Fighting banana diseases – the end of Cavendish?

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What is the World Banana Forum (WBF)?

Multi-stakeholder global platform created to leverage dialogue and cooperation among players in the banana value chain

Mission:

Promote sustainable production and trade

Objective:

Support the adoption of good practices that address environmental, economic and social challenges including value distribution, externalities and negative impacts.





Why bananas?

- The world's most exported fresh fruit (> US\$ 7 billion/year)
- Essential source of income and employment for hundreds of thousands of rural households in developing countries.
- Serious environmental, economic and social challenges due to:
 - Large monoculture plantations
 - High use of agrochemicals (mostly fertilizers and pesticides)
 - High production costs
 - Impacts on workers and local communities
 - Low market prices

Meeting those complex challenges requires the involvement of all stakeholders of the banana sector worldwide.



Structure of the WBF and deliverables

- Steering Committee
- Secretariat hosted by the FAO
- Thematic <u>Working Groups</u>:
 - 1. Sustainable Production Systems and Environmental Impact
 - Distribution of Value
 - 3. Labour Rights
- <u>Task Forces</u>: Fundraising, Communication, Fusarium TR4

Some Outputs to date

- Key players working together to set a level playing field;
- Online portal to exchange information on good practices;
- Training workshops and capacity-building projects;
- Collaborative public-private partnerships and field research;
- National and international events to plan joint actions;
- Publication of statistics, analyses and case studies.





Members

The WBF welcomes the participation of any stakeholder from the sector willing to contribute towards a sustainable banana value chain.

- Major banana companies
- Retailers
- Producers and their organizations
- Trade associations and exporter groups
- Civil Society Organizations
- Trade Unions
- Research institutions
- Governmental representatives
- International Organizations
- Public and private donors





Banana diseases – Case Studies:

Fusarium wilt Tropical Race 4 (Foc TR4)

Black leaf streakBlack Sigatoka

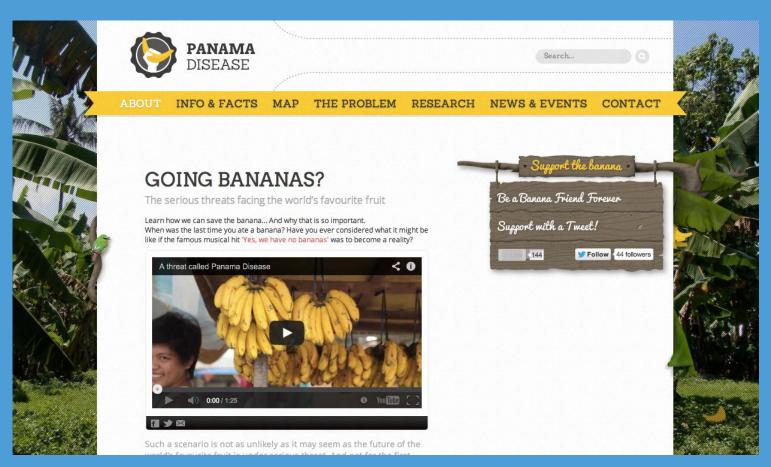






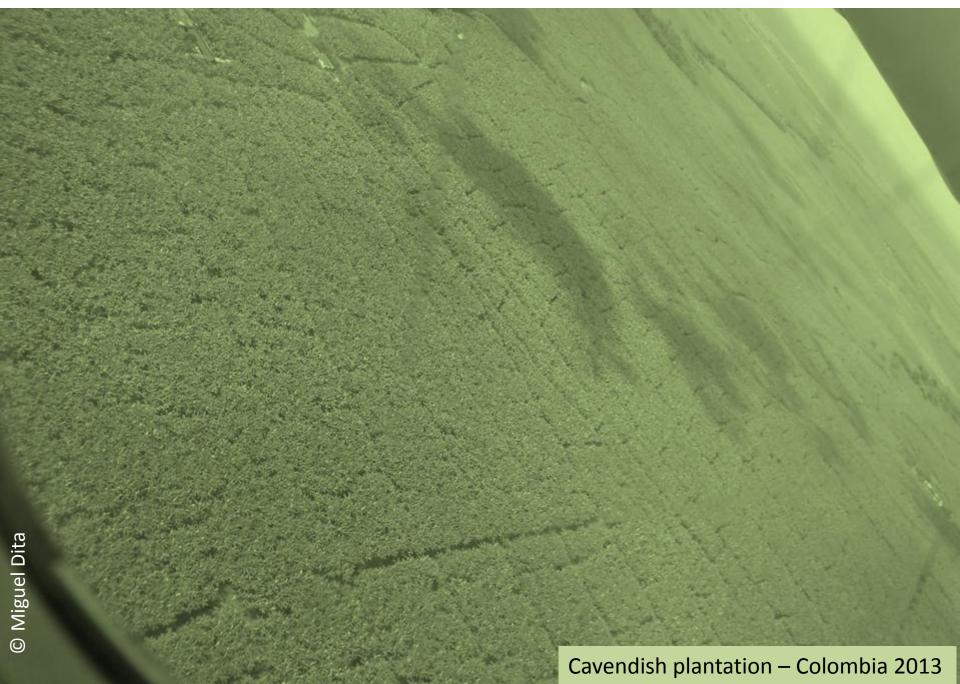
Fusarium Wilt or Panama Disease

www.panamadisease.org

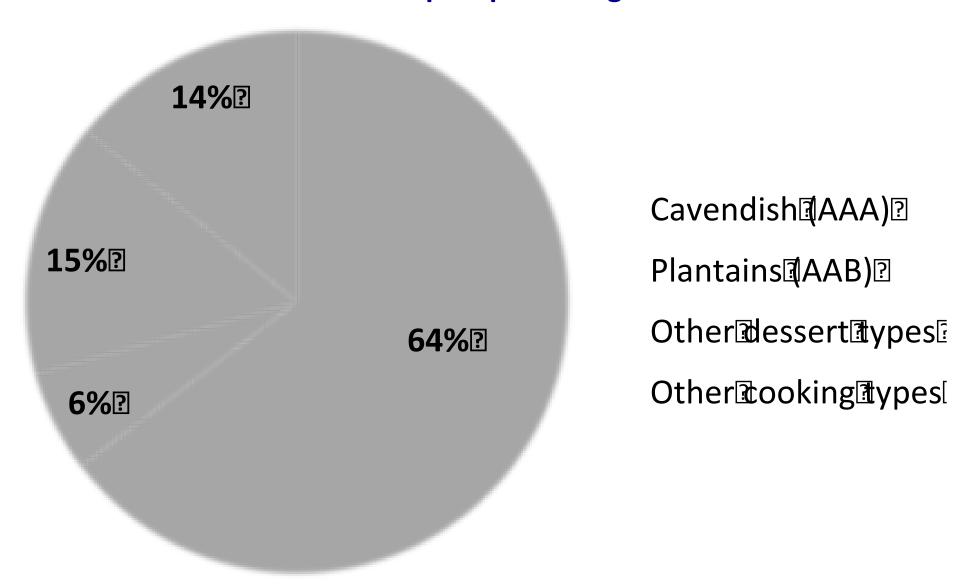




The current banana industry is 'Cavendish' Ocean



Cavendish varieties comprises 41% of all bananas grown worldwide and > 60 % in Top 10 producing countries



Fusarium Wilt of Banana: Global distribution



This map represents the FOC distribution for illustrative purposes only and it is not based on scientific research or to be taken as an official reference.

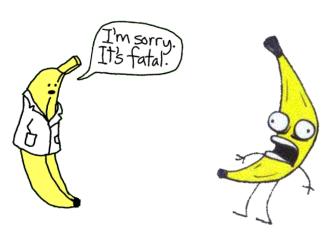
Source: www.pananmadisease.org/en/map

By the 1960s, 'Gros Michel' had been replaced in export production by cultivars of the Cavendish subgroup



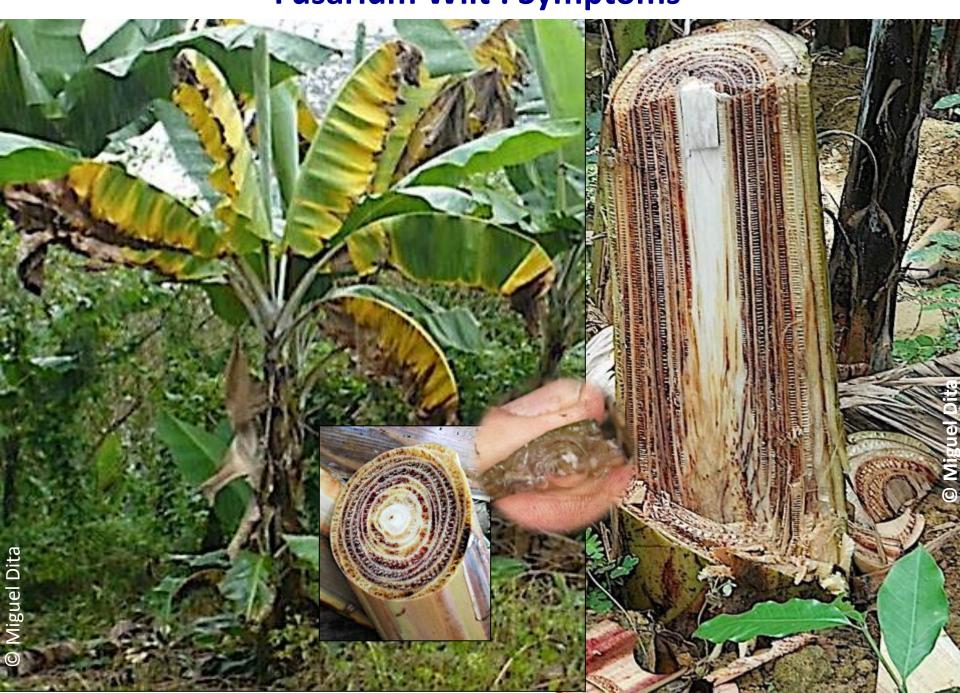






'Gros Michel' learns his fate

Fusarium Wilt: Symptoms



Foc dissemination in the field - Soil-borne disease





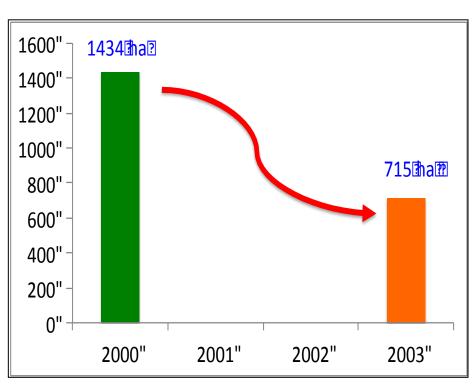
According to Horticulture Plant Protection Department (2007) reported that epidemic rates of Foc race 4 in Sumatra and other provinces reach 100 km/year

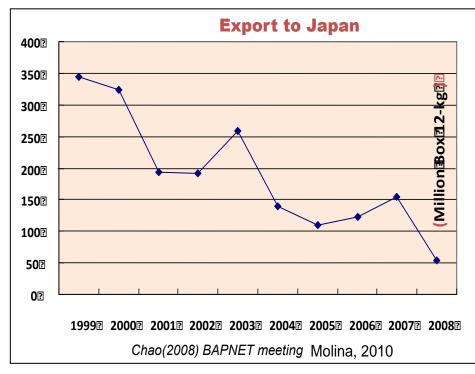


Impact of Foc TR4 in Asia: A global threat

PRODUCTION AREA Indonesia

MARKET EFFECTS Taiwan





West Sumatra

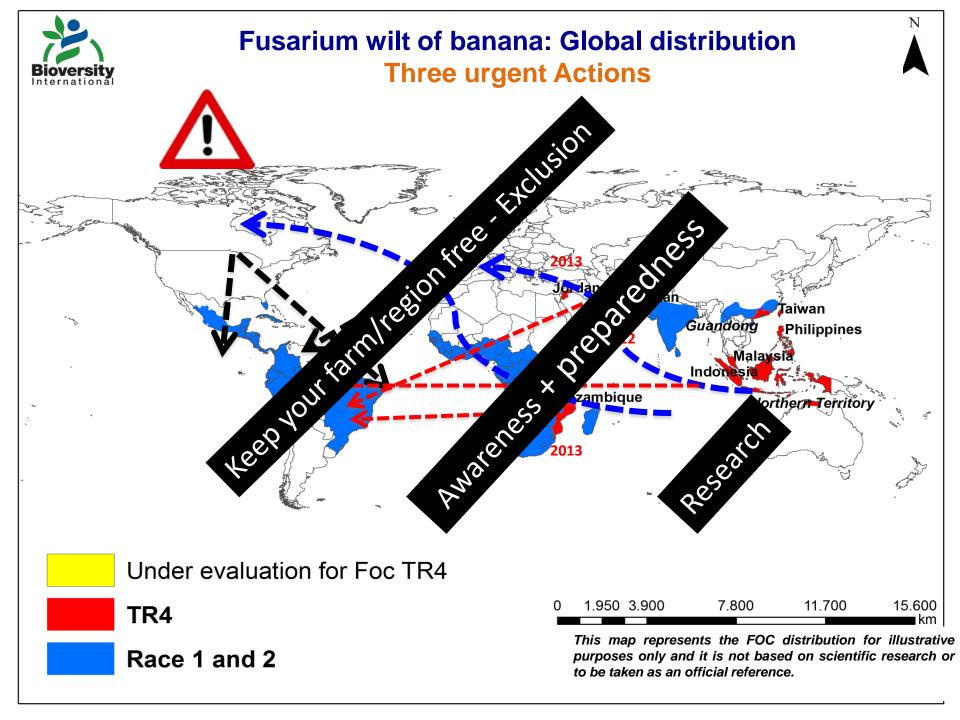
(Horticulture Processing and Marketing Department, 2005)

New entries: Jordan and Mozambique

Jordan:

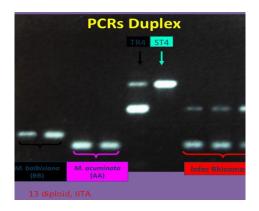
- 2006 first disease symptoms
- 1,500 ha Cavendish
- 80% affected
- No solution
- Origin?

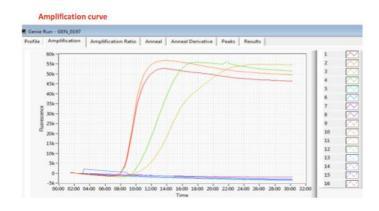




Importance of diagnostic tools

- First set made available
 140 years after first report
- 2008 for FOC TR1 and 2010 for FOC TR4 (Wageningen University)
- Available Soil, water and plants
- 6 hours with PCR
- 15 minutes with Lamp







Risk assessment, capacity-building and preparedness for Foc TR4 in LAC

Bioversity, Particular Bioversity, Particular









A Contingency Plan for Foc TR4 - Latin American and the Caribbean

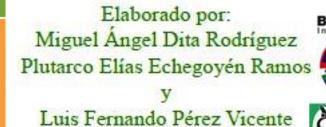
ORGANISMO INTERNACIONAL REGIONAL DE SANIDAD AGROPECUARIA OIRSA

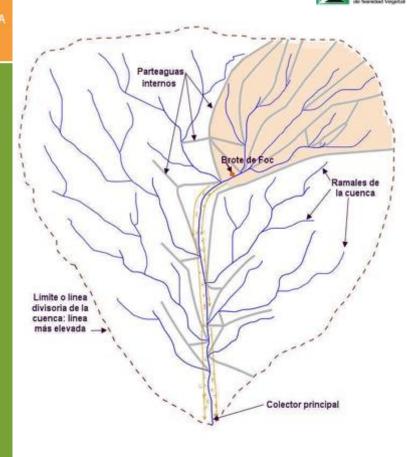
Plan de contingencia ante un brote de la raza 4 tropical de *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*

En un país de la región del OIRSA









Is eradication of TR4 possible?

- Good farming practices,
- Biotic, abiotic factors
- Biofumigation
 - Verticillium
 - Rhizoctonia
 - Fusarium oxysporum
 - Nematodes
- Chemicals
 - Fungicides
 - Anti-fungals



Resistance is the first best management option



Banana cultivars reported with resistance to Foc TR4

Variety	Resistance	Market	Sources
FHIA 01	R	Seeded	Walduck & Daly 2007 Bingzhi et al. 2004
FHIA 02	R	Seeded	Bingzhi et al. 2004
FHIA 18	R	Good	Walduck & Daly 2007 Bingzhi et al. 2004
FHIA 25	R	Poor	Walduck & Daly 2007 Bingzhi et al. 2004
Pisan Jai Buya	R	NA	Walduck & Daly 2007 Bingzhi et al. 2004
*GCTV 119	MR	Good	Walduck & Daly 2007 Bingzhi et al. 2004 Molina 2011
GCTV 218	MR	Good	Molina, 2011
M. accuminata malaccensis**	R	Seeded	Walduck & Daly 2007
ABB varieties (Saba, Tanduk)	R	NA	Molina - unpublished





^{*} There are many GCTV, produced by TBRI, Taiwan, which are continuously replaced for new somaclons with some resistance levels

^{**}Some M.a. malaccensis are susceptibles

Enhancing plant health and resistance through soil

management TR4

Control

pH 5







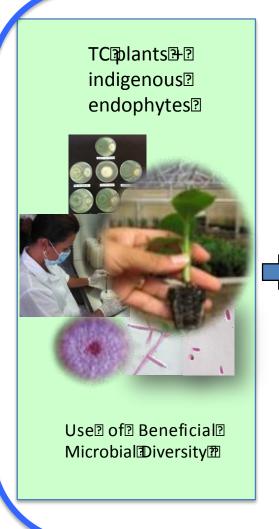


pH 6

Photos taken 4 weeks after inoculation



Integrated approach for Foc disease management and improved productivity

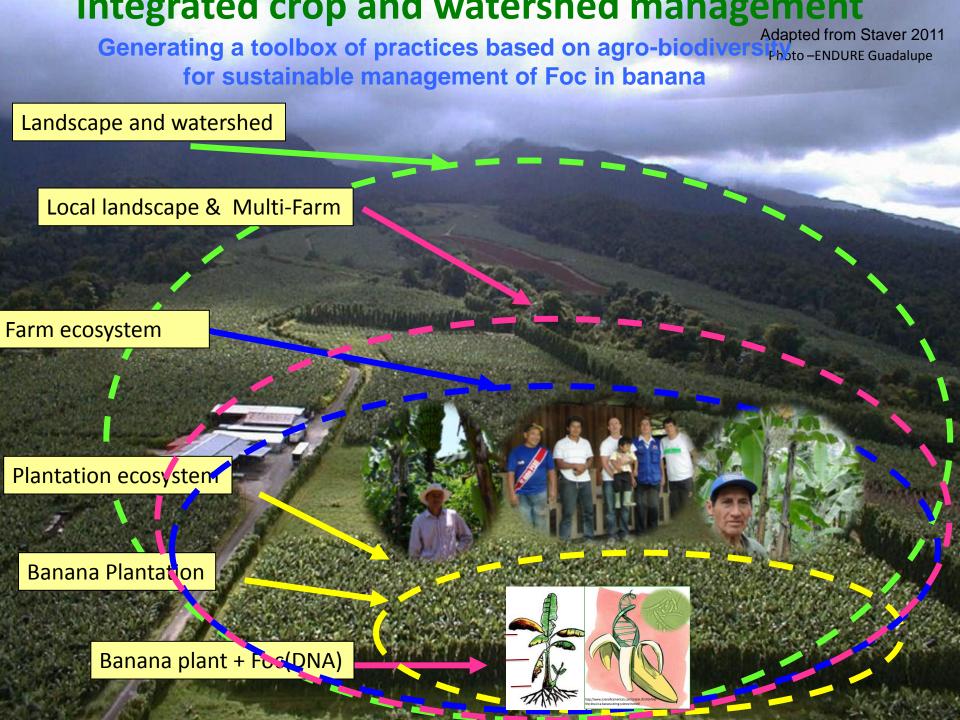


"Biotized"/bio-fortified healthy plants acclimatized ritness accessed by



Use **Dfatailored **Tertilization **Dased **2 on **2 or ganic** amendments** (Biochar, **2 manures, **3 compost) **Pand **2 beneficial **Soil **3 microbes** **2

Healthy@plants@are@ established@n@a@healthy@oil@ Soil@health@riented@ractices@ And@trop@ntegrated@ management



Is there hope for Fusarium wilt in banana?

- Immediate: Rapid diagnostics, quarantine measures
- Short-term: Concerted Action
 Plan, anaerobic soil disinfestation, early warning systems, good farming practices, agrodiversification
- Long-term: Varietal resistance
- No control measures are currently available

Will Cavendish bananas survive?





Task Force on Fusarium Tropical Race 4

The Task Force was created in December 2013.

Actual members are:

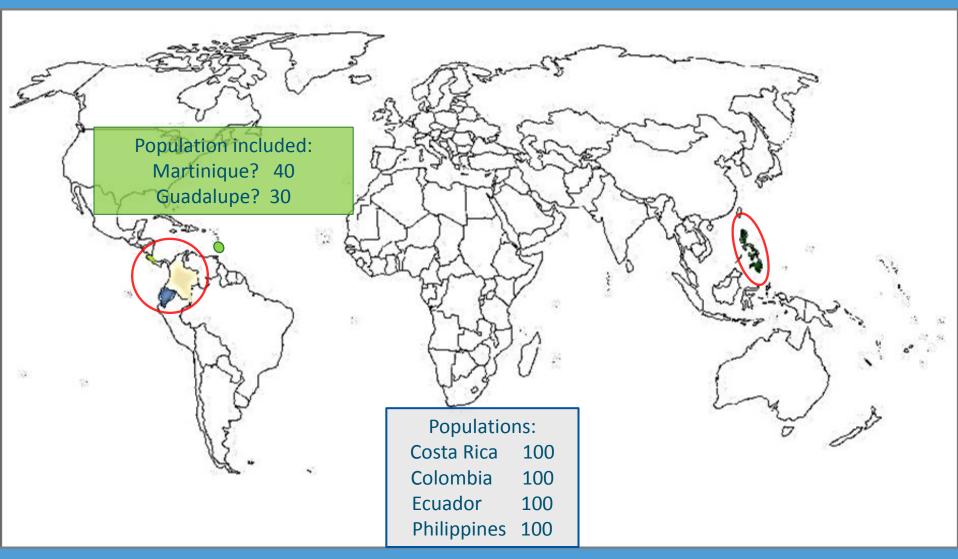
- Chiquita
- Dole
- Taste
- WBF Secretariat
- FAO Plant Protection Division
- Wageningen University and Research Centre
- Bioversity International
- CIRAD

CALL FOR ACTION CIRCULATED
All interested organizations are welcome to join!





Mycosphaerella fijiensis origin population





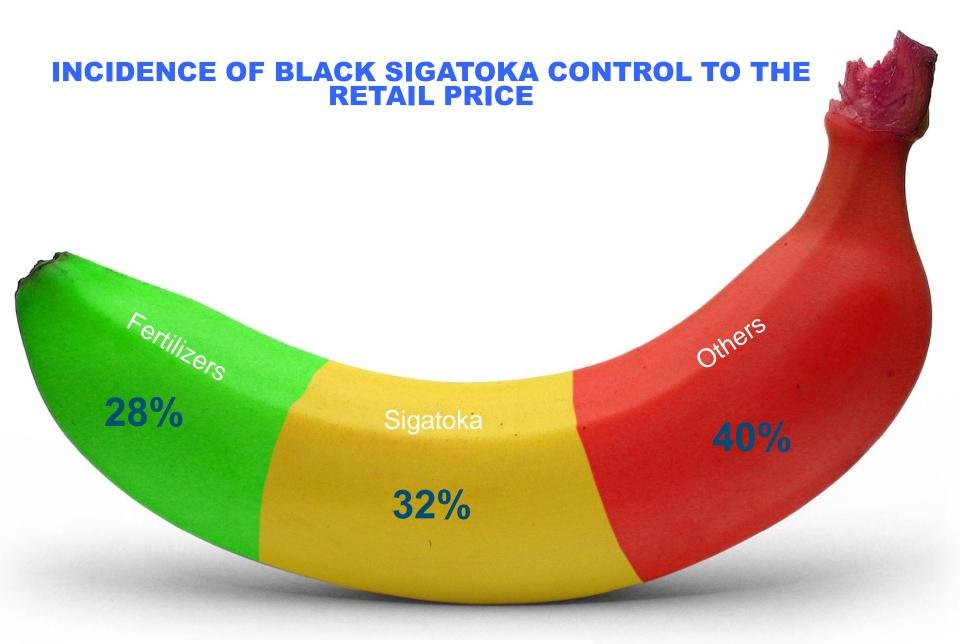
Management options of BLSD

- Deleafing,
- Good farming practices
- Use of chemicals (aerial spraying)
 - Systemic Fungicides
- Resistance
 - Gene cloning, hybrids
 - Phenotyping
 - Genetic engineering
 - MusaRadix



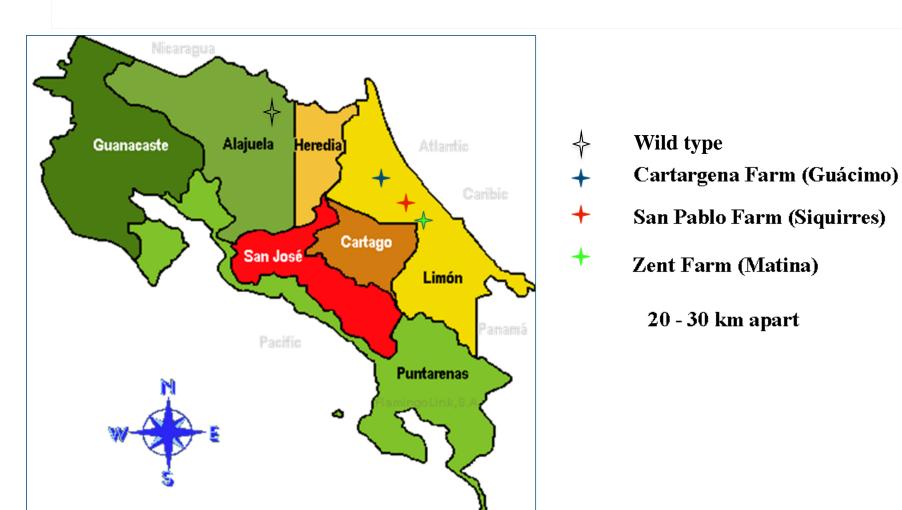






15-20% INCIDENCE in 2001 (Ploetz, 2001)

Fungicide resistance in Costa Rica





Hope for Black Sigatoka in banana??

- Immediate: Improved screens for resistance monitoring
- Short-term: Test & compare alternative products for disease control that do not suffer from rapid decline in efficacy
- Long-term: True resistance





Key conclusions

- 1. Industry is > 70% depending on Cavendish bananas. The future is threatened and depends on several external variables
- 2. High reliability on a single cultivar and on dedicated high-level research work www.bananaresearch.org
- 3. Scenario A (BAU): Fusarium wilt continues to spread in 3 major regions, Sigatoka control costs increase as well as fungal resistance. Production costs and price will increase in the medium term
- **4. Scenario B (improved):** Diseases are controlled through improved farming practices. Diversification of varieties in the medium-term. Fair price distribution in the value-chain.
- 5. Scenario C (deteriorated): Diseases become unmanageable in the medium term. Production area will shrink. Supply reduced, price very high. Industry will be badly damaged



The way forward for Cavendish

- 1. Menu of available options from simple to sophisticated
- 2. Resistant bananas are the first best option but require time, adoption of good farming practices is the second-best but are immediately available from farm to landscape management
- 3. Develop a sustainable value chain strategy that includes a risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis to secure supply
- 4. Promote smart and responsible production, strengthen local capacity, raise awareness across the supply chain to sustainable sourcing
- 5. Anticipate impacts, implement preparedness and contingency plans for Fusarium, explore alternatives to cope with fungicide resistance to Black Sigatoka
- 6. Industry and other stakeholders to choose scenario and foster a level playing field, taking into account that cooperation is not an option





Thank you! For more information:

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