

Innovation on Organic Seed & Plant Breeding

biofach sPECIAL Forum Biofach, Stream 5 Friday 19th 2021 14:00 – 14:45

- **Strategies of Horizon2020 projects LIVESEED, ECOBREED, BRESOV**

By Monika Messmer (FiBL Switzerland), Vladimir Meglic (Agric. Inst. of Slovenia KIS), and Ferdinando Branca (Univ of Catania)

- **Showcase the new EU-wide router database on organic seed**

By Xenia Gatzert (FiBL Germany)



Please ask questions in the slido chat on the left side of the streaming window on talque or use on your computer or mobile www.slido.com Code for the session is #U829



Horizon2020: LIVESEED, ECOBREED & BRESOV

- **LIVESEED** - Boosting organic seed and plant breeding (2017-2021)
- **ECOBREED** - Increasing the competitiveness of the organic breeding and farming sectors (2018-2023)
- **BRESOV** - Breeding for Resilient, Efficient and Sustainable Organic Vegetable production (2018-2023)

Objectives:

- Improve availability of organic seed of cultivars suited for organic production
- Develop improved methods and strategies for organic plant breeding and seed health
- Develop new cultivars with high resilience, product quality, and local adaptation
- Design on farm organic cultivar testing networks and initiate participatory breeding
- Identify legal and socio-economic framework enforcing organic seed and plant breeding



Improve integrity and competitiveness of organic sector by reaching 100% organic seed of cultivars suited for Organic Agriculture

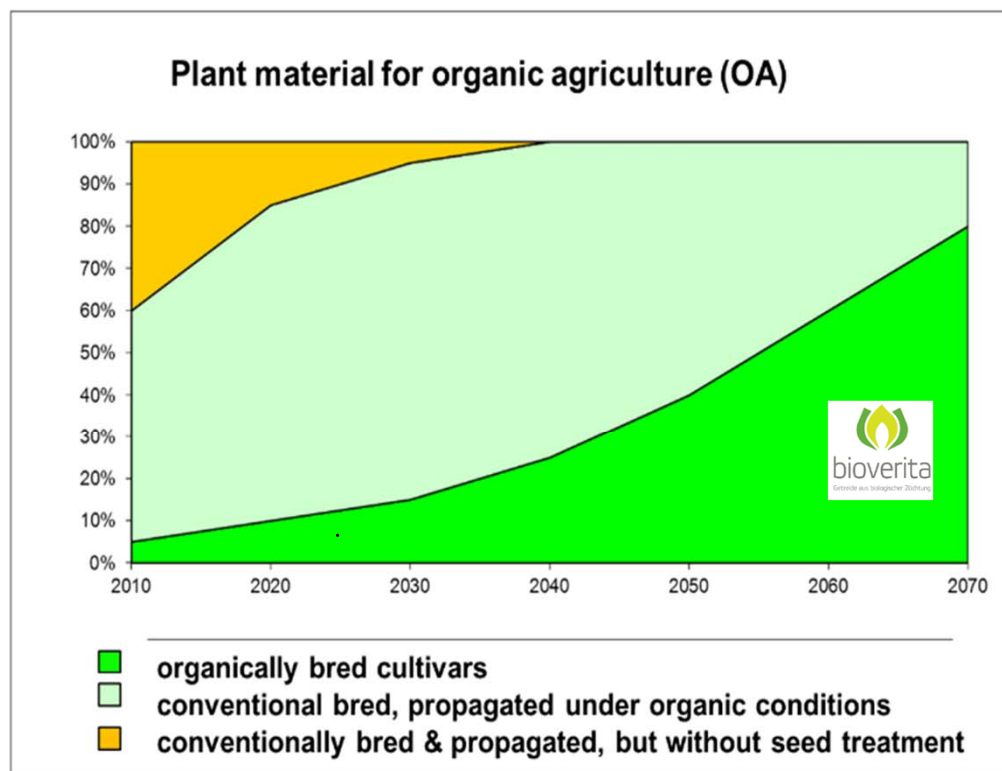


Figure 1 : Schematic time line to reach the goal of 100% organically propagated seed of suitable cultivars (light green) in short term and to foster cultivars specifically bred for organic farming systems (bright green) in the long term





[@LIVESEEDeu](#)

www.liveseed.eu

Boosting Organic Seed and Plant Breeding across Europe (2017-2021)

Bram Moeskops & Ágnes Bruszik IFOAM Organics Europe, Project Coordinators

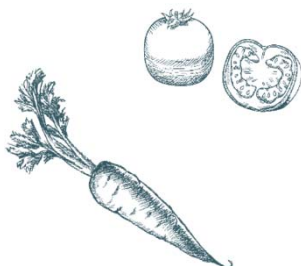
Monika Messmer, FiBL-CH, Scientific Coordinator

Biofach 2021

Monika.Messmer@fibl.org

8.9 Mio €
52 months
50 partner and linked parties
18 European countries
125 stakeholders

Inter- and transdisciplinary approach of co-development of innovations

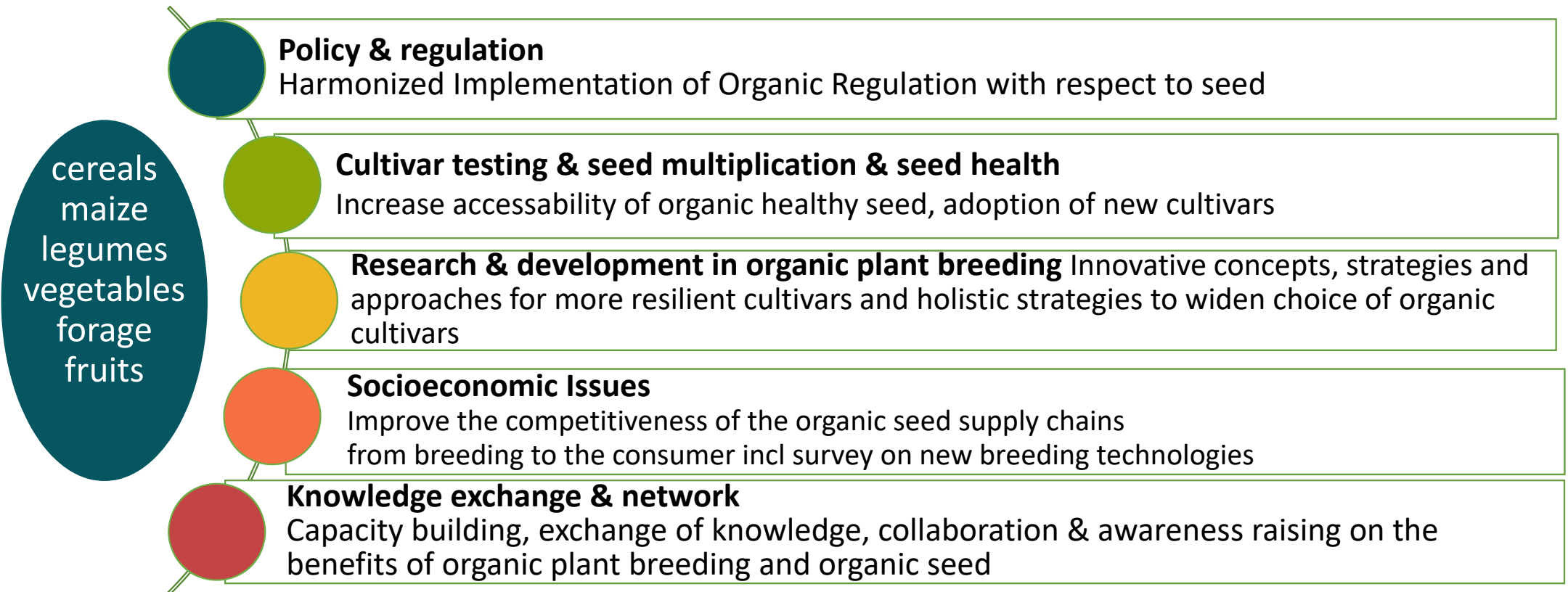


This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230 and by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI) under contract number 17.00090. The information contained in this communication only 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.



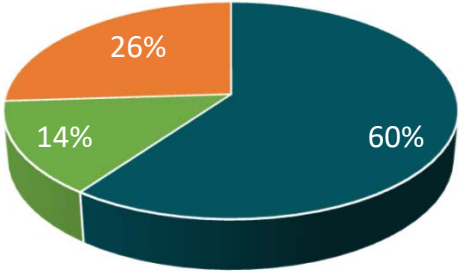
Scope of activities

to reach 100% organic seed of cultivars suited for Organic Farming by 2036

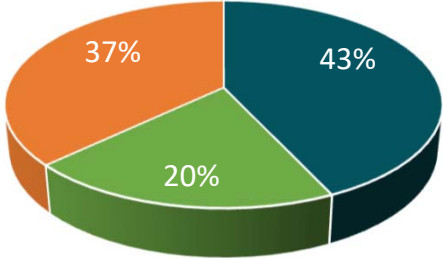


Status quo analysis on organic seed in EU and Switzerland in 2016

Northern Europe (23'887 t)

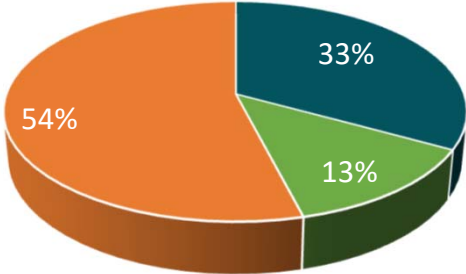


Central Europe (40'622 t)

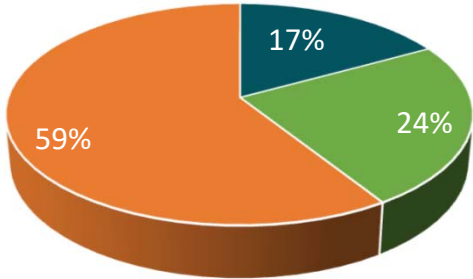


New organic regulation 2018/848 will phase out derogation for non-organic seed latest by 2036

Southern Europe (55'363 t)



Eastern Europe (24'692 t)



ORGANIC SEED SUPPLY
NON-ORGANIC SEED SUPPLY * } Total Seed supply for OF

<https://orgprints.org/38616/>

ORGANIC FARM SAVED SEED



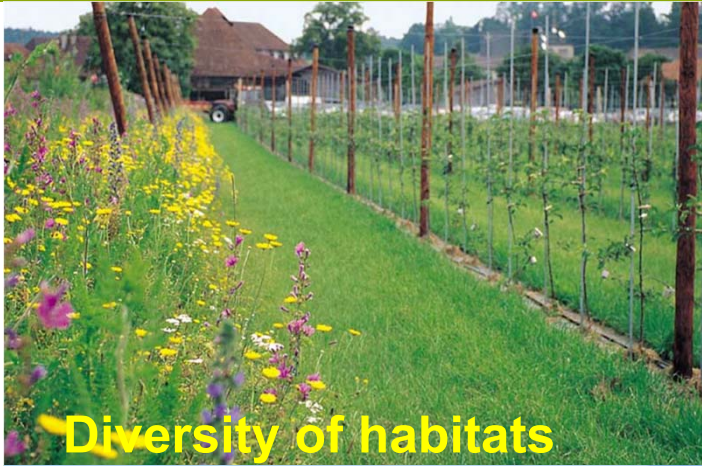
This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230.

Policy recommendations

New organic regulation 2018/848

- Phasing out of derogations to the use of non-organic plant reproductive material latest by 2036
 - Regular update of national organic seed database
 - In 2026 report on the availability of organic seed and reasons of a possible limited access of organic operators
- LIVESEED assessed present derogation reports, national organic seed database, and estimated use of **organic seed across Europe** and collected **best practice for policy implementation** from different countries www.liveseed.eu > tools > booklets
- **Recommendations to improve implementation of organic seed use** www.liveseed.eu > Results > WP1 > **D1.9 report on political obstacles**
- Developmet of a **EU wide router-database** with interface to national databases

Breeding for functional biodiversity



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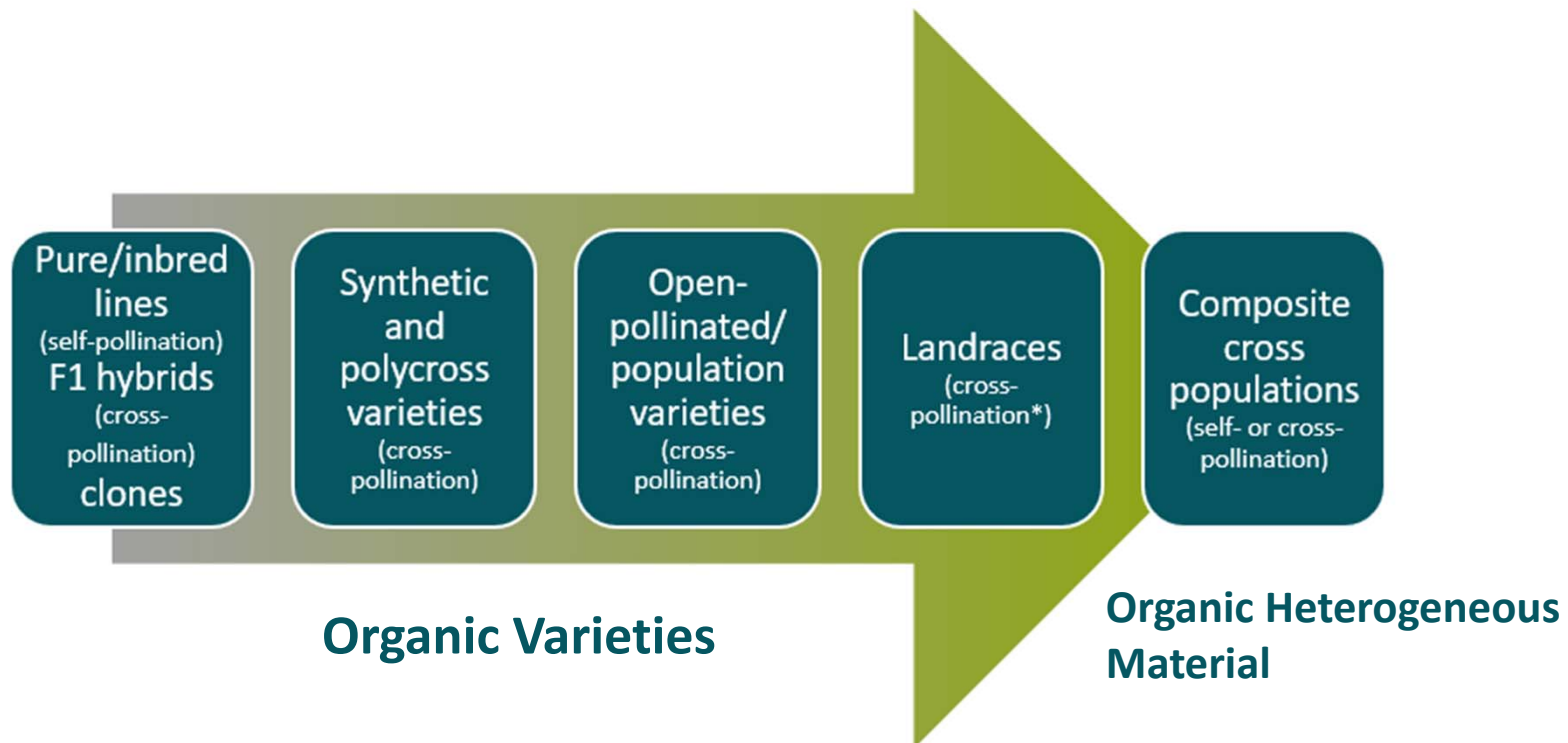
Breeding for functional biodiversity

Develop concepts, strategies, and tools for the development of cultivars with improved resilience:

- Genetic diversity within cultivars e.g. composite cross populations and dynamic populations that can adjust to multiple stresses (cereals, legumes)
- Develop concepts for optimized cultivar mixtures (cereals)
- Breeding cultivars suited for species mixtures (legume – cereal mixtures, Lucerne – grass species, agroforestry)



Novel cultivar types and levels of genetic diversity



New EU organic regulation 2018/848 coming into force January 2022

- Definition of **organic varieties** derived from organic plant breeding
- Definition of **organic heterogeneous material** which can be commercialized from 2022 onwards

Organic Heterogeneous Material

Tools vary for different types of OHM

- **FARMER SELECTIONS:** selection by a farmer from a population or landrace. They have a lot of genetic and phenotypic diversity so do not comply with DUS.

Open list of elements to consider in order to describe 'farmers selection':

- Origin
- Region of development

- Phenotypic traits
- Traceability
- Breeding conditions and location

- **DYNAMIC POPULATIONS:**

developed from a mixture of large numbers of breeding lines and cultivars (understood in a broader sense than officially released varieties, landraces, less homogeneous populations, niche varieties...) cultivated together and seed saved. After a few generations, the mixtures outcross and adapt to local conditions. The process is important for the definition.

Open list of elements to consider in order to describe 'dynamic population':

- Parents
- Breeding process
- Phenotypic traits when

- possible
- Traceability
- Breeding conditions and location
- Breeding objective

- **Composite Cross Populations**

(CCPs): the result of targeted crosses that are then left to evolve together under natural conditions. This category is different from synthetic varieties/populations which are reconstructed to be stable.

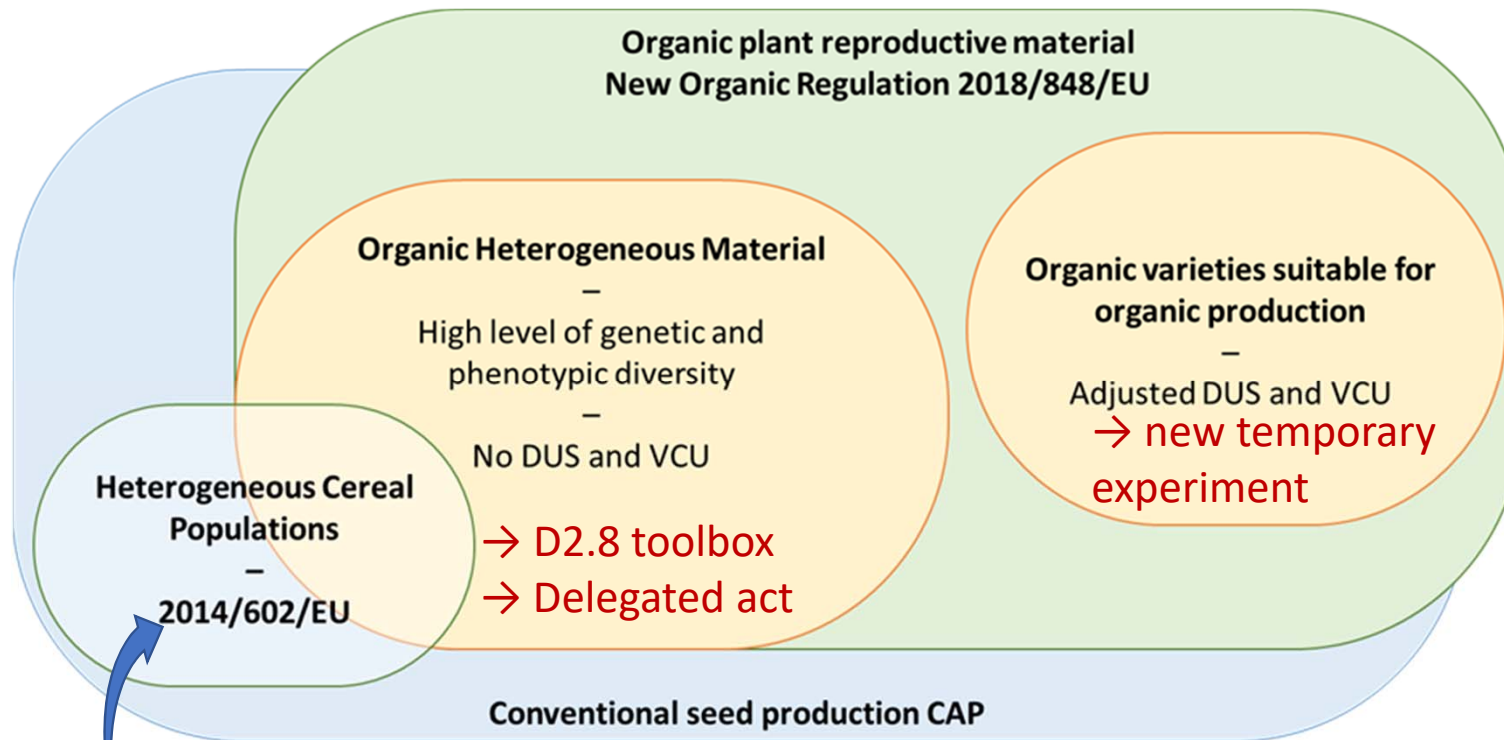
Open list of elements to consider in order to describe 'CCPs':

- Parents
- Breeding process/methods, selection methods

- Traceability
- Cultivation Environment
- Breeding conditions and location
- Breeding objective

www.liveseed.eu > Results > WP2 > D2.8 'Proposal for a toolbox for identification and description of organic heterogeneous material'

Novel Cultivar Types

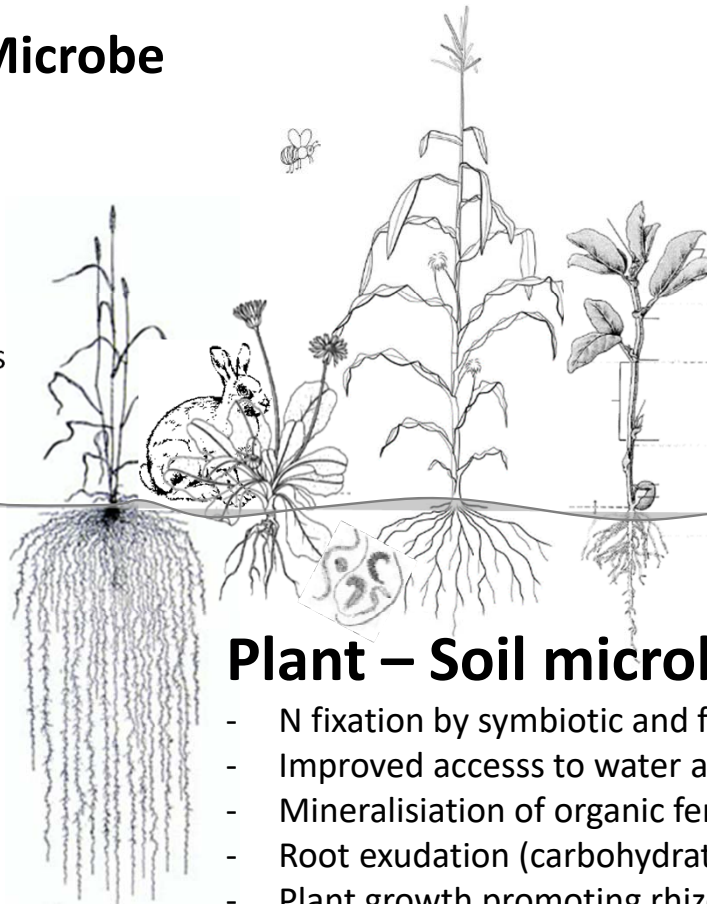


- Definition of organic plant breeding
- Definition of organic heterogeneous material for all crops
- See **Liveseed Milestone Report M2.8** 'Main outcomes and SWOT of experiences from marketing populations under the **Temporary Experiment into the commercialisation of heterogeneous populations in the European Union**' for an **update on 2014/150/EU**

Breeding for improved symbiosis

Plant – Fauna – Microbe Interaction

- Herbivores
- Pests, Pathogens
- Predators
- Pollinators
- Transmitters of pathogens



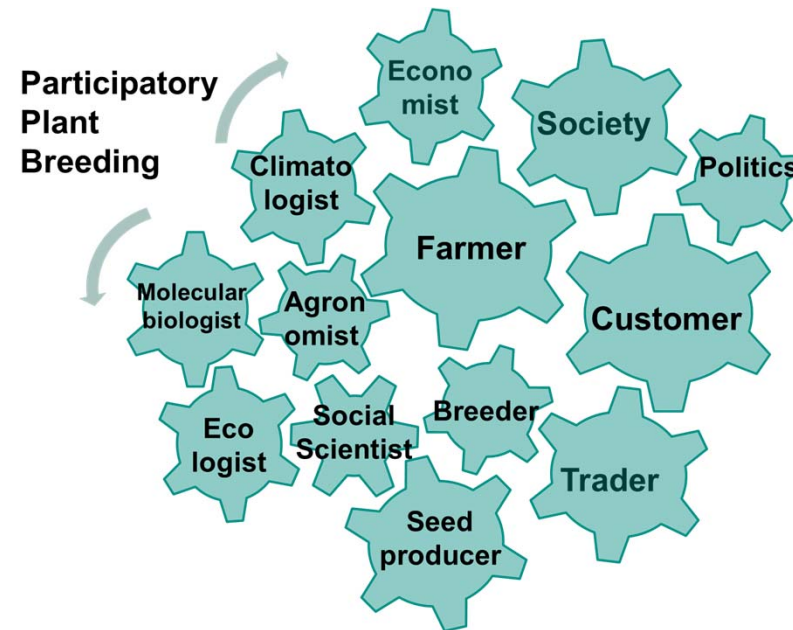
Plant – Plant Interaction

- Competition for light, water, nutrients
- Protection for light, wind, transpiration
- Soil protection and erosion prevention
- Support of beneficial insects
- Storage of water and nutrients
- Access to water and nutrients in deeper horizons
- Host of pathogens
- Allelopathic effects
- Push, Pulleffekt (Desmodia, Napiergras)
- Biofumigation, Biosanitation

Plant – Soil microbe Interaction

- N fixation by symbiotic and free living bacteria
- Improved access to water and nutrients by mycorrhiza
- Mineralisation of organic fertilizer
- Root exudation (carbohydrates, signalling effects, attraction, repellents)
- Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)
- Pathogenes & counterparts

Decentralized Participatory Plant Breeding in tomato, maize and cereals



- Embedding Cultivated Diversity in Society for Agro-Ecological Transition, *Chable, V.; Nuijten, E.; Costanzo, A.; Goldringer, I.; Bocci, R.; Oehen, B.; Rey, F.; Fasoula, D.; Feher, J.; Keskitalo, M.; Koller, B.; Omirou, M.; Mendes-Moreira, P.; van Frank, G.; Naino Jika, A.K.; Thomas, M.; Rossi, A.. Sustainability 2020, 12, 784.*
<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12030784>

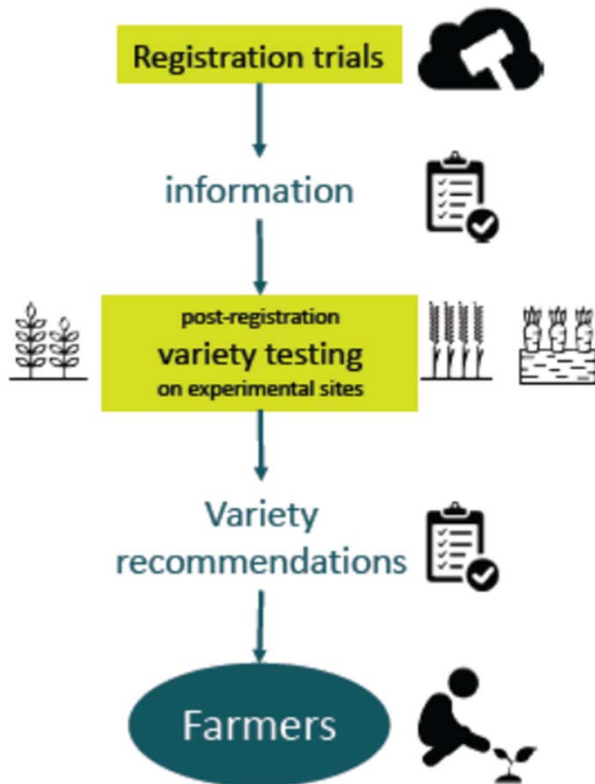
Strategies for Organic Plant Breeding

- Systems-based breeding
- Increase efficiency and diversity of breeding by networking and decentralized participatory breeding programs for local conditions
- Improving impact of breeding by involving all stakeholders in the breeding process (farmer, value chain and community driven breeding)
- Developing new concepts for the ownership of cultivars and their financing
- Participating in political discussions on regulatory framework to foster greater agrobiodiversity (official variety testing, seed regulation)
- Valorization of organic plant breeding along the value chain

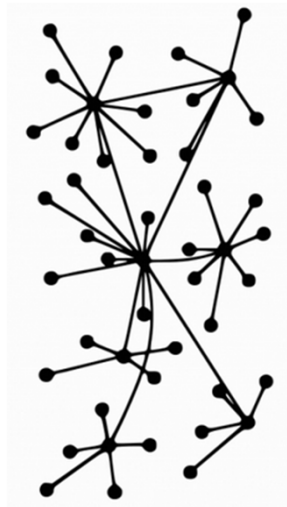
www.bioverita.org, www.engagement.biobreeding.org

New models for post-registration on-farm cultivar testing networks to speed up adoption of new cultivars

“conventional” variety testing



Decentralized on-farm cultivar testing networks: multiactor – simple - cost efficient - interactive – shared data



www.liveseed.eu → Results Report → WP2 → D2.3

Booklet on main results of LIVESEED Nov 2020



<https://wiki.js.diglife.coop/decentralization>



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230.

Policy recommendations for organic seed use

- Harmonized and **stricter implementation of derogation rules** for non-organic seed (national annex 1, expert groups, roadmap)
- Improved **interactive national databases** of available organic seed as basis for unbureaucratic derogations and monitoring
- **Eu-wide router database** linked to national databases of available organic seed promoted and financially supported by EU authorities
- **Improved data collection and monitoring** on production and use of organic seed → more transparency for seed producers
- **Wider choice of cultivars** adapted to organic production (Breeding and cultivar testing)
- Availability for **novel types of cultivars** like organic heterogeneous materials, organic bred varieties and populations, farmers' selections
- Improve **quality and health of seed** at similar price → seed health strategies, trainings, support in local infrastructure

www.LIVESEED.EU > Results > WP1 > D1.9 Report on Political Obstacles and Bottlenecks on the Implementation of the Rules for Organic Seed in the Organic Regulation



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ECOBREED

Increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of
organic crop breeding

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Project duration: **5** years (till May 2023)

25 partners from **15** countries: AT, CN, CZ, DE, ES, GR, HU,
IT, PL, RO, RS, SI, SK, USA, UK

14 universities & institutes, **10** private companies, **1** association

 [@EcobreedP](https://twitter.com/EcobreedP)

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 [Ecobreed project](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ecobreed-project)

www.ecobreed.eu

 Agricultural Institute of Slovenia



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Funded by European Union
Horizon 2020
Grant agreement No 771367

The **main focus of ECOBREED** is to **improve the availability of varieties and seed suitable for organic and low-input production**. Activities will focus on **four** crop species i.e.

- **wheat** (both common wheat *Triticum aestivum* L. and durum *Triticum aestivum* L., *T. durum* L.),
- **potato** (*Solanum tuberosum* L.),
- **soybean** (*Glycine max* (L). Merr),
- **common buckwheat** (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench.).



The project will develop (a) **methods, strategies and infrastructures for organic breeding**, (b) **varieties with improved stress resistance, resource use efficiency and quality** and (c) **improved methods for the production of high quality organic seed**.

ECOBREED will use an **integrated and multi-disciplinary approach** to **increase the competitiveness of the organic** and low-input breeding and farming sectors.



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Funded by European Union
Horizon 2020
Grant agreement No 771367

The specific objectives to be addressed in ECOBREED are:

- Identify genetic and phenotypic variation in morphological, abiotic/biotic tolerance/resistance and nutritional quality traits that can be used in organic breeding.
- Evaluate the potential for genetic variation in enhanced nutrient acquisition of the plant.
- Optimisation of seed production/multiplication via improved agronomic and seed treatment protocols.
- Providing farmers the opportunity to choose and develop varieties in their own environment that best suit their needs and conditions. by establishment of: on-farm variety evaluation trials and exploitation of Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB) to enhance the on-farm availability of genetic resources, develop new conservation varieties and new populations (composite cross populations).
- Production of elite varieties for improved agronomic performance, biotic/abiotic stress resistance/tolerance and nutritional quality.
- Development of training programmes (improved genotyping and phenotyping) to facilitate rapid technology transfer from the project into commercial practice.
- Ensuring optimum and rapid utilisation and exploitation of project deliverables and innovations by relevant industry and other user/stakeholder groups via extensive farm based demonstration (phenotyping, breeding and PPB) and dissemination activities.



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Funded by European Union
Horizon 2020
Grant agreement No 771367

Work completed

Identification, selection, evaluation, and multiplication of genetic resources and cultivars for further studies within the project together with initial breeding activities.

To identify **potential genetic diversity for each of the species suited to organic production systems** from different environments across Europe and other countries

A total of **839 accessions** were identified and the preliminary collections created including

- 200 samples of wheat
- 197 potatoes
- 242 soybeans
- 200 of buckwheat

The most appropriate materials that have been/will be used for **phenotypic characterization across contrasting environments under organic farming**.

The inventory of all crops are available for general public in the document “**Inventory of genetic resources for each target species**”.



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Work completed

Wheat

- resistance sources against common bunt reidentified and used in crosses with elite wheat cultivars
- test mycorrhiza compatibility and allelopathic effects
- Development of a new genetic diversity via a multi-parent advanced generation intercross (MAGIC) scheme including eight parents per population.

Potato

- Late blight resistance, carotenoids, Colorado beetle

Soybean

- N-fixing capacity screening, experiment using different inocula and a trial using different cover crop

Buckwheat

- Phosphorus mineralization trials
- in vitro test for allelopathic impact on selected monocot and dicot weed species
- first crosses made towards production of new varieties.



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Work completed

During the first stage, the project was mainly focused on the identification, selection, evaluation, and multiplication of genotypes and other materials for the needs of further studies within the project together with initial breeding activities.

To identify potential genetic diversity for each of the species suited to organic production systems we have identified biological materials from different environments across Europe and other countries with a higher potential in organic farming. A total of **839 accessions** were identified and the preliminary collections created including **200** samples of **wheat**, **197 potatoes**, **242 soybeans** and **200 of buckwheat** with a subsequent multiplication of selected materials. The working collections have been created including the most appropriate materials that have been/will be used for phenotypic characterization across contrasting environments.

The inventory of all crops are available for general public in the document “Inventory of genetic resources for each target species”.

Wheat

- resistance sources against common bunt re identified and used in crosses with elite wheat cultivars
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Buckwheat

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BRESOV

**BREEDING FOR RESILIENT, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE
ORGANIC VEGETABLE PRODUCTION:
THE H2020 BRESOV PROJECT**

www.bresov.eu

Coordinator: Ferdinando Branca



**UNIVERSITÀ
degli STUDI
di CATANIA**



The BRESOV project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 774244.

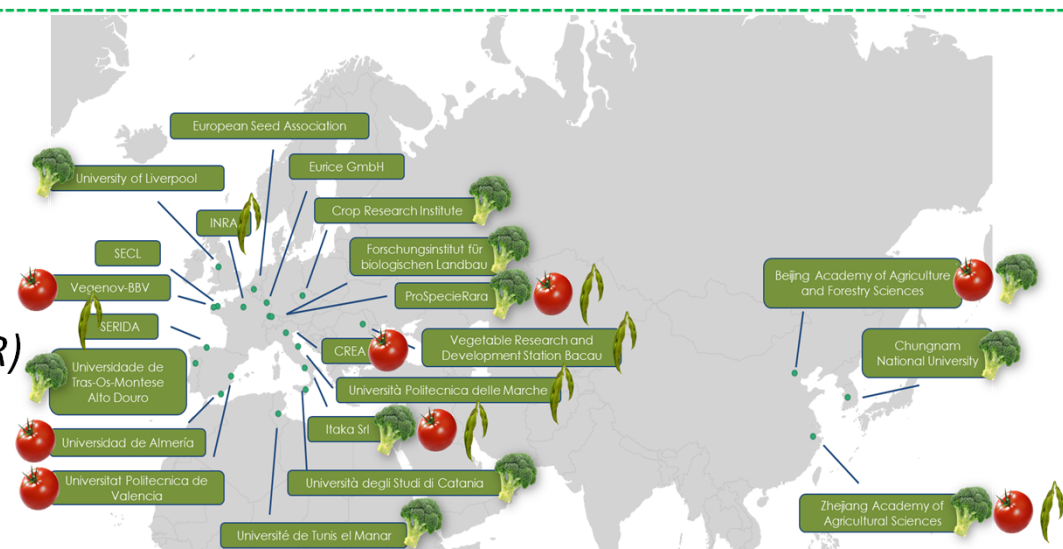
BREEDING FOR RESILIENT, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC VEGETABLE PRODUCTION: THE H2020 BRESOV PROJECT



Exploitation of **genetic resources**, in terms of formulating **climate-resilient** cultivars addressed to **vegetable organic production** systems under current and future scenarios of climate change

Three crops: brassicas, beans and tomatoes

- 4 years
- 22 partners
- 9 EU28 countries (*IT, BE, ES, PT, CZ, FR, UK, RO, GER*)
- 2 Associated countries (*Switzerland, Tunisia*)
- 2 Third countries (*China, South Korea*)



Objectives



BRESOV

The **overall aim** of BRESOV is to improve the **competitiveness** of the three crops (brassica, bean, tomato) when grown in an **organic production system**:

a) Establishing **core collections**

b) Exploring the **genetic basis of main traits for organic cultivation** and **develop molecular markers** for assisted breeding of new cultivars (OP cultivars, inbred lines and hybrids) adapted to organic farming agro-systems for **biotic and abiotic stresses** on several organic vegetable farming systems

c) Increasing quality and quantity of **organic vegetable seed availability** for the growers of **different European geographic/climatic conditions**

d) Improving the **adaptability** of the target crops in organic vegetable farming systems and the **interaction between the new cultivars and the soil microbiome**.

e) Demonstration/testing/training activities to **disseminate the outcomes of the project** in view to innovate vegetable organic farming to the BRESOV stakeholders



Achievements

- **Establish core collections for each Species**

The sets of materials have been designed to maximise the genetic and phenotypic diversity to exploit genetic diversity not included in elite germplasm and to identify sources of useful traits and map traits of interest for organic farming agriculture

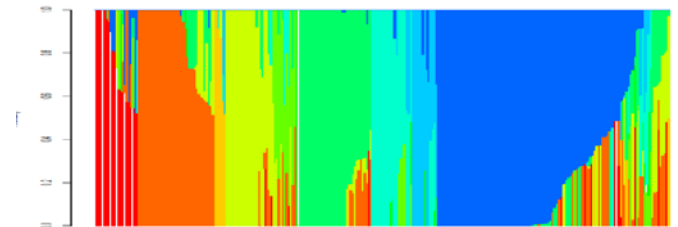
- ✓ For Brassica vegetables (*B. oleracea*) 837 accessions
- ✓ For Tomato (*S. lycopersicum*) 496 accessions
- ✓ For Bean (*P. vulgaris*) 675 accessions

- **develop molecular markers for assisted breeding of new cultivars adapted to organic farming agro-systems**

GBS genotyping activities for detecting the diversity of the BRESOV core collection (CC) and of the Breeding Set (BS) have been performed and will allow the acquisition of genotyping data of interest, which combined with different levels of phenotyping data, will allow detecting QTLs, major genes, and associated markers

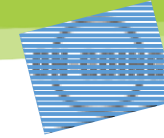


BRESOV



Achievements

- Explore the genetic basis of main traits for organic



TOMATO

Solanum lycopersicum

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic
- ✓ carotenoids
- ✓ Fruit firmness
- ✓ nitrogen use efficiency
- ✓ high temperature and water stress
- ✓ Resistant traits against pathogens

BEAN

Phaseolus vulgaris

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic
- ✓ Resistance traits against pathogens
- ✓ protein content, antioxidant activity
- ✓ analysis of sugars and myo-inositol



BROCCOLI

Brassica oleracea

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic
- ✓ Resistance traits against pathogens
- ✓ water stress, waterlogging and dark induced senescence
- ✓ glucosinolates content and profile
- ✓ polyphenols and antioxidant capacity
- ✓ Size, shape and colour of inflorescence
- ✓ broccoli hollow stem



Achievements

- Explore the genetic basis of main traits for organic



Solanum lycopersicum

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic (P10-UPV, P12-CREA)
- ✓ carotenoids (P12CREA)
- ✓ nitrogen use efficiency (P10-UPV)
- ✓ high temperature and water stress (P3-UAL)
- ✓ *Phytophthora infestans* (P8-VEG)
- ✓ fruit firmness and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis lycopersici*



Phaseolus vulgaris

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic (P16-SERIDA, P7-UNIVPM, P11-VRDS)
- ✓ *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*-white mold
- ✓ *Pythium* and *Erysiphe polygoni*-powdery mildew (P16-SERIDA)
- ✓ anthracnose (P19-INRA)
- ✓ protein content, antioxidant activity and sugar content (P12-CREA)
- ✓ *Uromyces appendiculatus* – bean rust (P14-ZAAS)
- ✓ analysis of sugars (sucrose, glucose and fructose) and the polyalcohol myo-inositol (P16-SERIDA)



Achievements



• Explore the genetic basis of main traits for organic

Brassica oleracea

- ✓ water stress (P1-UNICT),
- ✓ plant bio-morphology (P1-UNICT, P15-UTM),
- ✓ waterlogging and dark induced senescence (P9-UNILIV),
- ✓ *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* (Xcc1, Xcc4) (P1-UNICT and P20-UNICHU),
- ✓ *Hyaloperonospora parasitica* - downy mildew (P5-VURV),
- ✓ broccoli hollow stem (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT)
- ✓ bud purple (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT)
- ✓ *Alternaria brassicicola* (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT)
- ✓ glucosinolates (GLS) amounts and profiles (P4-UTAD, P1-UNICT and P15UTM))
- ✓ GLSs products of degradation, polyphenols and antioxidant capacity (P12-CREA),
- ✓ size and shape of inflorescence (P1-UNICT and P15-UTM)





BRESOV

Achievements

- **Increase quality and quantity of organic vegetable seed available for the growers of different European geographic/climatic conditions**
- ✓ Review of the **knowledge related to the biocontrol agents (BCAs) and natural compounds (NCs) for controlling seedborne diseases** has been performed (D4.1)
- ✓ trialling plan **on going** is taking in consideration three key seed diseases for:

Broccoli <i>B. oleracea</i>	Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris (Xcc), Alternaria spp., Phoma lingam (Leptosphaeria maculans)
Bean <i>P. vulgaris</i>	Colletotrichum lindemuthianum, Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. Phaseolicola, Fusarium solani f.sp phaseoli
Tomato <i>S. lycopersicum</i>	Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis (Cmm), Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato, Xanthomonas spp pathogenic to tomato, ToMV, Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. radicis lycopersici





BRESOV

Progress towards Achieving Impact

- **Activities are increasing knowledge on relevant genetic traits for organic crop production**

Brassica oleracea

- ✓ water stress (P1-UNICT), plant bio-morphology (P1-UNICT, P15-UTM), waterlogging and dark induced senescence (P9-UNILIV), *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* (Xcc1, Xcc4) (P1-UNICT and P20-UNICHU), *Hyaloperonospora parasitica* - downy mildew (P5-VURV), broccoli hollow stem (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT), bud purple (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT) *Alternaria brassicicola* (P14-ZAAS, P1-UNICT), glucosinolates (GLS) amounts and profiles (P4-UTAD, P1-UNICT and P15UTM), GLSs products of degradation, polyphenols and antioxidant capacity (P12-CREA), size and shape of inflorescence (P1-UNICT and P15-UTM)

Solanum lycopersicum

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic (P10-UPV, P12-CREA), carotenoids (P12CREA), nitrogen use efficiency (P10-UPV), high temperature and water stress (P3-UAL), *Phytophthora infestans* (P8-VEG), fruit firmness and *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis lycopersici*

Phaseolus vulgaris

- ✓ plant bio-morphology and agronomic (P16-SERIDA, P7-UNIVPM, P11-VRDS), *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*-white mold, *Pythium* and *Erysiphe polygoni*-powdery mildew (P16-SERIDA), anthracnose (P19-INRA), protein content, antioxidant activity and sugar content (P12-CREA), *Uromyces appendiculatus* – bean rust (P14-ZAAS), analysis of sugars (sucrose, glucose and fructose) and the polyalcohol myo-inositol (P16-SERIDA)





BRESOV

Progress towards Achieving Impact

- **11** tomato, **9** broccoli and **35** bean varieties were scouted for traits interesting in organic farming such as:

Tomato	Bean	Broccoli
Selected in low-input conditions	Heirloom variety	Open pollinated
Tolerance to drought	Intense flavour	Branching
Tolerance to reduced nutrient supply	Robustness	Homogeneity
Resistance against pathogens	Ease/speed of harvest	Shape
Field resistance against <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	Yield	Resistance to pathogens and pests

- All of tomato and broccoli and 10 of the bean varieties are grown and evaluated in France, Sicily or Switzerland
- A selection will be grown on-farm in multiple locations





BRESOV

Future Steps in Implementation

- ✓ **elite genotypes** of great interest for organic vegetable farming systems will be regenerated for sharing with the WP4 and WP5 partners for comparing their adaptability in multi-climate conditions around EU and Extra-EU countries in their second year trials.
- ✓ specific experimental trials will test their interaction with the **soil microbiome**, their **organoleptic and nutraceutical** traits, and the **seed quality and yield**
- ✓ The GWAS ongoing activities will be integrated with the BRESOV phenotyping activities for their data association allowing the acquisition of **genetic information relevant to the control and breeding of traits** for organic crop production.



Don't miss our joint conference
from 8th till 10th March 2021

International Conference on BREEDING AND SEED SECTOR INNOVATIONS FOR ORGANIC FOOD SYSTEMS

by EUCARPIA

Section Organic and Low Input Agriculture jointly with
LIVESEED, BRESOV, ECOBREED, FLPP projects and ECO-PB

TOPICS:

- ♦ Exploring underutilized genetic resources
- ♦ Breeding for diversity
- ♦ Breeding for culinary and nutritional quality
- ♦ Living soil – plant interactions
- ♦ Organic production of high quality & healthy seed
- ♦ Multi-actor & participatory approaches
- ♦ Socio-economic analysis of seed systems
- ♦ Market & consumers aspects
- ♦ Regulatory & policy opportunities
- ♦ Sustainability assessment

ONLINE
08-10 March 2021

E:organizing.eucarpia@arei.lv

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Institute of
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ecobreed
IMPROVING CROPS



BRESOV



ECO-PB

Questions about the three projects?



<https://www.eucarpialiveseedconference2021.lv/>

Registration till 28th February 2021



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230.

LIVESEED

BioFach 2021

Implementation of the Router Database

Xenia Gatzert, FiBL – WP1

19th February 2021



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230. The information provided reflects the views of the authors. The Research Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information provided.

Aim in LIVESEED

- Raise awareness on importance of functioning and up-to-date organic seed databases in the EU
 - Because: Any variety which has **not been registered in the database shall be considered as unavailable**
- Support national authorities in improving system and information quality of their databases
- For international seed trader: access to national database can be difficult
- Reduce administrative burdens for seed supplier to list organic seed in national organic seed databases
 - Router Database will be launched in spring 2021



This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230.

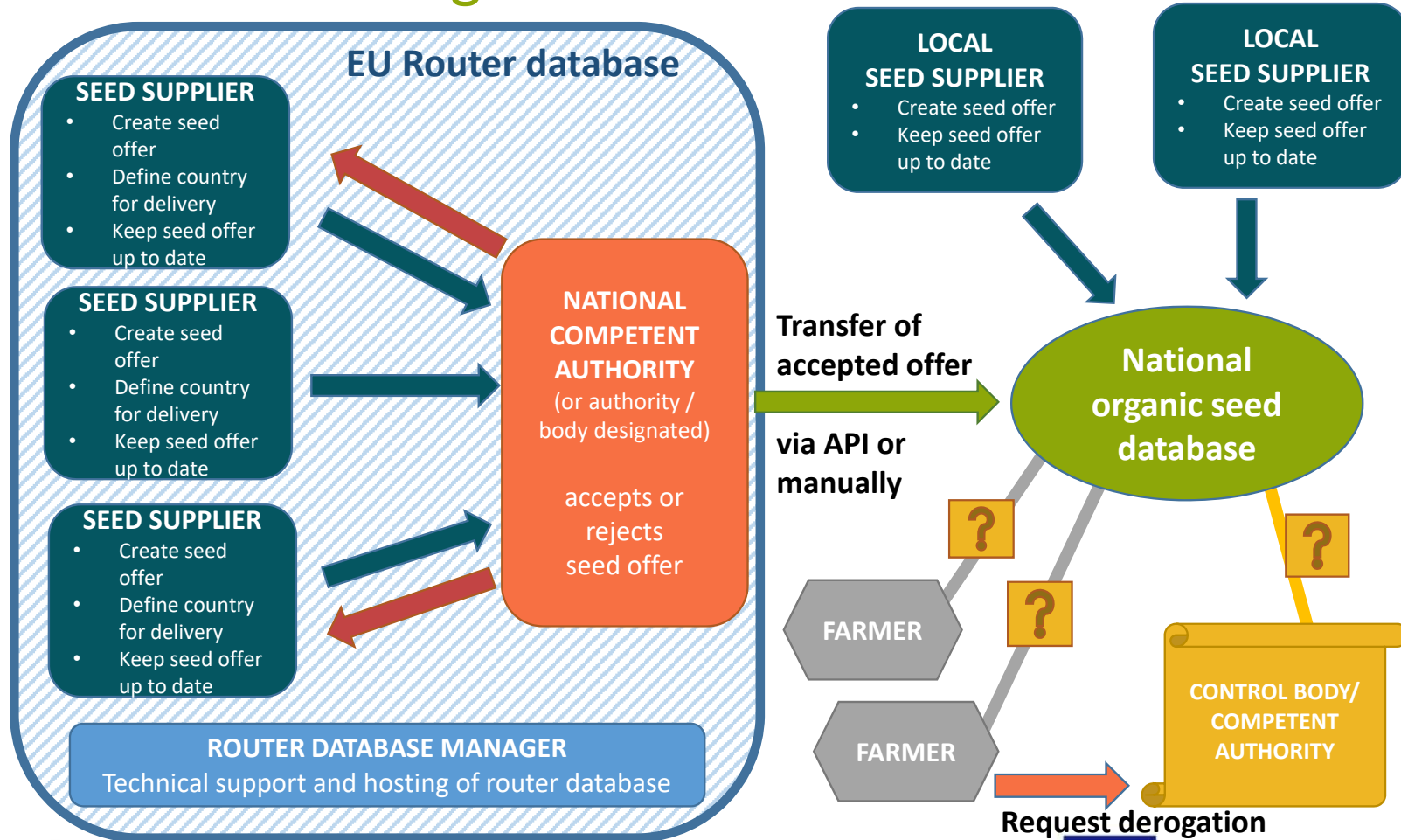
Current status of implementation

- All EU Member States (+CH) provide a “database” according to Art. 48 of EC 889/2008
 - Implemented as: online database, Excel or PDF file
 - Managed by: national authority or designated body
 - Updating of data: database manager or seed supplier
 - Frequency of updating: real-time, weekly, monthly to annually
 - Data collection on granted/rejected derogations: automatically through online database or manually through authority
- National databases will remain, Router Database will be additionally to the national databases



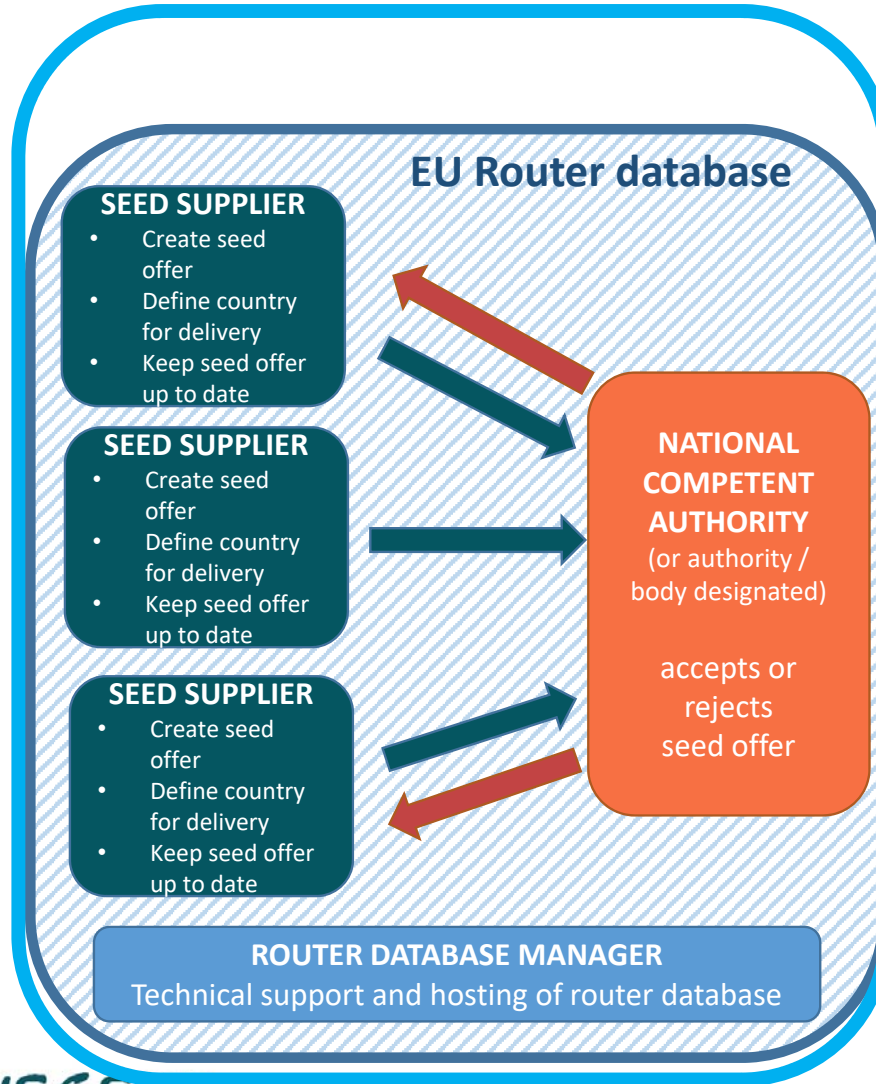
This project received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 727230.

Aim of LIVESEED: Develop a EU-router database to link national organic seed databases

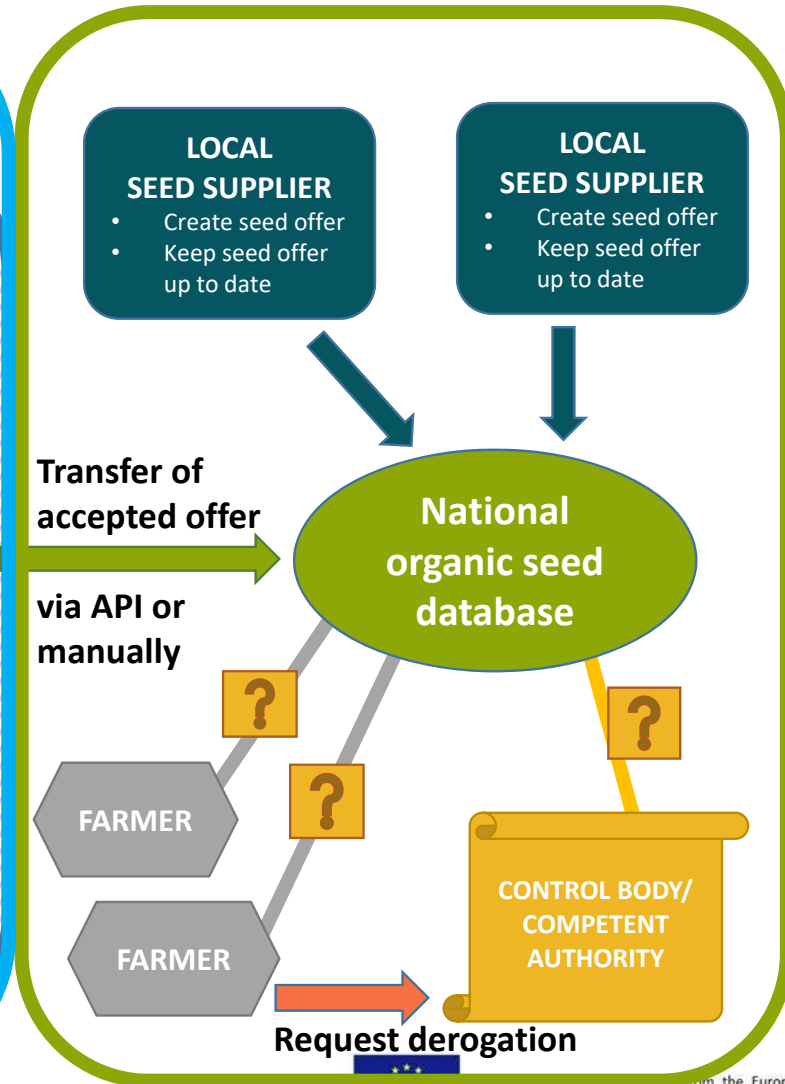


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BACK END



FRONT END



Functions for seed supplier

- Register their company as seed supplier for organic seeds
- Choose in which countries they are able to deliver to
- Specify offers regarding crop, cultivar, delivery notes and optional the quantity
- Decide in which countries they want to offer different cultivars
- Manage the offers in each country individually
- View history of seed offers
- Communicate with national authorities through message system



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Tasks for seed supplier

- Manage the offers and keep them up-to-date in all countries
- Be familiar with the special requirements for seed in the different countries
- Offer seed in countries only where known that the cultivars can be grown
- Communicate with national authorities whenever needed (f.e. questions to certain cultivars)
- Be available for requests and questions from farmers, control bodies etc. in the countries where seeds are offered



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Watch Tutorial for seed supplier



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Functions for national authorities

- See the list of seed offers that are available for their country
- See details regarding crop, cultivar, breeding method and information of seed supplier
- Decide to accept or reject the offer
- Download list of available offers for uploading it to national seed database / API
- Get in contact with supplier on their offer or with other national authorities via message system
- Manage/revise seed offers
- View history of offers in their country



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Tasks for national authorities

- Manage the offers in the Router Database
- Extract regularly reports with available cultivars and upload them to your national database (when no API is implemented)
- Give a clear reason when rejecting seed supplier or offers
- Be open for communication with seed supplier when they try to meet requirements / adapt their offers
- This tasks can be passed on to a database manager



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Functions for visitors

- View list of organic seed supplier in different member states; See name, contact data, location of office, website, offered crop
- See concept and background information of router database
- Get the link collection to national organic seed databases
- Download links to relevant documents (EC Regulations, reports, projects, ...)
- View User-guides, FAQ, tutorials



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Questions on the Router database?



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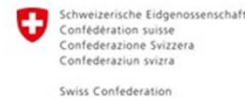


LIVESEED

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Booklet on main results of LIVESEED
Nov 2020



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