



Cassava Breeding at IITA:

A multi-stakeholder approach for Multiple stress resilience and market segments

Elizabeth Parkes, Kulakow Peter, Ismail Rabbi, Egesi Chiedozie, Ismail Kayondo, Gaby Mbanjo et al.

About IITA

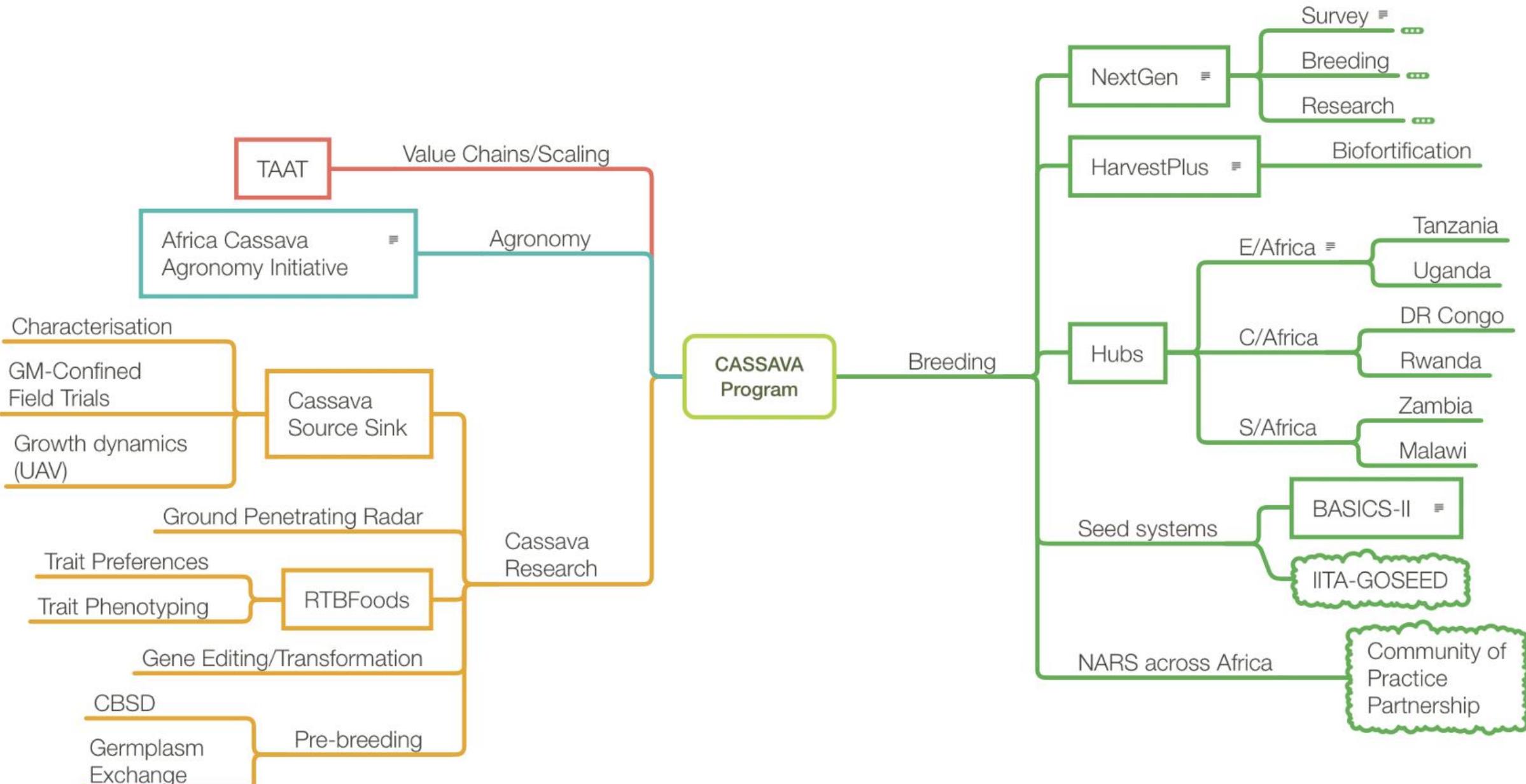
- Non-profit agricultural research organization created in 1967
- We work with partners in Africa and beyond to:
 - **Reduce producer and consumer risks,**
 - **Enhance crop quality and productivity,**
 - **Generate wealth from agriculture.**
- IITA is one of the CGIAR centers headquartered in Ibadan.



IITA's five Impact Areas ..



Cassava Research agenda for Africa



Who we work with

- West Africa (HQ)
- East Africa (Uganda, Tanzania)
- Central Africa (DR Congo)
- Southern Africa (Zambia, Malawi)
- CG-NARES network
 - Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, DRC
 - Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Sierra Leone
 - Many others



Cassava mosaic disease



30-90%
loss

Cassava mealybug



30-90%
loss

Cassava anthracnose



10-30%
loss

Cassava bacterial blight



100%

Cassava green mite



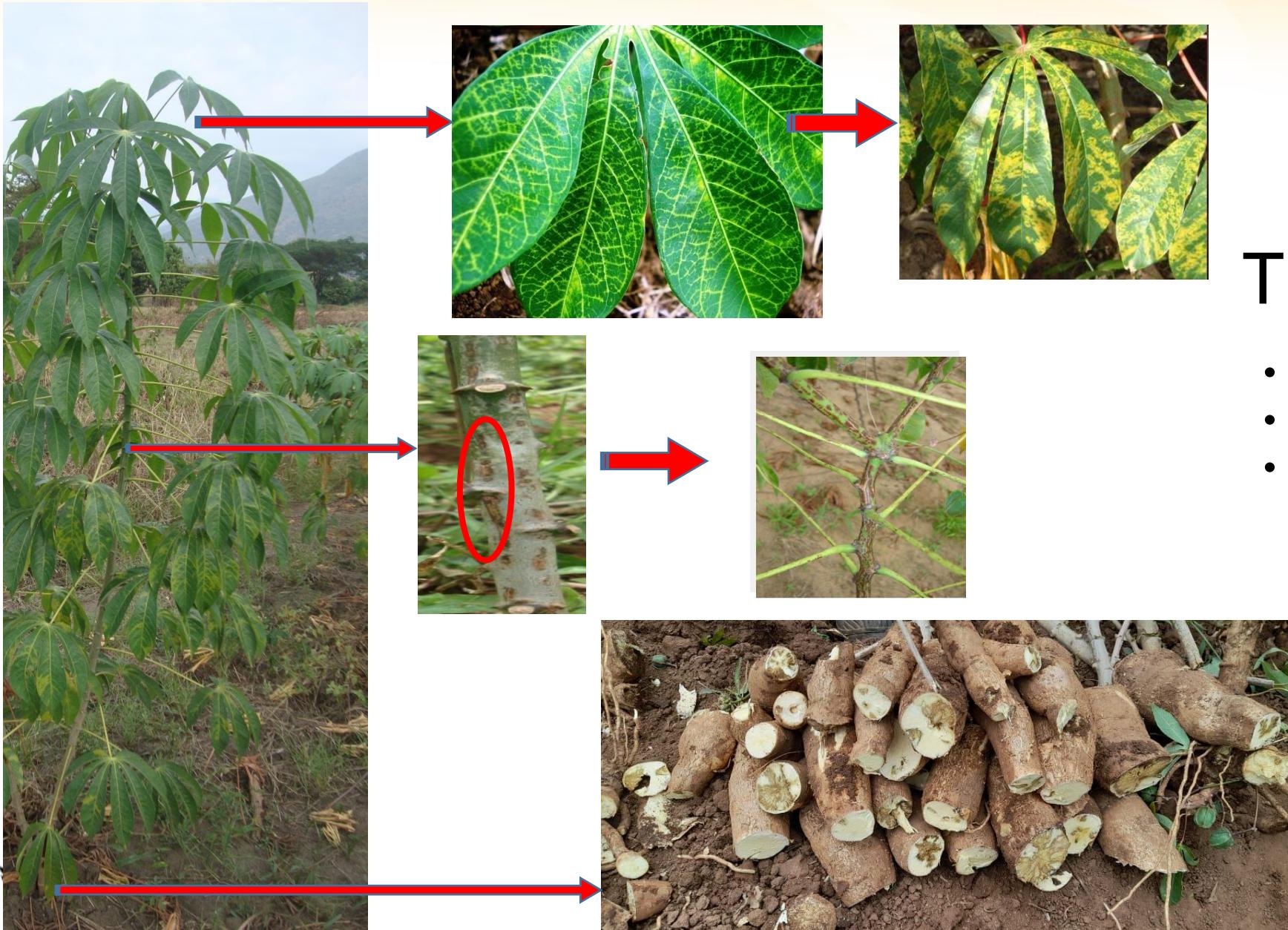
Constraints

50-100 %

Cassava root rot



Opportunities for Research



The CBSD challenge

- Must have trait
- 70 - 100% loss annually
- Multiple CBSV strains emerging

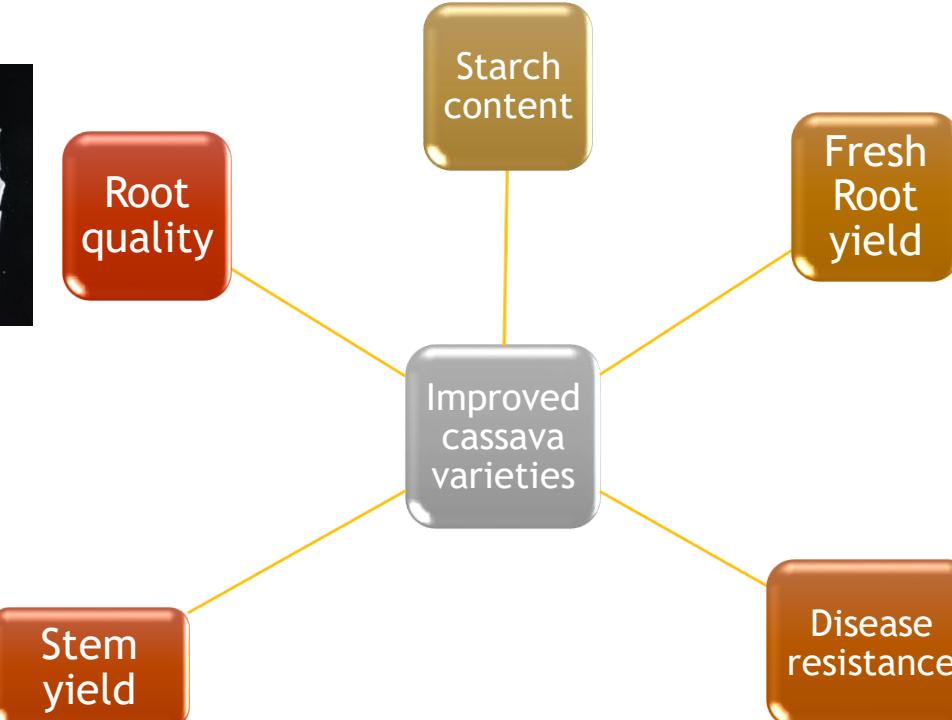


Breeding targets Vs Market segments

High DMC



Good plant architecture



Starch content



Fresh root yield



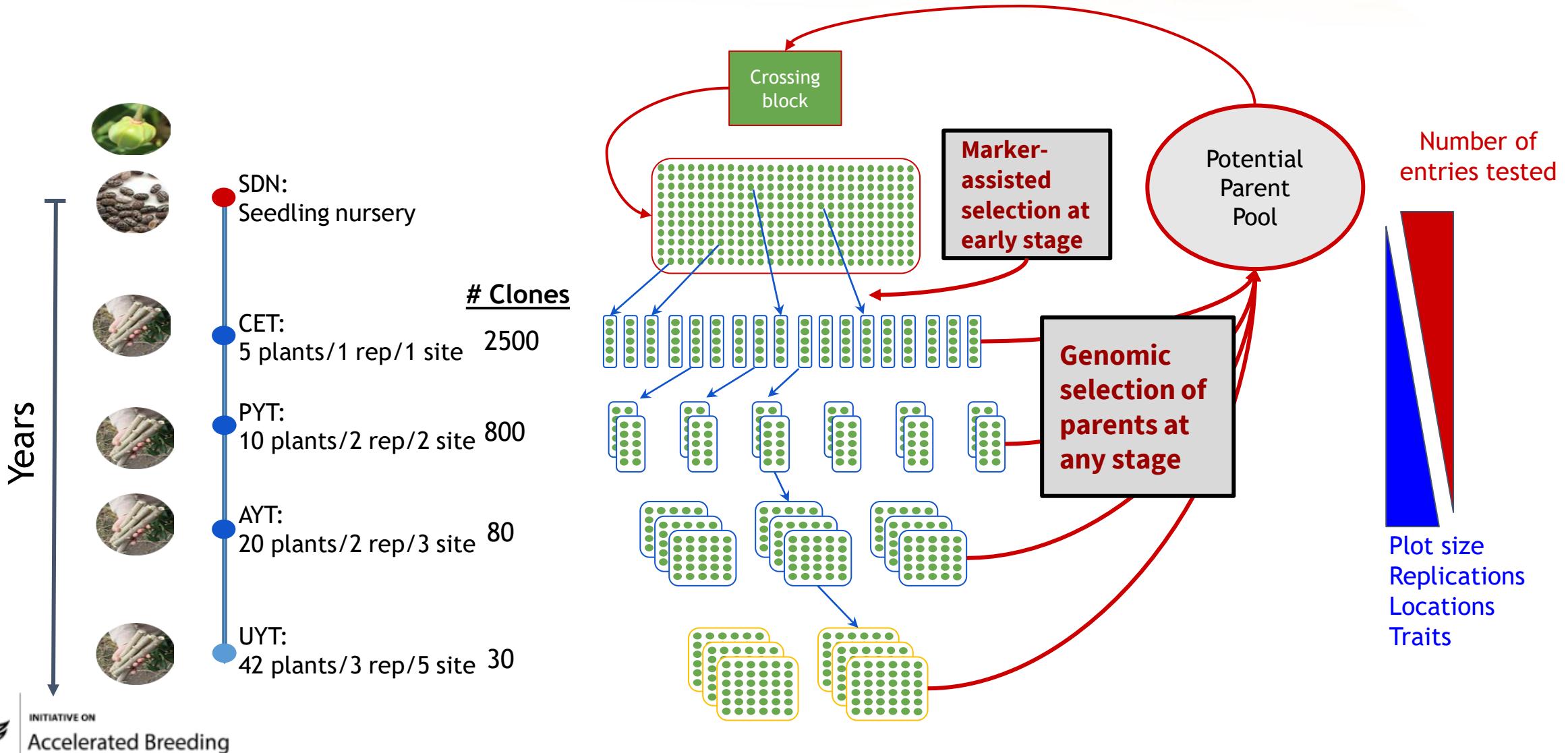
Resistance to major diseases and pests



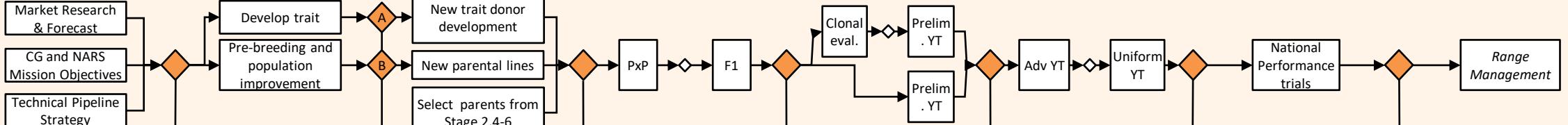
Market Segments and Target Product Profiles

SN	Product Pipeline Name	Traits for product profiles	Baseline traits	Current Breeding Pipeline	Product samples
1	Processed Products (Gari and fufu, HQCF)	High quantity and quality of processed product (% conversion rate, colour and texture)	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 mealiness 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	β -carotene, 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	High starch and flour content, mechanizable plant architecture.	Yield, dry matter, resilience to common biotic and abiotic stresses, flexible time of harvest	West Africa (Nigeria)	

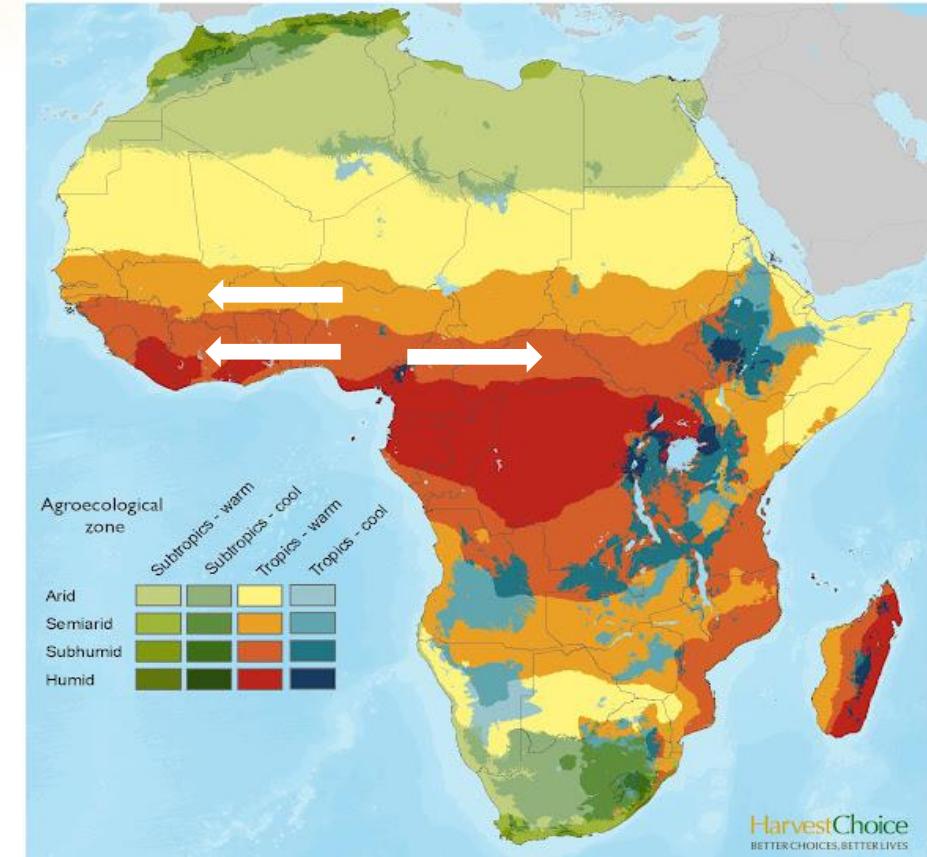
Cassava Breeding scheme



Cassava breeding stage gates - East Africa

Stages & Gates		Stage 0	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7
Stage Title	Product Design	Trait Discovery	Trait Deployment	Crossing & screening	Early Testing	Late Testing	Pre-commercial Testing and Product Registration	Product Introduction	
Description in Cassava context	Market research, Crop Strategy Review, Product Profile Review	Evaluation of germplasm sources, trait validation, inheritance and molecular discovery	Selection to elite adapted background including disease resistance and other required traits	Parent selection and production of new genetic variation for variety development	Clone development, small plot testing	Advanced clones in replicated multi-site	National Performance Trials and On-Farm trials	Official release and product launch	
Duration	1 to 5 years		1 to 5 years	2 years	1-2 years	3 years	2 years		
Dimension	# Trait Dev. Projects # pre-breeding populations		# new trait donors # new parent lines # recycled parents	100 families under 3 Product Profiles 5k seedlings	900 clones	120 clones	2-4 candidates	3 varieties on market (increasing-, peak-, declining sales)	
Pipeline Process	 <pre> graph LR A[Market Research & Forecast] --> B[CG and NARS Mission Objectives] B --> C[Technical Pipeline Strategy] C --> D[Develop trait] D --> E[Pre-breeding and population improvement] E --> F[New trait donor development] F --> G[New parental lines] G --> H[Select parents from Stage 2,4-6] H --> I[PxP] I --> J[F1] J --> K[Select St 2 Clones] K --> L[Clonal eval.] L --> M[Prelim. YT] M --> N[Prelim. YT] N --> O[Adv YT] O --> P[Uniform YT] P --> Q[Select St 3 Clones] Q --> R[National Performance trials] R --> S[Range Management] </pre>								
Stage Gate Decisions	Crop strategy & Product Profile Agreement	Define Trait development strategy	Define combinations	Select St 2 Clones	Select St 3 Clones	St 4 PAM	St 5 PAM		
Team that decides	Full CF Team + Funders	Ismail Kayondo + NaCRRI + TARI Breeding Services teams	Ismail Kayondo + NaCRRI + TARI Market (trait parameters)	Breeders	Limited CF Team	Almost full CF Team	Full CF Team		

Delivering Cassava Varieties for Impact



Released GS Varieties: Deployment

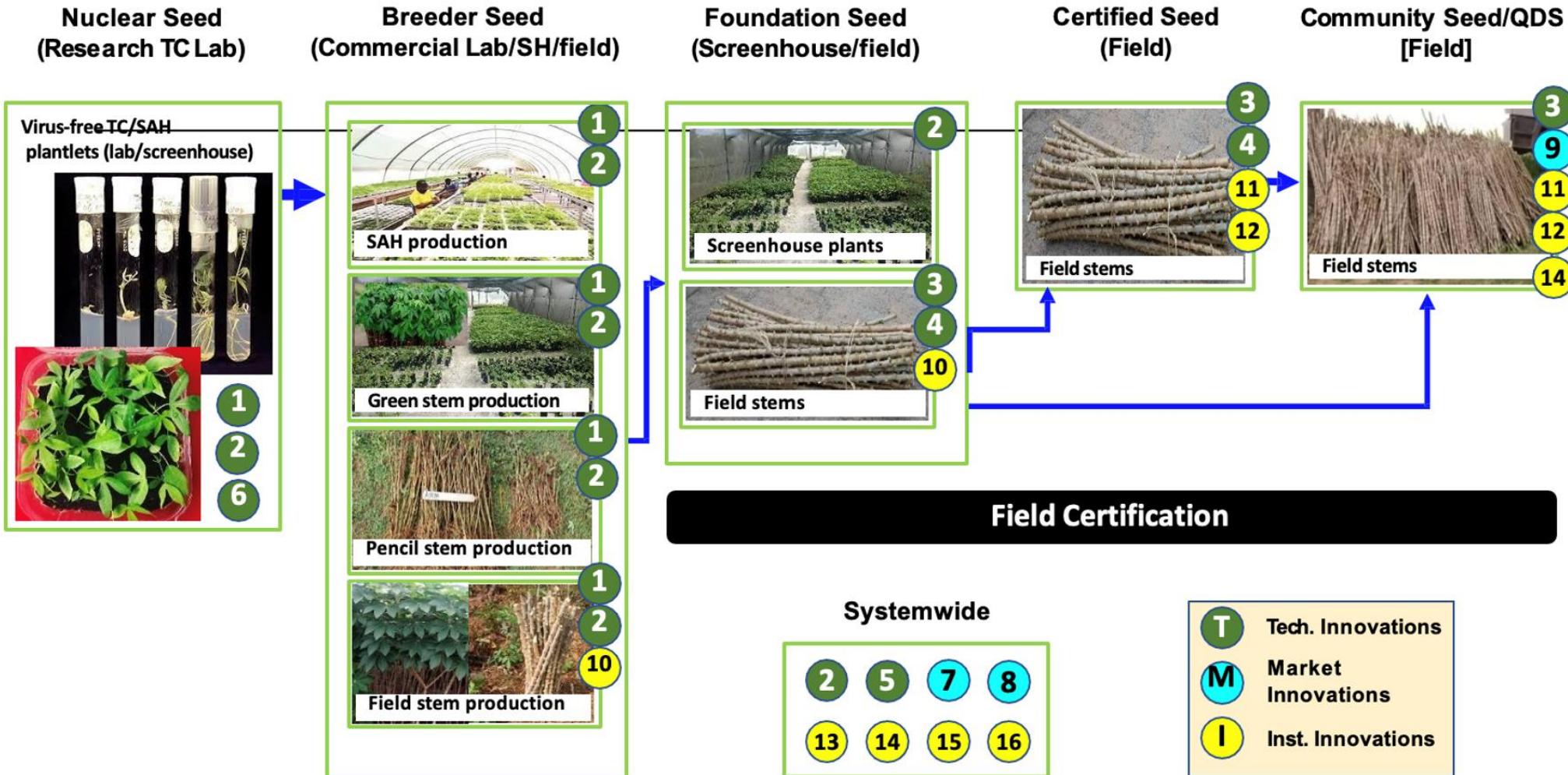


Design -Incomplete block
Large plot utilizing trial targeting at 500kg root to feed factory

Cassava Varieties Released

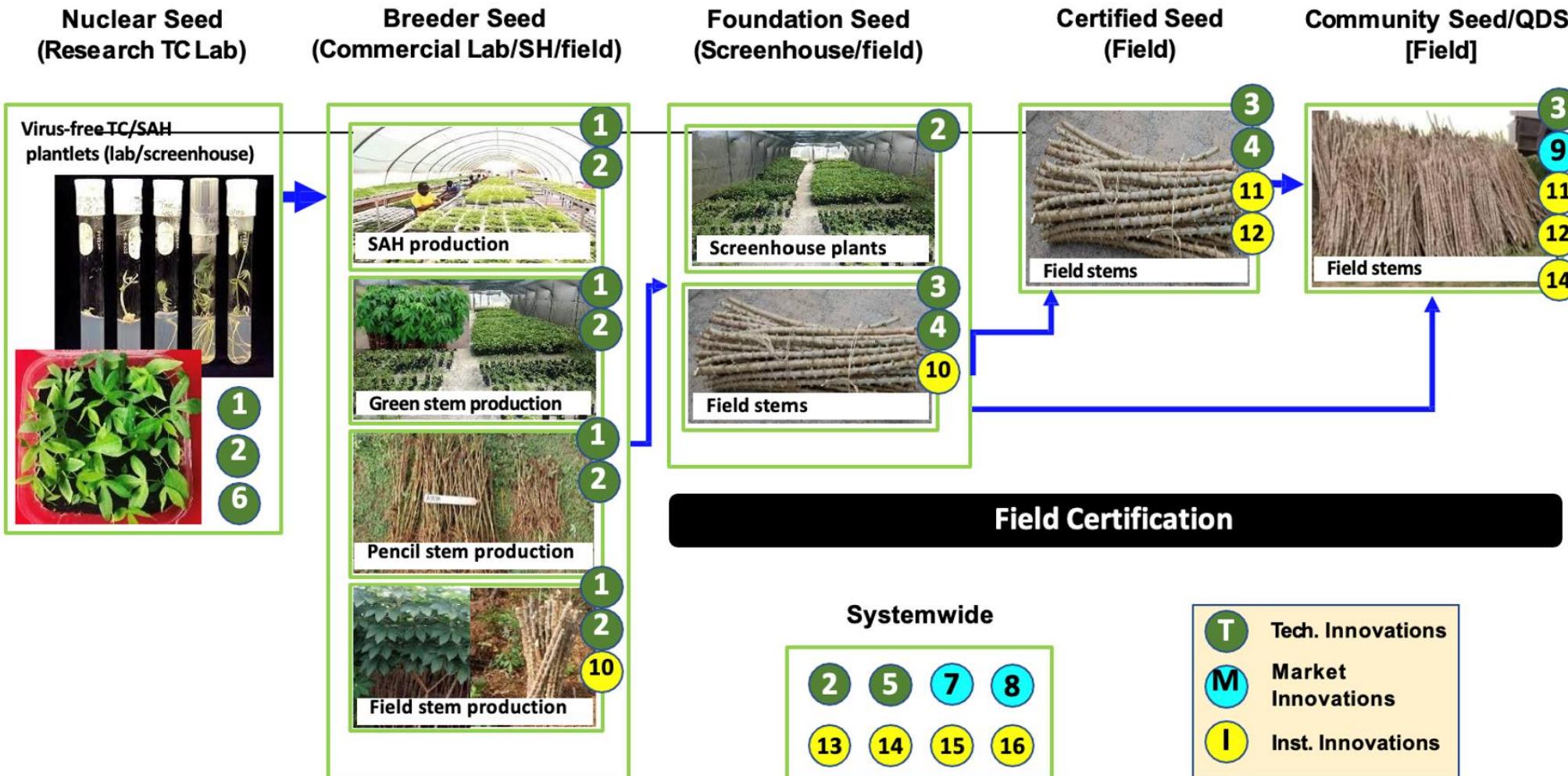
Farmer name	Year of release	Yield (t/ha)	Dry matter (%)	Root colour	Resistant to:	Provitamin A ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	Market segment
GAME CHANGER	2020	31.40	39.3	White	CMD, CAD, CM, CGM and CBB	-	Highly suitable for Gari, Fufu and High-Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF)
OBASANJO-2	2020	30.90	37.5	White	CMD, CAD, CM, CGM, and CBB	-	Highly suitable for Gari, Fufu, and HQCF
HOPE	2020	32.10	30.1	White	CMD, CAD and CM	-	Highly suitable for Gari, Fufu and HQCF
BABA-70	2020	30.00	34.1	White	CMD, CAD, CM CGM and, CBB	-	Highly suitable for Gari, Fufu and HQCF
POUNDABLE	2020	32.00	38.0	White	CMD, CAD, CM CGM and, CBB	-	Highly poundable, best for fresh consumption, and highly mealy
HEADMASTER	2022	35.97	35.3	Yellow	CMD, CAD and CM	16.86	Best for Gari and highly suitable for HQCF
SECURITY	2022	30.22	33.3	Yellow	CMD, CAD, CM CGM and, CBB	15.58	Best for Fufu and highly suitable for HQCF
NO-HUNGER	2022	29.78	30.6	Yellow	CMD, CAD, CM CGM and, CBB	15.65	Highly suitable for gari and HQCF

Cassava Seed Systems



Virus Testing + Certification

Cassava Seed Systems Innovation Research

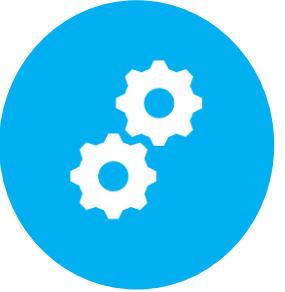


Breeding modernization and continuous improvement



Breeding Program Efficiency

- Global level strategies
- Program level strategies
- Protocols and methods



Change Management

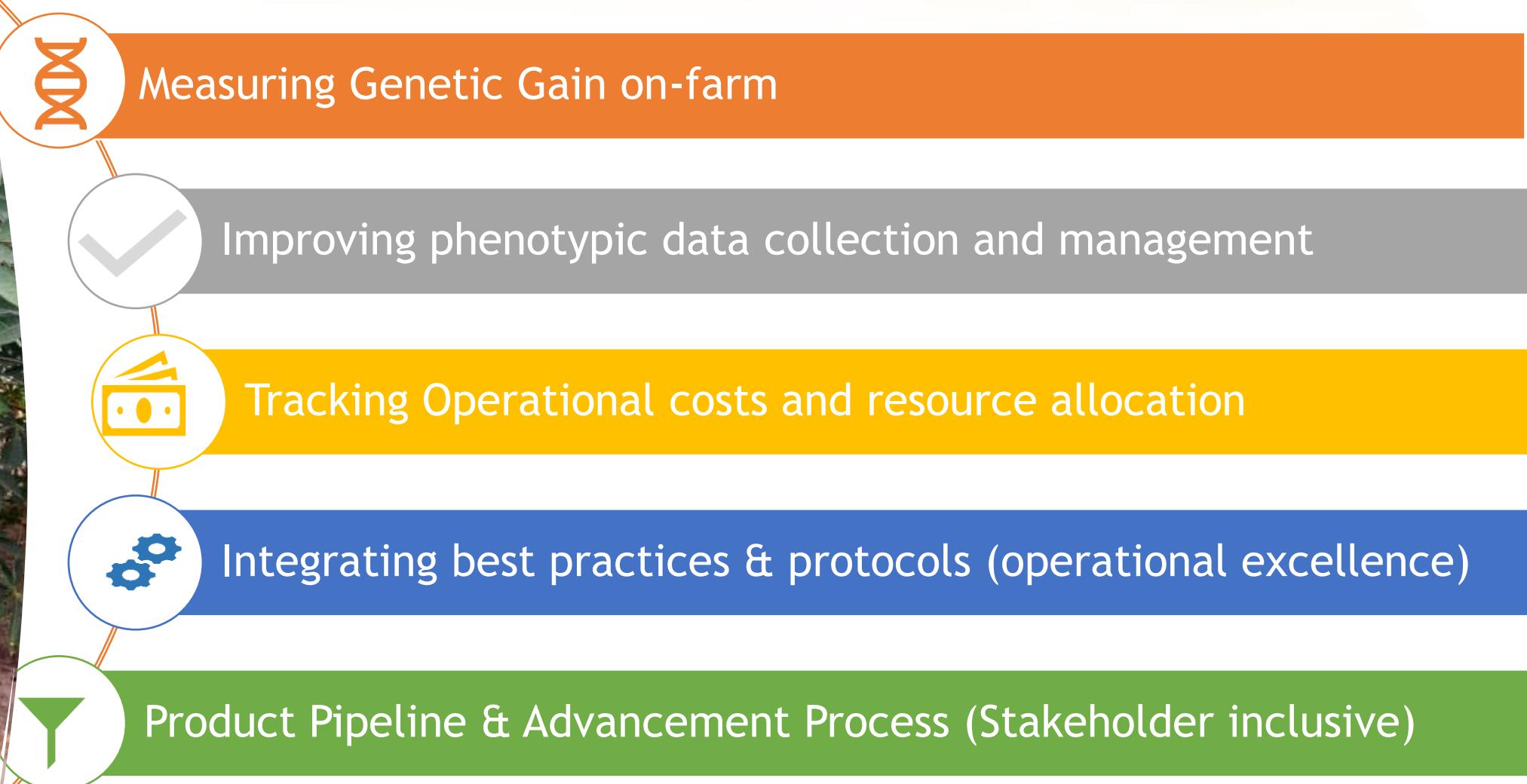
- Organizing
- Enabling
- Managing change



Governance for Customer-Centricity

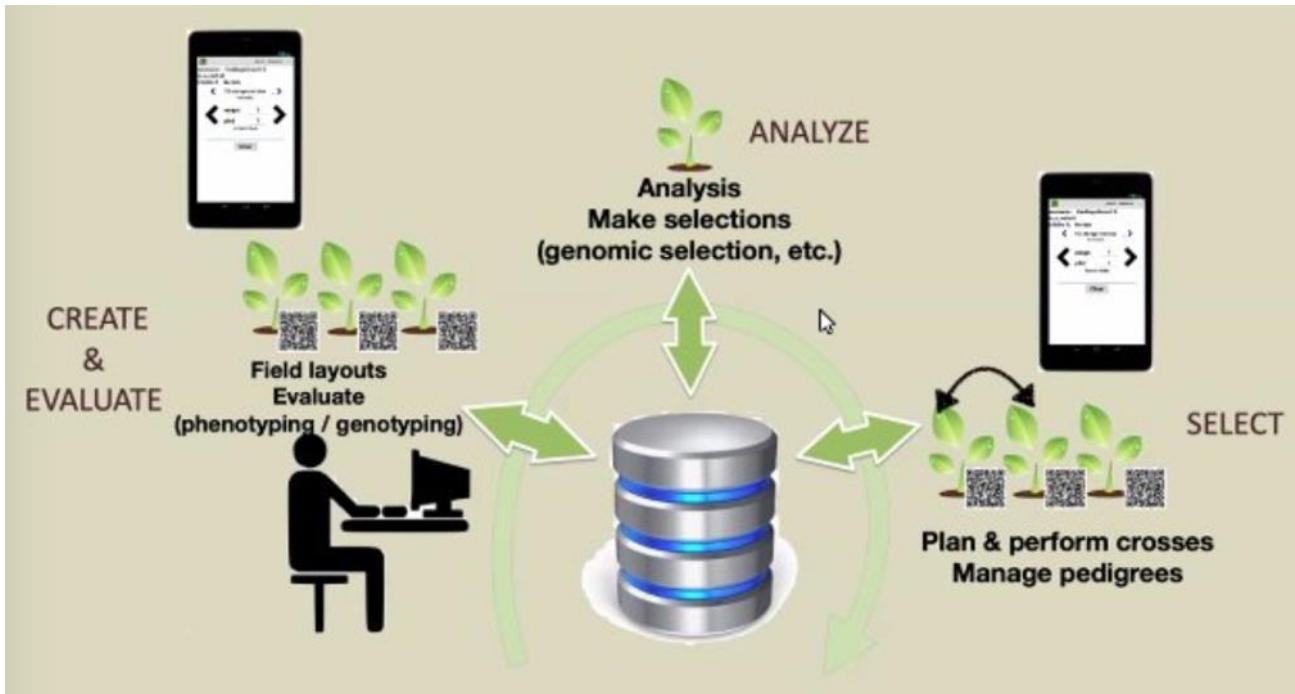
- The environment
- Strategic capability
- Expectations and purposes

Cassava's Path to Continuous Improvement



Open source database and digitization

- ✓ Fully Open access
- ✓ Data Quality Enhanced
- ✓ Trial Creation, Evaluation, analysis and Selection
- ✓ All data and analysis maintained in central location



Cassavabase stats

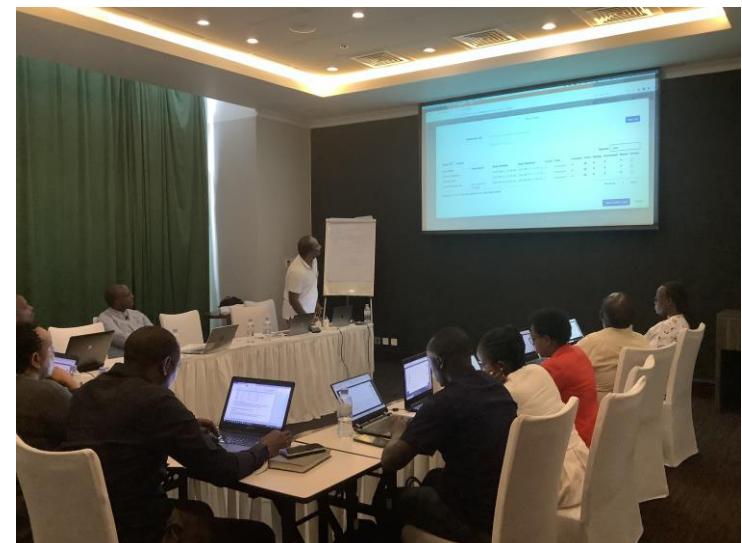
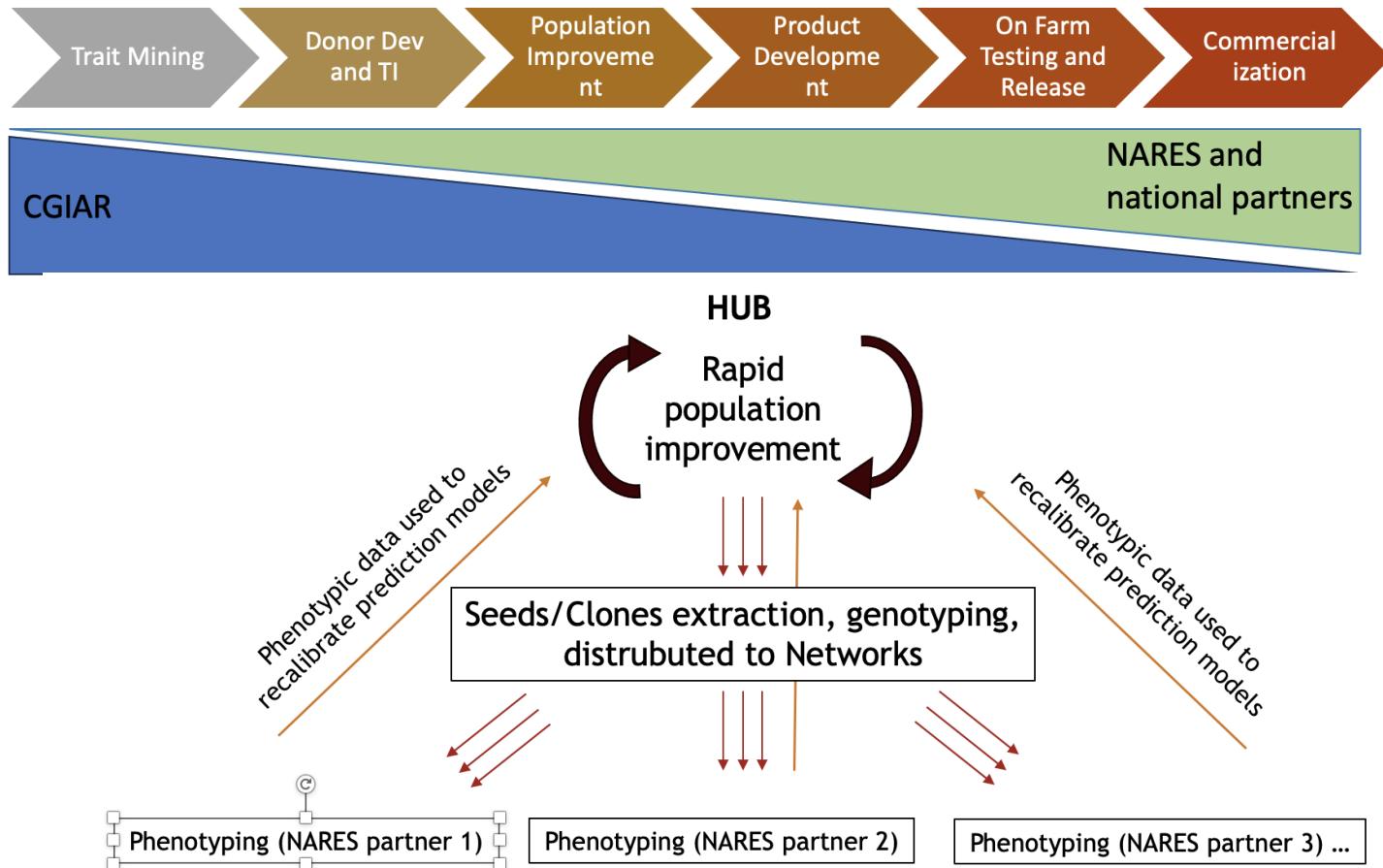
(as of June 2023)

- 25 Breeding programs
- 645K Accessions
- 6091 Phenotyping Trials
- 477 Phenotyping traits
- 53K Genotypes
- 828 Genotyping plates
- 21.8M Phenotypes
- 1485K plots
- 523 locations
- 60 K images

2020-19.GS.C2.UYR.36.setA.AB-repl-TMS14F1223P0007_101
Pedigree:TMS13F1106P0006/TMS13F1108P0007
Stock:TMS14F1223P0007 rep:1 block:1 plot:101



Partnerships: CG-NARS network



Marker Development and Deployment

Marker Validation

SNP Marker Discovery

GWAS or QTL

Data Analysis & KASPar Marker development

Breeding validation

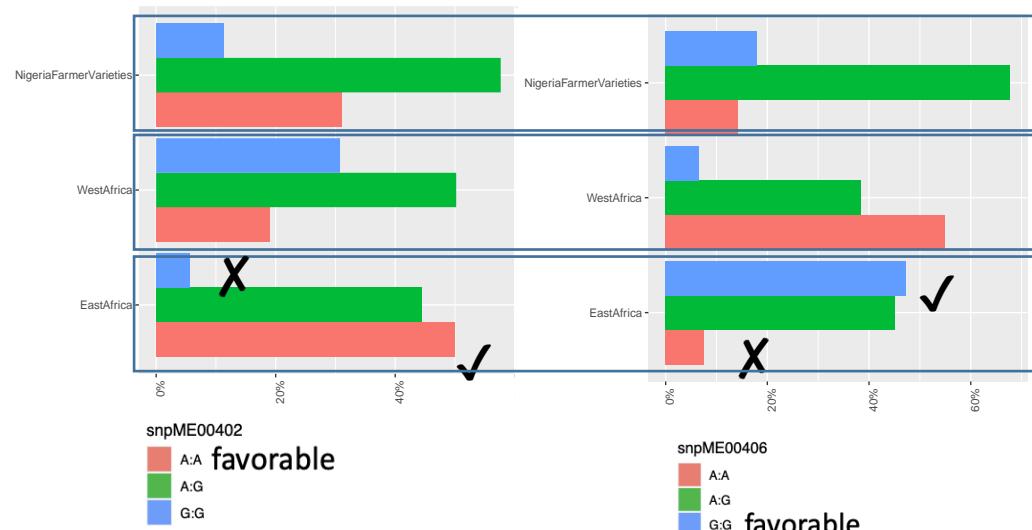
Technical Validation

Biological Validation

Deployment for MAS

Current status:

- Validation of CMD markers (chrs 12 and 14)
- Validation of DMC & PVA content markers (chrs 14 and 16)
- Validation of cyanide content markers (chrs 14 and 16) – East Africa
- CBSD markers under development**



agronomy

MDPI

Article
Conversion and Validation of Uniplex SNP Markers for Selection of Resistance to Cassava Mosaic Disease in Cassava Breeding Programs

Adenike D. Ige^{1,2}, Bunmi Olasanni³, Edwige Gaby Nkouaya Mbanjo¹, Ismail S. Kayondo¹, Elizabeth Y. Parkes¹, Peter Kulakow¹, Chiedozie Egesi¹, Guillaume J. Bauchet⁴, Enghwa Ng⁵, Luis Augusto Becerra Lopez-Lavalle⁶, Hernan Ceballos⁶ and Ismail Y. Rabbi^{1,*}

Sec. Plant Breeding
https://doi.org/10.3390/tpis.2022.1016170
View all 10 Articles >

Validation of KASP-SNP markers in cassava germplasm for marker-assisted selection of increased carotenoid content and dry matter content

Adenike D. Ige^{1,2}, Bunmi Olasanni³, Guillaume J. Bauchet⁴, Ismail S. Kayondo¹, Edwige Gaby Nkouaya Mbanjo¹, Ruth Uwuguiaren^{1,5}, Sharon Motomura-Wages⁵, Joanna Norton⁵, Chiedozie Egesi^{1,7}, Elizabeth Y. Parkes¹, Peter Kulakow¹, Hernan Ceballos⁵, Ibnou Dieng¹ and Ismail Y. Rabbi^{1,*}

the plant journal

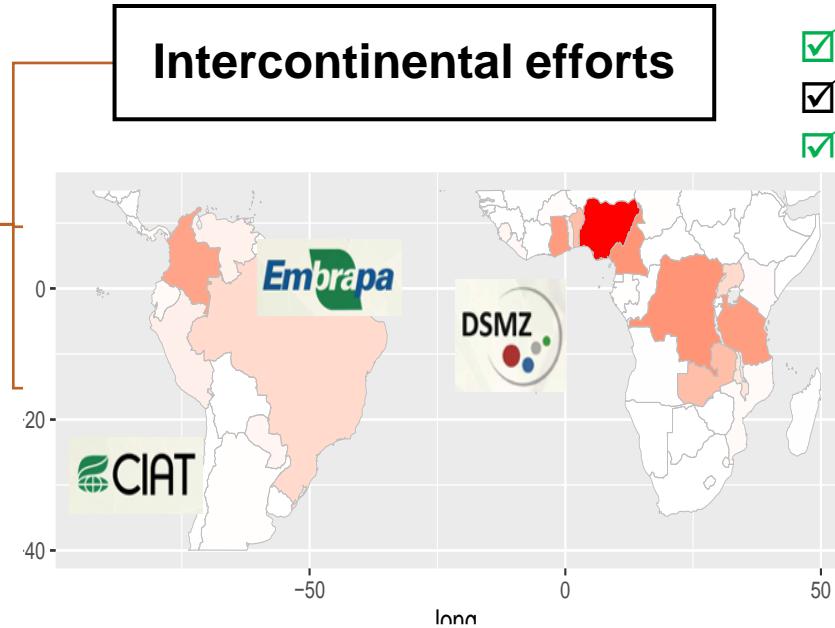
S E B

The Plant Journal (2020)

doi: 10.1111/tpj.15071

Large-scale genome-wide association study, using historical data, identifies conserved genetic architecture of cyanogenic glucoside content in cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) root

Pre-breeding & Germplasm Exchange



Steps:

- Import of additional CBSD resistance sources
- Internal Quarantine
- In vitro* & SAH multiplication
- Establishment of the crossing blocks

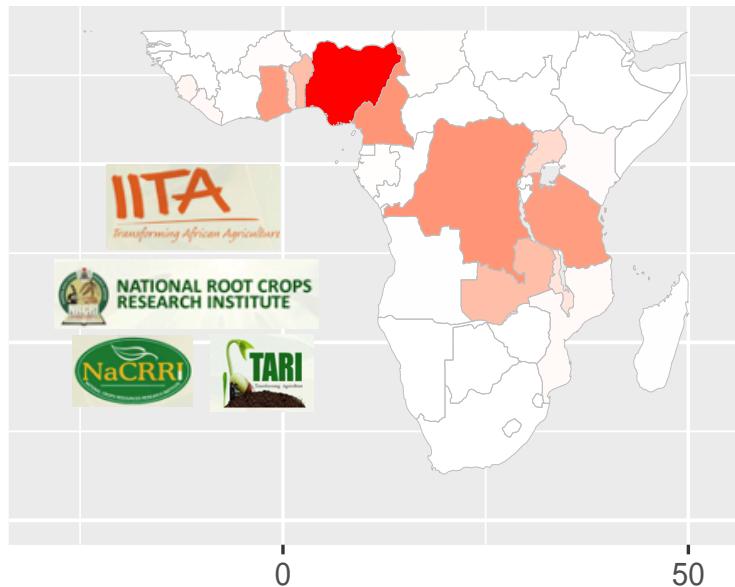
Field evaluation - pre-breeding

nr.	DSMZ Collection No.	Accession	CBSV	UCBSV	CMD
1	DSC118	COL 40	S0	S0	S+ weak
2	DSC167	COL 2182	S0	S0	S+
3	DSC196	ECU 41	S0	S+	S+
4	DSC250	PER 221	S0	S+	S+
5	DSC269	PER 556	S0	S0	S+
6	DSC120	COL 144	S0	S+	S+
7	DSC258	PER 333	S0	S-/+	S+
8	DSC199	ECU 159	S-/+	S+	S+
9	DSC257	PER 315	S-/+	S+	S+
10	DSC272	PER 597	S-/+	S+	S+
11	DSC122	COL 262	S-/+	S+	S+
12	DSC248	PER 206	S-/+	S+	S+
13	DSC251	PER 226	S-/+	S+	S+
14	African	TME 3	S+	S+	S0 CMD 2
15	African	TME 96/1089 A	S+	S+	S0 CMD 3
16	African	TZ130	S+	S+	S0 CMD 2



Pre-breeding & Germplasm Exchange

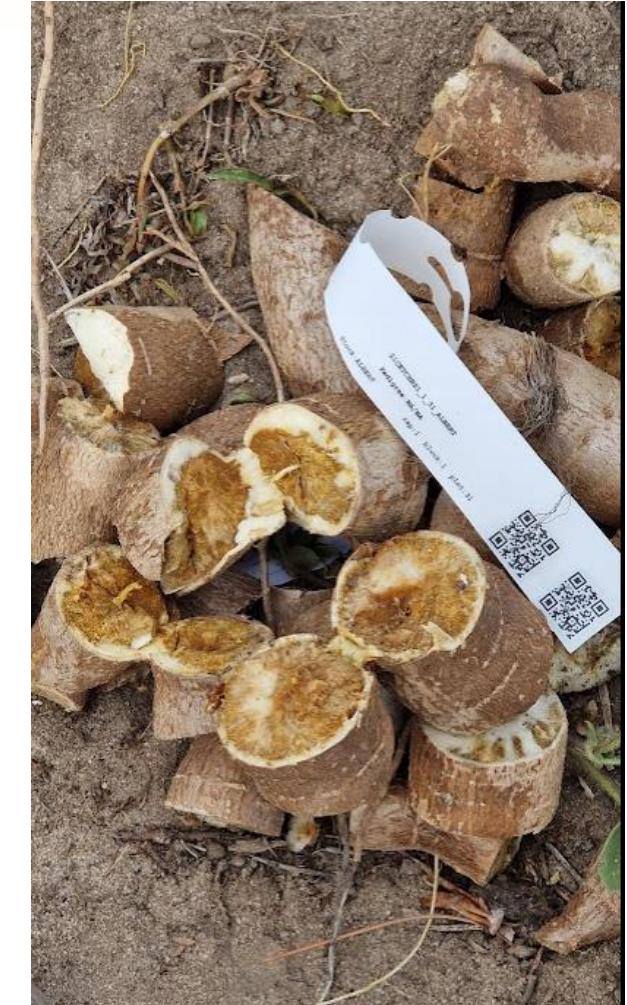
Intracontinental efforts



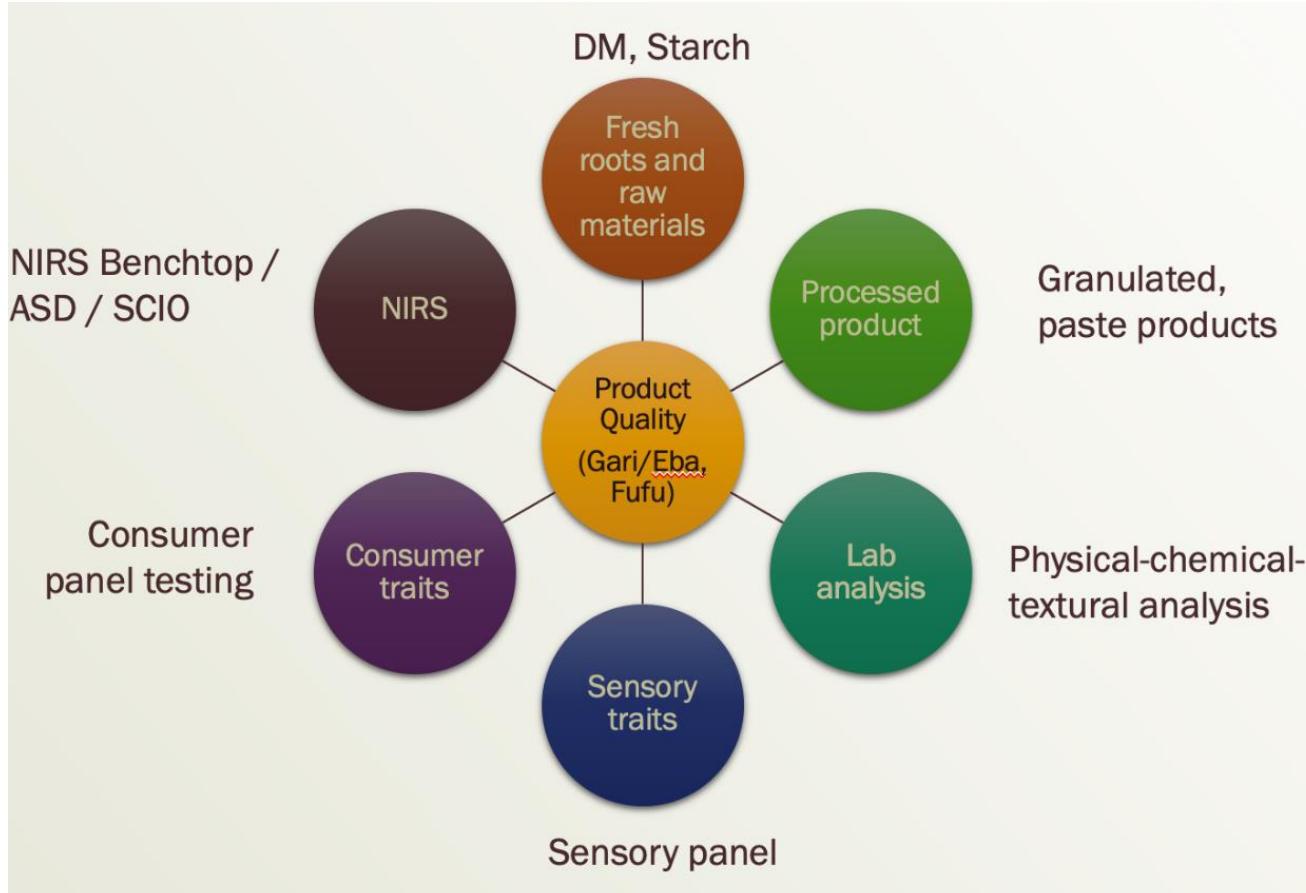
Goal:
Share elite cassava clones with durable resistance to CBSD & CMD

Steps:

- Screening African sources of CBSD resistance
- Intermating promising parents**
- Rapid multiplication for MET*
- Sharing among CBSD breeding Network Partners



Root Quality Phenotyping



Strong partnerships formed

- RTBFOODs,
- Food Science labs,
- Cassava breeding programs.

African Breeding germplasm screened using standard protocols (RTB SOPs).

Scaling of released varieties through Rapid Multiplication



Semi Autotrophic Hydroponics



Clonal Plantlets Petiole Bud technology at Kwembe

Agronomy at Scale (ACAI)

- Developed **decision support tools**
- Supplying **tailored or site-specific recommendations**



Best Fertilizer Blends (FB)



Best Planting Practices (PP)



Scheduled Planting (SP)



Site-specific Fertilizer
Recommendations (FR)



Optimal Intercropping Practices (IC)



High Starch Content (HS)

