

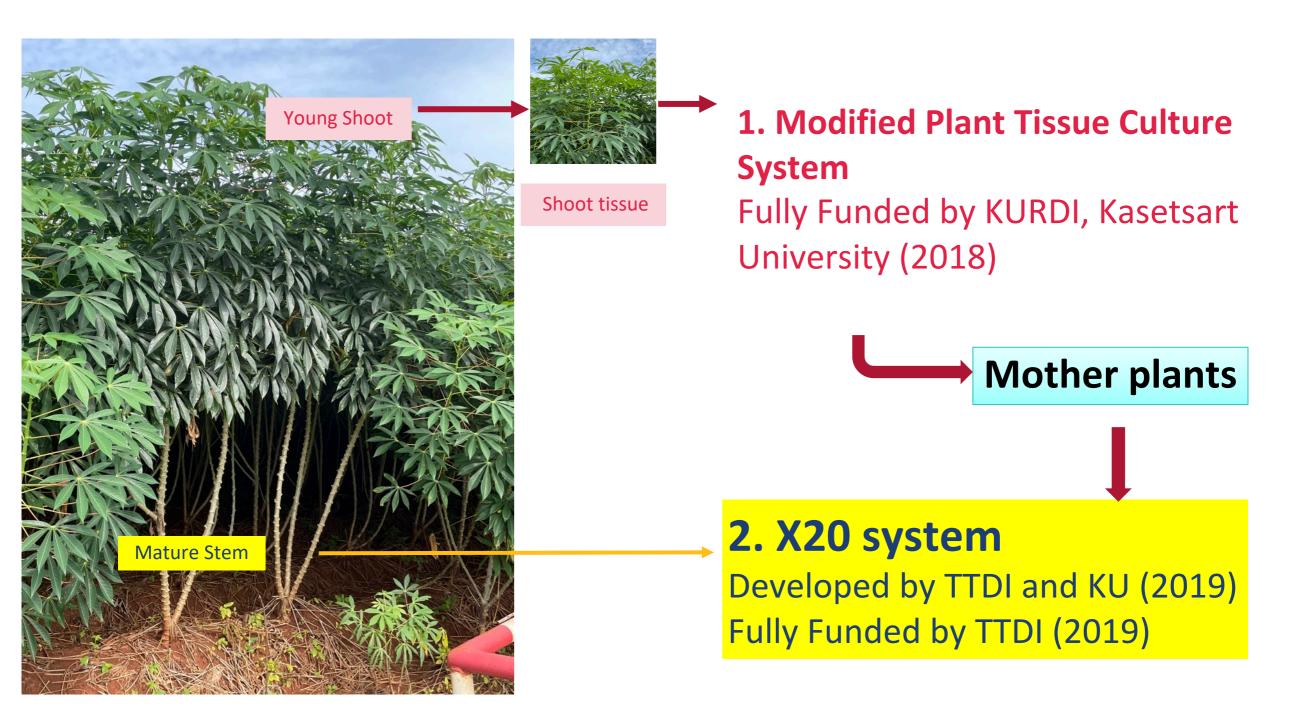


The Seed System for CMD Resistant Cassava Breeding Program in Thailand





Current cassava seed multiplication model for CMD resistant hybrid



1. Plant Tissue Culture Program for CMD Resistant Cassava Breeding

Established-- Kasetsart University since 2012- present (2023)

--TTDI, since 2018-present (2023)

- ✓ CMD genotypes imported from CIAT and IITA were in vitro propagated.
- Hybrid seedlings from crossing were mass propagated for primary yield trial.
- ✓ A disease free- back up set of all cassava assessions used in our current breeding program were conserved in tissue culture.





Isolated field at TTDI, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand



Plant Protection Procedure for imported materials to Thailand

CMD monitory system for imported materials operated by **DOA**



1. Request of import permit and quarantine of imported materials: 1 year

Step 1. Virus detectionmust be proceeded at
Plant Protection Research
and Development Office,
Department of Agriculture.

Step 2-3 CMD freegenotypes were micropropagated to increase the number of clones used in hybridization/ Field trial.

Step 4. The clones were evaluated in **Field trial**.

Plant Quarantine and Inspection of incoming germplasm by DOA

Leaf samples of plantlets were detected for CMD virus by PCR method before releasing to KU plant tissue culture laboratory for microprogation.



CMD inspection of TC seedlings before/after planting in the fields by DOA





Importation of CMD resistant materials to Thailand

1. C-33 and TME-3 exported from CIAT in 2013



Importation CMD resistant materials to Thailand

2. CMD-resistant cassava cultivars exported from IITA in 2018





TME B419
IITA-TMS-IBA980581
IITA-TMS-IBA980505
IITA-TMS-IBA972205
IITA-TMS-IBA920057







Importation of CMD resistant materials to Thailand

3. 32 hybrid clones exported from CIAT in 2021



1.AR9-12

2.AR9-14

3.AR11-12

4.AR12-11

5.AR12-57

6.AR14-2

7.AR14-3

8.AR17-3

9.AR17-18

10.AR17-23

11.AR18-1

13.AR35-1

14.AR37-38

15.AR37-103

16.AR40-3

17.AR40-5

18.AR40-19

19.AR42-3

20.AR42-4

21.CR13-8

22.CR24-3

23.CR24-16

24.CR25-4

25.CR27-20

26.CR52A-2

27.CR52A-4

28.CR60B-10

29.CR61A-1

30.CR100-2

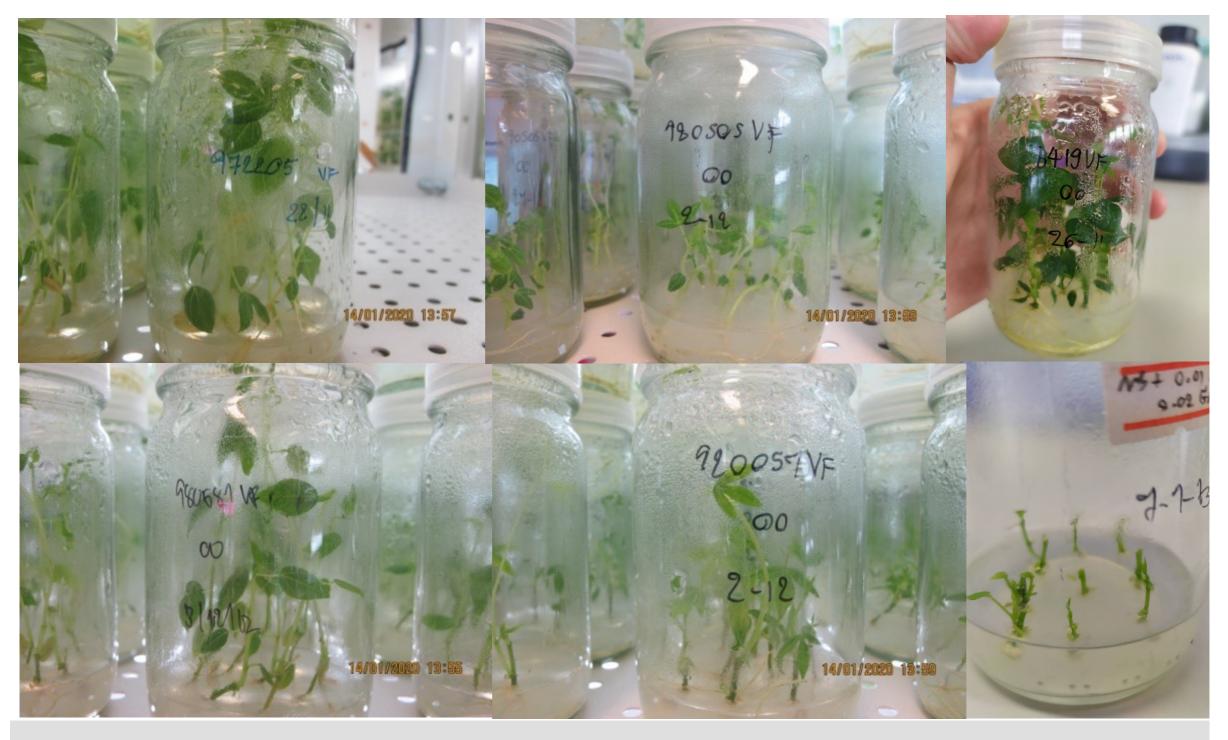
31.CR100-5

32.CR100-9



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1. Shoot proliferation and rooting of CMD resistant germplasm



TMEB419, IITA-TMS-IBA980581, IITA-TMS-IBA980505, IITA-TMS-IBA972205, IITA-TMS-IBA920057

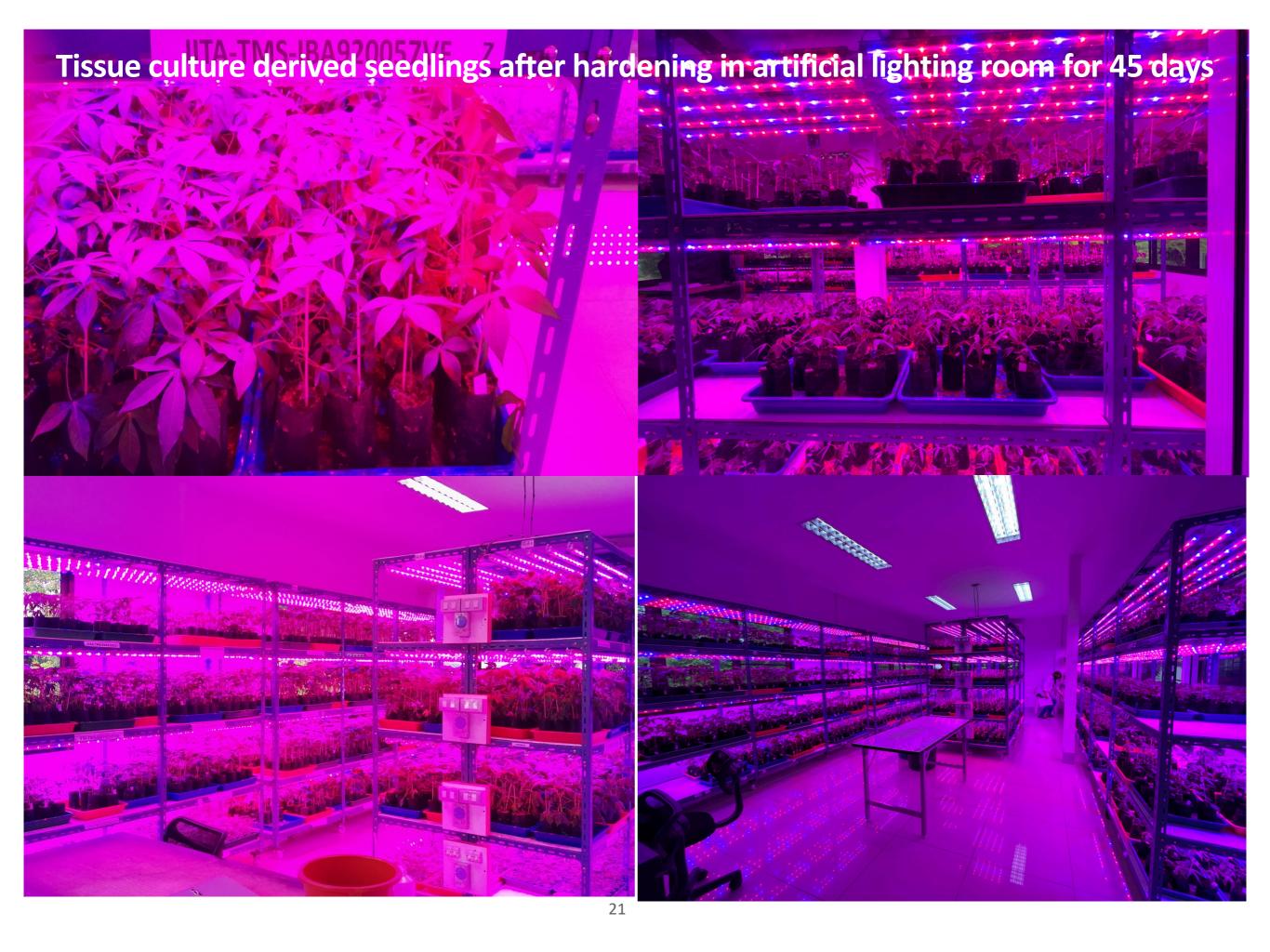


2. Acclimatization of C-33 and TME -3 plantlets



Rooting and acclimatization of CMD tissue culture in 2018





Tissue culture derived seedlings after hardening in artificial lighting room for 45 days

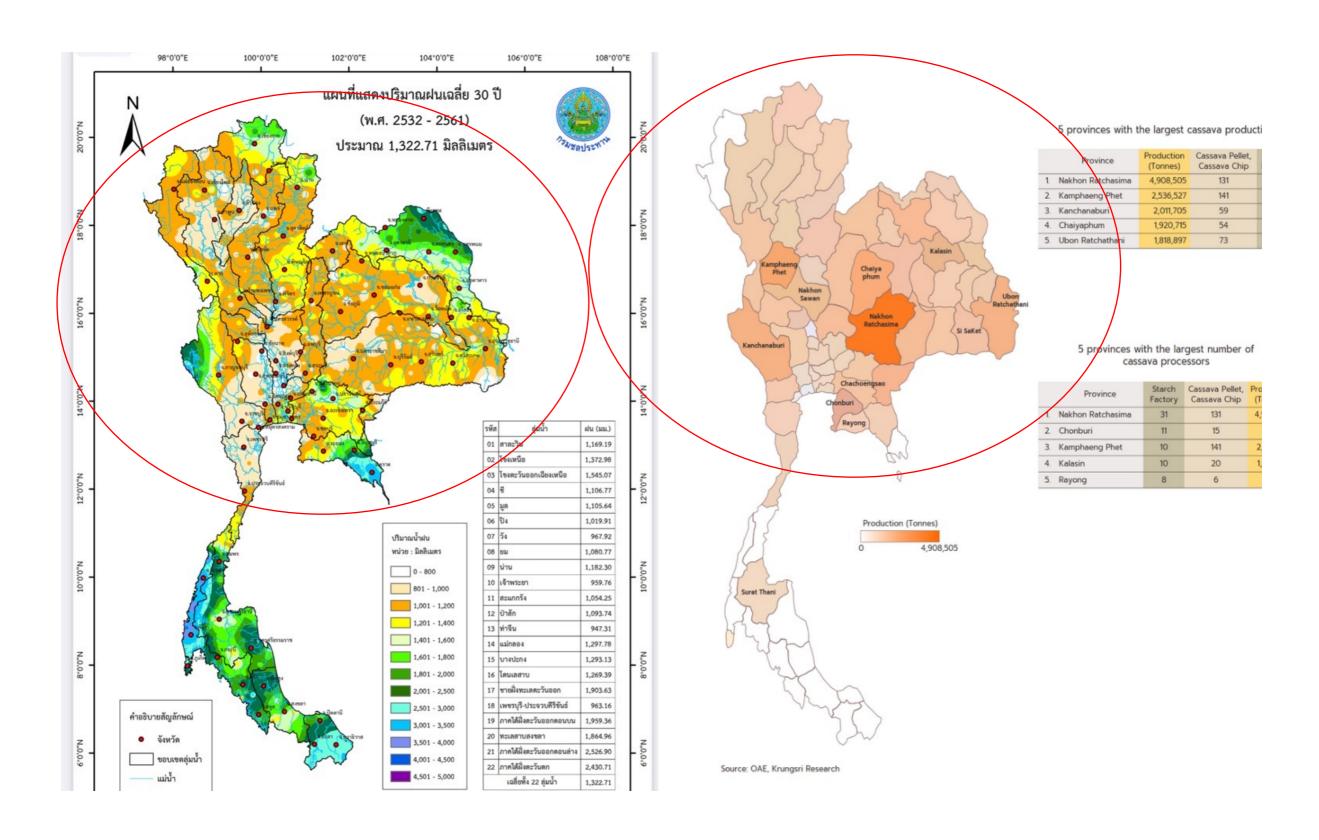


3. Hardening of tissue culture seedlings in greenhouse for one month.





In Thailand, cassava production was mostly done in low rainfed area



4. Field transplantation of tissue culture derived cassava seedlings : beginning of rainy season



Healthy tissue culture derived cassava seedlings formed well-developed root system.



Young seedling were irrigated for one-two months depending on the rainfed level.



Growing season 2019/2020

C-33



CMD resistant clones imported in 2018: growing season 2019/2020



CMD Hybrid clones imported in 2021: growing season 2022/2023



2. X20 system





Cassava stacks used for cutting

1 stem

20 of two node cutting

20 plants

30 days





Large scale-waxy propagule production by using x20 system at TTDI in 2021



790,500 cassava cuttings were produced and delivered to starch factories (March 2021- June 2021)





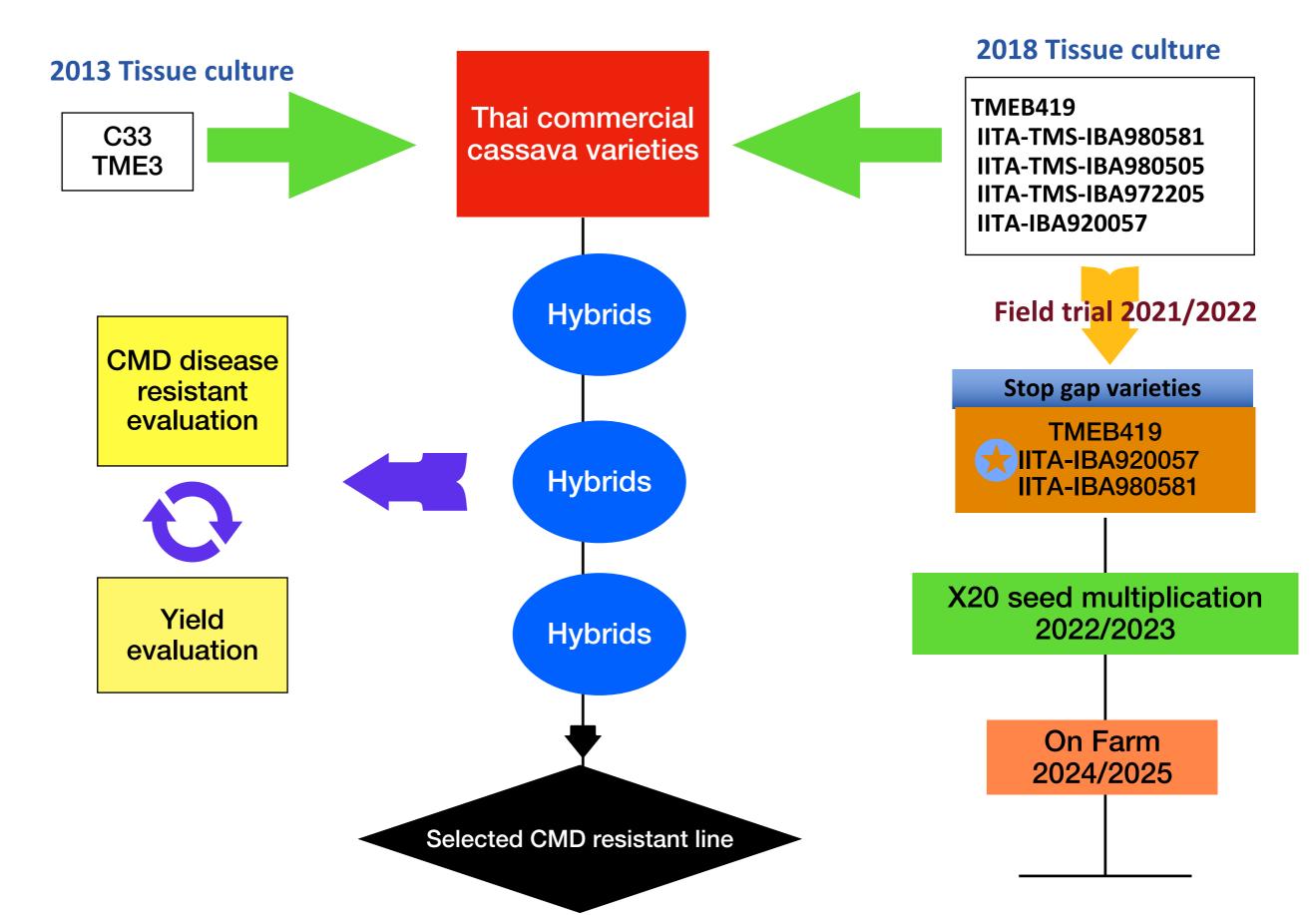
Mar 2023, 7,000 cassava stems were deliver to TTDI for 20X seed multiplication (TMEB419, IITA-TMS-IBA980581 and IITA-TMS-IBA920057)







Seed system of CMD resistant cassava in Thailand





Thank you





