Stress Tolerant Orphan Legumes (STOL)

Promoting India-African Framework of Strategic Cooperation



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Many important food legumes are grown in arid and semi-arid regions of Africa and Asia, where crop productivity is hampered by biotic and abiotic stresses

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Promoting cultivation of such legumes can play significant role in addressing food and nutrition security in arid region

Cultivated in isolated regions - the Indian legume species are not known for their potential in Africa and *vice versa*

STOL – Programatic approach

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Greater investment of resources and manpower are necessary if the potential is to be unlocked and applied in the future

Neglected by researchers and industry due to their limited economic importance in the global market

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Stress Tolerant Orphan Legumes (STOL)

Current legume production issues in Africa:

- 1. Suitability of pulse crops cultivation in the context of climate change (cowpea)
- 2. Lack of diversity among pulses crops need germplasm introduction
- 3. Problem for exchange of germplasm exchange
- 4. Lack of expertise for the cultivation of new introduced crops

Suggested approach:

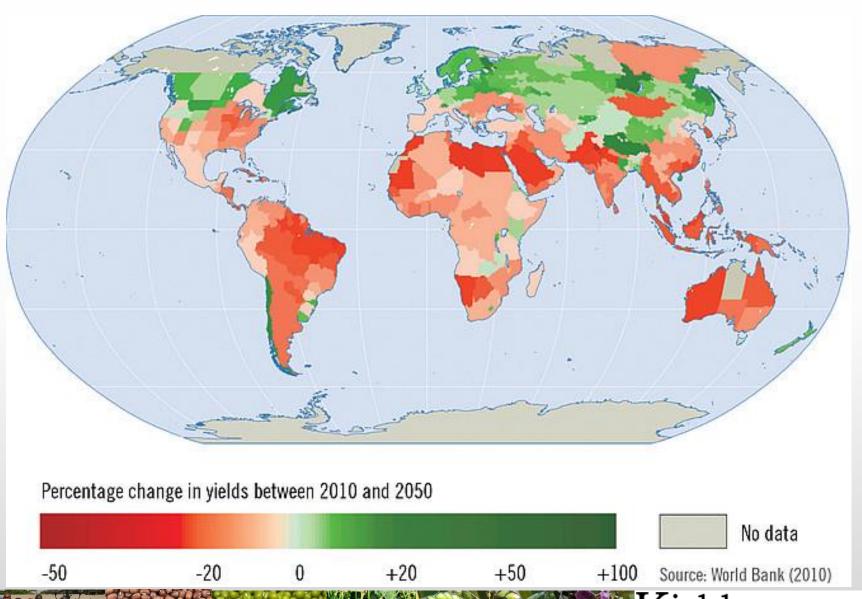
- 1. Assessment of existing germplasm collections and their accessibility
- 2. Adaptation trials and seed multiplication
- 3. Capacity building of farmers, extension workers and researchers

STOL focus:

To promote pulse crops that are heat and drought tolerant – to provide a resilient response to a changing climate in India and Africa.

Impact of climate change on potential agricultural yields by 2050

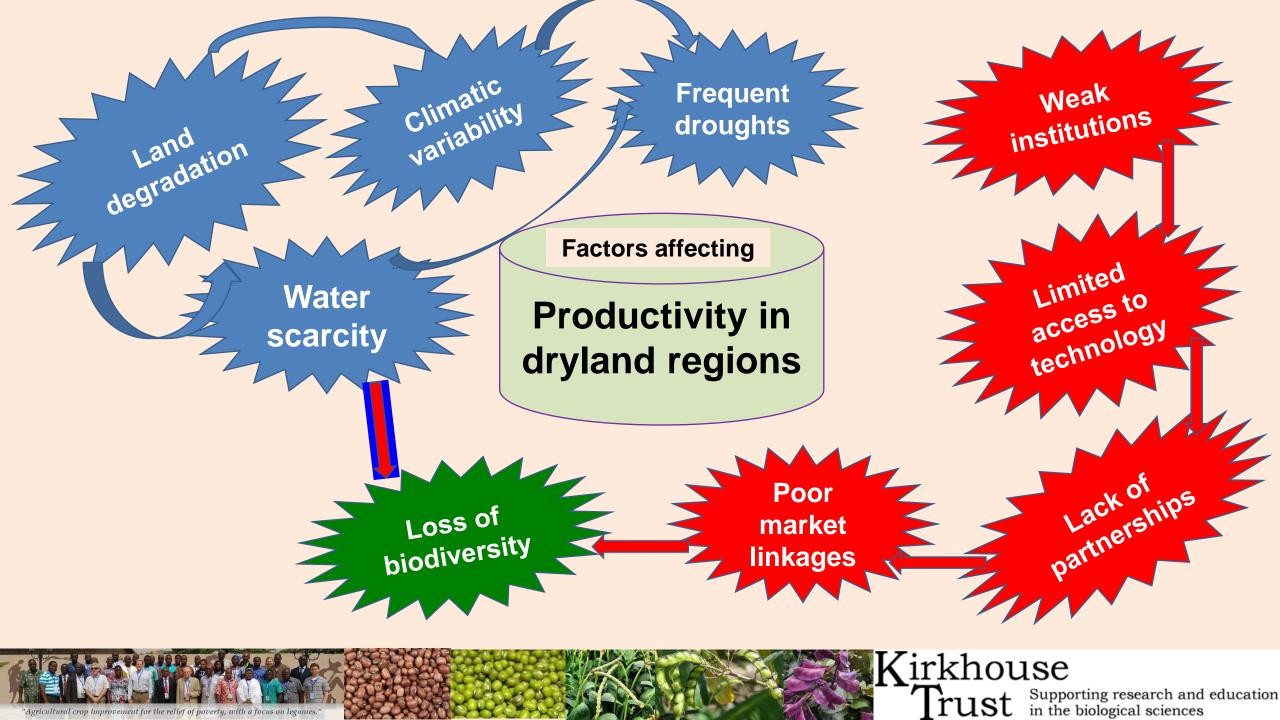
Red areas indicate negative impacts and green indicate gains



With CC

Farmers need to make their crops and cropping systems adapt to new conditions, quicker than ever before











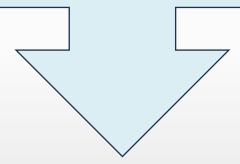


- Support to improve legume crops using conventional breeding, enhanced by modern molecular techniques.
 - ✓ India: lablab bean 650 germplasm, converting photoperiod sensitive to incentive varieties
 - West Africa: Cowpea
 - Namibia: Marama
- **Establish laboratories and train** scientists to enable them to use molecular markers in their breeding work.
- Most of those studies have looked at the crops individually; little has been done comparing their response to stress conditions under various agro-climatic conditions located across sub-Saharan Africa and India.

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- KT partners suggested a more coordinated approach, where the germplasm of different pulse crops can be exchanged between African countries and India.
- Followed by testing under different agroclimatic conditions and release of varieties by national system



Need to identify crops, partners and protocol for setting up STOL Network for coordinated activities and outputs.

Strengthen STOL Activities:

- 1. Mung bean (Vigna radiata)
- 2. Moth bean (Vigna aconitifolia)
- 3. Horsegram (Macrotyloma uniflorum)
- 4. Dolichos (Lablab purpureus)
- 5. Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata)
- 6. Marama bean (Tylosema esculentum)
- 7. Bambara groundnut (Vigna subterranean)
- 8. Tepary bean (Phaseolus acutifolius)
- 9. Pigeonpea (Cajanus cajan)
- 10. Rice bean (Vigna umbellata)
- 11. Lima bean (Phaseolus lunatus)
- 12. Adzuki bean (Vigna angularis)

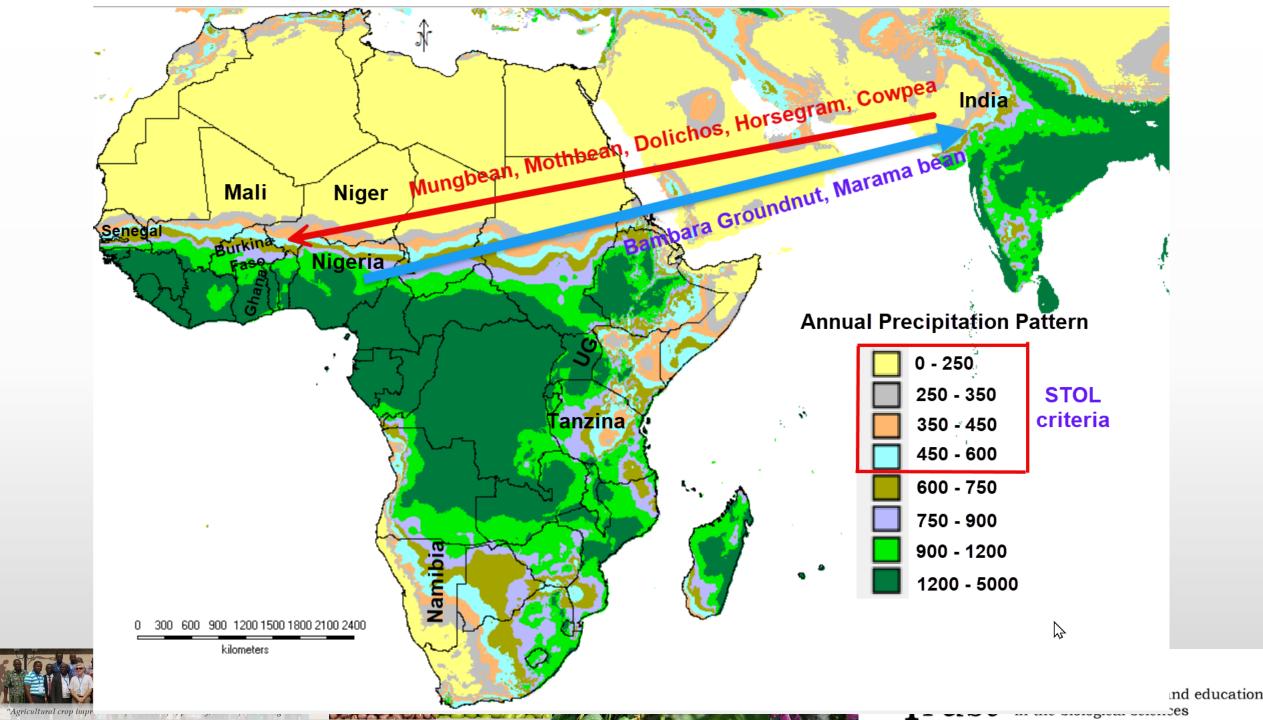


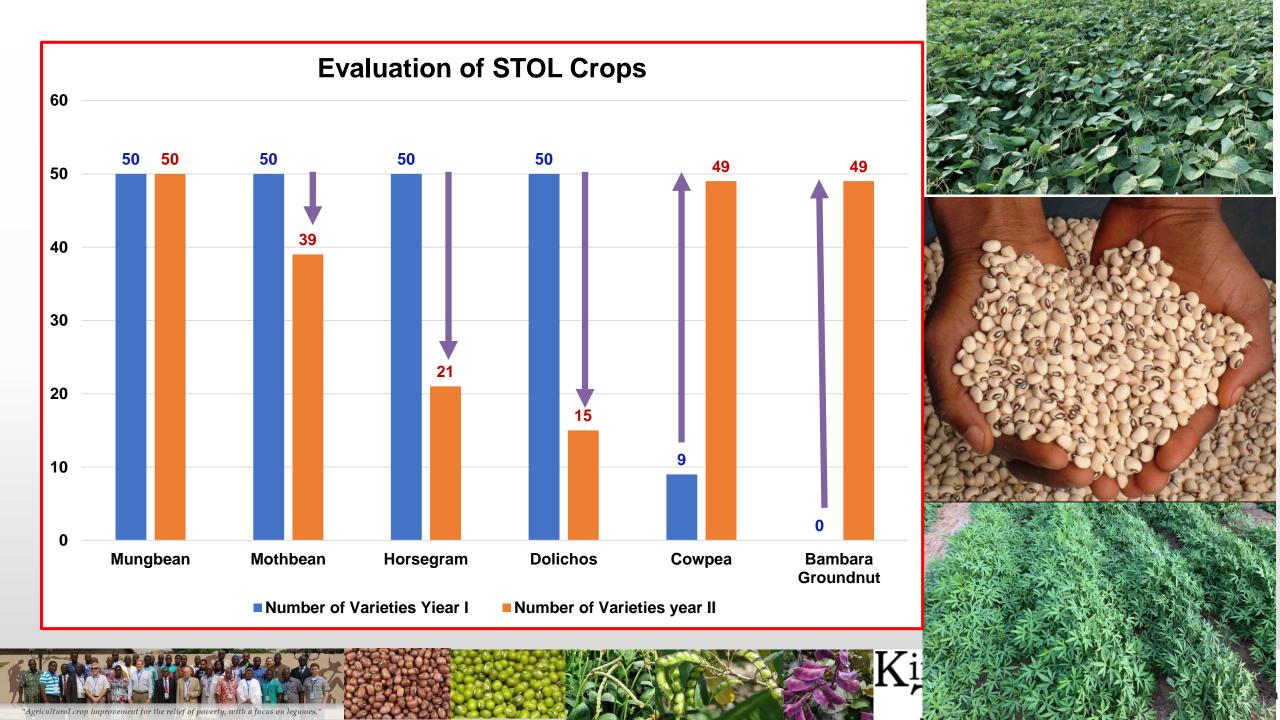
Strengthen STOL Activities:

ICAR-NBPGR-KT MoU was signed on May 2018 to April 2023 & extended until May 2025.

- Establish collaboration between institutes in India and Africa under the India-Africa Framework for Strategic Cooperation.
- Project activities are aligned within agreed India-Africa Forum Summit:
 - Improving farming techniques through appropriate and affordable technology, organic farming, *improving crop varieties*, *seeds*, efficient use of fertilizers and other measures;
 - Priority to food production and improving levels of nutrition to increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity;
 - ➤ Initiatives to diversify their economies to expand climate sensitive sectors and to **promote adaptation measures** that are capable of increasing resilience within the sector.

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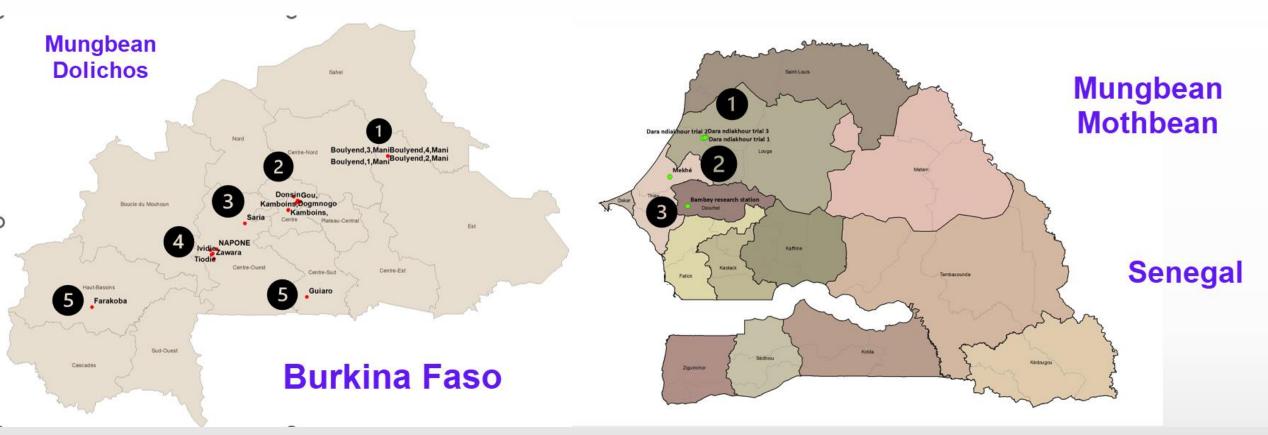




Farmers' Choices over Cowpea

- 1. Mungbean: Preferred across all countries due to early maturity, high seed and fodder yield, many harvesting cycles, ease of harvesting, suitable for mixed farming
- 2. Mothbean: Early maturity, high seed yield, extreme drought resistance, good soil coverage and as fodder crop
- 3. Horsegram: Early maturity, high fodder yield, suitable for mixed farming
- 4. Dolichos: Bold seed size, erect plant type and large leaves for high fodder production
- 5. Bambara Groundnut: High seed and fodder yield, large seed size

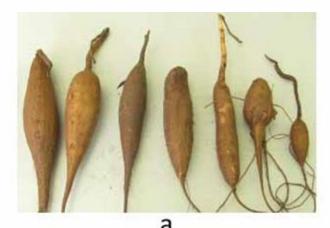
Current Activities - Africa



- Verities release trials as per national protocols
- Varieties release recommendations
- Seed multiplication



Marama bean germplasm collecting and exchange











Current Activities - India

Agriculture University, Jodhpur:

- Evaluation and documentation of germplasm of mungbean, mothbean, horsegram, cowpea, Dolichos
- AVRDC mungbean germplasm evaluation
- Seed increase and medium-term conservation
- Farmers' field demonstration and capacity building for seed production
- Marama bean field evaluation for its suitability in western Rajasthan





Marama bean plantation at ARS Jalore



Current Activities - India

Bambara groundnut germplasm evaluation at NBPGR RS Hyderabad.

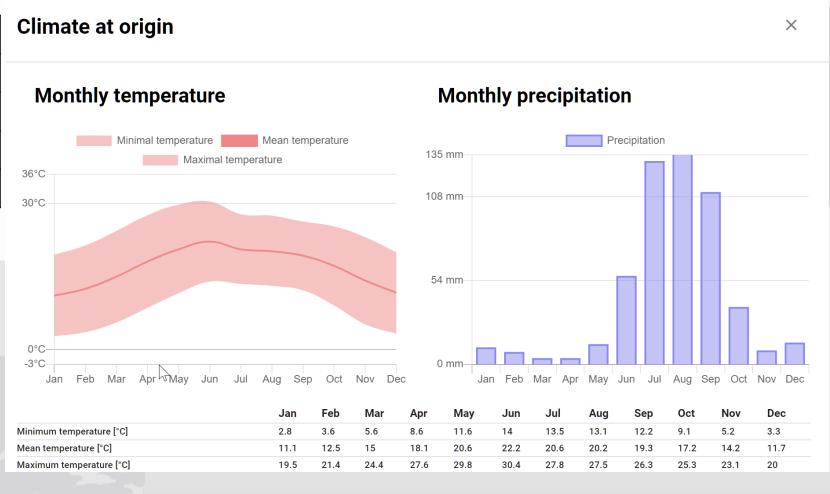
- 59 accessions from 6 countries evaluated during 2023
- Under seed multiplication and second year evaluation

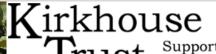


Tepary bean (Phaseolus acutifolius)

1,453 accessions

USA	534	Belgium	61
Colombia	326	Russia	56
Ethiopia	125	Ukraine	52
Australia	105	Bulgaria	31
Brazil	97	Germany	26





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Current Activities - India

Introduction and evaluation of Tepary bean germplasm:

- 17 accessions of Tepary bean (Phaseolus acutifolius) imported from University of California, Department of Plant Sciences, USA
- 10 accessions from Burkina Faso
- Not suitable for rainy season but may be suitable for postrainy season
- Seed variation was observed

Cowpea:

- Trait Specific Cowpea Germplasm (45) Supplied by NBPGR to Namibia
- Under seed increase and preliminary evaluation at Mannheim Crop Research Station, Namibia



Way Forward:-

- STOL crops improvement programme will be initiated
- Bambara groundnut has been identified to start with Bambara breeding Initiative (BBI) - way forward
- It is proposed to introduce a set of diverse collections mainly from IITA and other African countries and Malaysia
- India take the lead for seed increase and distribution to STOL partners for field evaluation under different agroclimatic conditions.
- Suggest to extend the existing MoU between DARE/ICAR and KT for a period of 5 years



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