Getting to Know Asia & Pacific Seed Association

On the 8th October, Dr. Salin and Farhan Tahir met online with Dr. May Chodchoey, executive director of Asia & Pacific Seed Association, Ltd.

APSA is the largest regional seed association in the world by total number of members and number of membership countries (more than 50 countries) inside and outside the region. APSA has strong links with international organizations and regional organizations such as FAO, ISF, ISTA, UPOV, World Vegetable center, the World Trade Organization and all regional seed associations (Euro seeds, African Seed Trade Association and Seed Association of Americas). APSA members include national seed associations, government agencies, public and private seed companies, and associate members who operate outside the region. Today, APSA has more than 550 members 80% are from seed enterprises.

APSA’s mission is to support the sustainability of agriculture through the production and trade of quality seeds for the world. The main objectives of APSA are to create awareness and to build the capacity in the intellectual property rights, plant variety protection, phytosanitary measures aligning with ISPMs, breeding innovation in Solanum and cucurbit crops, seed technology and seed trading activity. Every year, APSA helps to promote the trading of seeds for the members through the annual seed congress. This year, the 26th Asian seed congress (ASC) is organized under a collaboration from the National Seed Association of Malaysia (NSAM). The venue is in Kuala Lumpur where APSA expects to have more than 1,200 delegates from all over the world attending this 5 day-event (25th to 29th November). Beside the trading activity, the program includes plenary session, and 6 technical sessions where most updated topics in Agriculture are going to be presented and discussed. More information about APSA, please visit www.apsaseed.org.

Farhan Tahir, a first year MAB student from Pakistan, set up this connection between Texas A&M Agribusiness and the APSA. Farhan comes from a third-generation agribusiness family. Mr. Muhammad Tahir Saleemi, managing director of Hajisons Group and father to Farhan, is currently leading the industry as the president of APSA.

At this year’s ASC, Farhan Tahir (with Hajisons Group) plans to attend the first meeting of the newly formed APSA Youth Club to brainstorm ways to build on Texas A&M’s partnership with APSA. Dr. Salin is keen for ways to enhance the international learning for A&M students, and she welcomes APSA to have more discussion about collaboration with Texas A&M University.

APSA offices are on the campus of Kasetsart University in Thailand. Kasetsart is also the home base of Dr. Witsanu Attavanich, Associate Professor in the Faculty of Economics, and a graduate of Texas A&M’s doctoral program.
Forecasting Crop Production

By: Luis Chapellin Wulff

On October 7th, second-year MAB student Colton Hahn presented his summer work about forecasting crop production. His objective was to forecast the crop revenue for the next five years for his family's farm. The farm is 2,500 acres, which are divided into 1,250 acres of corn and 1,250 acres of cotton. The model was built in Microsoft Excel, and the statistical analysis was made using Simetar. Colton explained that this model could be used for two main objectives. First, make decisions in regard to input costs that result in higher profits. Also, it works to determine the expected amount of storage needed for the upcoming year, depending on the yield per acre obtained and market prices. He also argued that there are some limitations to this model. One of them is the lack of input cost variables for its variability between farmers. The other one is the weather because of the difficulty of predicting it. And who can predict when the tractor will catch fire?

The presentation was attended by seven graduate students and Dr. Salin, who along with Colton held discussions on different matters. Among them stood out the question on how to account for the covariance between the stochastic variables (price and yield) that contribute to revenue. Also, it was proposed and debated including a technology variable into the model, especially regarding crop seeds.