block diagram of PID controller e, $R_c(S) = \text{Input reference signal}$ $E_c(S) = \text{Error signal}$ $U_c(S) = \text{Control variable}$ $V_c(S) = \text{Output process variable}$ on $V_c(S) = \text{Output process variable}$ $V_c(S) = \text{Output with controller}$ $V_c(S) = \text$

 $U_c(S)$

AIGAMO-I: An automated weeding robot developed for rice fields

Small 3kg robot utilizing a 3D printed waterproof body.

Lab tested buoyancy, a programmable rudder for direction control in the rice fields. The direction control is a key factor for controlling the movement and operation.

This part of the AIGAMO-I development work has focused on the robot's navigation. The robot navigation between the rice plant rows is developed here based on an offline motor rotation pattern and online position feedback control.

Contributions to the project

Controller

(PID)

The soil sensor technology:

- can be integrated into farms who are using sustainable farming methods;
- is easy to install and cost-effective, thus making it appropriate even for small scale farms;
- with the implementation of IoT technology, farmers can monitor the field data from anywhere

Regarding the development of the weeding robot "AIGAMO-I", this technology contributes directly to pesticide-free farming styles and is particularly relevant in the context of Japan.

INTRODUCTION

In Japan, the agricultural sector has been going through a steady decline, characterized by an aging farming population, the steep decrease in the absolute number of farmers, lack of farm successors and widespread farmland abandonment.

However, a variety of new farmers may be looking into starting organic farming, which could potentially lead to rural revitalization in some neglected areas of Japan. There are also new methods and tools that can be employed to reduce some of the labor and better monitor agricultural land and the environment. Our Onsite Team Project has explored these issues in Hiroshima, Japan.

THEMES



CONNECTION WITH CONSUMERS

consumer awareness about organic farming consumer support for local organic producers



APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY
AND TOOLS

appropriately scaled technologies for saving labor and increasing efficiency sustainably bottom-up projects



SEEDS AND SEED SAVING

fundamental input for farming cultural, environmental and economic importance

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our project gave a significant contribution to the insights crucial for young/new organic farmers, namely marketing and the linkages between producers and consumers. Helping new farmers to "understand" their market, and at the same time educating consumers about the social and environmental benefits of organic farming, is an essential step in expanding the market for organic produce in Japan.

We also established relationships with existing groups who are working to solve some of the problems in agriculture with innovative robot technology. We hope for future partnerships between regional innovators, Universities, and local farmers so that further studies and more in depth discussions can be achieved, ultimately leading to a greater expansion in the realm of organic and sustainable agriculture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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