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Plant breeding for the 'Green Deal'



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*Agroinfiltration of *Phytophthora infestans* effector gene *Avr4* on potato detached leaves. The resistance protein *R4* in leaf tissue interacts with *Avr4* from the vector *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, which results in hypersensitive response (left) compared to the mock control of *A. tumefaciens* with an empty vector (right).*

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Preface

In its 72-year long history, the Annual Conference of the Austrian Association of Plant Breeders and Seed Merchants was now held two consecutive years as an online conference due to COVID-19 restrictions. The topic of the conference from 22nd-24th November 2022 was *Plant breeding for the Green Deal*.

The conference was opened by a key-note lecture on *The European Green Deal and its farm to fork strategy* by Georg Häusler from the European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI). The European Green Deal was announced in December 2019 as a response to climate change, loss of biodiversity and environmental pollution, aiming to improve the well-being of people. The communication, press releases, highlights, actions, factsheets and other documents on this European priority can be retrieved at the official website of the European Union (https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en). The Farm to Fork strategy, which Mr. Häusler introduced in his lecture, is at the heart of the European Green Deal with the aim to make food production, food processing and distribution, and food consumption more sustainable, as well as to prevent food loss and waste (https://ec.europa.eu/food/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy_de).

Plant breeding is considered a congenial partner to the European Union's strategy towards more sustainable developments in agriculture and beyond. However, various scientists believe that the goals of Europe's Farm to Fork strategy may be jeopardized by insisting on the current regulation of new plant breeding techniques and biotech innovations. Kai Purnhagen, Chair of Food Law at the University of Bayreuth, outlined in his lecture aspects of conflicts in the EU's commitment to biotechnology and organic farming. Prof. Purnhagen's arguments and ideas can be retrieved from several recent publications (*e.g.*, Purnhagen *et al.*, 2018; 2021; Eriksson *et al.*, 2019; Purnhagen & Wesseler, 2021; Wesseler *et al.*, 2022)

In the meantime, Russia's invasion of Ukraine got worse the rising of global food prices which started already in fall 2020 with lower harvests and disrupted supply chains due to climate change and COVID-19, respectively. Especially dramatic is the rise of the vegetable oil price (FAO, 2022) as the Black Sea region is a crucial source for sunflower oil. Hence, voices rose to water down the objectives, targets and timeline of the Farm to Fork strategy for Europe's food security (Bounds, 2022). A rather improper demand in view of 88 million tons of food waste per year (EUFIC, 2021; European Commission, https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food-waste_en). Therefore, the challenge is not so much an increase in production but in avoiding food waste. Moreover, significant amounts of grain are produced to feed swine and poultry although meat consumption in most European countries is already too high and associated with adverse health behaviours and characteristics (Richi *et al.*, 2015; Papier *et al.*, 2021). Intensive agriculture and livestock production ignoring animal welfare also leads to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and pollution. Besides increasing urbanization and global connectedness, it is these environmental factors which in return are drivers of increasing human-animal contacts and accelerated transmission rates of zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19 (Mishra *et al.*, 2021; Holmes, 2022). Europe's Farm to Fork strategy might be ambitious from today's viewpoint but inevitable in order to stop the growth of badlands caused by human greed. Overexpansion, climate change, environmental degradation and wrong leadership led to the collapse of Ancient Egypt, Carthage, Classical Greek, the Roman Empire, Mesoamerican and many other societies in history (see *e.g.* Diamond, 2005). Today we are visiting the ruins of these vanished cultures, we are impressed by their size and beauty, they stimulate our fantasy, but have we learned their lessons?

Heinrich Grausgruber

ECOBREED participatory trials for organic soybean production in Serbia

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Abstract

Due to the rising demand for organic food products and increased availability of organic products, global production of organically grown crops has increased. In 2020, organic agriculture was practised in 187 countries worldwide, on 72.3 million ha of agricultural land by at least 3.1 million farmers. The area of organically managed soybean worldwide was 644 323 ha. Soybean production is of great importance since the soybean grain is used in various industries, including human as well as animal nutrition and pharmaceutical production. Soybean has a special place in organic cultivation because it brings different agronomic benefits to farmers and it is considered a niche product for feed and food use. Furthermore, soybean is primarily a climate-smart crop that conserves soil fertility for increased productivity of other important field crops, and its place in organic production is very valuable. The importance of soybean comes from the exceptionally favorable grain chemical composition (~40% protein, ~20% lipids). Soybeans are relatively easy to produce under organic conditions due to available production technology. One of the most important tasks for farmer is to select soybean varieties for specific production conditions.

On-farm variety trials were set up in Serbia as part of the ECOBREED project. Aim of these trials was to support farmers in the selection of new varieties for their respective pedo-climatic zones and locations. Organic farmers typically have extensive knowledge of crop traits required for optimal agronomic performance, as well as quality requirements required by the industry and consumers. The trials served as a baseline for the following season. During the growing period organic farmers were actively involved in evaluations, and they were trained to be able to select soybean varieties that are better suited to their specific area and growth conditions.

The trials were set up in 2021 on five locations: (i) Rimski Šančevi (45°30'59.5"N, 19°59'26.3"E); (ii) Šuljam (45°05'20.2"N, 19°40'14.5"E); (iii) Bela Crkva (44°57'27.1"N, 21°19'11.2"E); (iv) Čurug (50°36'71.3"N, 42°06'20"E); and (v) Banatsko Karđorđevo (45°35'26.5"N, 20°33'42.2"E). Soybean varieties from the 00, 0, I, and II maturity groups were evaluated in the trial network. The varieties were 'Xonia' from Saatzzucht Gleisdorf, Austria, and 'NS Altis',

'NS Apolo', 'NS Mercury', 'Rubin' and 'Zora' from the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Serbia. The crops were sown in early April and harvested in September. The experiment was set up as strip trial with a plot size of 300 m² per variety. Inter-row management was performed twice during the growing season in May as well as manual weed control. The trials were harvested in September according to the maturity of the varieties. From each plot, three samples from central rows were taken for yield, protein and oil content measurements.

The varieties from the 00 to II maturity groups showed different adaptability to the specific conditions of the involved farms. Grain yield was between 1.96 and 4.61 t·ha⁻¹ (Fig. 1), while protein content was within the range of 33% to 44% d.m. The lowest yields (1.96 - 2.88 t·ha⁻¹) were recorded at Bela Crkva which is not a preferable soybean growing region. Highest yields for all varieties (3.48 - 4.53 t·ha⁻¹) were observed in Čurug.

Keywords

Glycine max · organic farming · protein · yield

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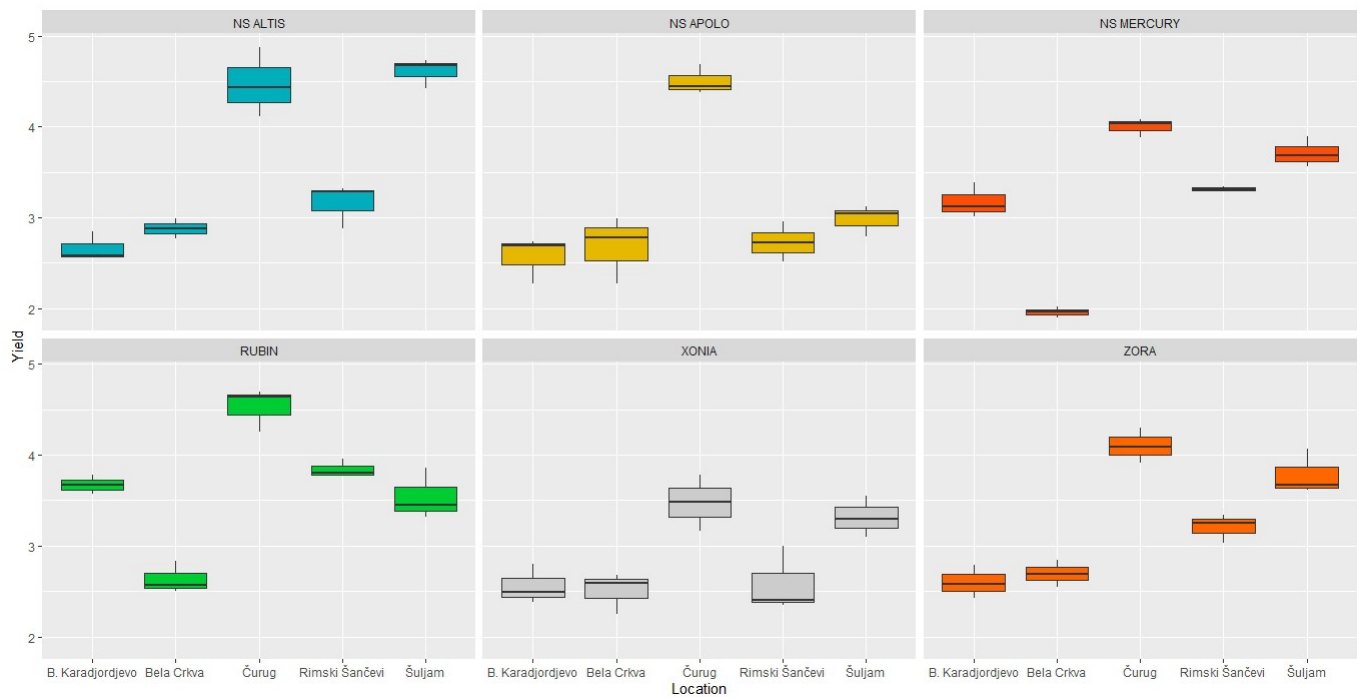


Figure 1 Soybean yield ($t \cdot ha^{-1}$) of six varieties (*i.e.*, 'NS Altis', 'NS Apolo', 'NS Mercury', 'Rubin', 'Xonia', 'Zora') in the ECOBREED farmers participatory trials at five locations in Serbia 2021.

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