



Supplementary Materials for

Right-Sizing Stem-Rust Research

P. G. Pardey,* J. M. Beddow, D. J. Kriticos, T. M. Hurley, R. F. Park, E. Duveiller,
R. W. Sutherst, J. J. Burdon, D. Hodson

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: ppardey@umn.edu

Published 12 April 2013, *Science* **340**, xxx (2013)
DOI: 10.1126/science.1229707

This PDF file includes

Materials and Methods
Supplementary Text
Fig. S1
Full References

Correction: A typographical error was corrected. Brian Steffenson is from the Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota.

Materials and Methods

Data and software details

For complete details of the data sources and methods used to produce the results referred to in this paper see J. M. Beddow, T. M. Hurley, D. J. Kriticos, P. G. Pardey, Measuring the worldwide spatial occurrence and probabilistic consequences of stem rust. (HarvestChoice, Saint Paul, MN, 2013) (8).

Data and additional calculation details are available in the files made available at

www.instepp.umn.edu (rust occurrence and probabilistic loss assessment details)

www.harvestchoice.org

www.faostat.fao.org (country level wheat production data)

www.ars.usda.gov/Main/docs.htm?docid=10123 (USDA stem rust–loss data)

www.ers.usda.gov/data/wheat/YBtable18.asp (wheat prices received by U.S. farmers)

The stem-rust occurrence and persistent estimates were developed by using the parameterizations reported in (8) using the CLIMEX software available at www.hearne.com.au/products/climex/edition/climex3.

The probabilistic loss assessments were made by using the information available at www.instepp.umn.edu and www.harvestchoice.org using Excel and the @RISK program available at www.palisade.com/risk.

Derivation of crop loss from Fisher et al.

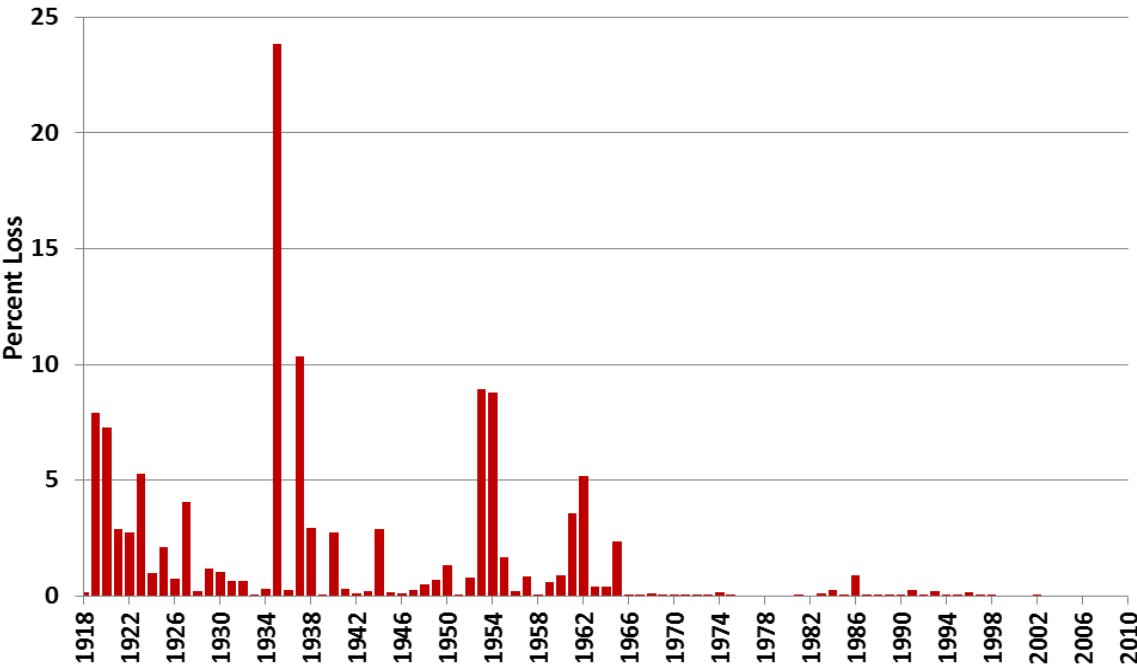
In their supplementary information, table 1, Fisher *et al.* (7) report that 432 MMT of wheat was used for food in 2009–2010 and that a potential 10 to 70% (43.2 to 302.4 MMT) of this production could be lost to *P. graminis*. On the basis of these values and the 2009 average U.S. price for all wheat of \$4.85 per bushel (17), we calculate the potential value of global losses under the Fisher *et al.* (7) scenarios to be between \$7.7 billion and \$63.8 billion.

Supplementary Text

Calibration of global wheat stem rust–research spending estimates

Absent any formal estimates, we developed an informed sense of the amount of public annual R&D spending on wheat stem rust research worldwide by “triangulating” relevant R&D spending estimates gleaned from a thorough search of the literature with the judgments of knowledgeable individuals on the history and present state of active stem-rust researchers plus the amount of expenditures incurred on overall wheat research, wheat pathology research in general, and wheat (stem)–rust research in particular. The knowledge individuals consulted (in alphabetical order, and with no implication of responsibility for our estimates) were Hans-Joachim Braun (Director, Global Wheat Program, CIMMYT), Paul Heisey (Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture), Robert Park (Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney), and Brian Steffenson (Department of Plant Pathology, University of Minnesota). The last of the references (19–44) list (in descending chronological order) publications that gave some empirical and conceptual support to forming an estimate of the investments in public wheat stem–rust research conducted worldwide over the past decade or so, which we put in the range of \$20–\$25 million per year, on average.

Fig. S1. U.S. Wheat Losses Attributed to Stem Rust, 1918 to 2010. Source: Authors' calculations based on data from (18).



References

1. G. Agrios, *Plant Pathology* (Elsevier Academic Press, Boston, ed. 5, 2005).
2. E. E. Saari, J. M. Prescott, in *The Cereal Rusts*, A. P. Roelfs, W. R. Bushnell, Eds. (Academic Press, Orlando, FL, 1985), vol. 2, chap. 9.
3. R. P. Singh *et al.*, The emergence of Ug99 races of the stem rust fungus is a threat to world wheat production. *Annu. Rev. Phytopathol.* **49**, 465 (2011).
4. R. P. Singh *et al.*, Will stem rust destroy the world's wheat crop? *Adv. Agron.* **98**, 271 (2008). [doi:10.1016/S0065-2113\(08\)00205-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0065-2113(08)00205-8)
5. H. J. Dubin, J. P. Brennan, Combating stem and leaf rust of wheat: historical perspective, impacts, and lessons learned. (discussion paper 00910, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, 2009).
6. Durable rust resistance in wheat, Borlaug Global Rust Initiative, (2012); wheatrust.cornell.edu/about/backgroundandrationale.cfm.
7. M. C. Fisher *et al.*, Emerging fungal threats to animal, plant and ecosystem health. *Nature* **484**, 186 (2012). [doi:10.1038/nature10947](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature10947) [Medline](#)
8. J. M. Beddow *et al.*, Measuring the worldwide spatial occurrence and probabilistic consequences of stem rust (HarvestChoice, Saint Paul, MN, 2012); croppest.org/purl/20131.
9. R. E. Evenson, D. Gollin, Assessing the impact of the green revolution, 1960 to 2000. *Science* **300**, 758 (2003). [doi:10.1126/science.1078710](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1078710) [Medline](#)
10. R. W. Sutherst, G. F. Maywald, D. J. Kriticos, *CLIMEX Version 3 User's Guide* (Hearne Scientific Software, Melbourne, 2007)
11. J. M. Beddow, D. J. Kriticos, P. G. Pardey, R. W. Sutherst, Potential global crop pest distributions using CLIMEX: HarvestChoice applications (HarvestChoice, Saint Paul, MN, 2010).
12. Key among these agencies are CIMMYT, ICARDA, the USDA's Cereal Disease Laboratory, the University of Minnesota's Stakman-Borlaug Cereal Rust Center, the University of Sydney's Plant Breeding Institute and CSIRO.
13. X. Rao, T. M. Hurley, P. G. Pardey, Recalibrating the reported rates of return to food and agriculture R&D (University of Minnesota, Department of Applied Economics, Saint Paul, MN, 2012); <http://purl.umn.edu/135018>.
14. Economic Research Service, USDA, Commodity costs and returns; www.ers.usda.gov.
15. See SM for estimation details of comparative wheat pathology R&D spending.
16. Agricultural research hit hard as USDA labs close, *Western Farm Press*, 20 March 2012, p.?.
17. National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, *Crop Values 2009 Summary* (NASS, Washington, DC, 2010).

18. Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Small grain losses due to rust;
www.ars.usda.gov/Main/docs.htm?docid=10123.
19. L. Nogueira, T. L. Marsh, Welfare implications of Washington wheat breeding programs (Working paper, School of Economic Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, 2010).
20. H. J. Dubin, J. P. Brennan, Combating stem and leaf rust of wheat: Historical perspective, impacts, and lessons learned (IFPRI discussion paper 00910, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC, 2009).
21. A. P. Barkley, L. L. Nalley, J. Crespi, The impact of the CIMMYT wheat breeding program on Mexican wheat producers and consumers--an economic welfare analysis (Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 2008).
22. M. Morris, P. W. Heisey, Estimating the benefits of plant breeding research: methodological issues and practical challenges. *Agric. Econ.* **29**, 241 (2003).
[doi:10.1111/j.1574-0862.2003.tb00161.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-0862.2003.tb00161.x)
23. C. N. Marasas, M. Smale, R. P. Singh, The economic impact of productivity maintenance research - breeding for leaf rust resistance in modern wheat. *Agric. Econ.* **29**, 253 (2003). [doi:10.1111/j.1574-0862.2003.tb00162.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-0862.2003.tb00162.x)
24. P. W. Heisey, M. A. Lantican, H. J. Dubin, *Impacts of International Wheat Breeding Research in Developing Countries, 1966–1997* [International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico City, 2002].
25. G. Traxler, D. Byerlee, Linking technical change to research effort—an examination of aggregation and spillovers effects. *Agric. Econ.* **24**, 235 (2001).
[doi:10.1111/j.1574-0862.2001.tb00027.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-0862.2001.tb00027.x)
26. M. K. Maredia, D. Byerlee, Efficiency of research investments in the presence of international spillovers: Wheat research in developing countries. *Agric. Econ.* **22**, 1 (2000). [doi:10.1111/j.1574-0862.2000.tb00001.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-0862.2000.tb00001.x)
27. M. K. Maredia, D. Byerlee, Eds., *The Global Wheat Improvement System: Prospects for Enhancing Efficiency in the Presence of Spillovers* (Research report no. 5, CIMMYT, Mexico City, 1999).
28. Smale, M, R. P. Singh, K. Sayre, P. Pingali, S. Rajaram, H. J. Dubin, Estimating the economic impact of breeding nonspecific resistance to leaf rust in modern bread wheats. *Plant Disease, Special Report* (September), 1055–1061 (1988).
29. A. Azzam *et al.*, Economic returns to research in Hessian Fly resistant bread-wheat varieties in Morocco. *J. Econ. Entomol.* **90**, 1 (1997).
30. A. P. Barkley, paper presented at the Western Agricultural Economics Association Annual Meeting, 15 July, Sparks, NV, 1997.
31. K. K. Klein, B. Freeze, A. M. Walburger, Economic returns to yield-increasing research on wheat in western Canada. *Can. J. Agric. Econ.* **44**, 207 (1996).
[doi:10.1111/j.1744-7976.1996.tb00146.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7976.1996.tb00146.x)

32. M. K. Maredia, C. K. Eicher, The economics of wheat research in developing countries: The one hundred million dollar puzzle. *World Dev.* **23**, 401 (1995). [doi:10.1016/0305-750X\(94\)00127-K](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(94)00127-K)
33. D. Byerlee, G. Traxler, National and international wheat improvement research in the post-green revolution period: Evolution and impacts. *Am. J. Agric. Econ.* **77**, 268 (1995). [doi:10.2307/1243537](https://doi.org/10.2307/1243537)
34. A. Aw-Hassan, A. Ghanem, A. A. Ali, M. Mansour, M. B. Sohl, Economic returns from improved wheat technology in upper Egypt (ICARDA social science papers no. 1, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, Aleppo, Syria, 1995).
35. M. I. Collins, The economics of productivity maintenance research: A case study of wheat leaf rust resistance in Pakistan, thesis, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN (1995).
36. D. Byerlee, G. Traxler, Economic returns to national and international wheat improvement research in the post-green revolution period [mimeo] (International Center for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT), Mexico City, 1994).
37. D. Byerlee, Technical change and returns to wheat breeding research in Pakistan's Punjab in the post-green revolution period. *Pak. Dev. Rev.* **32**, 69 (1993).
38. G. Traxler, D. Byerlee, Economic returns to crop management research in a post-green revolution setting. *Am. J. Agric. Econ.* **74**, 573 (1992). [doi:10.2307/1242570](https://doi.org/10.2307/1242570)
39. G. Traxler, Agronomic research and productivity growth in post-green revolution agriculture, thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, IA (1990).
40. J. P. Brennan, An analysis of the economic potential of some innovations in a wheat breeding program. *Austr. J. Agric. Econ.* **33**, 48 (1989). [doi:10.1111/j.1467-8489.1989.tb00480.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8489.1989.tb00480.x)
41. J. B. Brennan, An analytical model of a wheat breeding program. *Agric. Syst.* **31**, 349 (1989). [doi:10.1016/0308-521X\(89\)90034-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0308-521X(89)90034-6)
42. R. P. Zentner, W. L. Peterson, An economic evaluation of public wheat research and extension expenditures in Canada. *Can. J. Agric. Econ.* **32**, 327 (1984). [doi:10.1111/j.1744-7976.1984.tb02131.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1744-7976.1984.tb02131.x)
43. R. P. Zentner, An economic evaluation of public wheat expenditures in Canada, thesis, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN (1982).
44. R. J. Sim, A. A. Araji, in *Research and Extension Productivity in Agriculture*, A. A. Araji, Ed. (Department of Agricultural Economics and Applied Statistics, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID, 1980).