



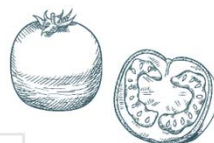
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**SYSTEMS-BASED BREEDING APPROACH:**

**HOW TO IMPLEMENT IT?**

Edwin Nuijten & Edith Lammerts van Bueren

OWC Preconference, 6 September 2021



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230 and by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI) under contract number 17.00090. The information contained in this communication only reflects the author's view. Neither the Research Executive Agency nor SERI is responsible for any use that may be made of the information provided.



# Workshop program

15.30-16.00 Introduction

16.00-16.10 Questions

16.10-16.30 Personal exercise

16.30-16.50 Groupwork (in groups of two)

16.50-17.00 Discussion



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# Which steps are needed for implementing the systems-based breeding approach?

## ➤ Describe:

- current trends in breeding
- solution pathways: systems-based breeding
- all relevant aspects of breeding and seed systems

## ➤ Provide:

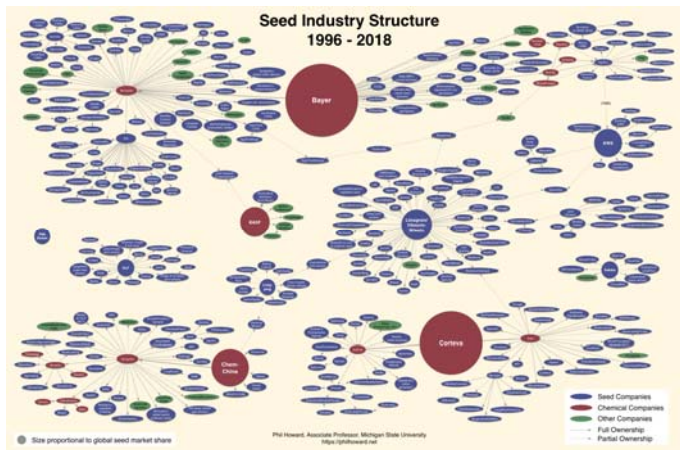
- methods for self-reflection
- methodology for group-reflection
- guidelines for other steps at value chain level



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# Current trends in agriculture and plant breeding

- Continuous focus on linear value chains
- More focus on molecular traits
- Loss of agro-biodiversity



Summary of distribution of variety registration at CPVO in the period 2012-2016, according to crop, company and country (Annual report 2016)

	arable crops	vegetable crops	fruit crops
Top 5 crops	69,4	67,2	60,9
Top 10 crops	85,3	79,5	81,4
Top 5 companies	47,0	69,3	22,2
Top 15 companies	63,5	95,3	43,6
Top 5 countries	63,5	94,2	39,9



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# How to breed for long term ecosystem-services?

Biodiversity and ecosystems services are key factors that contribute to:

- natural pest control
- **pollination**
- nutrient (re)cycling
- soil conservation  
(structure and fertility)
- water provision  
(quality and quantity)
- carbon sequestration



*Enhancing legume ecosystems services through plant-pollinator interplay.  
Suso et al. 2016*



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*Genetic variation in root biomass in grass (Lolium multiflorum). Deru et al. 2014*



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# Organic 3.0 (IFOAM 2015): Broadening the organic scope for 2030



Five dimensions:

- Ecology
- Society
- Culture
- Accountability
- Economy



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# SDGs of UN (2015) - targets for ecological and societal resilience



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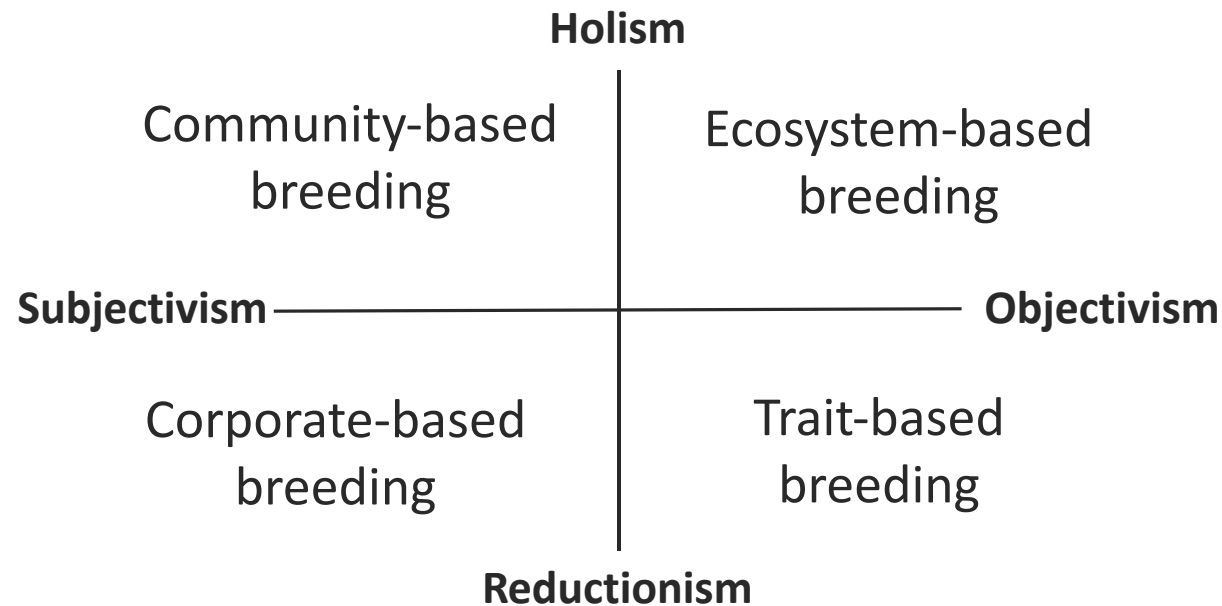
# Six goals for future plant breeding for ecological AND societal resilience

1. Social justice
2. Food security, food quality and safety
3. Food and seed sovereignty
4. Agro-biodiversity
5. Ecosystem services
6. Climate robustness



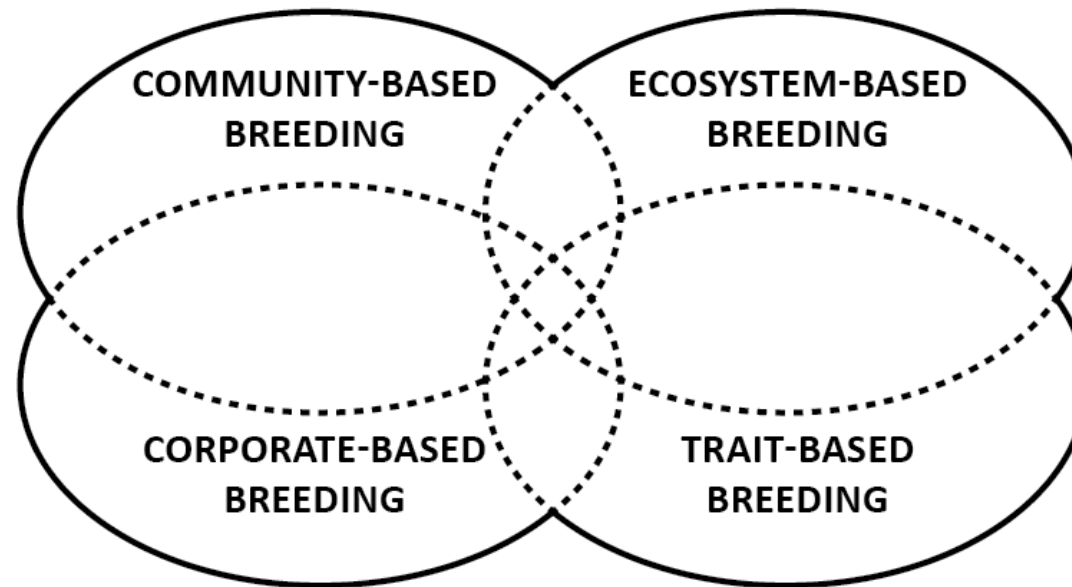
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# Current state of the art: Four breeding orientations (‘paradigm positions’, styles of thought)



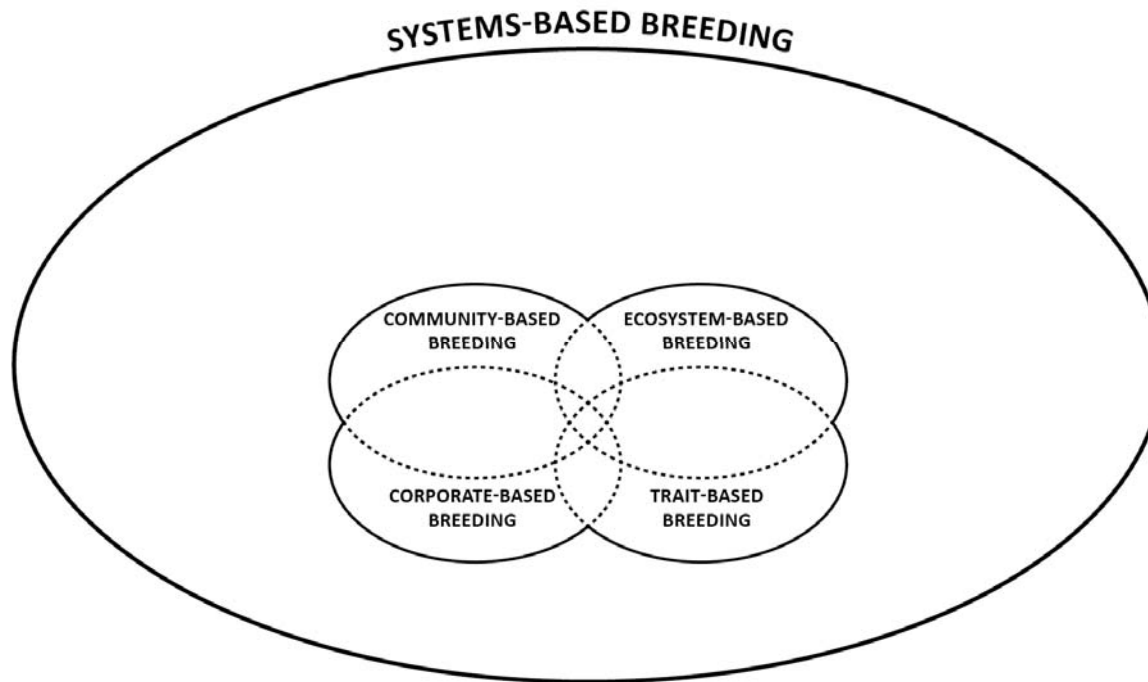
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# Need for balance, optimal interaction and synergy



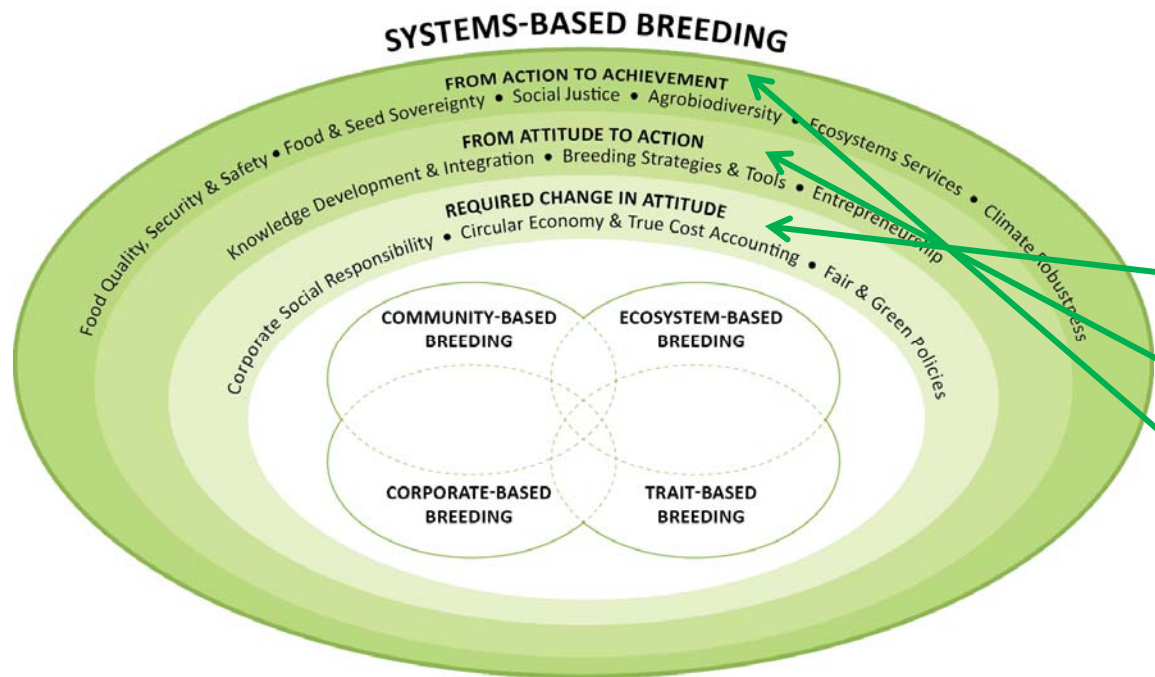
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# Hence, a need for systems-based breeding approaches



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# Steps needed towards systems-based breeding:



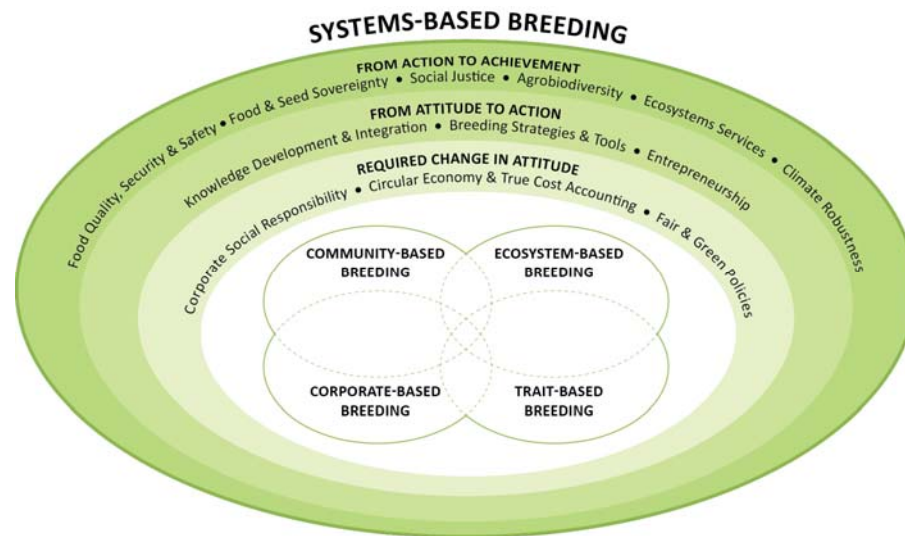
Three categories of steps:

1. Required change in attitude
2. From attitude to action
3. From actions to achievements



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# Required change in attitude



Three key-elements:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility
2. Circular Economy & True Cost accounting
3. Fair & Green Policy



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# Example 1: Required change in attitude



10% of turn-over of Frank's free varieties to Seed Company High Mowing



Three key-elements

1. **Corporate Social Responsibility**
2. Circular Economy & True Cost accounting
3. Fair & Green Policy

Organic farmer breeder Frank  
Morton Oregon-USA



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## Example 2: Required change in attitude

- ❑ New resistant potato varieties were not adopted by the market and continuous (in NL illegal) copper use and harvest failures
- ❑ In 2017, in NL full commitment of all supermarkets achieved to sell only resistant cultivars for organic potato by 2020



Three key-elements:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility
2. **Circular Economy** &  
True Cost accounting
3. Fair & Green Policy



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# Example 3: Required change in attitude

Composite cross populations versus pure line varieties



(1) EU experiment (2014-2021) to allow heterogeneous material to be described and marketed

(2) Allowing changes in official Variety Testing protocols (VCU)



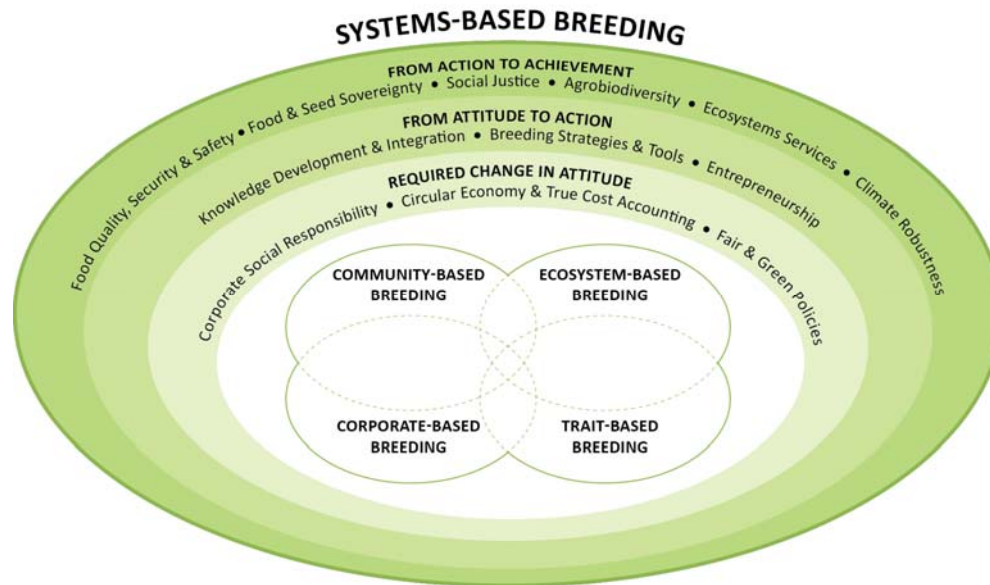
Three key-elements

1. Corporate Social Responsibility
2. Circular Economy & True Cost accounting
3. **Fair & Green Policy**



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# From attitude to action



Three key-elements:

1. Knowledge development & Integration of knowledge
2. Breeding strategies & tools
3. Entrepreneurship



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# Example 2

## From attitude to action

Breeding for diversity e.g. 'heterogeneous material' and crop mixtures



Composite cross populations:  
▶ Multiple crosses



Crop mixtures (e.g. lupine/wheat):  
▶ breeding for combinability

Three key-elements:

1. Knowledge development & Integration of knowledge
2. **Breeding strategies** & tools
3. Entrepreneurship



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# Example 3: From attitude to action



100% employee owned

Three key-elements:

1. Knowledge development & knowledge integration
2. Breeding strategies & tools
3. **New entrepreneurial models**



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# Example 3: From attitude to action

De Beersche Hoeve 



Biodynamic Seed & Vegetable Farm  
100% daughter of  
Food Cooperative Odin



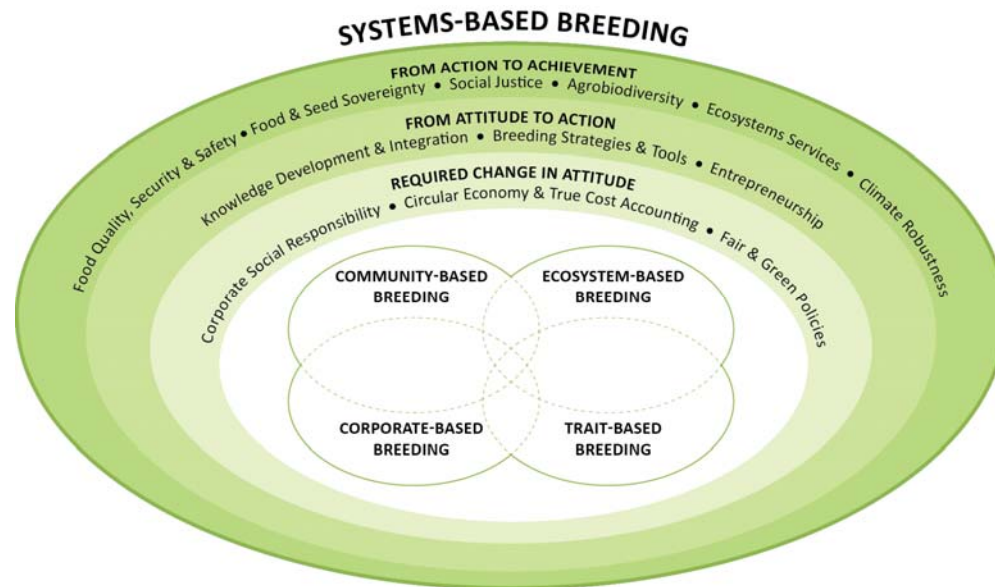
Three key-elements:

1. Knowledge Development & knowledge integration
2. Breeding strategies & Tools
3. **New entrepreneurial models**



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# From action to achievement: six goals for ecological and social resilience



Six key-elements (goals):

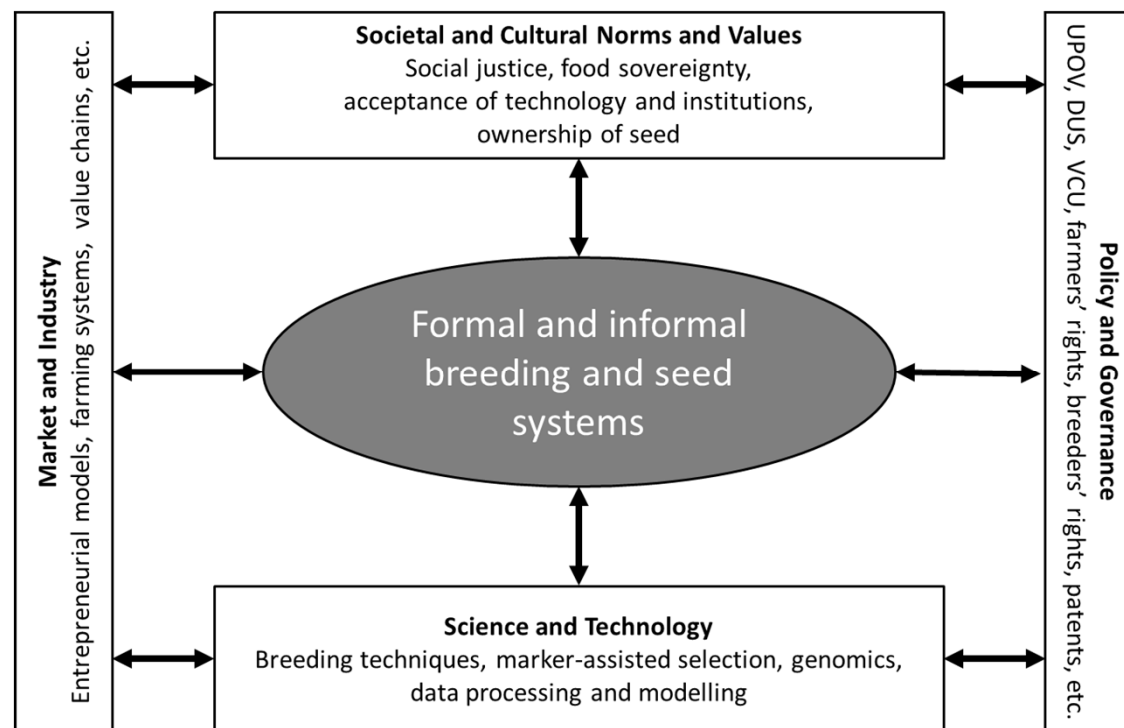
1. Social justice
2. Food security, quality and safety
3. Food and seed sovereignty
4. Agro-biodiversity
5. Ecosystem services
6. Climate robustness

(Lammerts van Bueren et al. 2018. *Towards resilience through systems-based plant breeding. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development.* )



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*Roles and positioning of breeding and seed systems within their economic, scientific, institutional and cultural environment (Figure 3, Lammerts van Bueren et al. 2018)*



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*Witzenhausen workshop 2018: workshop outcomes organised according to the four categories as described in Figure 3 (Lammerts van Bueren et al. 2018)*

Category		Solutions (in %)	Obstacles (in %)	Examples (in %)
	N =	85	68	39
Market and Industry	69	27%	37%	54%
Policy and Governance	43	18%	32%	15%
Science and Technology	51	33%	18%	28%
Societal and Cultural Norms and Values	29	22%	13%	3%

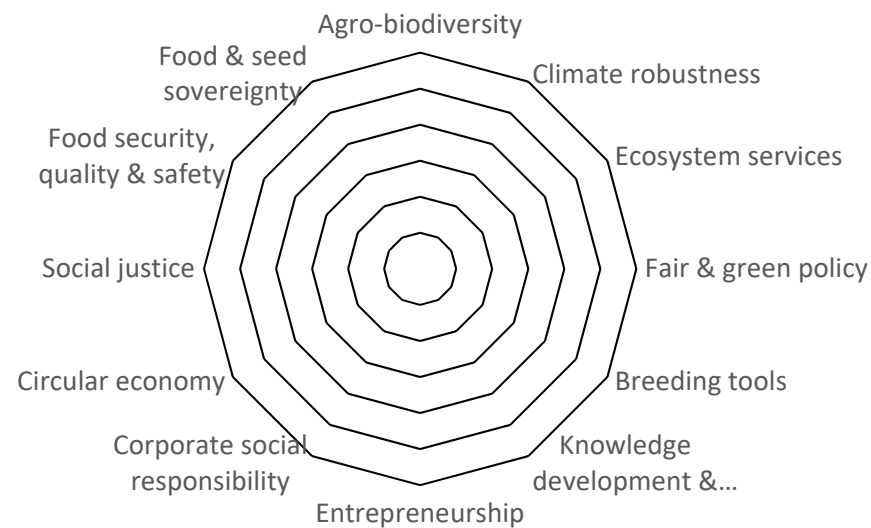
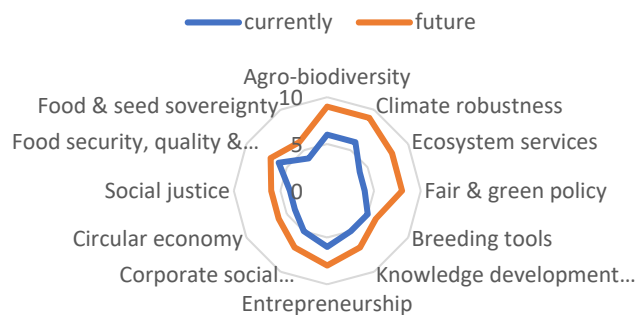


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	Key elements
Required change in attitude	Corporate social responsibility
	Circular economy & True cost accounting
	Fair & green policy
From attitude to action	Knowledge development and integration
	Breeding strategies and tools
	Entrepreneurship
From action to achievement	Food security, safety & quality
	Food & seed sovereignty
	Social justice
	Agrobiodiversity
	Ecosystem services
	Climate robustness

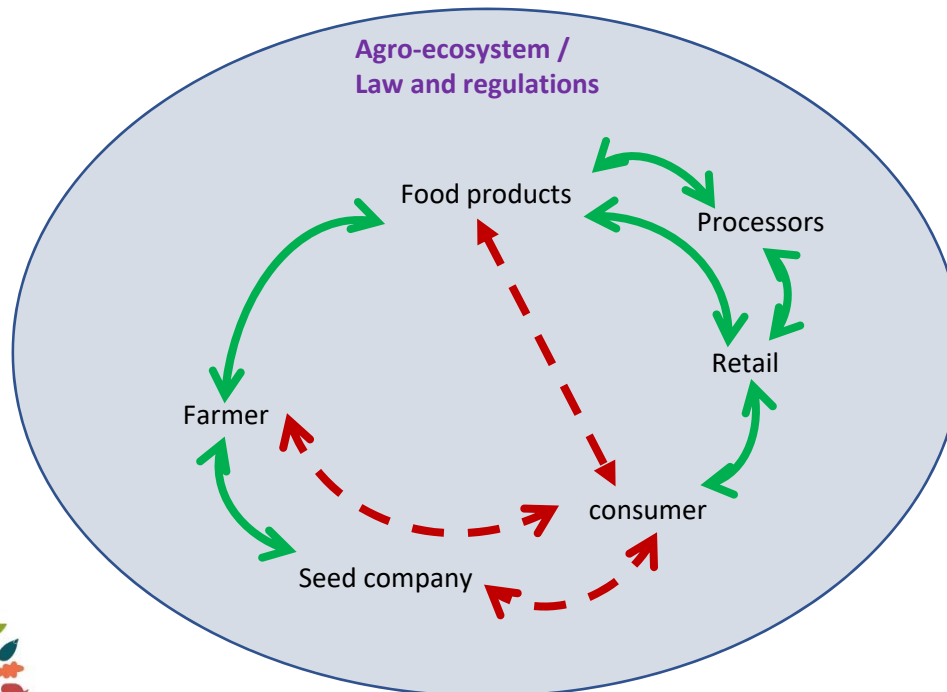
## Tool for self reflection: applying 12 key elements in an assessment

Spider chart per company/initiative



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# For circular economy we need rebuilding of linear value chains: towards circular organised food systems



.....including breeders as partners in new 'food communities'  
.....including shared risk taking to overcome individualism.

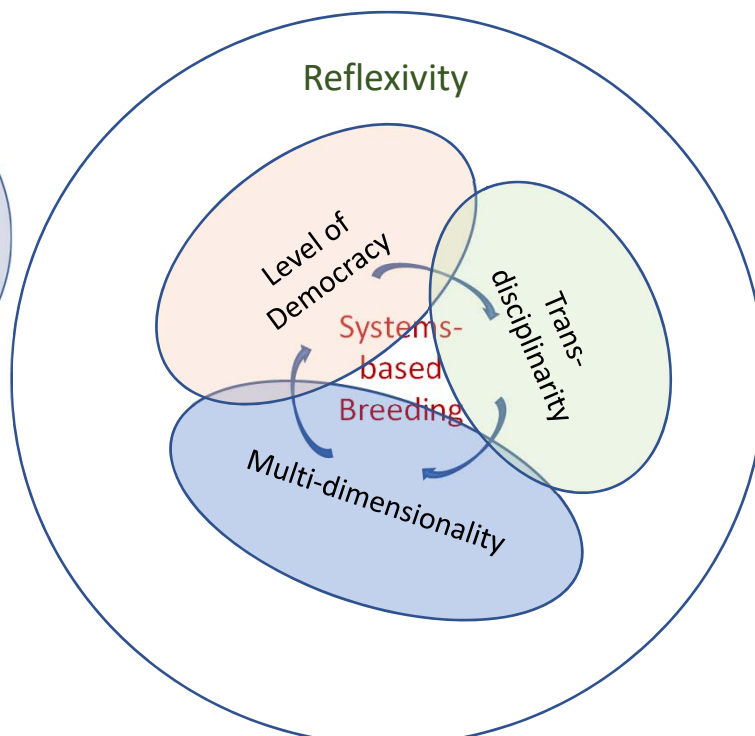
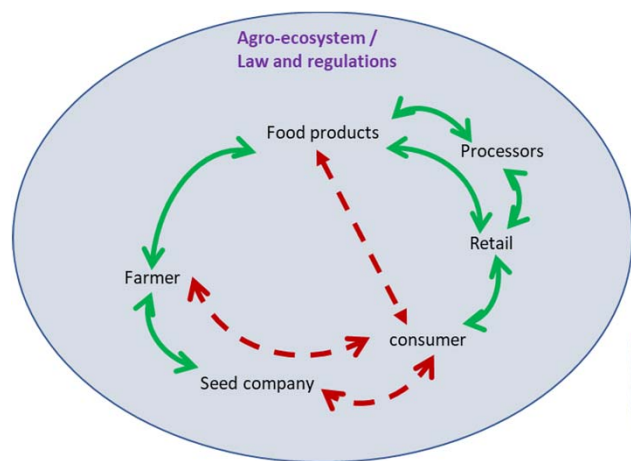


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# Lessons learned from DIVERSIFOOD on multi-actor processes: reflection in a group process

especially with respect to technical and social aspects



## Reflection in a group process

- Involve various actors of the value chain;
- Make the implicit explicit;
- What are our assumptions?
  - We are often unaware of them
  - The perspectives of each actor can be different;



Adapted scheme of Figure 7,  
Deliverable 1.3, EU-Project  
DIVERSIFOOD



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## Biofach workshop 2019: systems-based approach in organic plant breeding: integration into value chain partnerships

- Main questions remained to address collectively:
  - Why should different value chain actors support organic plant breeding?
  - The advantage of organic plant breeding for value chain (farmer, processors, traders)
  - The advantage of organic plant breeding for consumers and society (local and global)
- Tailor-made approaches are needed
  - Needs to include **new** approaches for: knowledge exchange, communication, marketing, education, etc



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## The importance of a systems-based approach

- Fostering diversity in breeding approaches and breeding initiatives helps:
  - maintain agrobiodiversity
  - make agriculture more climate robust
  - foster the development and maintenance of knowledge
  - develop new types of relationships
  - keep an open mind on what seeds are: part of our common heritage



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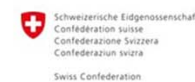


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