





Farmers' generated data for climate adaptation: experiences from three continents

The cycle of tricot research

5. Data are used to evaluate varieties and to detect demand for new varieties and traits



1. A broad set of varieties (10-25) is evaluated



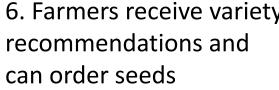




A B C

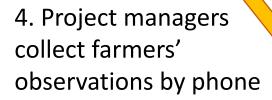


6. Farmers receive variety recommendations and





2. Each farmer gets a combination of 3 varieties





3. Farmer plants a trial and makes observations



van Etten et al. (2016) Expl. Agric. Beza et al. (2017) PloS ONE 12(5):e0175700





> 170 varieties



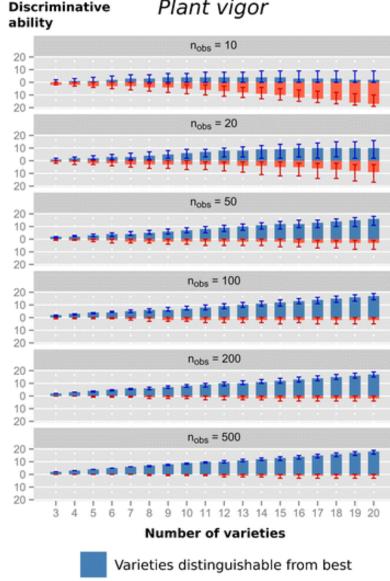
3 continents



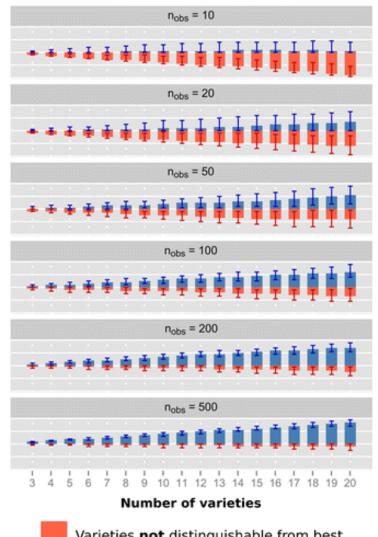
What we learned



Farmers' generated data are reliable



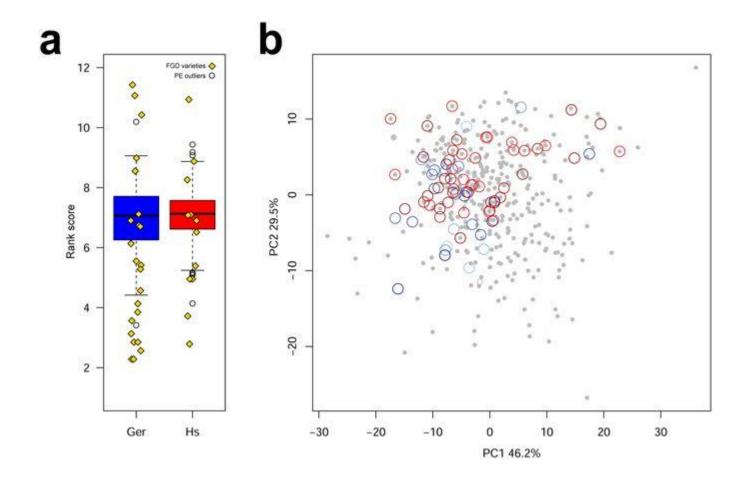
Disease resistance





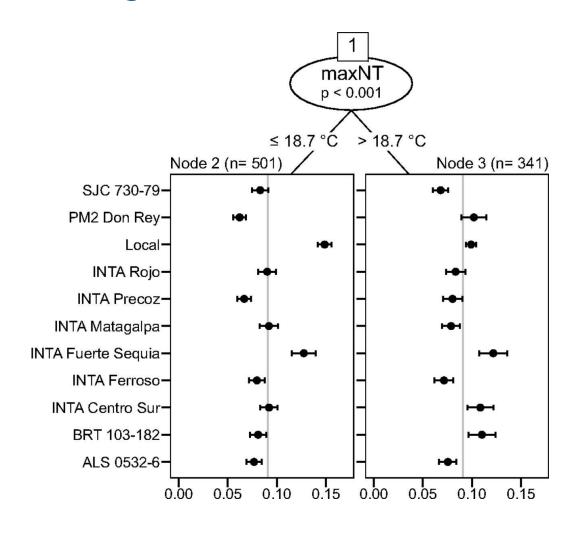
Varieties not distinguishable from best

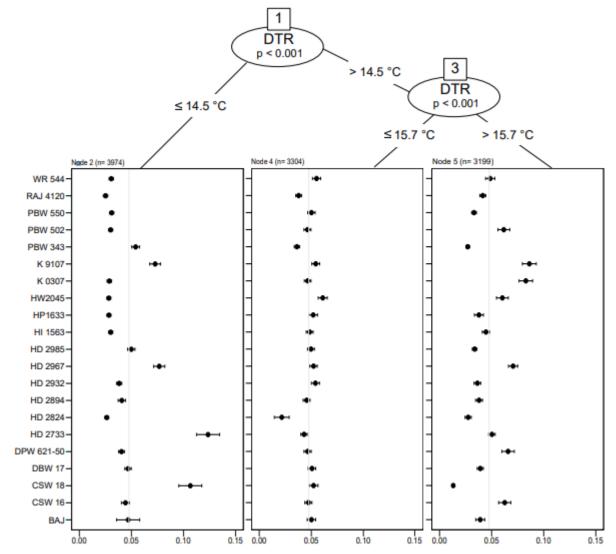
Farmers supports plant breeding initiatives





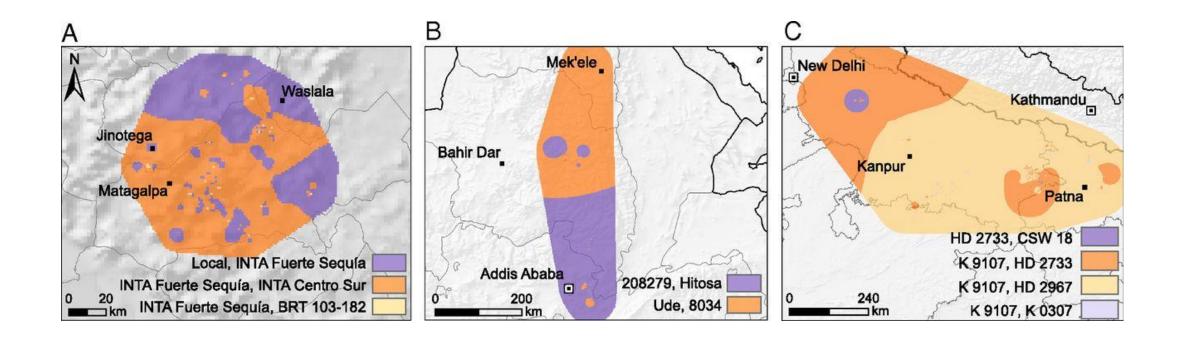
Register the effects of climate on crop performance







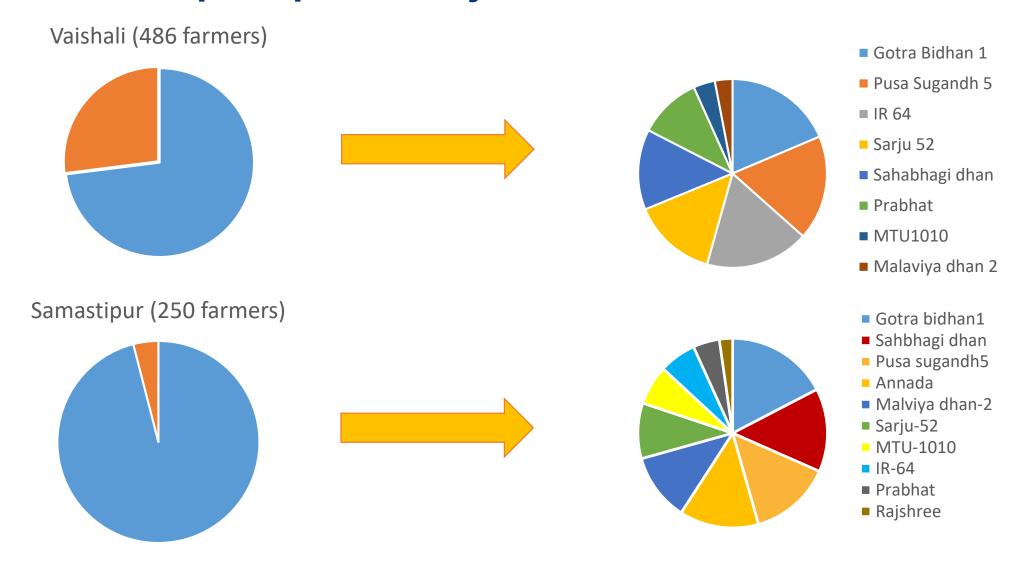
Variety replacement for climate adaptation





Farmers keep crop diversity

■ Want to save seeds ■ Don't want to save seeds





Effects: Up-scaled diverse seed production in Honduras

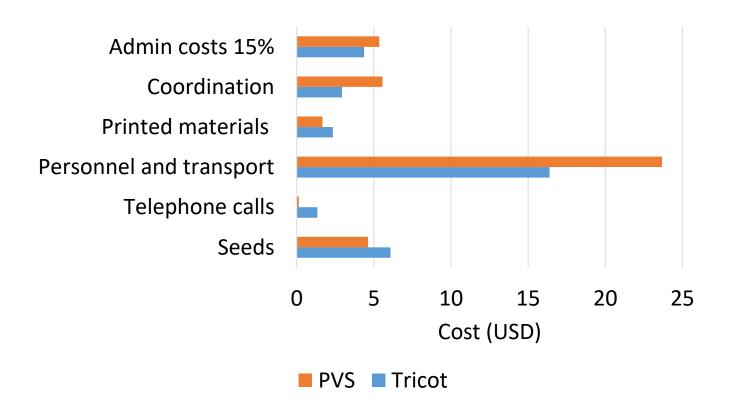
- Many more farmers want to participate in crowdsourcing
 - Local NGO sells tricot packages as "diversity test kits"



- "Local farmer research committees" now produce seed of many varieties commercially
- National seed law recently changed CIAL-produced seed can be sold
- First official release of common bean variety after multiple seasons of tricot trialling



Is a cost-effective approach









CGIAR

Science for a food secure future

Thank you!



This is a compilation of several presentations of the members of Bioversity International's "Information Services and Seed Supplies" Team. If you intend to cite it please do it as:

de Sousa, K; Steinke, J.; van Etten, J. (2019) Farmers' generated data for climate adaptation: experiences from three continents

Other materials used in this training course are available at:

https://github.com/kauedesousa/ClimMobTools

