

Topic	EuroBlight	Tizon Latino	USA Blight	Asia Blight	Africa Blight
<p><b>Key research questions</b></p>	<p>Evolution, selection pressures and spread of new variants of <i>P. infestans</i>.</p> <p>Develop markers for phenotypic traits e.g. fungicide resistance</p> <p>Understand host-pathogen interactions better.</p>	<p>Global database of genotypes.</p> <p>Genotype monitoring and aggressiveness profile characterization (LAC have new genotypes from EU).</p> <p>Decision support systems considering different genotypes.</p> <p>Calibration of curves for models according to territory, genotype and varietal susceptibility (FONTAGRO project).</p> <p>Dissemination of knowledge on the use of DSS and BAP, considering gender focus (CIP and FONTAGRO project).</p> <p>Promotion of the use of resistant varieties, considering commercial characteristics of the varieties (adaptation and early production).</p>	<p>USA Blight and has now transitioned into the Plant Aid Database (PaDB).</p> <p>Developed a global SSR phylogeny and querying system to identify emerging lineages.</p> <p>Incorporate population genomics into forecasting systems to track spread of <i>P. infestans</i> and understand evolution of 1c clade.</p> <p>Developing a targeted amplicon sequencing “Marples platform” to monitor emergence of new lineages and traits within US-23.</p> <p>Deploying and testing LyoBead LAMP assays for rapid in field detection of specific lineages of <i>P. infestans</i>.</p>	<p>Introducing existing sources of host resistance into breeding pipelines (CIP-China now has various sources of genetic material). Also looking for novel sources of resistance.</p> <p>Potato late blight (PLB) high resistance potato population for distribution to regional partners. It should be complete in 2025.</p> <p>Understand the population structure of <i>P. infestans</i> in key countries in Asia (L. Cooke paper).</p> <p>Understanding fungicide sensitivity in key countries in Asia.</p>	<p>Understand the population structure of <i>P. infestans</i> in key countries in Africa (Rwanda).</p> <p>Understanding fungicide sensitivity in key countries in Africa.</p>

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<p><b>Key research questions</b></p>	<p>Evolution, selection pressures and spread of new variants of <i>P. infestans</i>.</p> <p>Develop markers for phenotypic traits e.g. fungicide resistance</p> <p>Use of biologicals in anti-resistance strategies.</p>	<p><b>Global database of genotypes.</b></p> <p><b>Genotype monitoring</b> and aggressiveness profile characterization (LAC have new genotypes from EU).</p> <p>Decision support systems considering different genotypes.</p> <p><b>Calibration of curves for models according to territory, genotype and varietal susceptibility</b> (FONTAGRO project).</p> <p>Dissemination of knowledge on the use of DSS and BAP, considering gender focus (CIP and FONTAGRO project).</p> <p>Promotion of the use of resistant varieties, considering commercial characteristics of the varieties (adaptation and early production).</p> <p><b>Protocols to evaluate Biocontrol.</b></p>	<p>USA Blight and has now transitioned into the <b>Plant Aid Database (PaDB)</b>.</p> <p>Developed a <b>global SSR phylogeny</b> and querying system to identify emerging lineages.</p> <p><b>Incorporate population genomics into forecasting systems</b> to track spread of <i>P. infestans</i> and understand evolution of 1c clade.</p> <p>Developing a targeted amplicon sequencing “Marples platform” to monitor emergence of new lineages and traits within US-23.</p> <p>Deploying and testing LyoBead LAMP assays for rapid in field detection of specific lineages of <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>.</p>	<p>Introducing existing sources of host resistance into breeding pipelines (CIP-China now has various sources of genetic material). Also looking for novel sources of resistance.</p> <p>Potato late blight (PLB) high resistance potato population for distribution to regional partners. It should be complete in 2025.</p> <p>Understand the <b>population structure of <i>P. infestans</i></b> in key countries in Asia (L. Cooke paper).</p> <p>Understanding <b>fungicide sensitivity</b> in key countries in Asia.</p>	<p>Understand the <b>population structure of <i>P. infestans</i></b> in key countries in Africa (Rwanda).</p> <p>Understanding <b>fungicide sensitivity</b> in key countries in Africa.</p>

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<p><b>Key Management issues</b></p>	<p><b>Fungicide resistance avoidance strategies.</b></p> <p><b>Paradigm shift: From IPM to ICM.</b></p>	<p><b>Excessive use of pesticides.</b></p> <p><b>Best agricultural practices, especially in family farming.</b></p> <p>Relative importance of late blight versus other sanitary problems of emerging importance in LAC.</p> <p>Need for training throughout the production chain.</p> <p>Restrictions on the use of some pesticides (MZ).</p> <p><b>Pesticide use strategies</b></p> <p>Fungicide resistance monitoring.</p> <p><b>Biocontrol and alternative products development and evaluation.</b></p> <p><b>Certificated potato seed: Standarization and self production in LAC (FONTAGRO).</b></p>	<p>US - 23 clonal lineage widespread and sensitive to mefenoxan.</p> <p>All US 23 are not the same- differ in virulence and host specificity.</p> <p><b>Need better phenotypic markers and genotyping to guide management</b></p> <p>Co occurrence of US 23 and US25 in NY, 2023. Potential for sexual reproduction</p>	<p>Funds in AsiaBlight-China are of less concern, with about 30 people regularly involved in the management. However, a corresponding imbalance in influence within AsiaBlight can be an issue.</p> <p>Leadership in AsiaBlight-China has an enduring <b>focus on practical farmer-based extension, but limited concern for 'research'</b> - i.e., things like genotype frequency analysis and mapping have limited sway in conversations.</p> <p>Funds are always an issue for other Regions, and correspondingly, one individual represents most of the Regions. Hence, capacity is also a problem.</p> <p>AsiaBlight <b>comprehensive management an issue.</b> Would like to hire an individual to coordinate all operations, events and communication.</p> <p>Need to closely align with other networks.</p>	<p>Launch Africa Blight, create a structure similar to that of existing networks.</p>

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<p><b>Key breeding issues</b></p>	<p><b>Breeding.</b></p> <p><b>NGT potatoes.</b></p> <p><b>Release and regulation of NGT potato varieties.</b></p> <p><b>Protection of resistance genes in ICM strategies</b></p>	<p><b>CIP cisgenic varieties</b> will be released in Dec 2025 and Dec 2026 (Africa, landraces), but in LAC there are restrictions.</p> <p><b>Characterization of native</b> (<i>S. tuberosum tuberosum</i>, <i>S. tuberosum andigena</i>, and <i>S. phureja</i>) <b>and wild varieties</b> (INIA Chile, CIP Perú, Universidad de Los Andes, Colombia).</p>	<p>Resistance breaking strains of <i>P. infestans</i> are overcoming Ph 2+3 genes in tomato-</p> <p>There is little to no lb resistance being deployed in potato</p> <p>In NY they are <b>screening wild relatives of potato</b> for resistance</p> <p>Transgenic or gene edited potatoes with <b>pyramided R genes</b> need to be made widely available to reduce fungicide load on potato/tomato</p>	<p>Establishing systems for sharing <b>clean seed-systems in domestic and international trade</b> (same for Africa and LAC)</p> <p><b>Improving sources for resistance to PLB:</b> Partners in China are very interested in R8 (and novel sources) for PLB resistance.</p> <p>Working on the <b>creation of markers</b> for marker-aided selection (MAS) in breeding that can be used to identify resistant cultivars.</p>	<p><b>Disseminating resistant varieties</b> and advanced clones from Kenya to other African countries.</p> <p>Potato biotech varieties produced by cisgenesis are expected to be launched in 2025 in Kenya and Nigeria</p>

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<p><b>Collaboration, shared facilities, outreach</b></p>	<p><b>Pan-european</b></p> <p><b><i>P. infestans</i> monitoring, Virulence monitoring, Living labs</b></p>	<p><b>Global database.</b></p> <p>Nagoya and other <b>protocols for exchange of materials</b> and study of pathogens.</p> <p><b>Protocols and restrictions</b> for exchange of plant material (native).</p>	<p>SSR Neighbor joining tree is live in TBAS</p> <p>SSR query tool is live</p> <p>Global community input needed to keep it up to date</p>	<p>Nanjing Agriculture University (NAU): 15 graduate students currently based in CIP-China are <b>working on a very large effector screening of the PLB</b> project (and many other pathogens) in a diversity panel of CIP germplasm.</p> <p>Dr. Waqas Raza: "Adjunct Scientist" at CIP-China - Postdoc at NAU (Reg. Rep. for Pakistan) working to complete all of the sample collections from across Asia.</p> <p>AsiaBlight-China is always very active - providing regular <b>training to farmers across the country</b> (typically training ~1000 farmers/year).</p> <p>Just signed an "Adjunct Scientist" position with Dr. Ram Khadka from AsiaBlight-Nepal. He is expected to establish joint research in CIP-China labs in 2024. Also, negotiating this type of position with Dr. Guo Mei from Heilongjiang Academy of Ag. Sciences.</p> <p>The AsiaBlight-China delegation visited AsiaBlight-Bangladesh in March for exchange and training. Some fungicide companies within the network also participated in the study tour. An MOU was signed with CIP-</p>	<p><b>Increase South to South collaboration</b></p> <p>Collaboration with Penn State University and CIP to validate a decision support tool for PLB management in Kenya and Rwanda, and including it in Plant Village as a digital tool</p>

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<p><b>Activities / initiatives / Action plans</b></p>	<p><b>Policy White paper.</b></p> <p><b>European action plan.</b></p> <p><b>EuroBlight early warning system.</b></p> <p><b>Network of living labs.</b></p>	<p>Visibility for <b>varieties with resistance</b> to late blight.</p> <p><b>Warning systems implementatio.</b></p> <p>Search for other <b>markers</b> for population studies.</p> <p><b>Grants:</b></p> <p><b>ADELANTE</b></p> <p><b>ICT AGRI FOOD 2024</b> (open) Link: <a href="https://ictagrifood.eu/node/45821">https://ictagrifood.eu/node/45821</a></p> <p><b>Green ERA-Hub:</b> Contributions towards a sustainable and resilient agri-food system (open on April 15?) (information regarding 2023 bases) Link: <a href="https://greenerahub.eu/1st_GEH_call">https://greenerahub.eu/1st_GEH_call</a></p>	<p><b>Pending NSF PIPP</b> Phase 2 and more convergence work with modelers, population genomics, data analytics and remote sensing for disease is expected.</p>	<p><b>FAO-SSC</b> (South-South Cooperation) proposal almost ready for submission (2.8M USD/3yrs): capacity building in potato production, including crop protection.</p> <p><b>Connecting with AsiaBlight</b> labs working on PLB. Bangladesh, China, Kenya, Rwanda, Nepal and Vietnam.</p> <p>Will initiate a similar proposal with <b>IFAD in 2024.</b></p> <p>AsiaBlight has collaborated with a company to produce an <b>app for tracking FTA</b> card shipping and delivery, and data at the point of collection. This can reduce data collection errors (i.e., GPS and photo identification of sample collected) and provide a real-time count of in-region FTA cards.</p>	<p><b>FAO-SSC</b> proposal includes Kenya and Rwanda.</p> <p>IFAD proposal could also include African countries.</p>