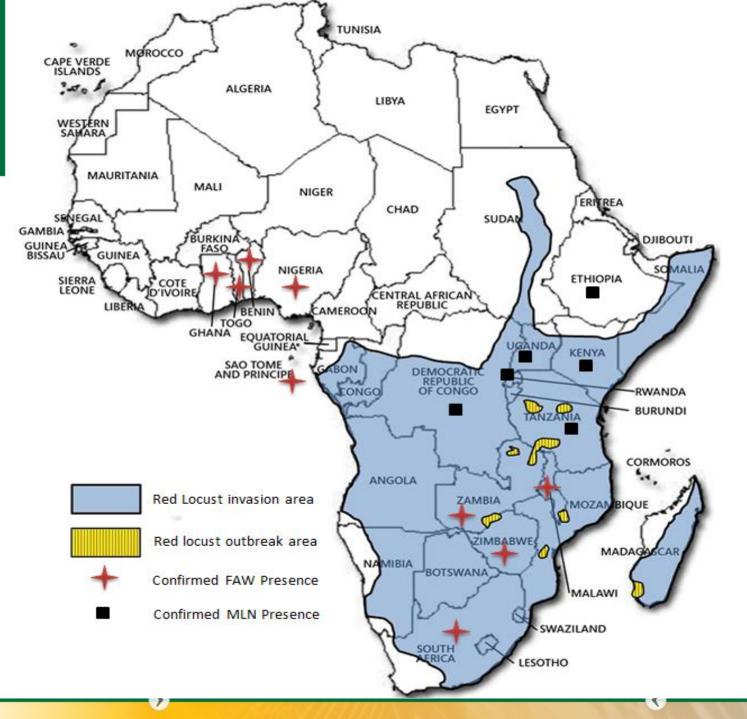


Mapping grain research for the future

Grain SA Congress 8 March 2017 Dr Marinda Visser





Crop Biosecurity concerns

- Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN)
- Fall armyworm (FAW)
- Red locusts etc.



Maize-virus survey of Maize lethal necrosis disease

Background: Maize lethal necrosis disease is a viral disease of maize that causes extensive damage and yield loss and was recently been reported in various East African countries and poses a risk to South African maize production. The disease is caused by the co-infection of maize with two viruses: Maize chlorotic mottle virus (which does not occur in SA) and viruses from the genus potyvirus (a number of which do occur in SA). Identifying all the species of potyviruses on South African maize will allow us to begin assessing the risk of this serious and devastating disease becoming an epidemic on maize in SA if maize chlorotic mottle virus enters SA.

Steps to follow to assist with the survey:

Look for plants with any abnormal, disease-like symptoms e.g. streaks on leaves, yellowing of the veins, stunted plant, mottling/flecking on leaves (see pictures to the right)

Collect 3-5 leaves from each plant with disease symptoms (including at least one young leaf)

If it is possible to get the samples to us within 1 week store the leaf material in plastic ziploc bags and store in the refrigerator (do not freeze)

If it will take longer than 1 week before the sample reaches us, store the plant material in a paper envelope to allow it to dry out

Label all plastic bags or envelopes:

- Date of collection
- Location where they were collected (GPS lat./long. co-ordinate if possible)
- 3. Maize cultivar if known
- 4. Your name and contact details





Stunted growth with streaked or mottled leaves







Variations of streaks and vein yellowing







Variations of finer streaks and mottling

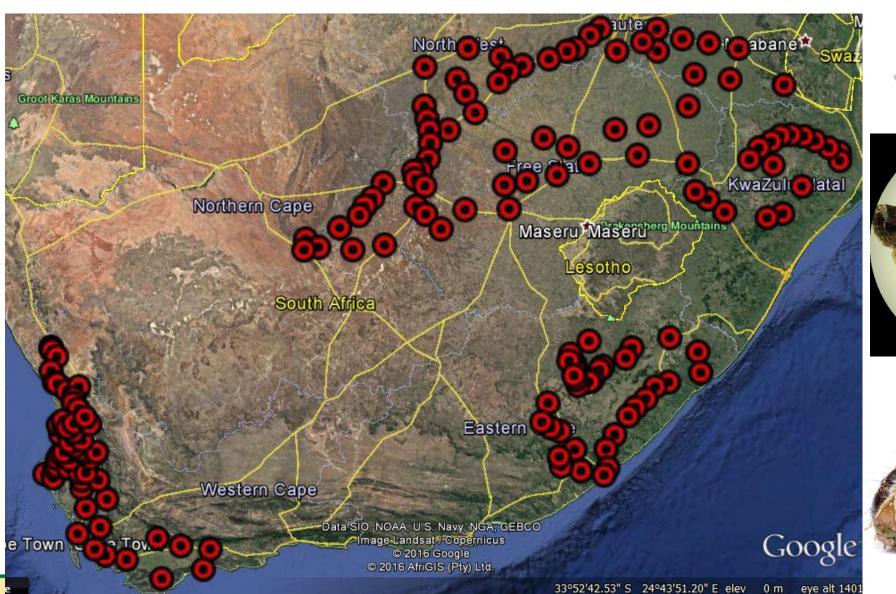
Contact: Dept. Of Microbiology and Plant Pathology, University of Pretoria, Prof Gerhard Pietersen:

gerhard.pietersen@up.ac.za or

MSc student, Azille Schulze: azille012@gmail.com



Fall armyworm (FAW) surveillance











Grain SA R&D Themes

Crop Improvement

Crop Protection

Climate Change

Conservation Agriculture



Crop Improvement

Breeding

- > Wheat
- Maize
- Sorghum trials
- > Cultivar trials

Policy & Regulations

- > MOU with overseas collaborators
- Access to seed & latest technology
- ➤ Bilateral agreements R&D focus
- > Inputs into legislation matters





Crop Protection

Maize

- > Fall armyworm (Quarantine pest)
- ➤ Maize Lethal Necrosis (Quarantine disease)

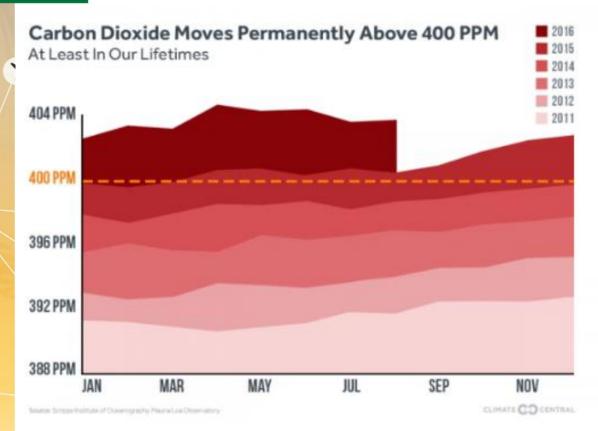
Wheat

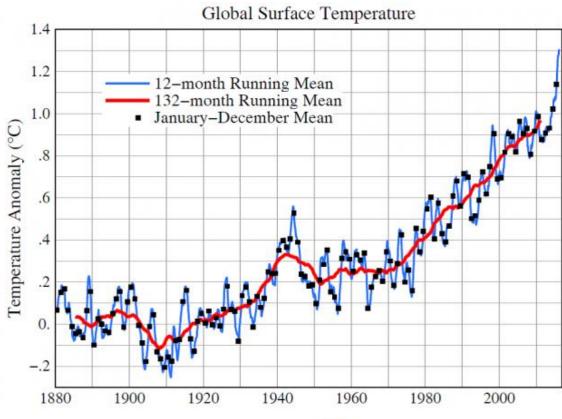
- Karnal bunt (Quarantine disease)
- Soybean & Sunflower
 - > Sclerotinia
 - > Alternaria
 - > Nematodes etc
- Early warning response system





Climate Change







Climate Change (CC)

Maize

- - ➤ Multiple effects on regional climate
- Direct and indirect implications for plant performance
- Maize drought responses under future climates





Climate Change - Conservation Agriculture

- Key climate change mitigation & adaptation strategy
- Fixing carbon in soils (through CA)
 - ➤ 1 of the few practical means to actually reduce global atmospheric CO2 levels
- Building up soil organic matter is a winwin situation for the fight against CC
 - > as well as for: soil health, crop yields etc.







Stakeholders













agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA









SGS















Thank you Grain Research & Policy Centre team



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