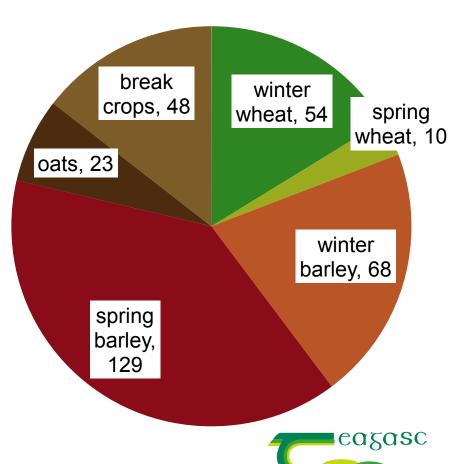
Crop Science



Crop Science: The sector

- 350,000 ha: 9% of the agricultural area
- High yield potential.
 - No 1 in World in Wheat
 - No 2 in World in Barley
- High disease pressure
- Food, feed and malting markets

Area of crops '000 ha



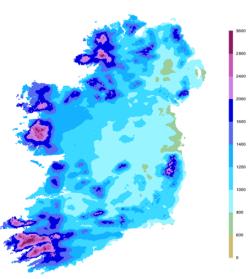
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The challenges

- Production in our climate
 - Disease control: traditionally reliant on chemical plant protection- must change
 - Crop management / nutrition for a mild climate
 - Crop establishment in wetter conditions



- Smaller farm structure
- High land rental costs
- High input costs (disease control, fertiliser, machinery)







Crop Science: Vision

To develop a competitive crop production sector that underpins the production of food, drink and feed products by supplying high quality traceable produce with a low carbon footprint.

Objectives

To develop cost effective crop production systems that:

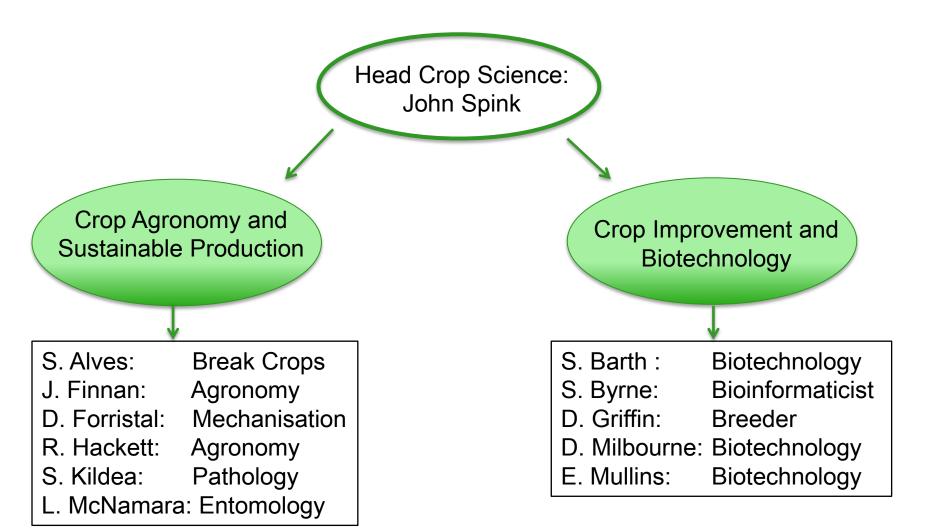
- Improve competitiveness, profitability and product quality
- Minimise impact on the environment

To develop molecular tools and breeding approaches that:

- Determine the genetic basis for key traits/ characteristics of crops, weeds, pests and pathogens that impact on production
- Allow the incorporation of improved disease resistance and other traits in varieties targeted for Irish growing conditions



Crop Science: Structure and Programmes





Crop Agronomy and Sustainable Production:

Crop agronomy

» Building a comprehensive knowledge base to underpin sustainable crop management

Crop Nutrition:

» N optimisation for yield and quality including the role of cover crops, dealing with in-field variability and crop reflectance sensing techniques.

Break crops /rotation

- » Developing the agronomy of break crops including crop establishment for our climate
- » Evaluating new crop options.

Disease / Weed / Insect control

- » Monitoring pathogen, insect and weed sensitivity to chemical plant protection products
- » Developing/evaluating integrated pest management techniques for our climate and crops
- » Understanding the molecular underpinning of sensitivity loss and varietal resistance loss

Soils / mechanisation

» Evaluating /Adapting mechanisation systems for our farm structures, climate, soils and cropping practices

Crop Improvement and Biotechnology

Contribute to sustainable competitive production by:

- » Breeding improved varieties of potato for a variety of markets
- » Monitoring / understanding the reduction of sensitivity of pathogens to fungicides and the breakdown of varietal disease resistance.
- » Developing biotechnology tools for the genetic improvement of perennial ryegrass, white clover, potatoes and other species
- » Assessing the potential impact of novel GM crops for policymakers, and to develop management strategies for GM crops
- » In particular to contribute to the development of crop varieties that minimise the need for chemical plant protection in our climate



Key Activities

- Developing a new approach to crop improvement by sourcing and integrating improved genetics e.g. VICCI
- Monitoring the changing challenges caused by resistance development in pathogens weeds and pests
- Developing more robust cropping systems including rotations, cultivations, targeted nutrients and integrated pest management

Impacts

The highest yields of winter wheat and spring barley in the world

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- World leading capacity in disease resistance monitoring and disseminating related integrated pest management advice
- The provision of quality potato varieties that successfully penetrate many different markets.

Sample project:



Virtual Irish Centre for Crop Improvement

Six Crops Four Challenges for Irish Agriculture























Crop Science Resources

People:

» Researchers: 12 Technicians/technologists: 10
» Post docs (contract): 7 Contract technical: 6

» Walsh Fellows: 27 Admin: 3

Facilities:

- » 220ha of land for trials + additional farm sites
- » Suite of trials machinery with 3 fully instrumented plot combines and GPS guided machines
- » In-field crop monitoring equipment and extensive crop processing laboratories
- » Molecular labs (3), plant pathology labs (2), and breeding programme support facilities
- » Glasshouses and growth chambers



Collaboration / Linkages

- Internal
 - » CELUP:
 - GHGs and Carbon
 - Crop nutrition and fate of nutrients
 - » AGRIP
 - Grass breeding, feeds
 - » REDP,
 - Economics
 - » FOOD
 - Nutrition
 - » Advisory specialists;

- External
 - » Industry:
 - Growers
 - Merchants Seed and plant protection
 - » Research
 - Universities
 - Research institutes

