

Sharing a healthy future

Vegetable company strategies to address the challenge of producing more food under increasingly harsh conditions and how the PBR system can help breeders to cope with such challenges

UPOV Seminar session 3

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Contribution to food & nutrition security and climatesmart agriculture



Breeding is key to...

- increase yields in a sustainable way
- develop resistant varieties, allowing growers to use less pesticides
- find solutions to abiotic stress like heat, drought, salinity
- extend shelf life
- improve traditional varieties



Examples



- Strong focus on resistance breeding
 - against *aphids* > less use of chemicals
 - against mosaic virus > better quality/higher yield
 - against leveillula taurica > less chemicals, lower residue level
 - against Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. Cucumerinum > prevents loss of plants, better yield





Examples



Hydroponics

- Clean and soilless, water-based growing method
- Efficient use of nutrients and water
- No or limited use of crop protection agents
- Stable and higher yield, less dependent on natural climate



Examples



Delayed pinking of fresh cut lettuce

- Leaf wound-induced discoloration)
- Extended shelf life
- Less waste
- Suitable for Food Service
- Stronger against cracking
- Less sensitive for leaking seals



Access to genetic variation is essential for breeding



- Own collection
- In situ material (wild relatives)
- Ex situ material (genebanks, markets)
- Competitor varieties



