In the bottom monoline method, the seedlings (50–150 g) are planted by tying to the monoline with an allowance of one inch (2.5 cm) of the tied portion of the nylon line.

Use of soft, flexible, not easily shredded, and medium-sized plastic.

This is cheaper to establish, easier to maintain, and not so prone to surface weather conditions as compared to the raft method.

1.2.1 Use of monofilament or polyethylene net measuring 2.5 meters wide by 5 meters long with a mesh measurement of 60 cm mesh stretch (see Figure 4).

1.2.2 The use of coconut palm as flooring when drying in land.

The following are some guides in selecting and prospecting areas for Eucheuma farms.

3.1.1 lines (110–150 lbs test) for the margin and 30–100 lbs test for the meshwork.

3.2 The use of mangrove stakes and nets

Eucheuma seedlings are tied at these places using soft plastic straws (tie-tie).

Never cut the branch in a slant position.

The distance of the line from the bottom should be about 20–25 cm (8–10 inches).

In total harvesting, just cut the allowance portion of the tie in-between the plant and the nylon line.

The area should have a water temperature range between 25°C and 30°C.

Avoid areas that are near the mouth of rivers or where there is a heavy freshwater runoff.

Choose a location where there is a good water movement or where there is a rapid water turnover, but not heavy enough to damage the farm. Consider also the availability of labor, materials, accessibility to transportation and communication as well (Figure 2).

The following are some guides in selecting and prospecting areas for Eucheuma farms.

The search for a suitable area is the most difficult task encountered in the industry due to the very delicate nature of the plant.

Specifically, the learner will be able to:

1. Understand the factors that influence the selection of a suitable area for Eucheuma farming.

2. Perform site selection and prospecting for Eucheuma farms.

3. Plan and execute the harvesting of Eucheuma seedlings.

4. Understand the importance of good seedling management.

5. Implement suitable farming methods for Eucheuma cultivation.

6. Understand the role of labor, materials, accessibility to transportation and communication in Eucheuma farming.

7. Know the legal and regulatory frameworks governing the Eucheuma industry.

8. Be aware of the potential environmental impacts of Eucheuma farming.

9. Understand the economic considerations involved in Eucheuma farming.

10. Be aware of the cultural and social aspects of Eucheuma farming.

E. striatum, a red alga, endemic to Philippine marine waters, is the 20th-century wonder plant.

There had been a noticeable decrease in the volume of outputs in those countries due to the indiscriminate harvesting of seaweed by lots of commercial investors.

A knowledge of all these will guide the farmer on the proper construction of the farm.

There is no way of determining the appropriateness of the area unless actual testing is done.
5. MAINTENANCE OF THE FARM

Maintenance of Eucheuma farm

A. Management of Eucheuma farm

1. Preparation of farm site and other culture materials: 
   - Selection of healthy seedlings.
   - Preparing the drying area.
   - Separating harvest according to the day it was harvested.
   - Preparing/cutting of seedlings.
   - Driving wooden posts/stakes to farm bottom.
   - Installation of stake bipods and tripods.
   - Tying monolines to both ends of the posts parallel to each other.
   - Construction of farm house.
   - Preparation/purchasing of farm house materials.

B. Harvesting

1. Harvesting all unhealthy and loose plants.
2. Replacement of missing plants.
3. Separating dried harvest according to the day it was harvested.
4. Scooping the harvested plants and collecting them in a banca.
5. Removing sea urchins, starfishes, rocks, dead corals and other obstacles found inside the farm everyday.
6. Always cover the harvest to protect from the rain.
7. Construct one set of floating bamboo method of seaweeds culture using the monoline.
8. Prepare a design/program proposal to conduct test plant experiment.

C. Maintenance

1. Tightening all loose nets and repairing broken lines of destroyed stakes.
2. Harvesting completely all unhealthy and loose plants.
3. Replace missing plants.
4. Remove sea urchins, starfishes, rocks, dead corals and other obstacles found inside the farm everyday.
5. Separate dried harvest according to the day it was harvested.
6. Always cover the harvest to protect from the rain.
7. Construct one set of floating bamboo method of seaweeds culture using the monoline.
8. Prepare a design/program proposal to conduct test plant experiment.
9. Harvesting completely all unhealthy and loose plants.
10. Replace missing plants.
11. Remove sea urchins, starfishes, rocks, dead corals and other obstacles found inside the farm everyday.
12. Separate dried harvest according to the day it was harvested.
13. Always cover the harvest to protect from the rain.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY


