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10th Organic Seed Growers Conference 12-15th February 2020 Corvallis

Why we get engaged in organic cotton breeding in India?

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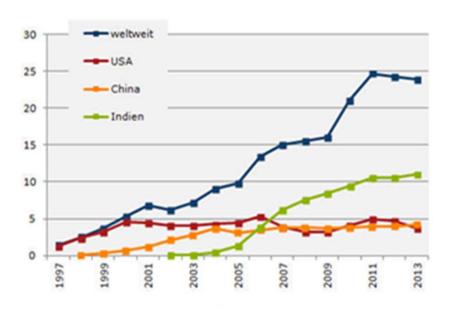


Challenges of organic cotton in India

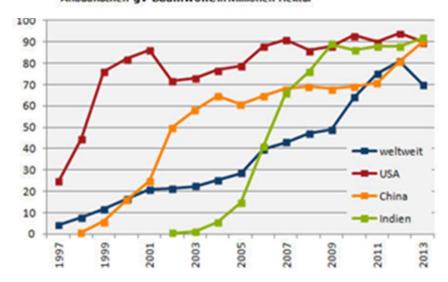
- India has been the largest organic cotton producer, 10 years ago India supplied 80% but dropped now to 56%, with a ecrease of 20% from 2014/15 to 2015/16!!!
- Organic cotton in India is less than 2%, while genetically modified Bt cotton reached 95% in less than 10 years
- Public breeding and seed multiplication were neglected
- Local non-GM seed supply were eroded
- Commercial seed companies have limited interest in non GM cotton (higer production risks, risk of Bt contamination, small demand)
- High dependency on global seed company holding Bt licence resulting in high seed price and concentration on high input agriculture (high level of fertilizer, pestizide, irrigation)
- Breeder's seed is already contaminated with Bt, causing Bt contamination throughout the cotton value chain



India fastest adopter of Bt cotton



Anbauflächen gv-Baumwolle in Millionen Hektar



Reference: www.transgen.de



Cultivated cotton species in India

Gossypium hirsutum

Upland cotton tetraploid

Gossypium barbadense

Pima /
Egyptian cotton
tetraploid

Gossypium arboreum

Desi cotton diploid

Gossypium herbaceum

Desi cotton diploid







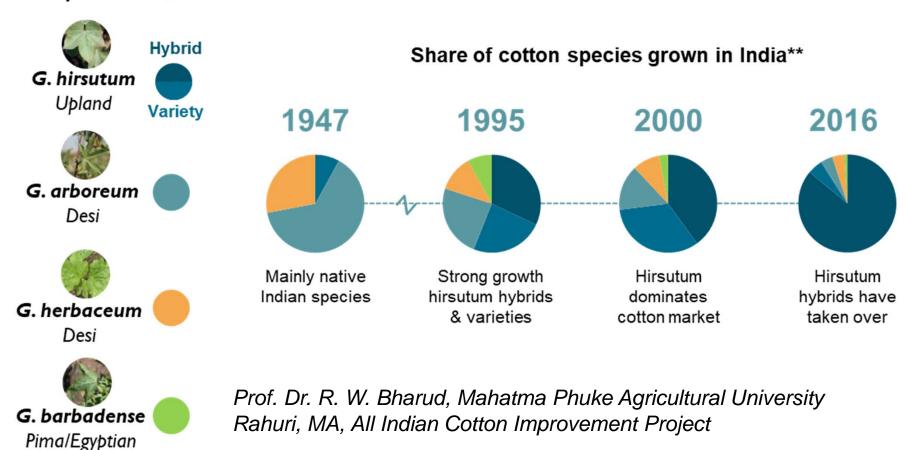




Historic development of cotton species in India

Cotton species Legend

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- → 95% FI hybrids of Bt hirsutum cotton
- → loss of genetic diversity
- → loss of farmers' choice for GMO-free seed
- → endangered organic cotton production in India

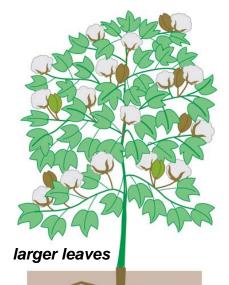
Challenges and Research Gaps of Organic Cotton

- Limited genetic improvement of non-GM cotton after introduction of Bt-cotton
- Missing public breeding programs for organic and low input conditions and nationwide cultivar testing under organic conditions
- Loss of genetic diversity: the more resilient traditional desi cotton (G. arboreum) disappeared from production



Selecting the right cotton varieties

American Upland cotton (G. hirsutum)



Advantages:

- High yields
- Longer staple (higher price)

Disadvantages:

- Needs more water
- Needs more manure
- More prone to pests

Suitable for:

- Deep soils
- Heavy soils
- Good irrigation

Indian 'desi' varieties (G. arboreum, G. herbaceum)

Advantages:

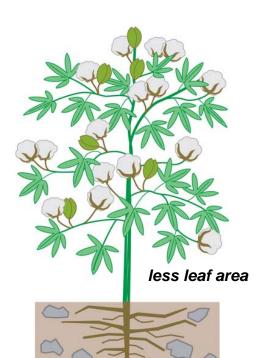
- Better drought resistance
- More tolerant to succing pests

Disadvantages:

- Longer vegetation period
- More difficult to pick
- Mostly shorter staple (lower price)

Suitable for:

- Shallow soils
- Sandy soils
- Little/no irrigation





Seeding the Green Future – Participatory organic cotton breeding

Objectives

- Re-establish non-GM cotton seed chain in India
- Develop new cotton cultivars adapted to organic farming
- Foster varietal lines and traditional cotton species
- Seed sovereignty
- Empowerment of farmers

Methods

- Participatory cotton cultivar trials
- Initiate decentralized participatory cotton breeding
- Capacity building with focus on female and tribal farmers
- Advocacy on international level



First Steps: The Dharwad Declaration

National Workshop June 21st 2011: «Disappearing non-GM cotton - ways forward to maintain diversity, increase availability and ensure quality of non-GM cotton seed» Dharwar Declaration

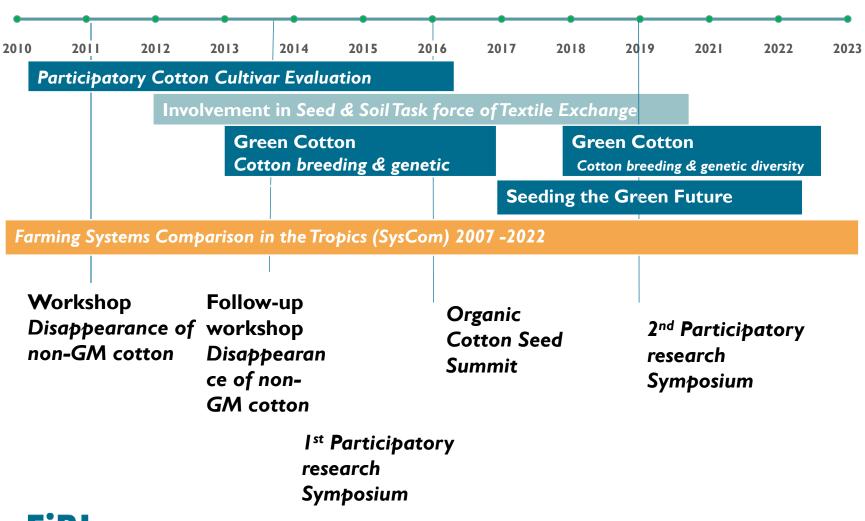
Jointly organized by bioRe India Ltd., FiBL Switzerland, University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad including main stakeholders

To combine forces for immediate action and support of:

- Collaboration & Exchange, e.g. private public partnership
- Desired Policy Changes, e.g. establishing GM-free zones
- Evaluation and multiplication of existing cotton cultivars under organic and low-input conditions
- Establishing and optimizing the non-GM seed chain
- Continuous improvement of non-GM cultivars

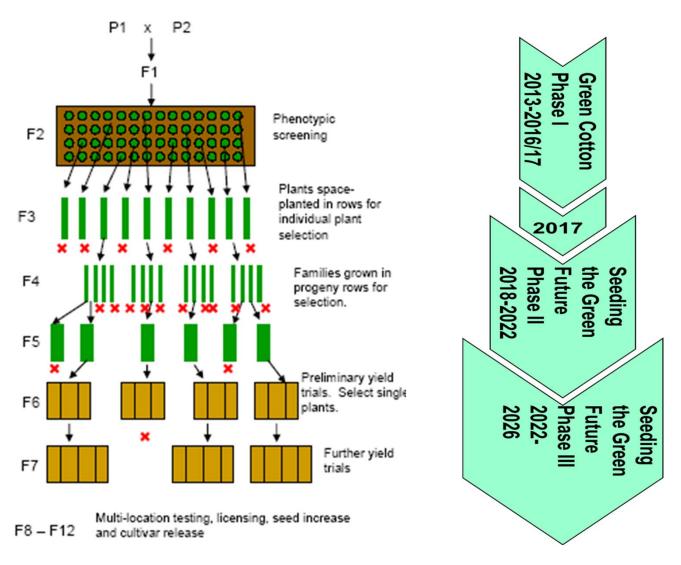


Organic cotton research in India and advocacy





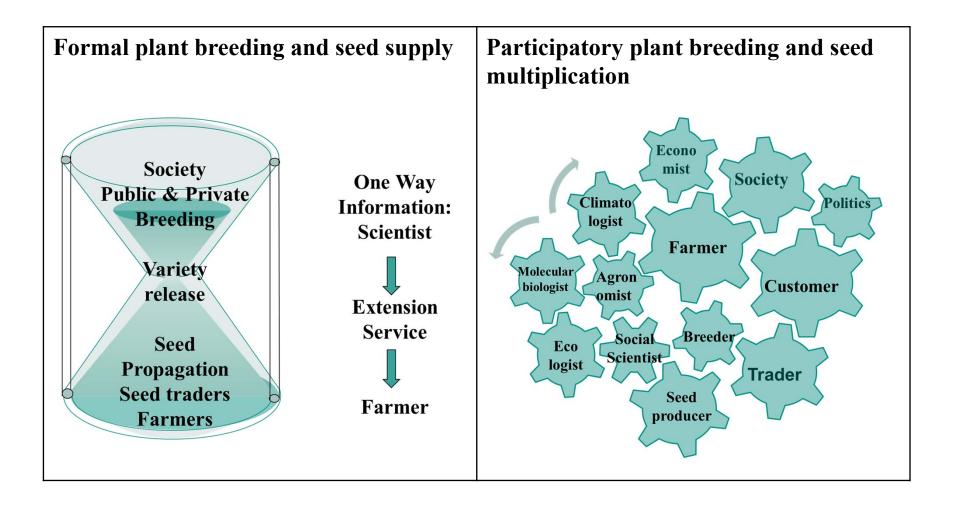
Breeding Scheme





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Participatory Cultivar Evaluation and Participatory Breeding as a viable Alternative to Seed Monopoly





Methodologies and Tools for Participatory

Research

Participatory rapid appraisal

Mother - Baby Trial

Farmer field schools

Farmer research committees

Participatory technology development

Action research

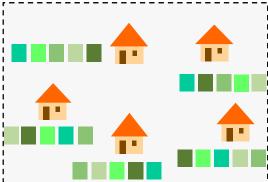
21 cultivars x 2 replication
Best 5 cultivars tested in 10 on-farm trials
Baby trials (on-farm)

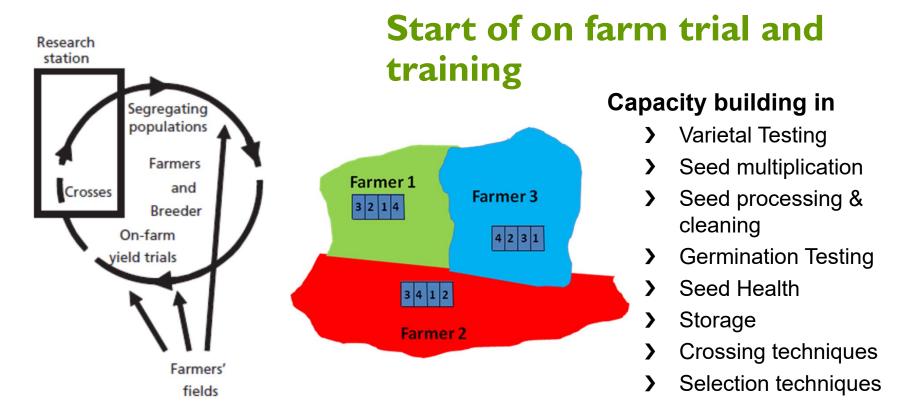
Baby trials (on-farm)

Mother trial (on-station)



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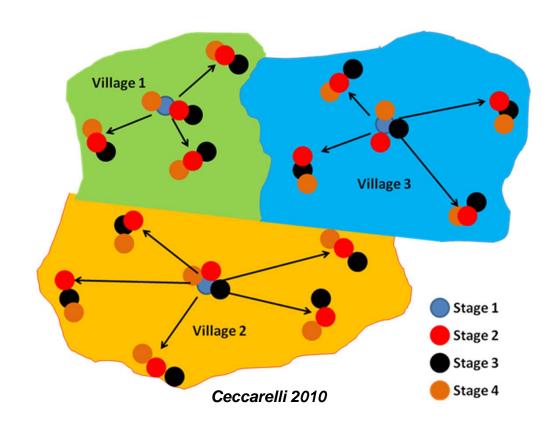


Ceccarelli 2010

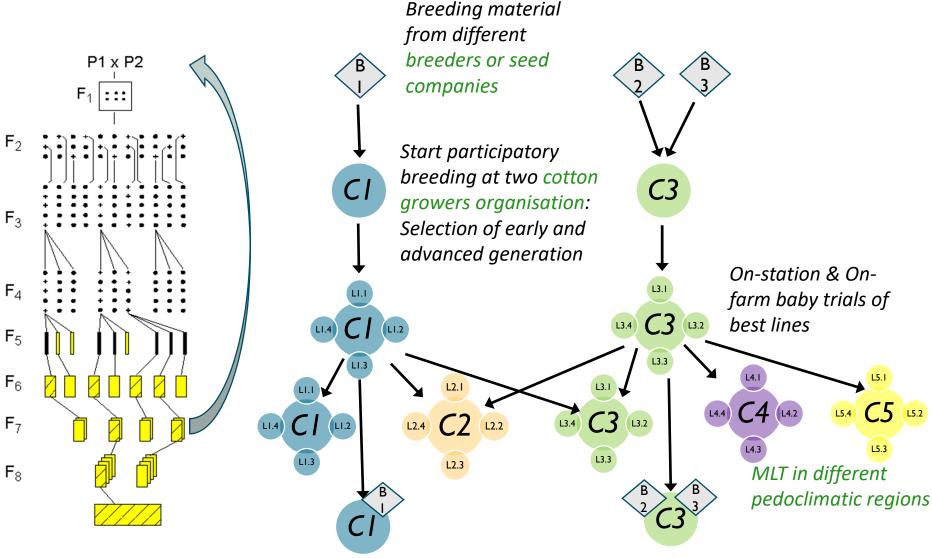
Regular Workshops with all Stakeholders Farmers Field Days and Demo Trials



Spreading of on farm trials







Two seed producer provide organic non-GM cotton seed for ALL organic farmers























Capacity building



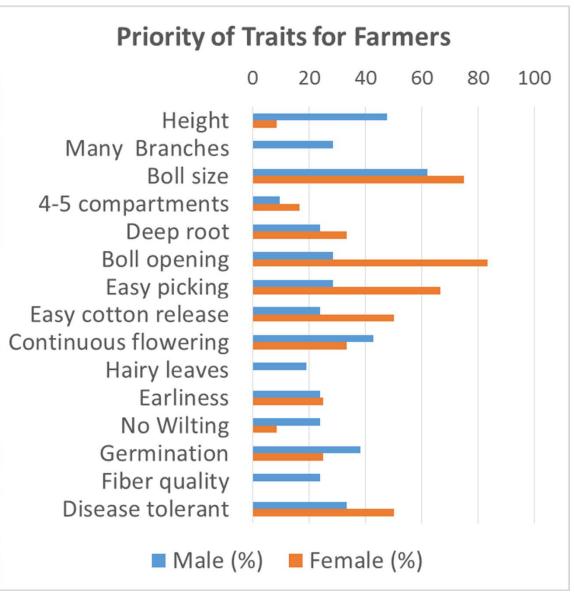


Involve farmers in selction criteria, cultivar testing & selection, breeding activity



Single plant selection





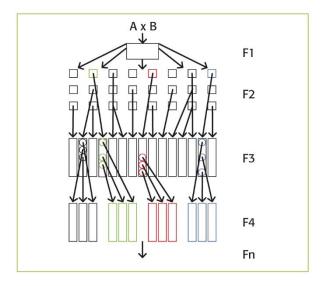
Creating new diversity of tradtional cotton







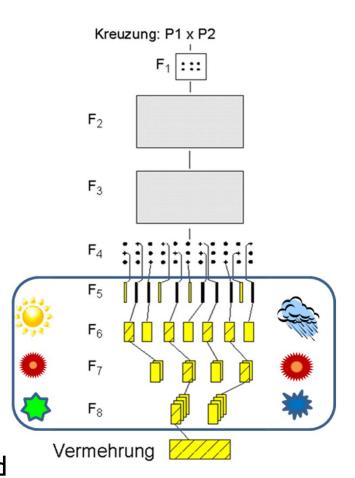




- Collection of traditional Indian cotton G. arboreum
- Crosses of traditional Indian cotton and modern cotton species
- Multiplication of offspring
- Single plant selection in early geneartions (F2 F5)
- Testing advanced generations (F6-F9)

Development and implementation of new cultivars

- Multilocation trials of 20 to 50 lines with replication in organic farms for yield stability, resistance, fiber quality in 3 different States under irrigated fertile soil and rainfed under sandy soil
- I 50 on farm baby trials of best candidates including traditional cotton and open pollinated cotton in 6 States and growing conditions
- 18 pilot trials in farmers field to compare with hybrid cultivars
- Seed multiplication of best candidated in isolated areas
- Registration of cultivars
- Commercialization of truthfully labelled seed





SGF Trial Sites (2018-19) 150 on farm trials

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- 3 Rajasthan
- Odisha
- Gujarat
- Andhra Pradesh



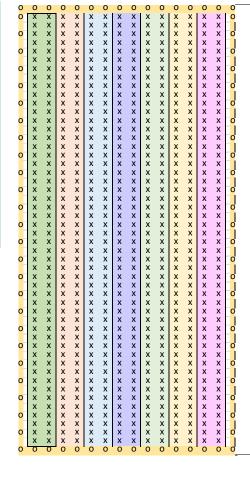


Seeding the Green Future On-farm Trials

On-Farm Baby Trial with colour code

Cultivar	Cultivar Type	colour
Suraj 1	HV	green
PA-255	AV	orange
Shankar-178	HV	blue
Mallika 207	НН	purple
Suraj 2	HV	green
Chetna_J1	HV	yellow
Namaskar 81	НН	pink

- Farmer can choose 5 from a set of 5 to 10 pretested cultivars where sufficient seed is available
- In addition he needs to use always the same check which is replicated to allow for Bayestion statistics



Farmers field with his commercial cotton cultivar



See **DIVERSIFOOD** homepage and **R-package** https://priviere.github.io/PPBstats_book/family-I.html#model-I



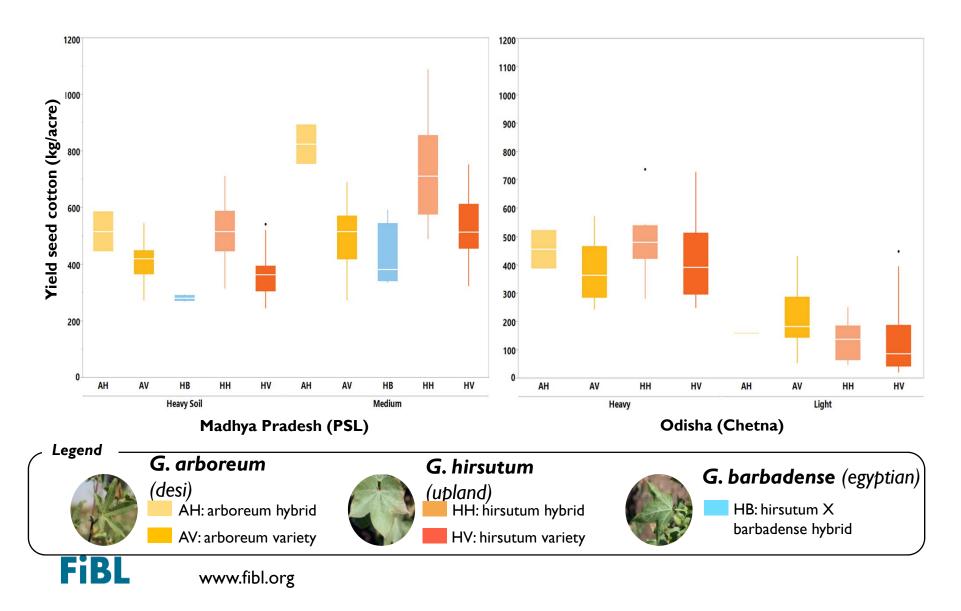
Seeding the Green Future On-farm Trials

On-Farm Pilot trials according to choice of farmer



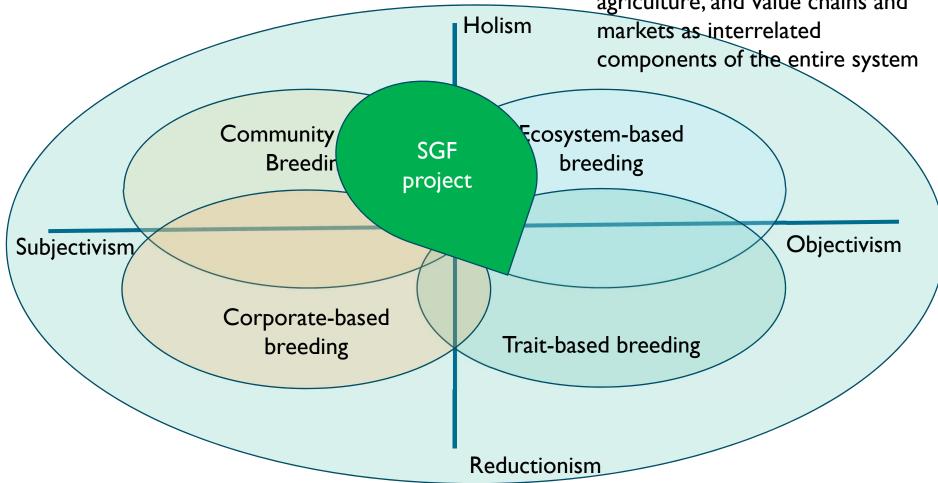


Results highlight the need for agro-ecological zone specific cultivar development for different soil and water dynamics



Systems-based breeding concept

Systems-based breeding including civil society, policy, nature, agriculture, and value chains and markets as interrelated

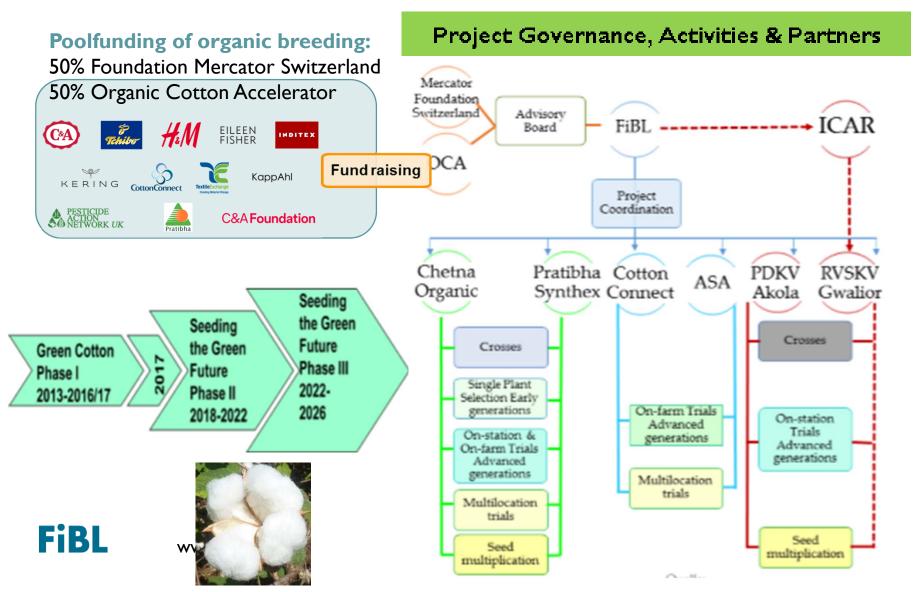


Lammerts van Bueren, E.T., P.C. Struik, N. van Eekeren and E. Nuijten. 2018. Towards resilience through systems-based plant breeding. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development 38: 42.



Example for cross-sector promotion of organic cotton breeding





Importance of International Cooperation

Textile Exchange:

- annual Organic Cotton Market Report
- established 2012 Organic Cotton Round Table
- with annual meetings the task force Seed & Soils



Organic Cotton Accelerator:



Pooling resources of international textile brands to support

- cotton breeding projects in India
- develop business models and sourcing practices that secure the integrity of organic cotton supply chain



First Results on Participatory Breeding and Conclusion

- Engagement of all actors of the value chain allow a targeted selection of cultivars that are best suited for their growing conditions and meet demand of market.
- Traditional desi cotton are more tolerant against sucking pest, more tolerant towards drought and flooding and morphological distinkt from GM-cotton, and do not cross with them
- Empowerment of female farmer and involvemment in breeding improves adoption of new cultivar types
- Training, capacity building, farmers organisations and shared decision power is important as well as a neutral facilitator fostering collabotation between cooperations
- Linking farmers with textile industry is needed to develop a supply chain partnership with mutual benefit and secure supply of high quality organic cotton fiber
- Breeding is part of the value chain and needs support from the textile industry

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Outlook Linking Seed & Breeding Initiatives on global scale

- Capacity building to empower organic farmer organisations
- Sharing of information, knowledge, practices, testing protocols
- common R&D projects
- Status quo analysis of available species and cultivars
- Focus on biodiversity and adaptation to climate change
- Exchange of seeds: among partners, between countries? Open source seeds, farmer owned seeds
- Maintenance breeding with quality system to avoid GMO contamination
- Scholarship, Training, institutional exchange
- Political lobbying for organic cultivar testing
- Linking stakeholders, partner recruitement
- Develop business plan for breeding and seed production
- Common fundraising to approach different brands, Crowd funding



Farmers' own seed



Hirsutum varietal lines Commer Farmers own cial F1

selections

Farmer needs to buy each year

Hybrids

Desi varietal lines

Farmers can use their farm saved seed

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Chetna Cooperatives & Seed banks Procure 400 kg of varietal seed cotton & gin

200 kg of locally suitable varieties stocked for 100 certified organic farmers.



Roadmap of Seeding the Green Future

		Phase I: 2017-2018	Phase II: 2018-2022	Phase III: 2022-2026
	Clusters & FOs	2 clusters 5 FOs	5 clusters 20 FOs	10 clusters 40 FOs
•	Regions	Central India	Central and Southern India	Central, Southern and Nothern India
444	New cotton lines		10	30



Success factors to scale:

• Successful fundraising from donors, foundations, industry























Supporters

STIFTUNG MERCATOR SCHWEIZ





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www.greencotton.org
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