



Enhancing Potato Resilience: challenges and advances in breeding for bacterial wilt resistance in East Africa

Webinar

Use of potato wild relatives: Major findings and challenges

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The BOLD Potato Project









https://bold.croptrust.org/crops/potato/#c7801

The BOLD Potato Project

The BOLD potato project aims to increase the potato diversity available to potato breeding programs and farmers by integrating lines derived from crop wild relatives (CWR) into breeding pipelines and developing new elite varieties with introgressions from CWR.



The BOLD Potato Project POTATO WILD RELATIVES



• S. commersonii, phureja, tuberosum



• S. boliviense

- S. bukasovii
- S. infudibuliforme

Drought

- S. lignicaule
- S. raphanifolium
- S. tacnaense
- S. tarapatanum

- S. microdontum
- S. tarijense
- S. megistacrolobum

Late blight

- S. chiquidenum
- S. pausisectum
- S. cajamarquense
- S. sogarandinum



Potato in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

- Food security and cash crop for ~ 5 million potato farmers
- Short cropping cycle of 3-4 months; 1-3 growing seasons/year
- ➤An important crop for the "hunger months"
- Area has increased 2-6x in past 25 years, ~1.6 million ha
- Average yield 6-10 t/ha vs potential yield 40 t/ha



Bacterial Wilt: re-emerging issue

Increasing prevalence and incidence from 2017-2018 survey

Country	BW prevalence		
Ethiopia	60% (158 out of 263 farms)		
Kenya	72% (128 out of 176 farms)		
Rwanda	80% (84 out of 104 farms)		
Uganda	75% (166 out of 288 farms)		

Detected from altitude of 3,300 masl seed producing area



Year

Figure 1. Bacterial wilt incidence at different altitude. Positive correlation between observed incidence of bacterial wilt at higher altitudes in Ethiopia over years.

RSSC diversity- Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda





372 bp: Phylotype II 280 bp: RSSC 144 bp: Phylotype I 91 bp: Phylotype III

RSSC diversity from Eastern Africa**

East Africa	ΡI	P II	P III
Ethiopia		х	
Kenya	х	х	
Rwanda		х	х
Uganda	x	x	x

**Based on new classification- Phylotype I: Asia; Phylotype II: America; Phylotype III: Africa; Phylotype IV: Indonesia



Slide by Kalpana Sharma

BW breeding background



Assessing the genetic diversity in BC3 pool PHENOTYPING RESULTS

- There were no disease-related phenotypes observed 5 days post inoculation (DPI).
- 26 potato genotypes remained asymptomatic even after 30 DPI.



Lilian Okiro, PhD student. Egerton University, Kenya

Assessing the genetic diversity in BC3 pool GENETIC DIVERSITY



Lilian Okiro, PhD student. Egerton University, Kenya

Participatory Selection BC3 pool Kenya 2021











On going bacterial wilt inoculation Derived resistant clones from

BC2 Parents vs Heat tolerant parents Kenya Oct 2023







Remarks

- BW tolerance Potential to significantly reduce crop losses
- Collaboration is key in addressing this complex challenge.
- Breeding for resistance is an ongoing process in Kenya.
- Need to increase efficiency -high-throughput screening approach to evaluate many genotypes

Thanks!

















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