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Banana breeding at CIRAD: creating resistant new varieties to avoid the use of pesticides

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Context

- **Global production 120 MT**

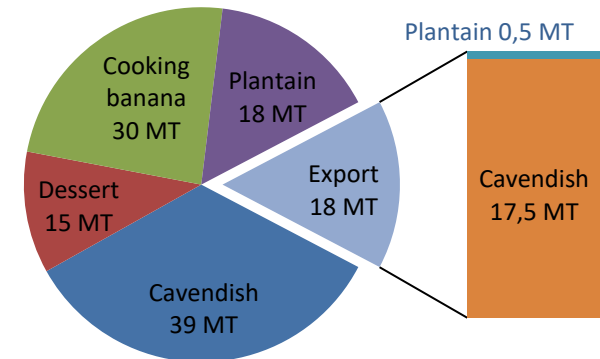
- For the most, relies on a limited number of varieties
- *Cavendish* subgroup : 47 % of global production
- 85% dedicated either to self-consumption, local and regional markets
- the dominant export system relies on the mono-varietal monoculture of *Cavendish*



- **Vulnerable to diseases and pests**

- genetic base extremely narrow
- high adaptive capacities of pathogens

- **High environmental and economical impacts**



- ***Black Leaf Streak (Pseudocercopora fijensis)***



- control through the use of fungicides
 - control by managing the disease in the field
 - reduced productivity

- ***FOC TR4 (Fusarium oxysporum sp. Cubense Tropical Race 4)***

- No chemical control / Jeopardize world production
 - Gros Michel devastated by Panama disease



Introduction of varietal diversity based on the development of multi-resistant varieties

Challenges for breeding

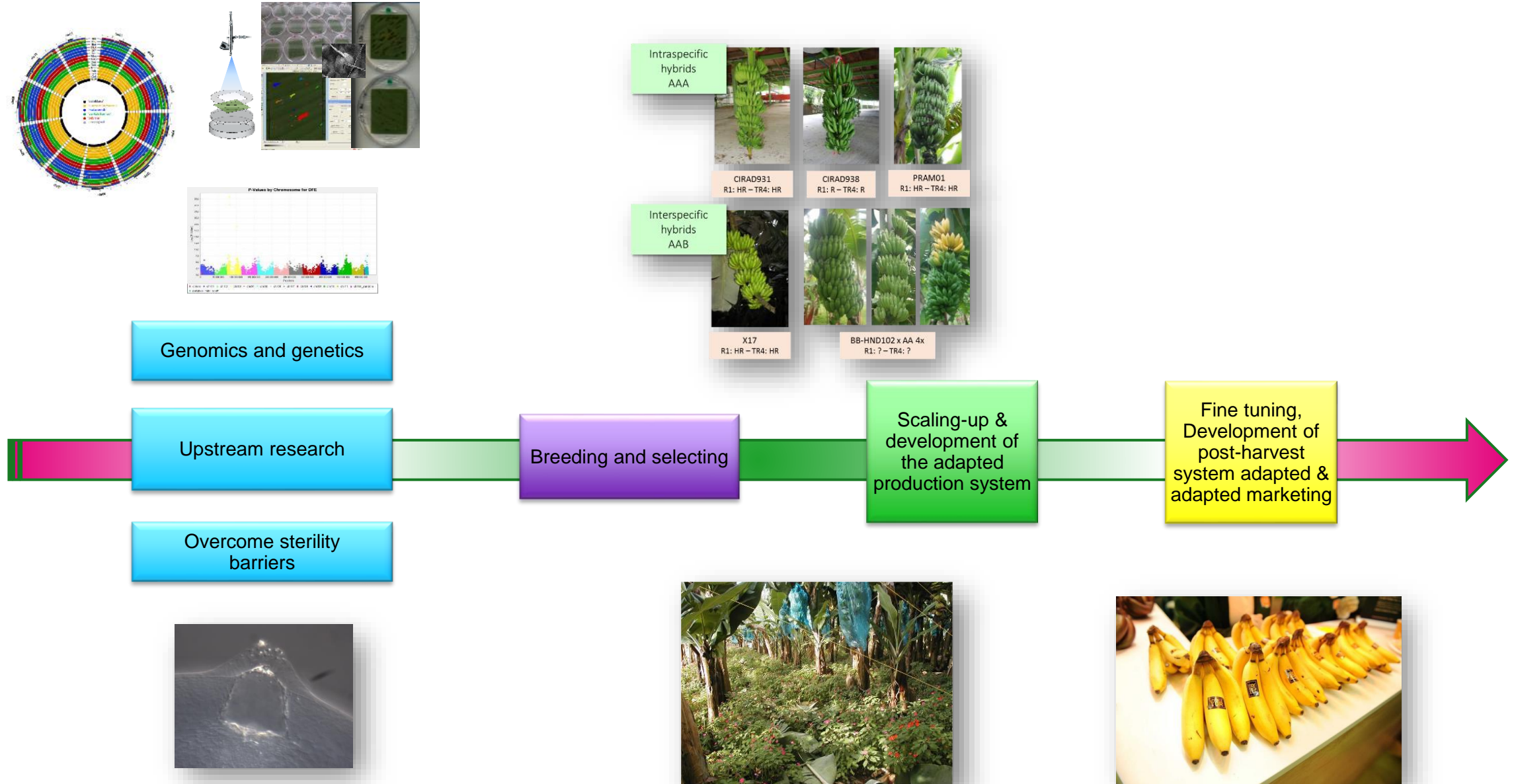
Develop improved varieties to contribute to sustainable production systems

- Environmental constraints, including actual and emerging pests and diseases, climate change
- Supply chains expectations, notably productivity
- Consumers demand, notably fruit quality, organic production

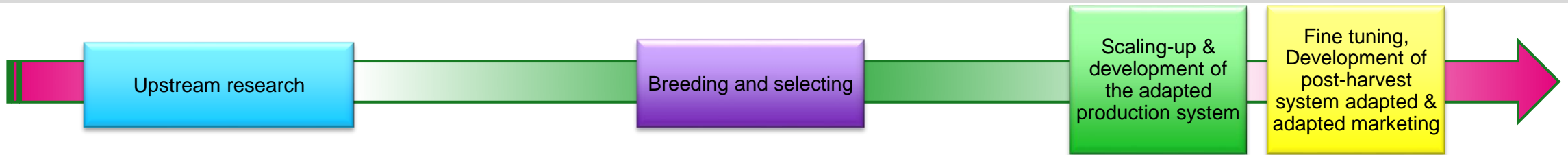
Objectives: to create and select new varieties

- Dessert bananas for export markets (AAA), or for domestic markets (AAA or AAB)
 - Resistance to main diseases (BLS, fusariosis)
 - Fruit quality and productivity
- Cooking Bananas : Plantain (AAB) and others (AAB/ABB)
 - Robustness
 - Tolerance to pests (weevils, nematodes)
 - Fruit quality and processing ability (cooking, flours...)

Banana genetic improvement



Banana genetic improvement

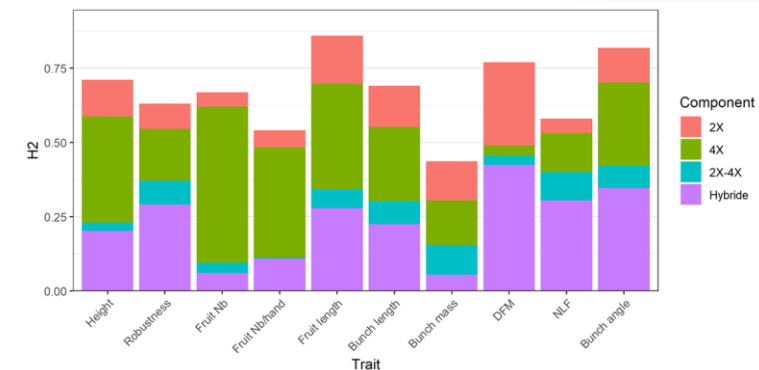
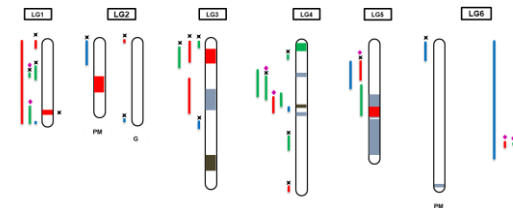
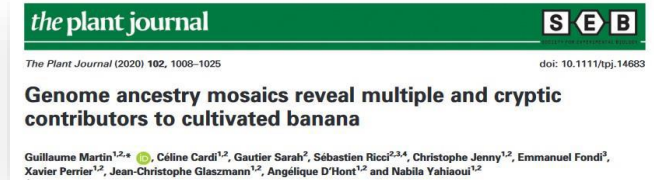
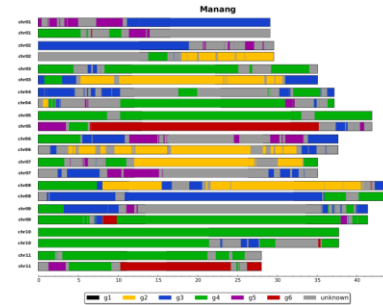


Genomics and genetics

- Species complex diversity, organization and evolution
 - identify the contributions of the ancestors to present day cultivars
- Genome organization and dynamics
 - impact on recombination and chromosome distribution
- Genetic basis and transmissions of traits
 - estimate heritability, predict the value of crosses
 - develop marker-assisted selection (SAM)



select and manage parents in pre-breeding and breeding



Toniutti et al., IHC 2022

Reconstructive breeding scheme



Screening genitors for fusarium resistance under controlled conditions.
WUR – Cirad partnership



IDN110 Resistant



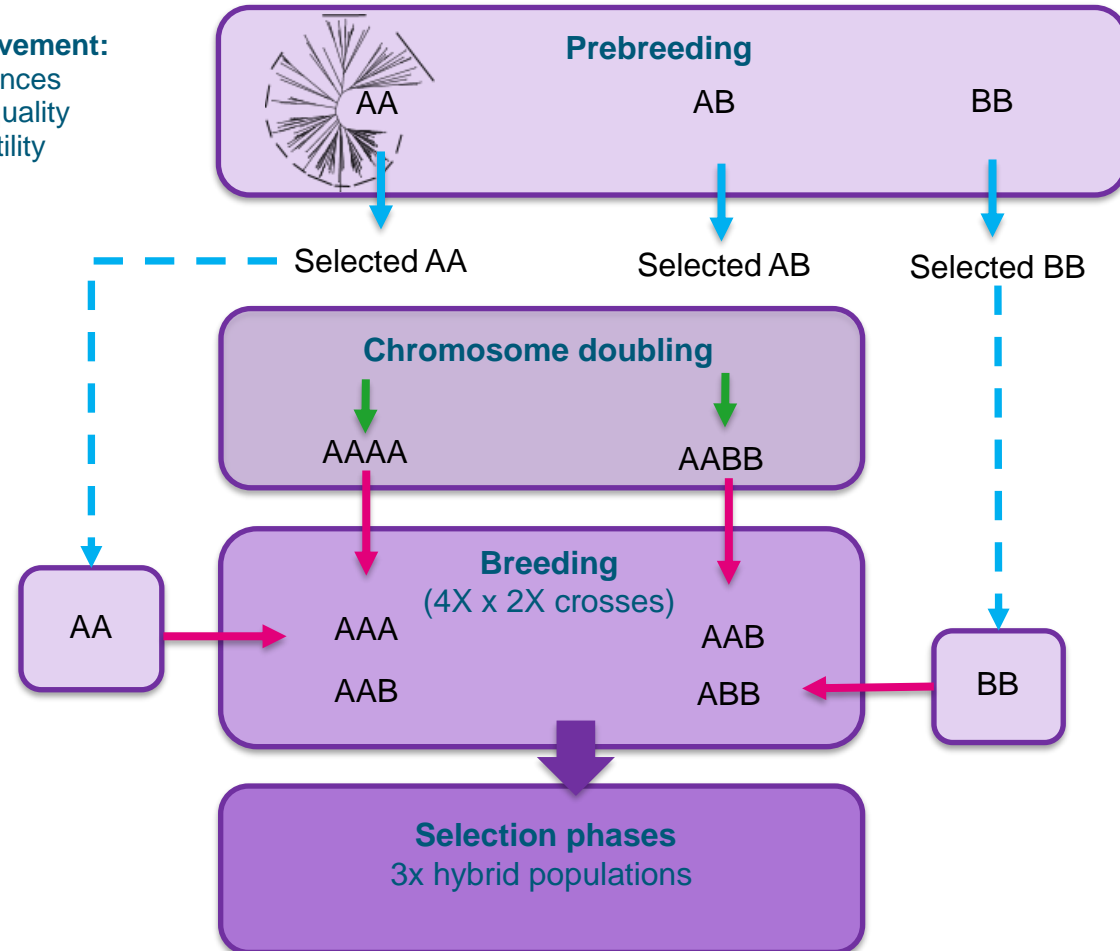
Pisang Lilin Susceptible



Female and male fertility

- Resistant to :
- BLS
 - nematodes (*R.similis* and *P. coffeae*)
 - FOC Race
 - FOC TR4

AA improvement:
resistances
+ fruit quality
+ fertility



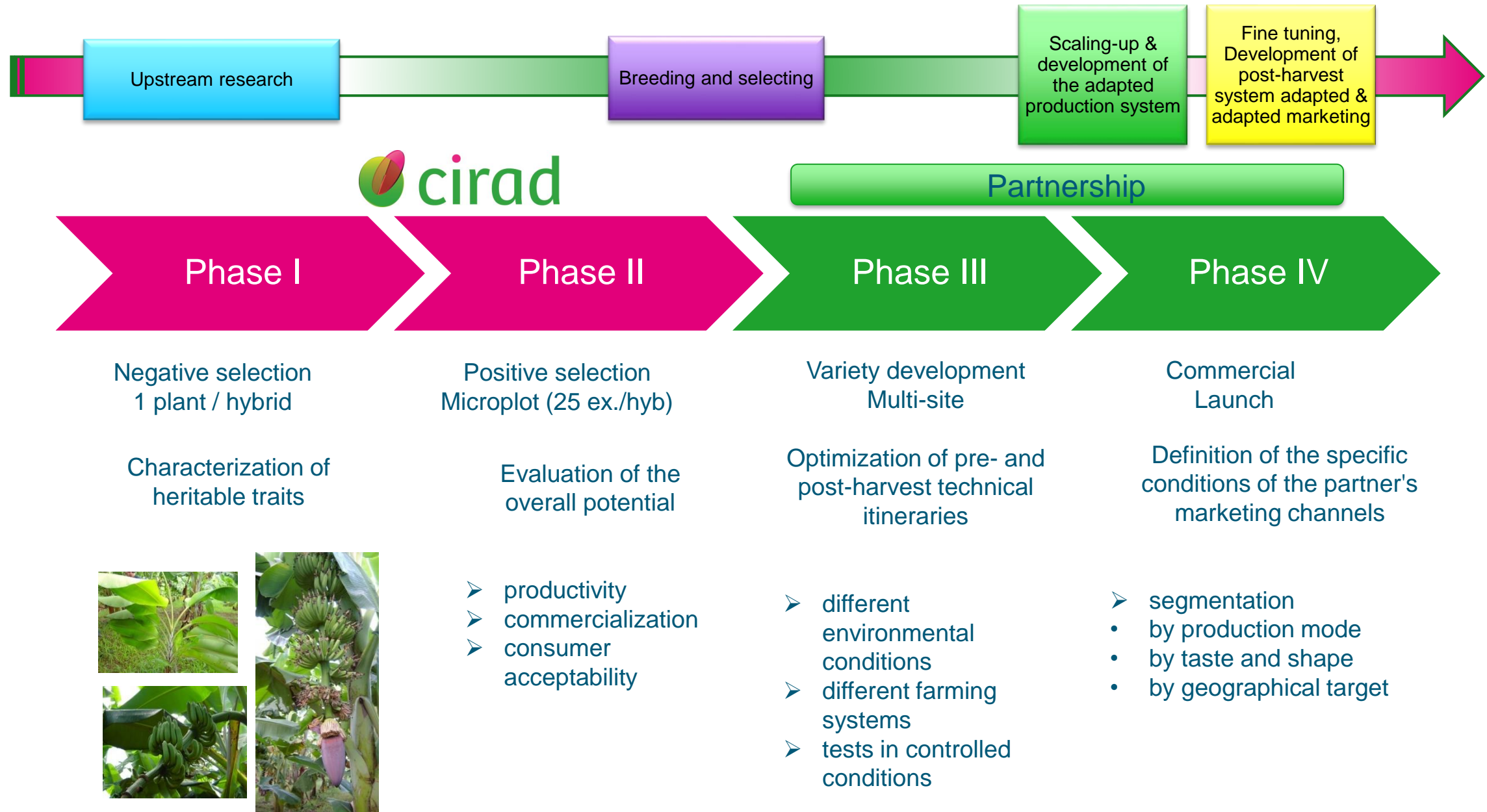
AB / BB Improvement:
- eBSV

Mol Breeding (2016)36:74
DOI 10.1007/s11032-016-0493-8

Marker-assisted breeding of *Musa balbisiana* genitors devoid of infectious endogenous Banana streak virus sequences

Marie Umber · Jean-Philippe Pichaut · Benoît Farinas ·
Nathalie Laboureaud · Béranger Janzac · Kaïssa Plaisir-Pineau ·
Gersende Pressat · Franc-Christophe Baurens · Matthieu Chabannes ·
Pierre-Olivier Duroy · Chantal Guionou · Jean-Marie Delos ·
Christophe Jenny · Marie-Line Iskra-Caruana · Frédéric Salmon ·
Pierre-Yves Teycheney

Selection in 4 phases



Selection of multi-resistant varieties



hybrids
AAA

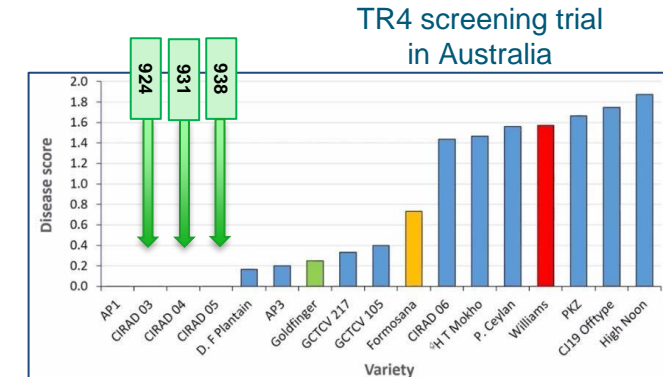


| | Resistance | 938 | 924 | 931 | Cavendish (cv 902) |
|----------|-----------------|-----|----------|-----|--------------------|
| Diseases | Black sigatoka | PR+ | PR+ | PR+ | sensible |
| | <i>E. musae</i> | PR+ | PR+ | PR+ | sensible |
| | FOC_ race 1 | R | R | HR | sensible |
| | FOC_ TR 4 | R | Tolerant | HR | sensible |
| | Freckle | R | R | R | sensible |
| Plant* | Height (cm) | 450 | 400 | 500 | 275 |
| | Girth (cm) | 62 | 66 | 83 | 72 |
| Bunch* | Nb. hands | 10 | 14 | 17 | 11 |
| | Nb. fingers | 175 | 250 | 350 | 200 |
| | Weight (kg) | 25 | 25 | 32 | 30 |
| Fruit* | Length (mm) | 200 | 180 | 180 | 220 |
| | Grade (mm) | 32 | 36 | 31 | 34 |
| | Weight (g) | 130 | 120 | 100 | 200 |

*2^d cycle, station of Neufchâteau, Guadeloupe (FWI)



Varieties adapted for the local market



A partnership network to evaluate selected hybrids



Jamaïca
925, 938

Cuba
925, 938

Costa-Rica
925, 938, 931, 924

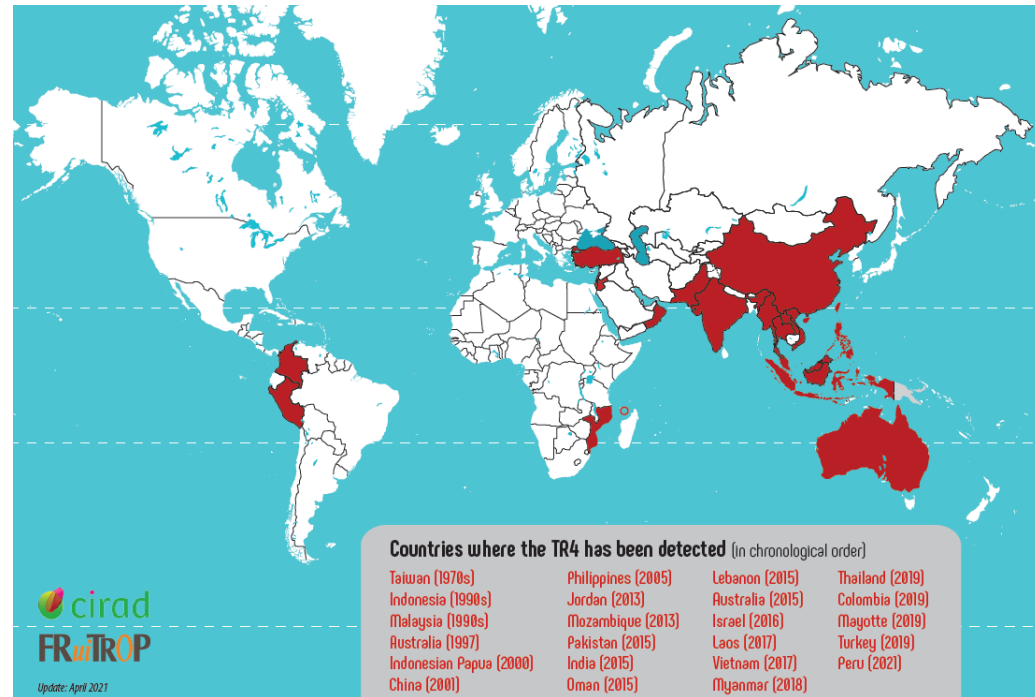
Guadeloupe
925, 938, 931,
924, PRAM 01



On going field trials

Field trials in preparation

TR4 early screening



Netherlands



Australia
924, 931, 938, 940



Montpellier



La Réunion
925,938, 931



Martinique
925, 938, 931,
924 PRAM01

Colombia
931, 938, 924

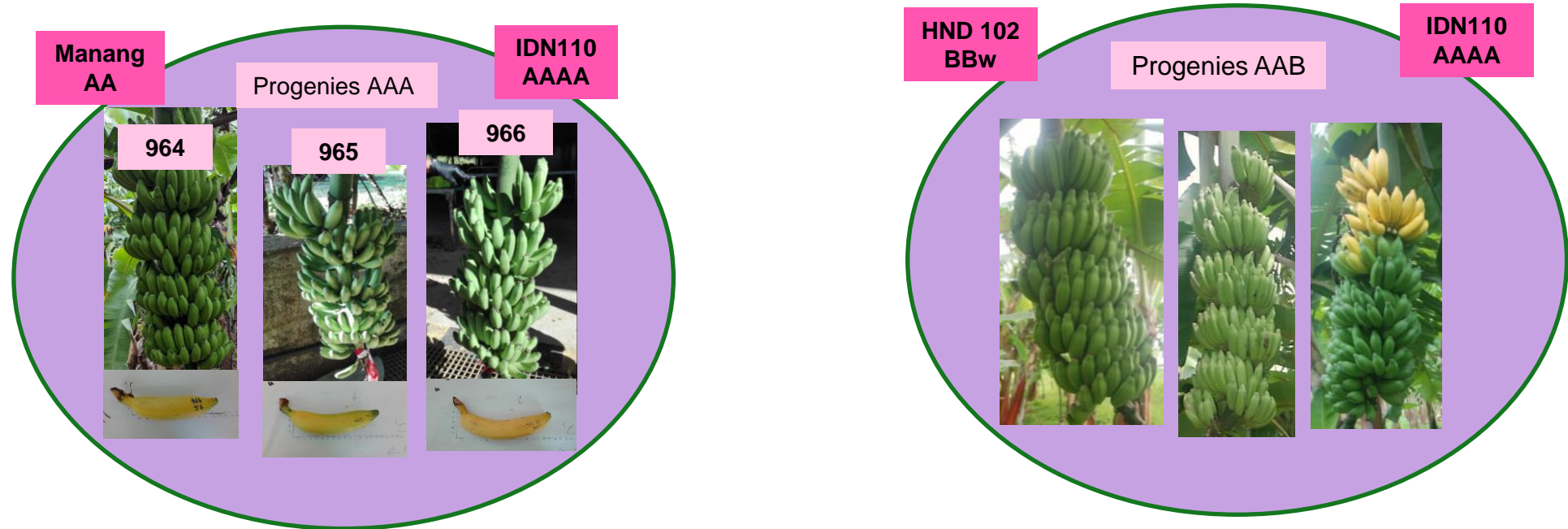


Mayotte
925, 938, 931,
924 PRAM01



Perspectives

➤ Other varieties in the pipeline



- Promoting variety diversification for more resilient production systems
- Global approach combining new varieties and cropping systems for sustainable resistance management

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Thank you for your attention



Agronomic evaluation of Cirad's hybrid at South Johnstone, Queensland, Australia
Courtesy Jeff Daniells, QDAF