



SusCrop
ERA-NET



LegumeGap

Increasing productivity and
sustainability of European plant
protein production by closing the
grain legume yield gap

Fred Stoddard, University of Helsinki

Total budget 1.8 M €

EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA ON SUSTAINABLE CROP PRODUCTION

The ERA-Net Cofund SusCrop is funded by European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 771134



Background rationale

- Protein self-sufficiency
- Crop diversification
- Reduction in fertilizer and pesticide use
- Reduction in GHG emissions
- Sustainable diets
- Prevention of land degradation and biodiversity loss

Soy meal arrives at
Dutch factory



Roots with nodules



Faba bean crop in Finland



Plant protein is needed!

- Legumes can produce protein with minimal usage of N fertilizer (synthetic or manure)
- Many options available
- We focus on:
- Soybean for warm-temperate regions
 - 39% protein, familiar in food and feed industries
- Faba bean for cool-temperate regions
 - 29% protein, does not affect those with soy allergy

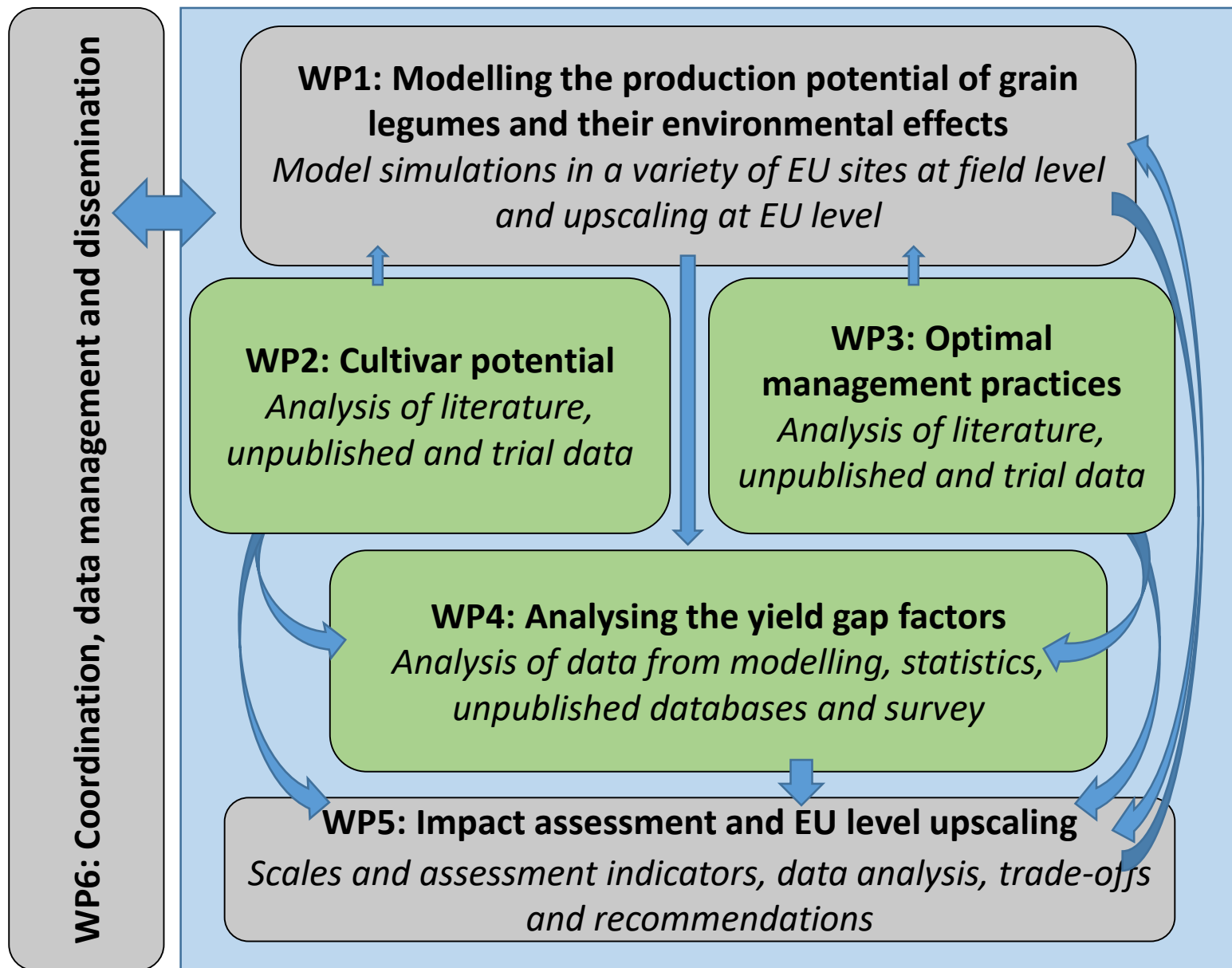


Europe could grow more, but...

- Some problems we can't solve
 - Promises to import *more* soy from USA (trade war threats) and South America (new trade deal)
- Some we can
 - Farmer reluctance to grow legumes
 - Industry reluctance to use local legumes
- How we will influence it:



Structure and objectives



Project test cases

North-eastern (Finland , Latvia), **North-western** (Scotland, the Netherlands), **Central** (Germany, Poland), **Southern** (France, Spain), whole EU

Exciting new aspects

- Quantifying the “knowledge” component of the yield gap (WP4)
 - Novices don’t succeed first time: how big is this yield gap?
 - How can this knowledge gap be reduced? Survey farmer knowledge.
- Quantifying trade-offs (WP5)
 - Protein self-sufficiency, N₂O emission, cereal replacement, social & economic sustainability
 - Mapping these with other data to highlight potential production zones
 - Thus multi-disciplinary!

Consortium members



Wrocław
University
of Science
and Technology



Progress to date: WP1 on crop model

- Excellent progress on improving the plant-growth model STICS for soya bean using available datasets
- Less progress for faba bean since fewer datasets available, more data to be supplied soon
- A leading group in Wageningen has joined the consortium as an unpaid member

WP2 on cultivars

- ZALF hired a PhD student to compile European data on faba and soy cultivars, yield data, phenology
- Field experiments on faba (3 cvs) and soy (10 cvs) in 3 sites x 3 countries in 2019, ~8 sites expected in 2020



WP3 on management practices

- UH is compiling review on management practices for faba, ZALF for soy
- Scientific literature well in hand, unpublished national-level data much less so
- Deliverable in 3 months
- Experiments on water management, timing of sowing, weed control in progress in DE and ES



WP4 on yield gap *analysis*

- Dissecting the yield gap into its components
 - Data coming from WP2, WP3 and the survey
- Farmer survey
 - What do farmers know? We propose that the knowledge gap is a large part of the yield gap
 - Implementing took far longer than expected: kicked off late March instead of early February
 - SLU now an unpaid partner for conducting survey
 - More advertisement needed in all 8 countries
 - <https://www.surveygizmo.eu/s3/90220084/Default> and choose your language

WP5 on scale-up

- Mapping suitable areas for the two crops across Europe, including areas subject to key stresses
- The Wageningen group does related work, cooperates here
- H2020 project LegValue has done some mapping of suitability for soy, has promised to share it
- Testing the best current crop to displace with the legumes

WP6 on management & communication



- Procedures in place to ensure data transparency and availability after the project
- Website under construction
- Corona has disrupted plans for the annual meeting and some fieldwork is at risk
- First-year meeting in Berlin postponed from June to September, followed by PhD student workshop @ ZALF
- Plenty of dissemination planned (next slide)
- Possible conference travel to European Society for Agronomy conference, Seville, early September (if...)



Outreach methods include...

- Participation in on-farm field days and other public events
- Downloadable brochures & other documents on optimum production methods in national languages
 - Links with Legumes Translated
- Improved functionality and accessibility of rotation-planning tools
 - Links with Leg4Life
- Information push through social media and scientific channels
- Farmer survey

Conclusions

- LegumeGap, Legumes Translated and Leg4Life have complementary components
 - Developing and merging data for planning rotations
 - Communicating with farmers about various aspects of legumes
 - National depth and international breadth
- UH hired Kiflemariam Belachew as postdoc, 50% ProFaba and 50% LegumeGap
 - Leaves some budget for summer workers



SusCrop
ERA-NET



PROFABA

Developing improved *Vicia faba*
breeding practices and varieties to
drive domestic protein production in
the European Union

Total budget 2.35 M €

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Objectives and perspectives

- Make faba bean an economically competitive and attractive crop for European farmers
- Promote a more balanced and protein-self-sufficient European agricultural system
 - which takes full advantage of biological nitrogen fixation
- By developing genomic tools to assist accelerated breeding

The ProFaba consortium



Nadim Tayeh & Gregoire Aubert
bruchid tolerance



Wolfgang Link
frost tolerance



Olaf Sass
breeder



Francoise Labalette
breeder



Coordinator: Stig U. Andersen
rhizobium interactions
web portal for data sharing



Winnie Füchtbauer
breeder



University of Helsinki
Fred Stoddard & Alan Schulman
acid tolerance
genomics



Ana M. Torres
disease & autofertility



Ignacio Solis
breeder



Sheila Alves
protein quality



Donal O'Sullivan
protein quality
genotyping



The ProFaba consortium

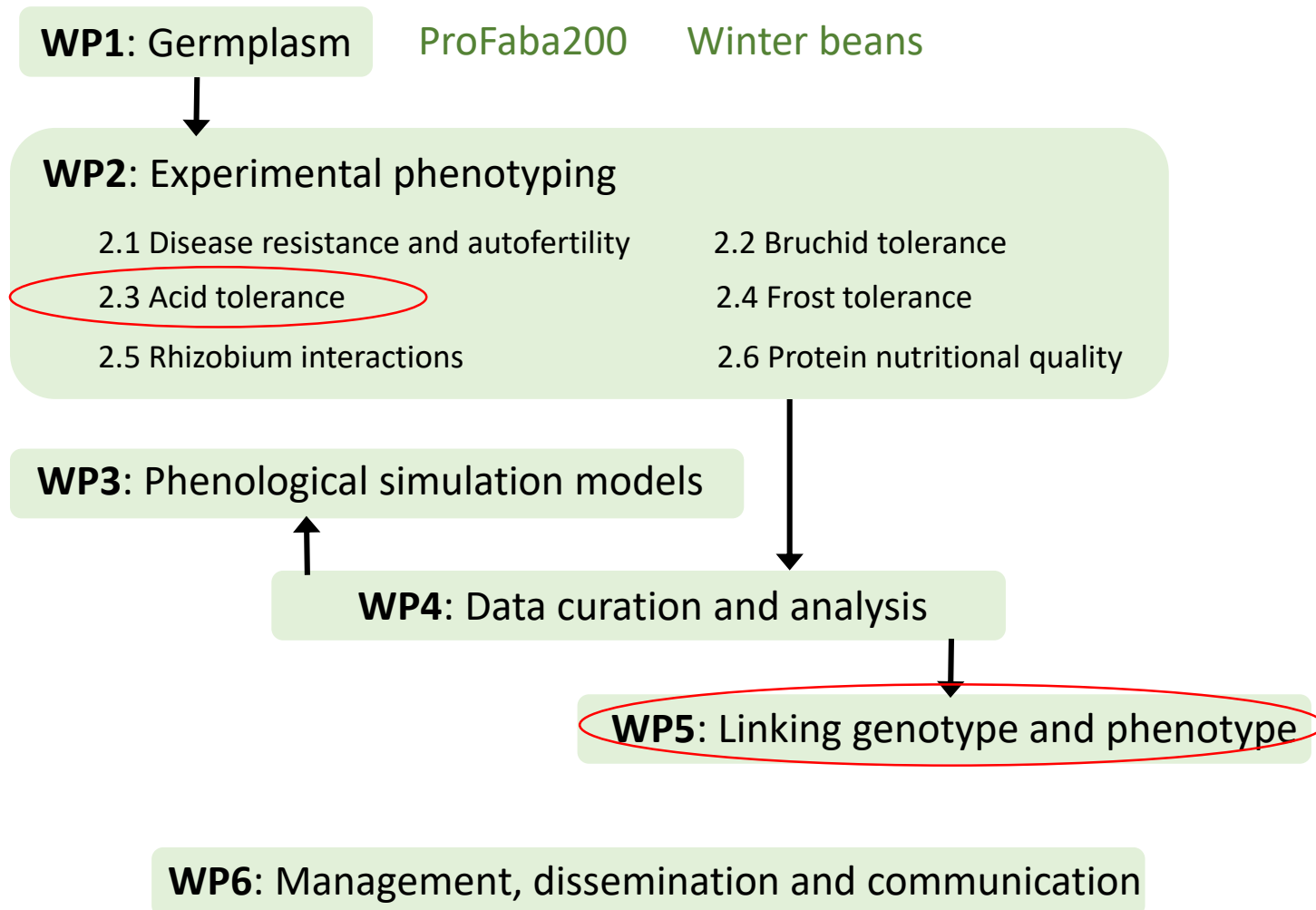


Interacting projects

- Norfab: Danish Innovation Fund to Aarhus Uni, Sejet Plant Breeding and Nordic Seed with UH, U Reading and U Saskatoon
 - (Genomic) tools to accelerate faba bean breeding
- Papugeno: Academy of Finland to me at UH
 - Sequencing the gene space of faba bean, with Alan Schulman
- Also genotyping and phenotyping projects at U Reading and U Saskatchewan
- H2020 EUCLEG

Project structure

PROFABA



Project structure

PROFABA

WP2: Experimental phenotyping

2.1 Disease resistance and autofertility

2.3 Acid tolerance

2.5 Rhizobium interactions

2.2 Bruchid tolerance

2.4 Frost tolerance

2.6 Protein nutritional quality

2.1



2.2



2.3



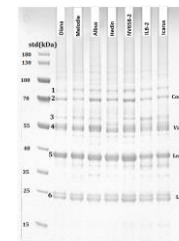
2.4



2.5



2.6



Progress to date: WP1 on germplasm

- > 200 lines chosen
 - Some overlap with Norfab project
- Multiplication of germplasm at several nodes
 - UH did 10 lines
- Distributed by Univ Göttingen for phenotyping

WP2 on phenotyping

- UH has responsibility for rootzone acidity
- Aquaponic method: 4 treatments of 4 seeds of all 200 accessions
 - pH 7, pH 4.5, pH 4.5 + 82 μM Al^{3+} , same + 2 days recovery
 - 3 sequential reps:
Good reproducibility
 - 3 accessions with outstanding resilience = recovery
 - Data still being analysed



To do on this task

- ~10 each low tolerance, average tolerance, high tolerance
- Run experiment in pots, follow plants through later growth stages
- RNA of stress responses
- Data into Genome-Wide Association Study GWAS of whole project
 - Identifies chromosome regions associated with response

WP3 on phenological modelling

- Cooperation with LegumeGap, focus different
- Good datasets on climate needed from partners

Other WPs

WP4 on data management

- Transparency is key
- Partners to prepare data for database

WP5 linking genotype and phenotype

- Has not started yet
- UH leads this WP

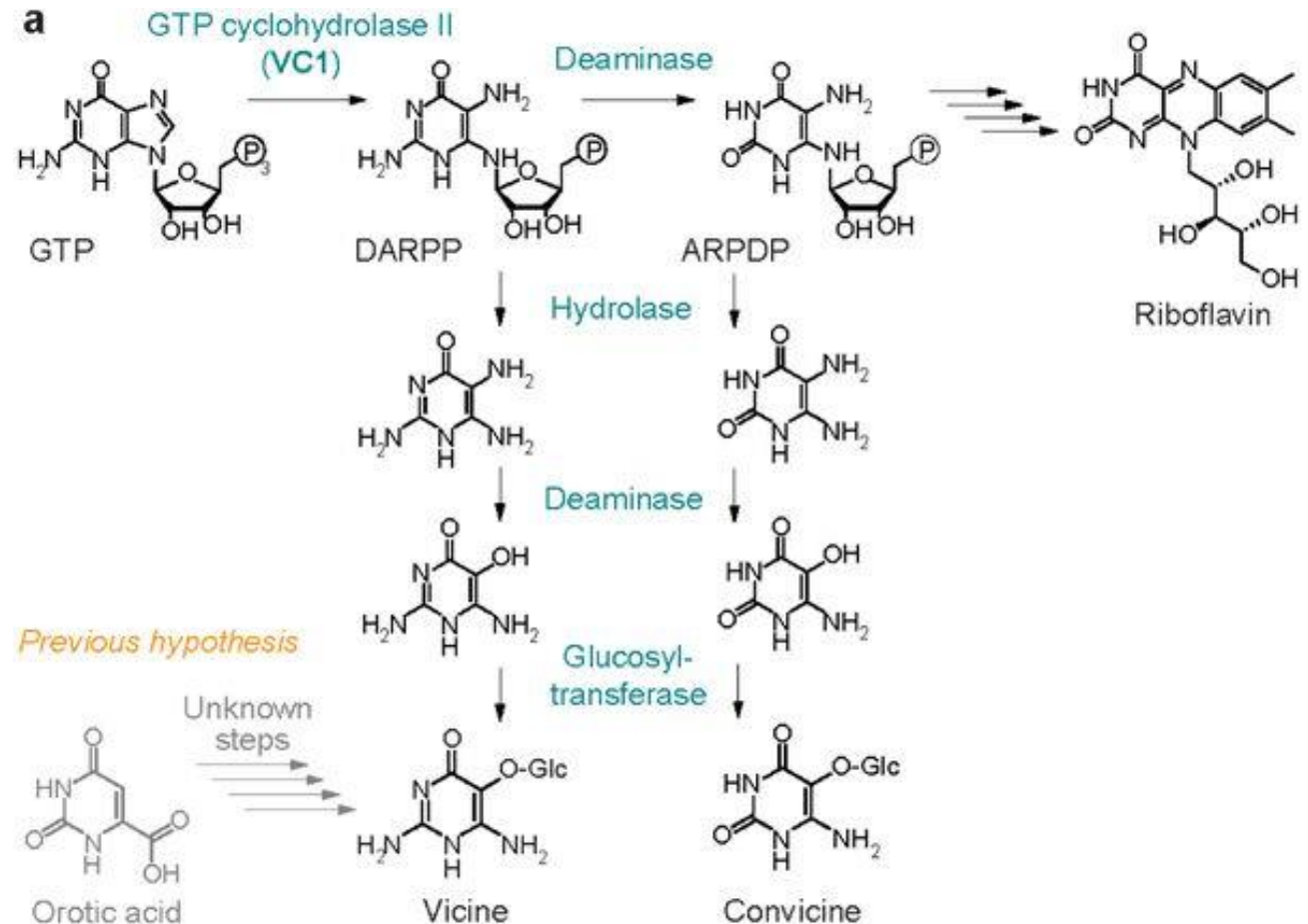
WP6 on dissemination and communication

Major progress on vicine-convicine

- The two compounds that limit use in feed and, for some people, food
- “Low” gene known for 30 years, reduces V-C by 90-95%, now called VC1
- Norfab / Papugeno / Profaba teams have analysed the gene
- Preprint on BioRxiv

New biosynthetic pathway for V-C

- VC1 is altered in low-V-C genotypes



Benefits of structure of both projects

- Multi-site testing – genotype by environment interactions – across a wide range of environments
- Independent partner budgets
- Critical mass of faba bean knowhow (and soybean in LegumeGap)
- Sharing of germplasm, data, and analysis methods
- Integration with related projects

Stakeholders and end-users

- Breeders
- Farmers
- Agricultural advisors
- Farm supply companies
- Grain merchants
- Inoculum producers
- Producers of protein-based feeds and food
- Consumers
- Politicians



Conclusions

- Faba has a very large genome (13 Gbp)
- ~1% is gene space
- Technology has only recently advanced to allow sequencing of such a large genome
- Several complementary projects use different genotyping tools, assess different phenotypes
- Key European groups involved, talking with Canadian and Australian counterparts: good prospects for continued collaboration rather than competition