

# Crops to End Hunger Project Update Webinar



## Roots, Tubers, and Bananas, Phenotyping and Germplasm Exchange Hub Facilities Upgrade

November 14, 2023

CROPS  
TO END  
HUNGER  
(CtEH)



Australian Government  
Australian Centre for  
International Agricultural Research

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES *foundation*



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



Foreign &  
Commonwealth  
Office



Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Importance of RTBs

- **Food security:** More than three billion people in developing countries consume RTB crops.
- High yielders in terms of calories produced per hectare
- **Nutrition security:** Often rich in key nutrients such as provitamin A
- **Climate resilience:** Many RTB crops can be grown with few inputs and often under harsh conditions, yet respond well to intensification
- **Poverty alleviation:** Frequently grown and/or marketed by women for income generation.

# Challenges that are peculiar to RTBs

- **Clonal propagation:**

- Low multiplication rate slowing breeding cycle length and scaling of release varieties
- Restricted germplasm exchange within and between regions

- **Bulkiness and perishability:**

- Difficult post-harvest management and handling logistics
- Phenotyping of quality traits is a challenge

- **Flowering and crossing:**

- Asynchronous flowering, limited number of seeds per cross, ..

# Agenda



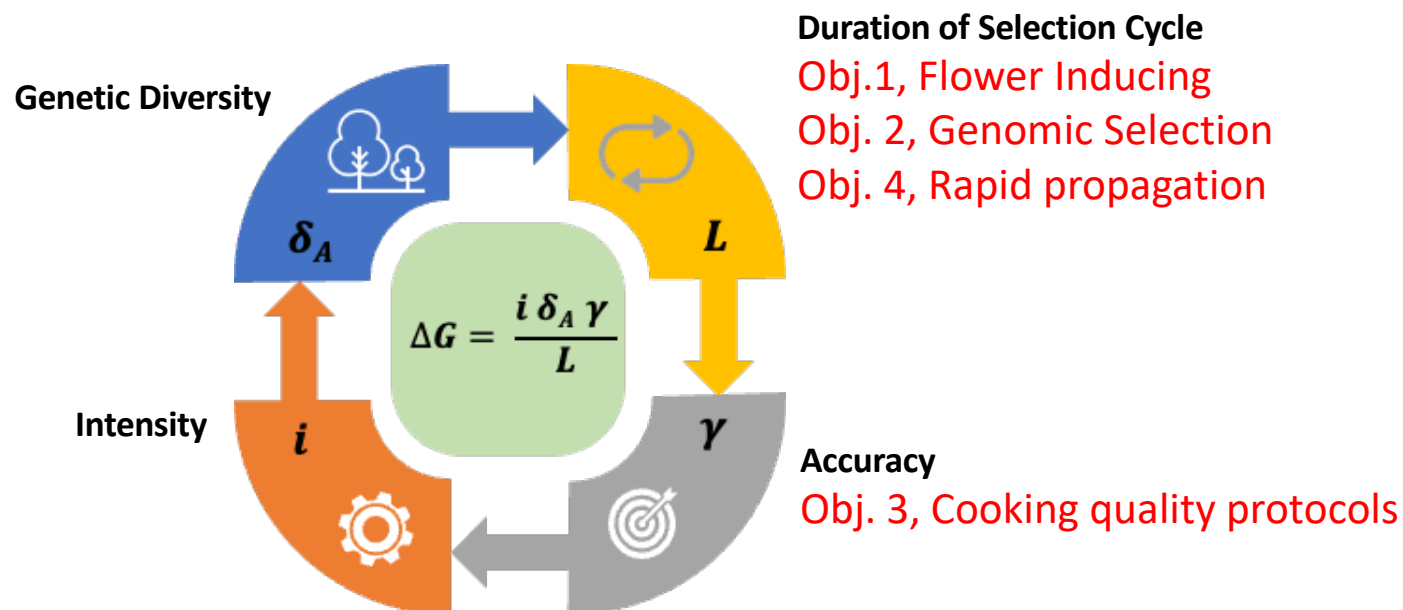
- Introductions (10 min)
- Upgrading Infrastructure and Facilities for Accelerated Breeding and Genetic Gain in Cassava (**Xiaofei Zhang, Ismail Rabbi**) (30 min)
- Regional Germplasm Hub for Vegetatively Propagated Crops @ KEPHIS Muguga (**Morag Ferguson**) (30 min)
- Investing in (sweet)potato breeding networks to mitigate climate change; Upgrading CIP-NARS East Africa potato breeding hub infrastructure (**Hannele Lindqvist-Kreuze**) (30 min)
- Discussion / Q&A (20 min)





**Upgrading Infrastructure and Facilities for Accelerated Breeding  
and Genetic Gain in Cassava (Xiaofei Zhang, Ismail Rabbi)**

# Upgrading Infrastructure and Facilities for Accelerated Breeding and Genetic Gains in Cassava





## Dilemma:

**Farmers** prefer varieties with erect plant architecture, which produce few flowers as parents in **breeders'** crossing nurseries.

## Solution:

*Flower-inducing technology*





# Flower Inducing Technology

> [Front Plant Sci.](#) 2023 May 22:14:1172056. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2023.1172056. eCollection 2023.

## Flower-inducing technology facilitates speed breeding in cassava

Erika Paola Barinas Rodrmiguez <sup>1</sup>, Nelson Morante <sup>2</sup>, Sandra Salazar <sup>2</sup>, Peter T Hyde <sup>3</sup>, Tim L Setter <sup>3</sup>, Peter Kulakow <sup>4</sup>, Johan Steven Aparicio <sup>5</sup>, Xiaofei Zhang <sup>2</sup>

Affiliations

### Affiliations

- <sup>1</sup> Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Palmira, Palmira, Colombia.
- <sup>2</sup> Cassava Program, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Cali, Colombia.
- <sup>3</sup> Section of Soil and Crop Sciences, School of Integrative Plant Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, United States.
- <sup>4</sup> Cassava Program, International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria.
- <sup>5</sup> Beans Program, International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Cali, Colombia.







**Location**



**Photoperiod**



**Pruning**



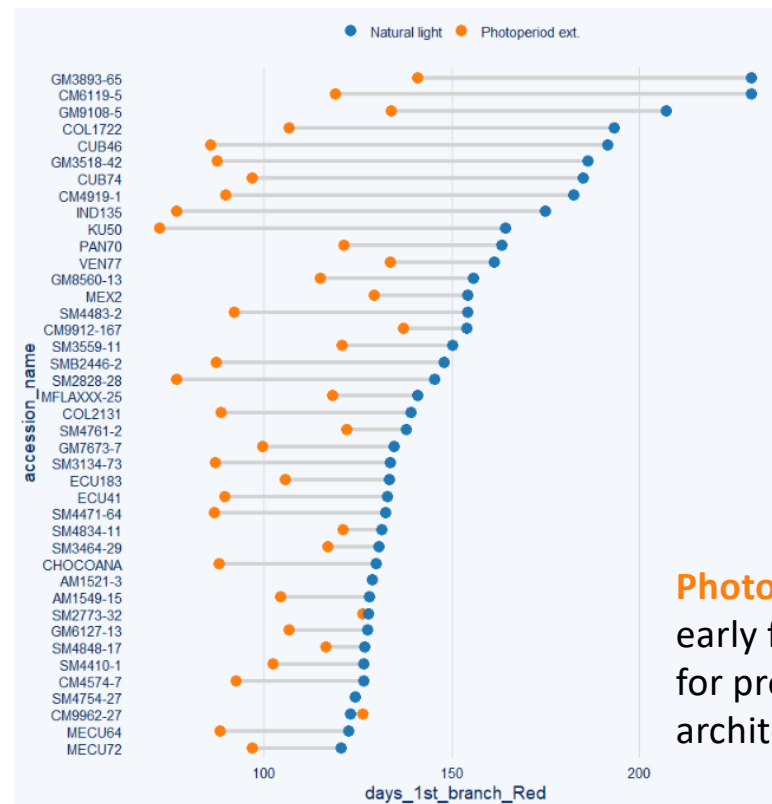
**Hormone**



**Flower-Inducing Technology**



# Flower Inducing Technology



**Photoperiod Extension** induced early flowering by **2-3 months** for progenitors with erect plant architecture.

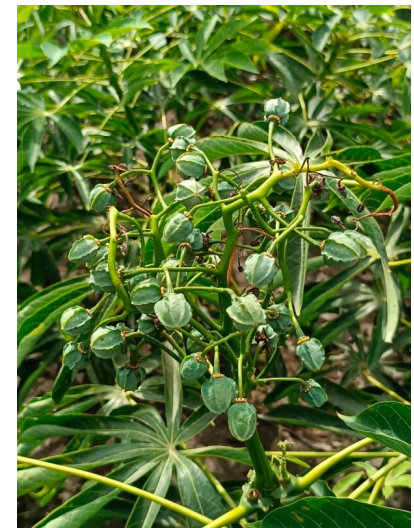
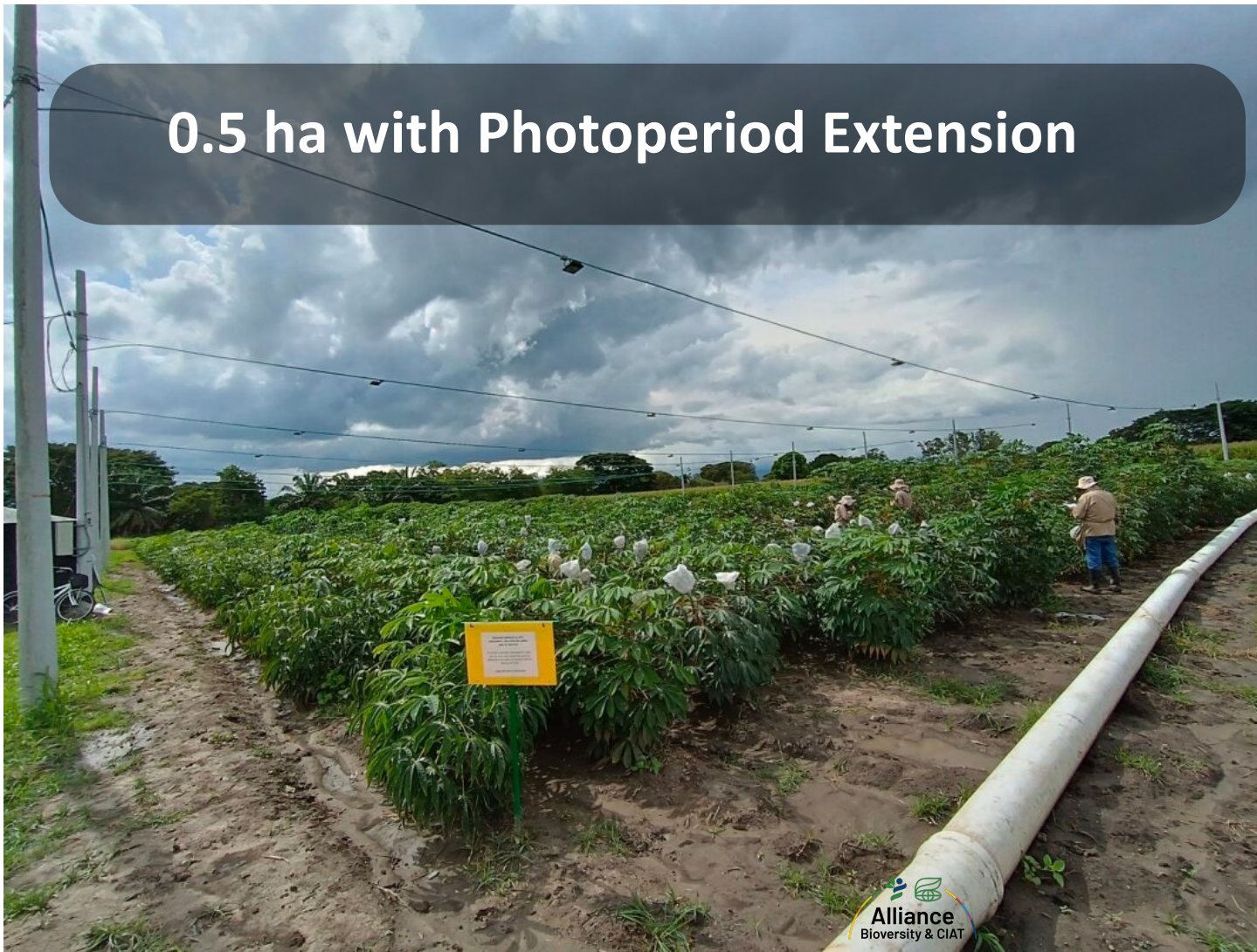
## Objective 1: *Deliver improved breeding populations to the CGIAR-NARES cassava breeding networks.*

- (1) **Mainstream** cassava *flower-inducing technology*
- (2) Establish the **red light system** at IITA and CIAT
- (3) Deliver **training workshops** on *flower-inducing technology* (**2024 Sep**)
- (4) Renovate **seed storage** rooms ( $\geq 20\text{m}^2$ )





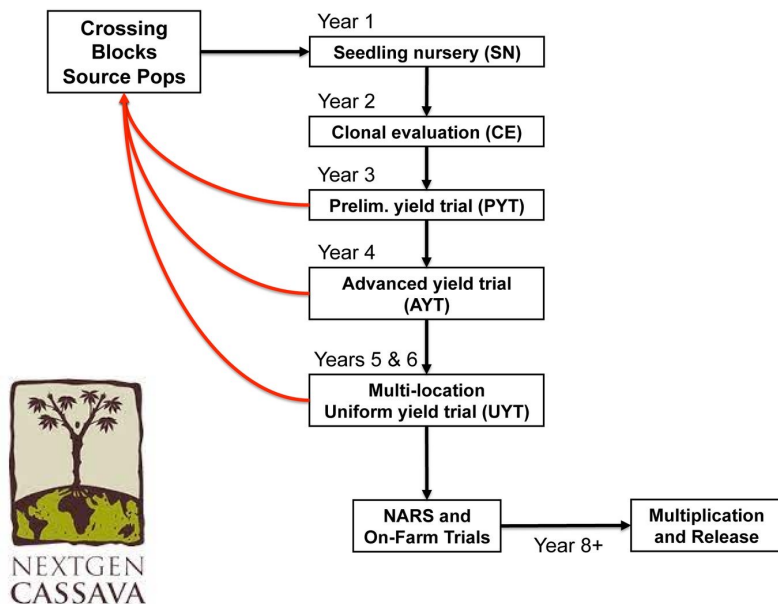
## 0.5 ha with Photoperiod Extension



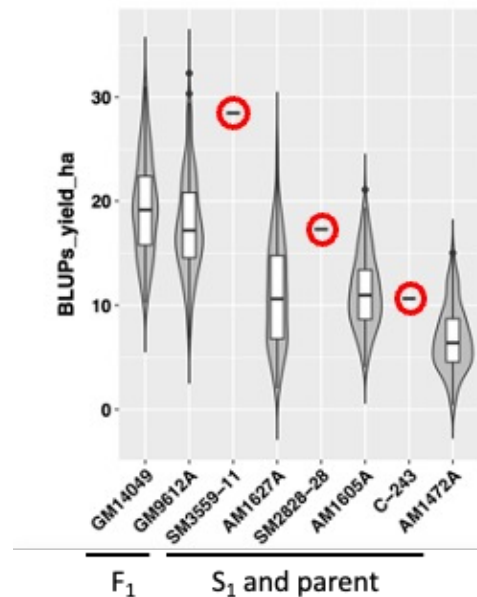


## Objective 2: Enhance IITA and CIAT breeding hub genomic analysis and selection capacity.

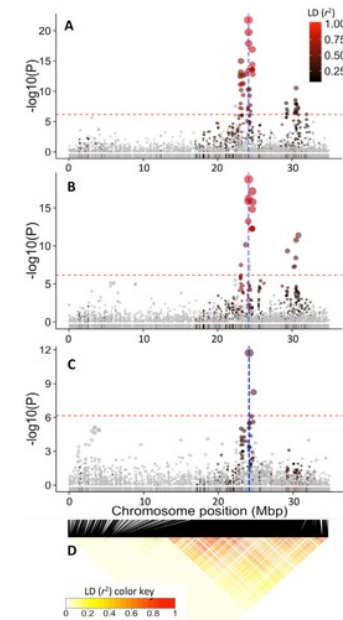
### Genomic Selection



### Inbreeding Depression Hybrid Breeding



### Discovery



## Objective 2: Enhance IITA and CIAT breeding hub genomic analysis and selection capacity.

Approach: The **computing servers** will be installed at CIAT and IITA for the breeding teams to perform routine analysis in **genomic selection** and genome-wide association mapping.



**10x coverage for discovering genome-wide markers (8Gb/sample)**

**Populations:**

**Parents, GS, inbreeding, trait discovery**

**=> 3,000 samples**

**~24TB data/year**

# Capacity Building in Genomics-assisted Breeding

1

**UFIFAS**  
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

**AGRONOMY DEPARTMENT**

**Multi-Omic Integration for AI Genomic Prediction Breeding Short Course**

July 10-14, 2023 Gainesville, Florida

This course is intended for research scientists from the private sector and public institutions interested in learning the foundations of different prediction frameworks considering the integration of multiple omics of information (or layers) with applications in plant and animal breeding.

- Genomic Selection GS aided by Genomic Prediction GP models
- Artificial Intelligence Methods Implemented for GP
- GP aided by high-throughput phenotyping platforms
- Multi-Omics Integration for Continuous and Categorical Data
- Estimation and Prediction of Genotype-by-Environment (G×E) Interactions
- Multi-Trait Prediction
- Sparse Testing Designs
- Prediction of Time-Related Traits
- Crop Growth Models (CGM) for Integrating the Genotype-by-Environment-by-Management (G×E×M) Interaction in Whole Genome Prediction (WGP)
- Predicting Resistance, Virulence and Host by Pathogen Interactions

**To register:**  
<https://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/moai/index.php>

**Sponsorship Opportunity**



2

**IPBO** **VIB-UGENT CENTER FOR PLANT SYSTEMS BIOLOGY** **PLANT BREEDING CENTER**

**SUMMER INSTITUTE IN PLANT BREEDING, 2023**



3

**Genomic Selection training at CIAT, 2023 Oct 25- Nov 2**



4

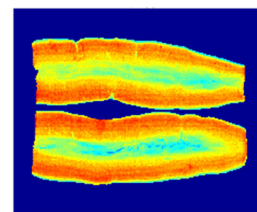
**Quantitative Genetics at CIAT, 2023 Nov 14-18**



## Objective 3: Scale RTBfoods protocols that accurately analyze high-priority quality and nutritional traits in cassava.

### Equipment:

- *hyperspectral imaging* at CIAT
- *freezer* and *freeze dryer* at CIAT for *PPD* samples



### Facility:

- *commercial kitchens* for boiled cassava at CIAT and IITA
- Renovate facilities at CIAT and IITA for *PPD* evaluation

### Workshop:

- A one-week *training* on high-priority *quality and nutritional traits* at CIAT and IITA

**RTBfoods**

R

S

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Genotype	2012Sep_Wild_10		2012Sep_Wild_12		2013Oct_Wild_10		2013Oct_Wild_12		2014Oct_Wild_10		2014Oct_Wild_12		2015Aug_Wild_10		2015Aug_Wild_12		2016Aug_Wild_10		2016Aug_Wild_12		2016Jul_Wild_12		2017Jul_Wild_12		2018Jul_Wild_12		2019Jul_Wild_12		BLUPs
PER183	1.23	1.98	3.21	2.14	0.10	0.74			0.27	0.55	0.15	0.09	1.52	0.58	0.63	0.98													
CPDCR5B-036	0.74	0.99	0.27	0.06		1.31	0.03	0.21	2.14			1.02	1.46			1.03													
CPDCR5B-069A	0.56	2.00	0.02	0.66	0.80	2.27		0.86	1.10	0.49			0.84	1.07		1.06													
CPDCR1B-080	0.61	0.51	0.67	1.33	1.49	2.65	0.26	1.17	0.78			0.84	0.17	0.65	2.06	1.07													
CPDCR5B-102	0.66	0.75	0.35	0.63	0.15	3.17	0.32	0.94	1.53			1.04				1.07													
CPDCR5B-055	2.47	1.83	0.84	0.68	1.00		0.80	1.17				1.04				1.51													
B1PD280-040	0.40	1.32	1.58	0.41	0.59	2.32		2.04								1.54													
CPDCR1B-052	1.82	0.69	1.44	0.94	2.48	3.71	0.38	0.70	1.13			3.02	0.70	0.75	1.96	1.55													
AM206-5	1.80	0.42	0.32	0.59	1.42	0.30	0.07	0.26	4.77	0.29	5.10	0.42	1.63	5.94	1.58														
CPDCR5B-041	1.89	2.54	0.80	0.68	1.99	3.63	1.21	0.67	2.33							1.78													
COL22	1.63	2.06	3.44	3.69	1.11	1.15	0.88	1.60	1.42	1.02	1.24	3.10	0.38	3.19	1.85														
CPDCR1B-075	0.01	2.03	0.60	1.01	0.99	3.98	0.54	0.27	4.05			2.38			1.86														
CPDCR1B-065	0.39	0.90	1.34	1.67	4.44	3.25	1.00	0.97	1.75	1.30		2.00	0.69	2.43	1.87														
CPDCR5B-053	0.80	2.19	0.71	0.17			0.36	0.40				2.87	1.72		1.88														
HMC-1	0.42	0.64	3.02	4.42	1.71	4.47	0.74		1.72	1.20	1.55	2.70	0.69	1.00	2.00														
CPDCR5B-096	1.73	1.80	0.61	0.56	2.21	3.94	0.37	2.38	3.78	1.79		3.65	1.49	1.34	2.08														
B1PD280-008	0.37	0.70	0.44	2.71	1.82	5.80	0.67	1.24	3.61	1.74		2.25	0.19	2.94	2.08														
CPDCR1B-046	1.14	1.94	2.56	3.78	3.60	0.88	4.50	0.57				1.24	0.69	5.12	2.36														
CPDCR1B-048	1.09	1.89	2.08	2.08	3.96	5.21	1.21	3.07	2.21		3.38	0.51	0.67	2.82	2.39														
CPDCR1B-026	1.27	1.38	1.82	3.74	4.52	4.41	0.50	1.38	3.57		4.66	1.79	0.23	2.79	2.60														
CPDCR1B-078	1.22	2.12	1.34	3.86	3.32	4.52	0.61	0.92		4.62					2.63														
CPDCR1B-064	0.51	0.45	1.73	1.64	4.97	7.61	0.67	4.00	1.56		4.62	1.51	0.64	2.34	2.70														
CPDCR5B-016	2.64	0.71	0.77	1.21	0.36		2.50	5.67	3.57	8.40		2.52	0.63	1.41	2.94														
CPDCR5B-043	1.74	1.90	1.73	0.46	5.63	0.20	0.71	3.13		8.63		1.41			2.99														
CPDCR1B-019	1.09	2.83	2.91	2.63	3.67	3.98	1.29	2.61			6.23	2.21			3.01														
CPDCR1B-062	1.62	2.22	1.09	3.38	5.43	3.92	1.02	5.05	3.50		2.88	1.37	0.41	6.17	3.04														
CPDCR1B-054	1.35	1.98	3.42	2.09	5.43	6.85	0.67	2.48	3.68		4.00	1.96	1.47	3.04	3.05														
CPDCR1B-028	0.70	1.33	1.57	1.63	4.21	6.49	0.90		6.45		3.51	1.78	0.36	5.45	3.10														
CPDCR5B-109	1.71	2.02	1.30	2.71	2.46	4.35	0.70	2.47	4.71		9.08	1.92	1.43	3.82	3.12														
C4	4.39		2.58	1.37	2.78	7.44	0.62	3.41		3.56			1.51	5.44	3.20														
CPDCR1B-027	1.31	1.62	0.73	1.22	5.40	3.79	0.29	1.43	7.18	8.71		1.86	2.28	4.15	3.28														
CPDCR1B-043	1.70	0.90	1.59	1.80	6.39	8.28	1.82	2.69		5.23		3.00	1.29	3.30	3.48														
CPDCR1B-034	1.85	3.62	3.50	2.51	6.65	4.32	0.64	2.08	5.45		7.00	1.29			3.51														
CPDCR1B-015	2.50	2.66	3.43	2.84	5.21	7.04	1.11	3.53	3.01	2.23		6.37	1.51	5.32	3.59														
CM523-7	1.84	4.82	4.17	7.39	2.86	5.34	1.34	2.23	3.52	2.06	4.68	6.36	1.35	6.58	3.75														
CPDCR1B-013	1.42	2.22	4.69	4.81		1.64	1.62	2.77			8.52	5.51	3.24	3.90	3.83														
CPDCR5B-013					6.36										3.84														
CPDCR1B-068	1.25	1.98	1.47	4.59	2.40	7.84	0.80	4.19	4.76	5.07		5.99	4.44	5.40	3.91														
CPDCR1B-074	6.33	3.52	4.15	5.11	7.47	5.65	3.64	5.17	4.37		2.45	2.86	1.09	4.00	4.17														
CPDCR1B-008	2.41	0.97	6.03	6.61	6.90	8.54	2.78	4.82	4.63	6.80		5.95	1.88	4.46	4.98														
CPDCR1B-076	3.13	2.72	5.95	5.37	5.86	8.03	5.53	6.68			6.54	6.48	5.02	3.46	5.41														



RESEARCH  
PROGRAM ON  
Roots, Tubers  
and Bananas

# PPD Evaluation in Multiple Environments

$H^2$  is **0.67**

**14** environments

**7** years



# Protocol



Field



Harvest



10 Roots



Pretreatment to **accelerate** deterioration



Proximal cut



Distal cut



Wrap with plastic film



Tying the plastic film with rubber bands



7 days of storage

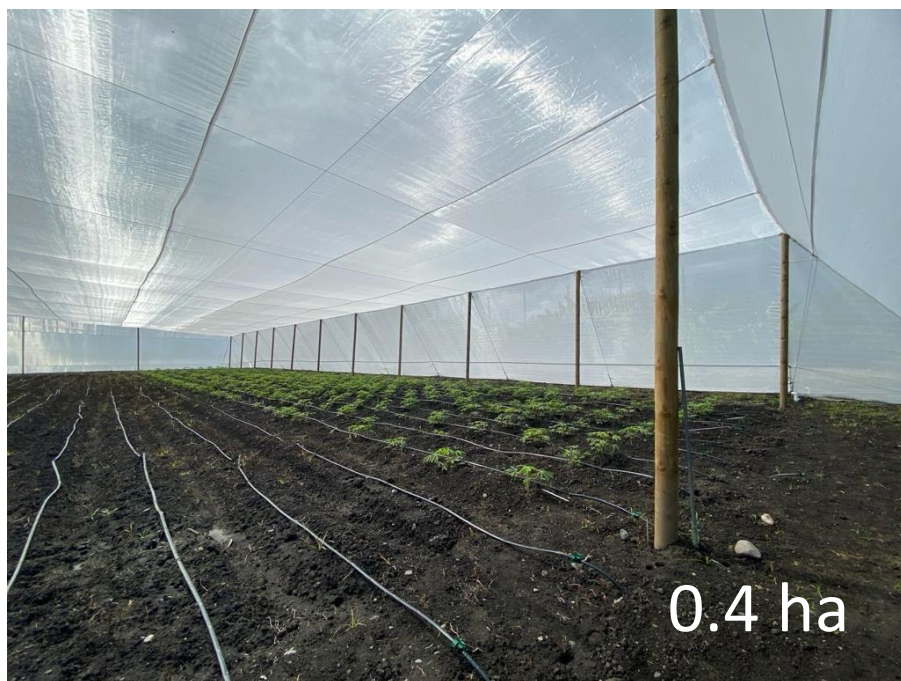


7 slices (per root); Thickness. 2 cm









**Objective 4: Reduce the duration of the cycle between crossing, trialing, and scaling out to the seed system**

**Net house facility** to keep the planting materials pest and disease-free.

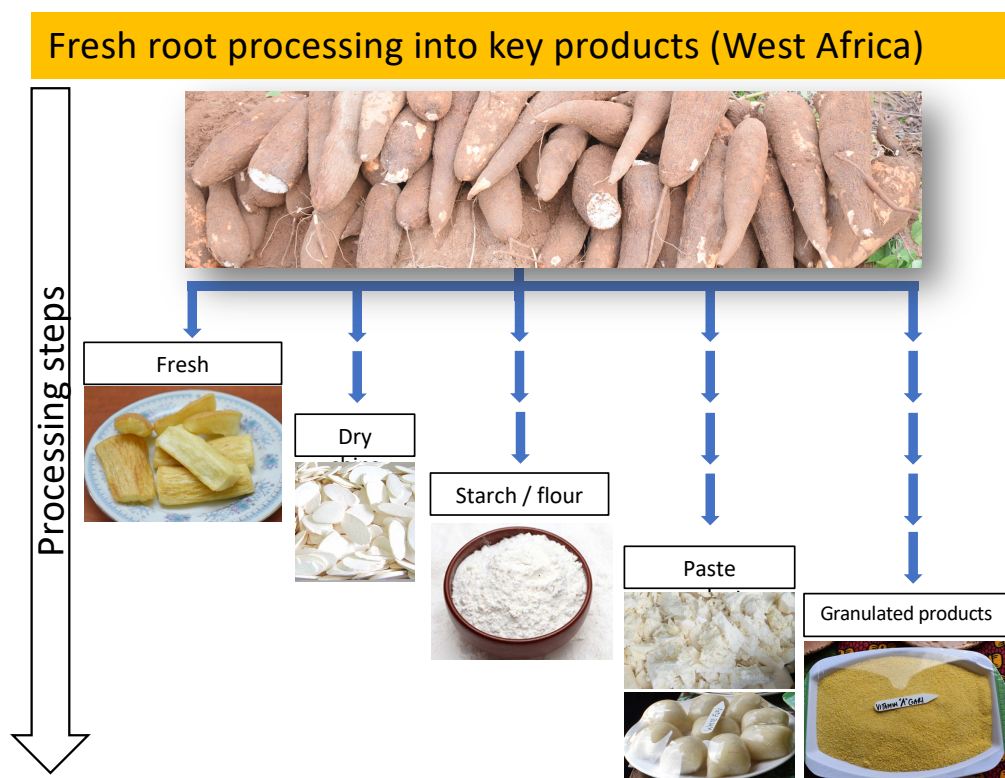



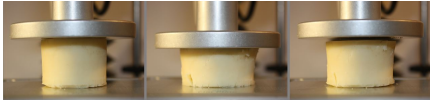

# Objective 3: RTB processing and quality phenotyping


SN	Product Pipeline Name	Traits for product profiles	Baseline traits	Current Breeding Pipeline	Product samples
1	Processed Products (Gari and fufu)	High quantity and quality of processed product (% <b>conversion rate</b> , <b>colour</b> and <b>texture</b> )	Yield, dry matter, resilience to common biotic and abiotic stresses, flexible time of harvest	West Africa (Nigeria) Central Africa (DRC)	 
2	Cassava for Fresh Markets	Root <b>mealiness</b> after boiling, Low cyanogenic potential, Sweet taste	Yield, dry matter, resilience to common biotic and abiotic stresses, flexible time of harvest	East Africa (Uganda and Tanzania) Central Africa (DRC) Southern Africa (Zambia) West Africa (Nigeria, Ghana)	
3	Biofortified cassava for enhanced nutrition	<b>β-carotene</b> , suitability for gari and fufu products	Yield, dry matter, resilience to common biotic and abiotic stresses, flexible time of harvest	West Africa (Nigeria) Central Africa (DRC)	 
4	Cassava for Industry	<b>High starch</b> and flour content, <b>mechanizable</b> plant architecture.	Yield, dry matter, resilience to common biotic and abiotic stresses, flexible time of harvest	West Africa (Nigeria)	



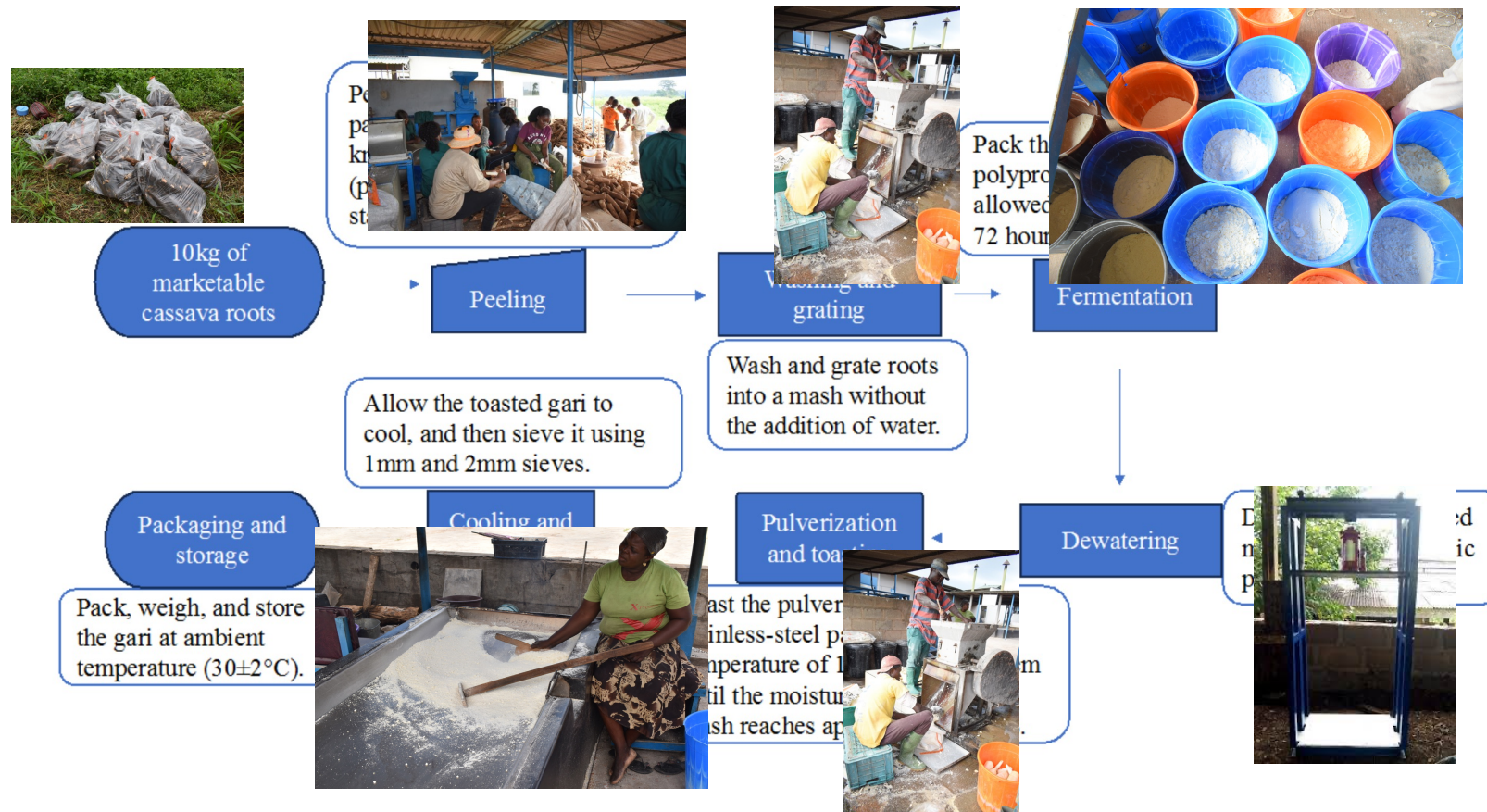
# Complexity of cassava products, processing steps and current evaluation stages for quality traits



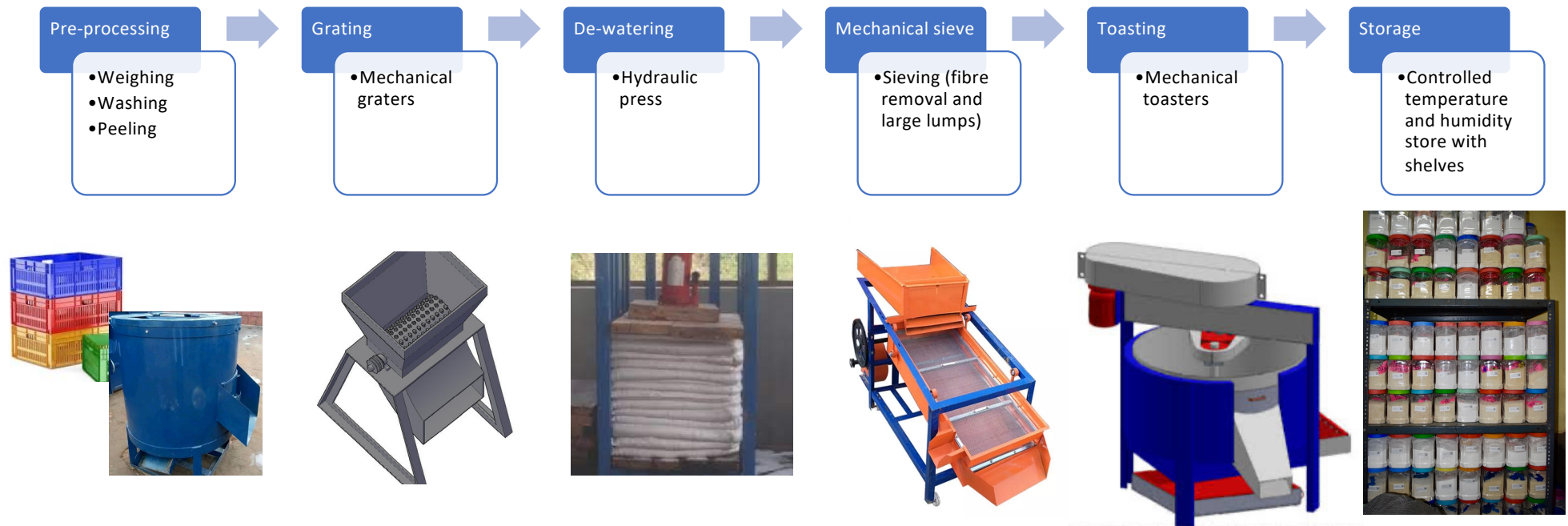
Color	Texture	Taste
		

Testing Stage	N	Traits evaluation	
Seedling	30000	Agronomy traits	 Quality traits
1	3000		
2	300		
3	50		
4	20		
5	5		

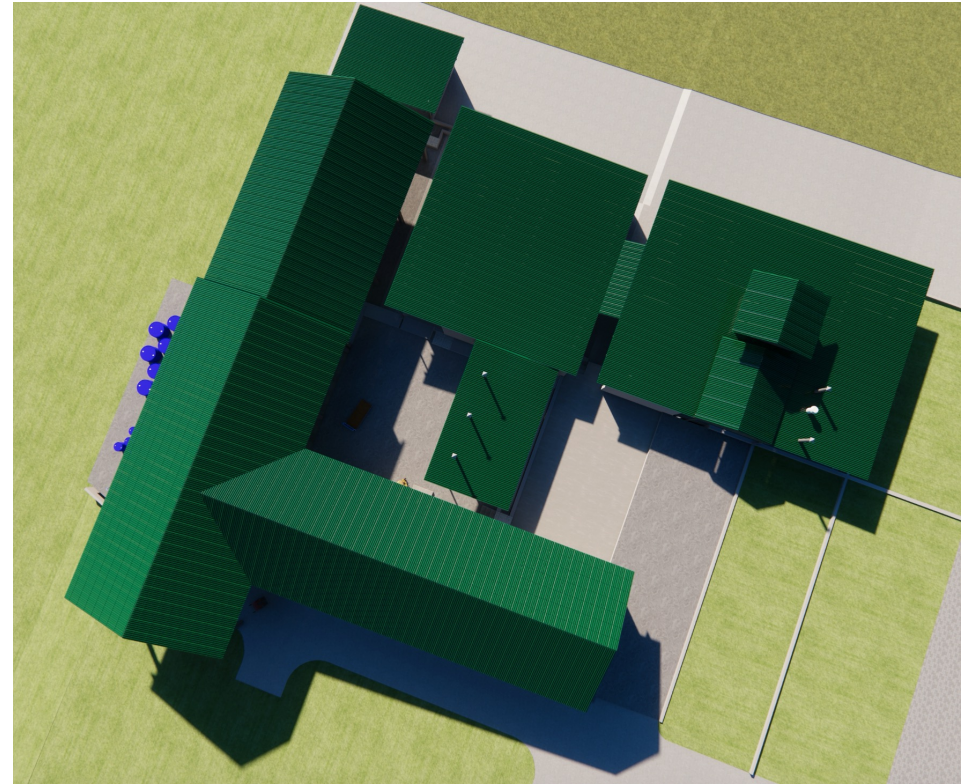
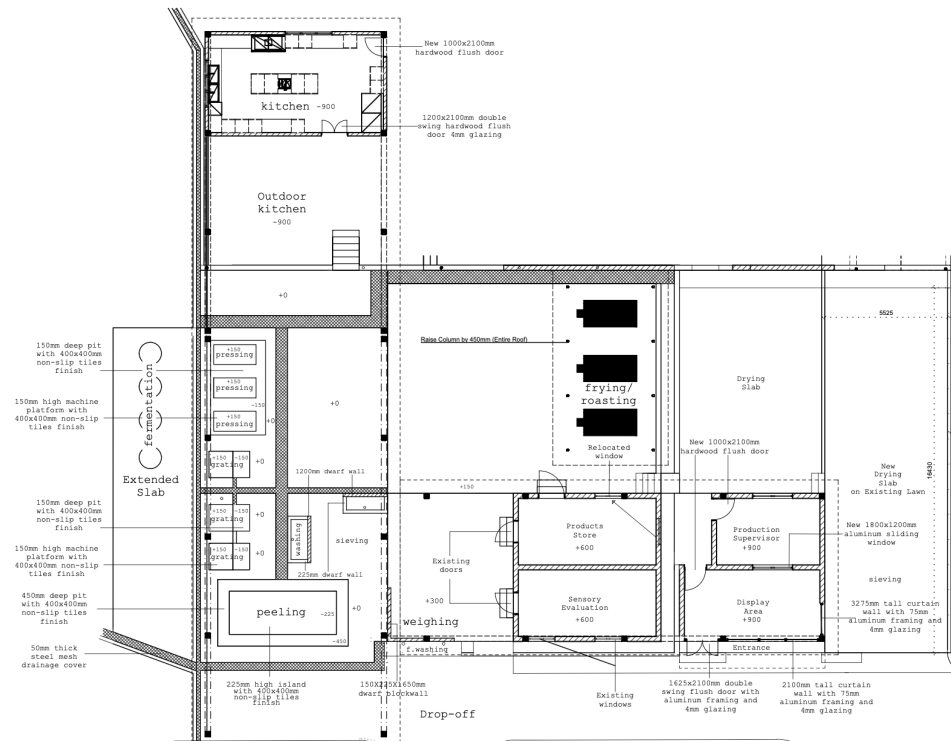
# Cassava garri processing



# Proposed facility upgrade to streamline root processing



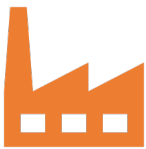








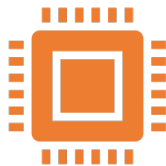
# What we would achieve by facility upgrade



## Customer focus:

Deliver smallholders benefits

Deliver varieties that are suitable for the major product value chain



## Operational excellence (root phenotyping):

Implement high-throughput root/tuber phenotyping (intermediate & finished product).

Evaluate more entries at earlier stages of selection

Standardize processing to increase data quality (increase genotype-effect to noise ratio).



## Organizational leadership:

Occupational health

- Ensure worker operational safety and health

Facility hygiene

- Product quality and safety