Report of the Sweetpotato Support Platform – W.A.

Sweetpotato Breeders Meeting 2018, Nairobi, Kenya

Ted Carey et al, CIP

SWEETPOTATO ACTION FOR SECURITY AND HEALTH IN AFRICA

Sweetpotato Support Platform West Africa



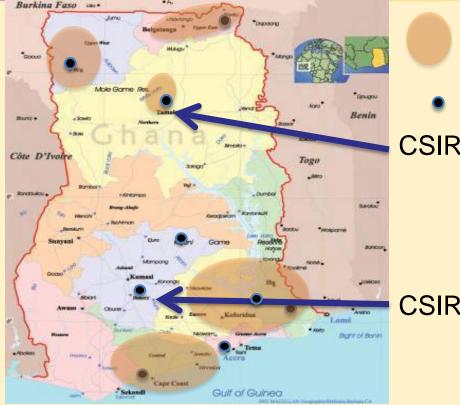
SASHA Breeding Approach

- Population improvement program at a sub-regional level
- Link with participatory varietal selection at the national level
 - Theme attribute Less sweet sweetpotato (unsweetpotato)
 - Reduced perishability



Sweetpotato Breeding Selection Sites and Target Zones in Ghana

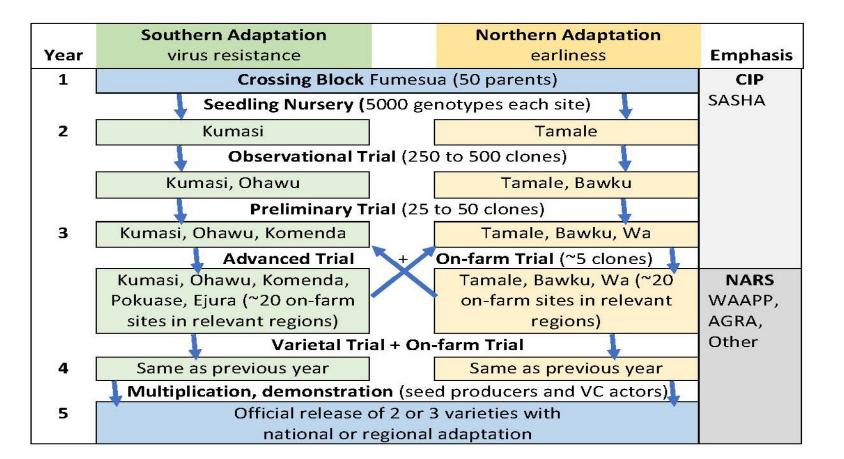




Target areas where sweetpotato Is currently important **Breeding selection sites** CSIR - Savanna Agricultural Research Inst. Kwabena Acheremu, Joseph Adjebeng-Danguah - NARS CIP office - Erna Abidin, Daniel Akansake, Isaac Dorgbetor CSIR – Crops Research Inst. Kwadwo Adofo, Ernest Baafi - NARS CIP office – John Saaka, Asimah Razak, Eric Dery, Tommy Tufour, Simon Imoro, Jolien Swanckaert

Accelerated Breeding Scheme Ghana





Unsweetpotato, consumer acceptance and breeding for quality attributes

- Despite this being our signature trait, we are still not totally clear about the target
 - Sugars in raw sweetpotato not really a good predictor of sweetness in cooked sweetpotato
 - Sugars in cooked sweetpotato not really a good predictor of sweetness since other factors contribute (aromatic)
 - While we can precisely measure cooked sugars (NIRS), we cannot accurately and routinely describe taste
 - We needed a trained panel to precisely define sensory attributes in selected contrasting genotypes (low and high sugar; low and high sweet)

Low sugar/non-sweet





Panelists evaluating samples in standard cubicles • (Eric Dery)

Panelists recruited:

- 27 panelists
- 14 good at identifying flavors and intensity

Lexicon development (yam comparison, boiled)

- Appearance (5)
- Texture by hand (2)
- Texture by mouth (4)
- Flavor (10)
- Mouthfeel (3)
- Basic taste (5)
- Sweetness (3)

Low sugar/non-sweet



- Lexicon developed for fried sweetpotato
- Low sweet, medium sweet and high sweet genotypes identified in comparison with yam [Combinations of low and high sugars and sweetness.] Low sweet – Bohye, CRI-Gavana; High sweet – Nan, Sauti; Med sweet - Ogyefo
- Consumer evaluation [400 consumers] in 4 communities – liking and naming. Focus group discussions and consumer sensory [Design in development – starts in July]

Postharvest Perishability/Storage





Wholesale sweetpotato market, Bobo Dioulasso



Jebbeh Samba, sweetpotato breeder from Sierra Leone and doctoral student with WACCI breeding for improved shelf-life

Postharvest Perishability/Storage



- Screened roots from ~26 parent genotypes from 3 separate trials
 - Weight loss, rots, weevil

Good	Bad
Ligri (Cemsa 74-228)	Sauti (Tanzania)
Okumkom	Mother's Delight
CRI-Gavana (AP3A)	King J
Bohye (CIP 199062.1)	Apomuden
SARI-Diedi	Otoo (Mogamba)

- Cortex thickness
- Wound healing assessment (lignification)
- Isolation, inoculation with Java Black Rot (Lasiodiplodia theobromae)

Postharvest perishability

- Searching for rapid assay for evaluation of many genotypes
- Use current breeding population (parents and offspring)
- May use BxT or other population for marker identification



Storage barn in Kumasi



Crossing 2017 – 25,000 Seed 💑



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Hybridization further updates SASHA

- More focused cross combinations among new parents in 2018
- Grafting of non-flowering genotypes to prolific sweetpotato types, establish in the field – take to screenhouse for crosses [Induction of flowering not working as well as we'd like – SD following grafting; try LED lighting?]
- Polycrosses in the field to ramp up seed production (50,000 year 5...) bringing from field -
- MS student, Yaya Drabo flower induction (2,4-D; grafting); incompatibility (salt solution)

Exploitation of heterosis



2017: Heterosis trial using cuttings from seedlings

- 149 families with 20 progenies (= 2980 genotypes)
- 22 parents
- 5 plant-plots (each plot is 5 different genotypes from the same family)
- 4 plots per family
- Data collection per plot

 (= family mean of 5 different genotypes)

2018: Heterosis trial after multiplication

- 80 families with 10 progenies (=approximately 800 genotypes)
- 17 parents
- 3 plant-plots (each plot is 1 genotype; OT-like design)
- 10 plots per family
- Data collection per plot (= data for each genotype)

Exploitation of heterosis



2017: Heterosis trial using seedling cuttings

Advantages:

- Possible for large number of genotypes
- Fast, no need to multiply first
- The good and the bad are included

Disadvantages:

 No information on each genotype

2018: Heterosis trial after multiplication

Advantages:

- Data is more precise
- Statistically proven method

Disadvantages:

- Only a small number of genotypes/families
- A lot of genotypes disappeared during multiplication

Heterosis trial: first results



Heterosis increment = $\frac{avera}{(average narrow are na$

average yield progenies (average parent1+average parent2)/2 Diversity assessment with SSR markers will (hopefully) confirm the heterotic groups

High: parents belong to a different population

Low:

parents belong to the same population

TRAIT	Heterosis increment (%)									
	Mean	Min	Max							
Number of commercial roots per plant	7.1	-84	293							
Commercial root yield (t/ha)	98.2	-87	641							
Total root yield (t/ha)	83.6	-79	641							
Foliage yield (t/ha)	80.2	-78	558							

Heterosis trial: first results

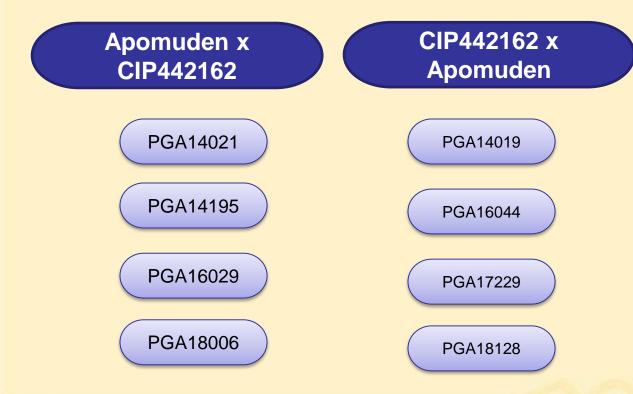


Reciprocal effects are significant Based on 41 families (82 cross combinations)

Apomuden as male	Heterosis increment (%)	Apomuden as female	Heterosis increment (%)
			105
CIP440390 x Apomuden	141	Apomuden x CIP440390	105
Faara x Apomuden	121	Apomuden x Faara	57
Jitihada x Apomuden	63	Apomuden x Jitihada	29
Otoo x Apomuden	125	Apomuden x Otoo	29
PGA13067-7 x Apomuden	53	Apomuden x PGA13067-7	4
Sauti x Apomuden	231	Apomuden x Sauti	81

How do we move forward?

Stop making the same cross combinations each year



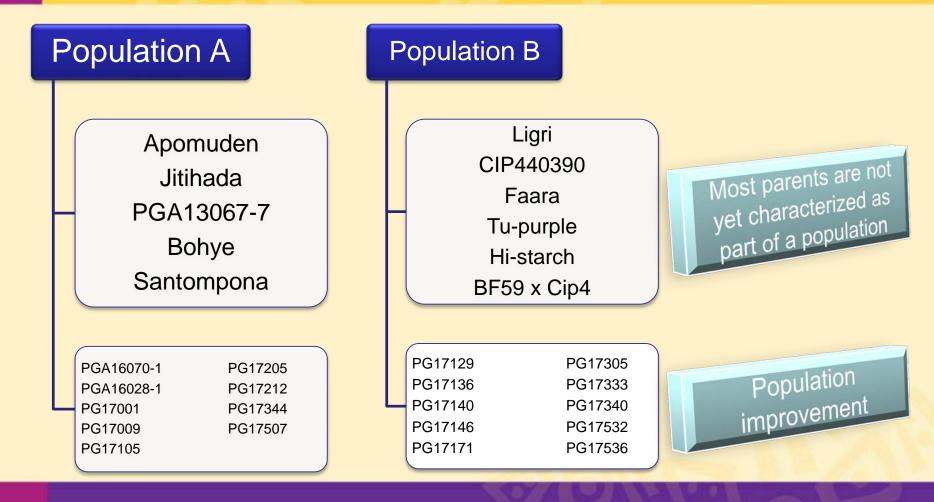
Include advanced clones as parents:

ecurity and Health in Africa

- Population improvement
- Variety development

How do we move forward?





Cleanup for distribution and seed system



- Released or advanced selections
 - Clean: Ghana (14), Nigeria (2), BF (4)
 - Being cleaned: Ghana (20), Nigeria (1) BF (15)
- Distribution mostly from Nairobi, but we need to increase routine distribution from SSP-WA
- Will routinely introduce and evaluate clones from elsewhere – 100 best bet clones

Clean seed is Integral to success SASHA of the breeding effort



Thank you





Our vision is roots and tubers improving the lives of the poor



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Roots, Tubers and Bananas







