

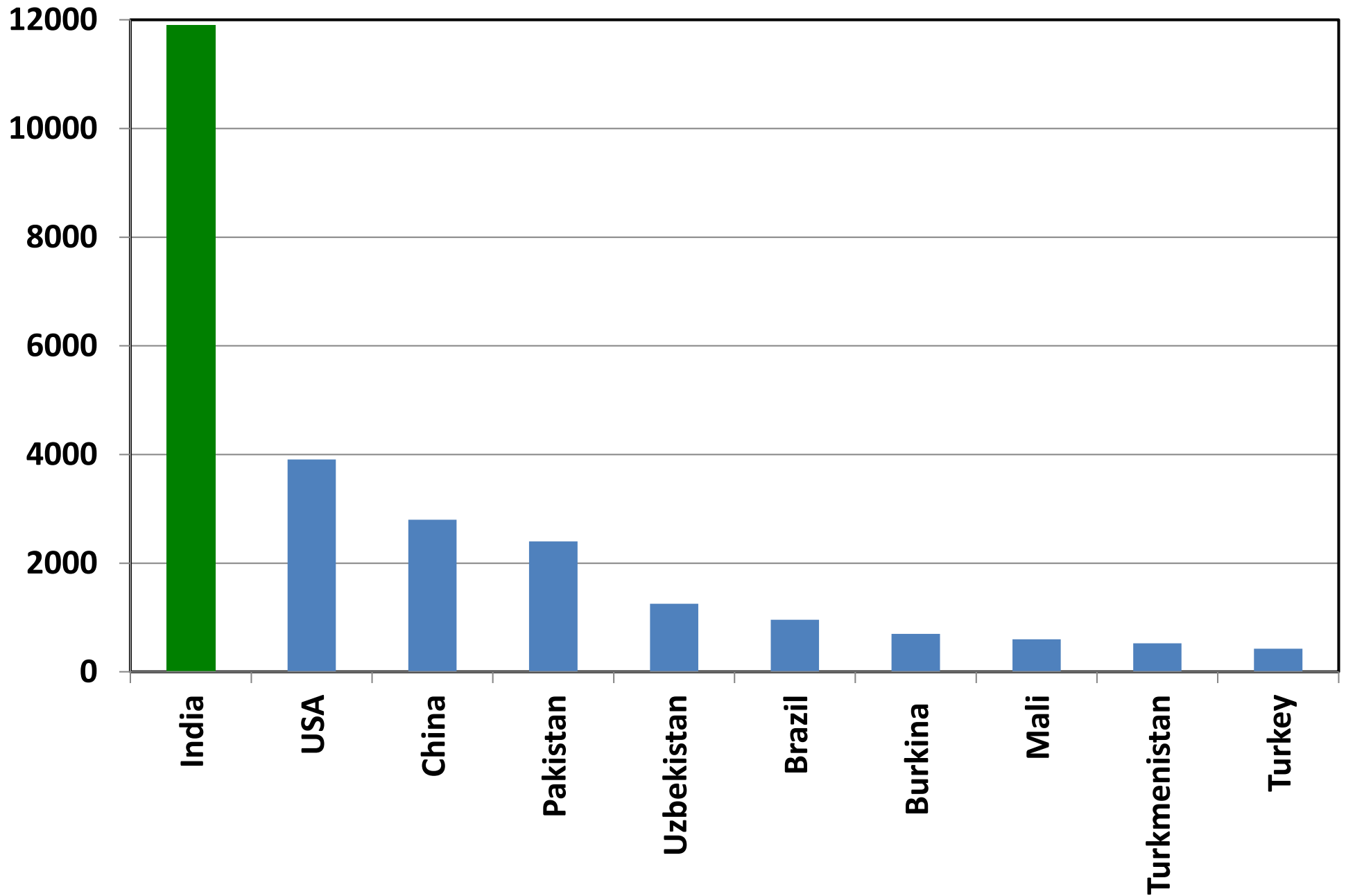
Technologies for the 21st Century



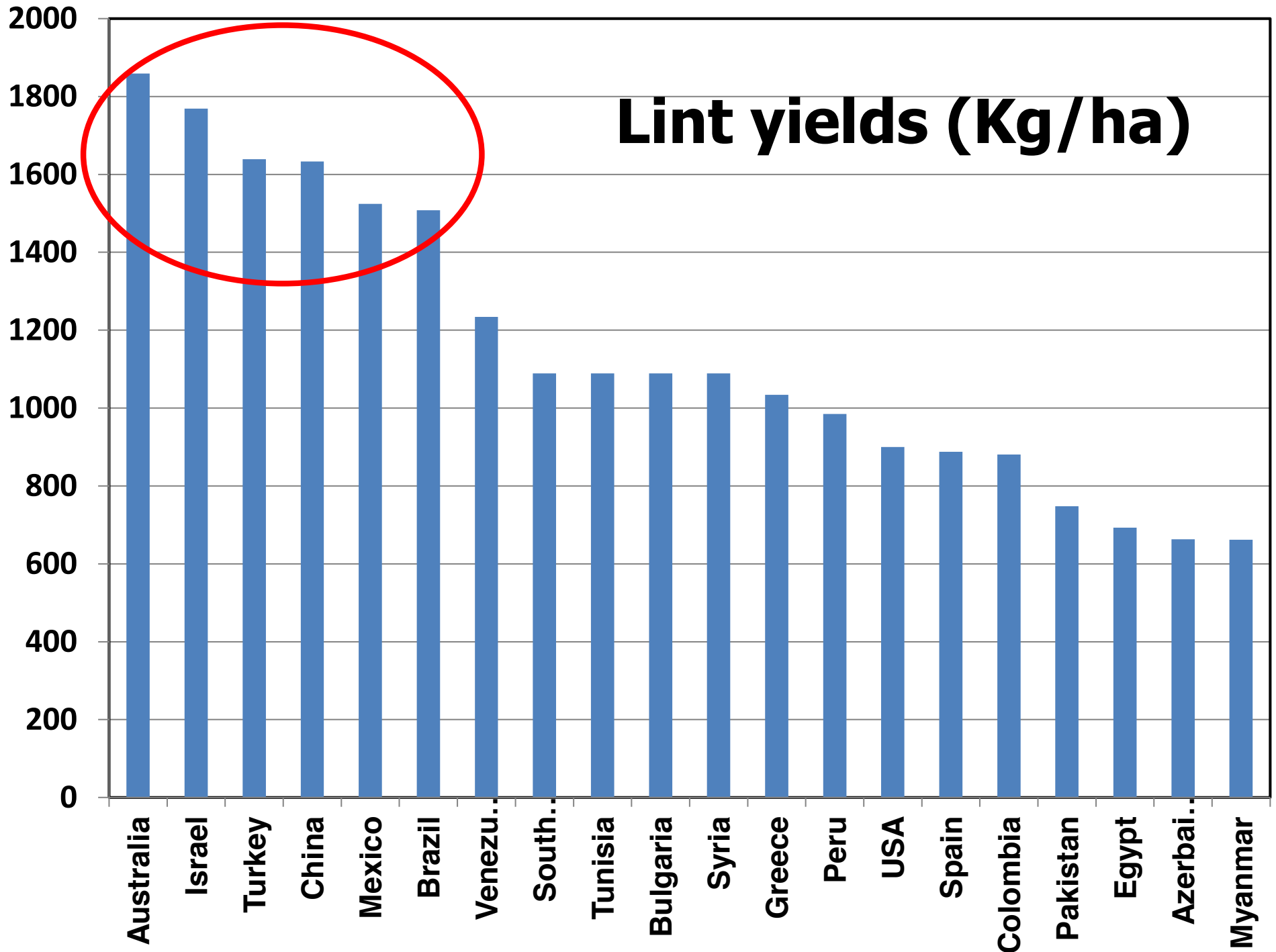
K. R. Kranthi

Head Technical Information Section, ICAC

Cotton Area '000 hectares in 2015-16



Lint yields (Kg/ha)



Yield **>1500 kg/ha** Club

	Kg lint/ha	Area ha
Australia	2443	400,000
China	1633	3,400,000
Brazil	1508	1,000,000
Turkey	1639	500,000
Mexico	1600	90,000
Israel	1800	24,000

Challenges

Area in some countries is declining

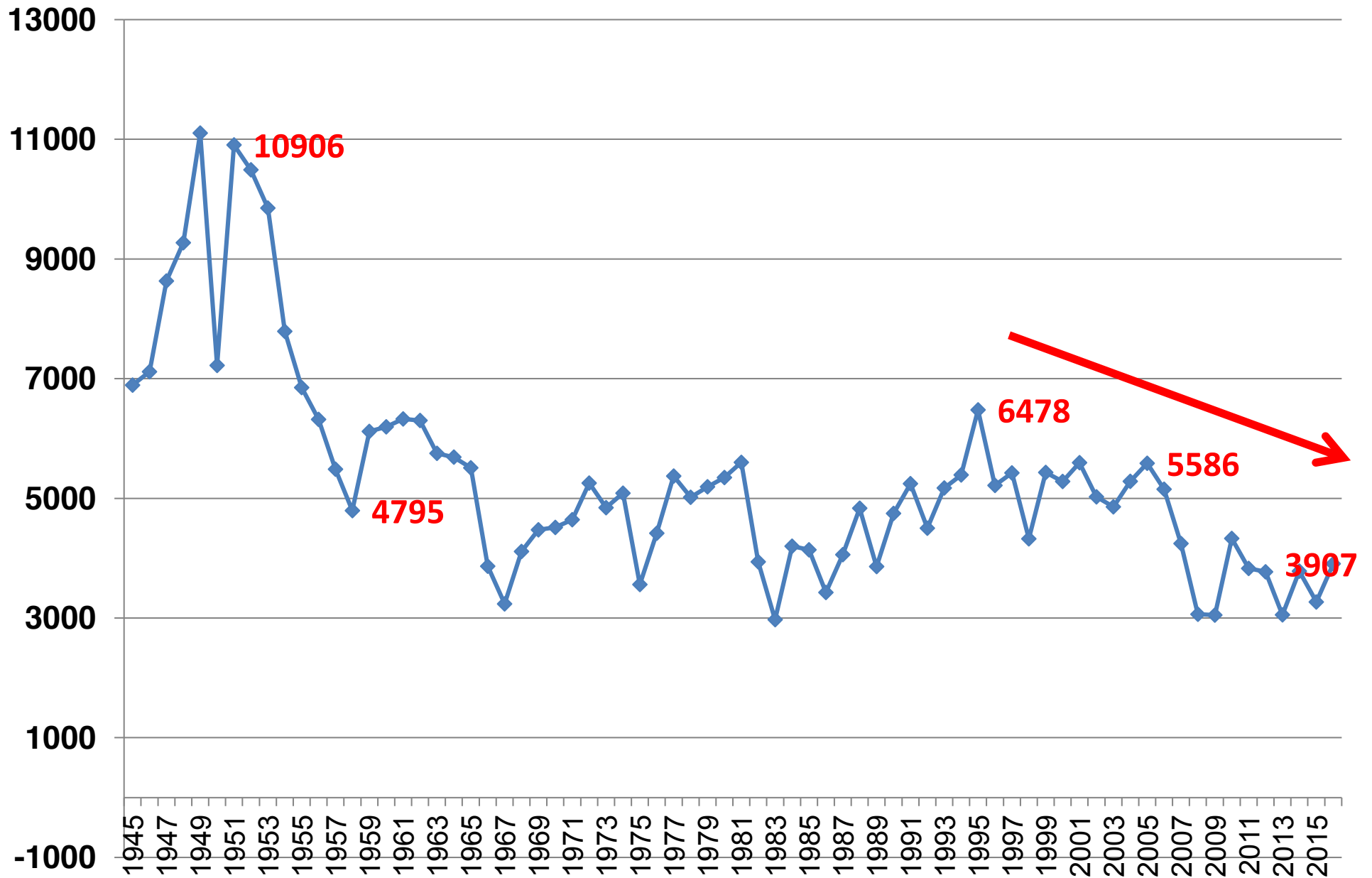
Production costs are increasing

Chemicals are increasing

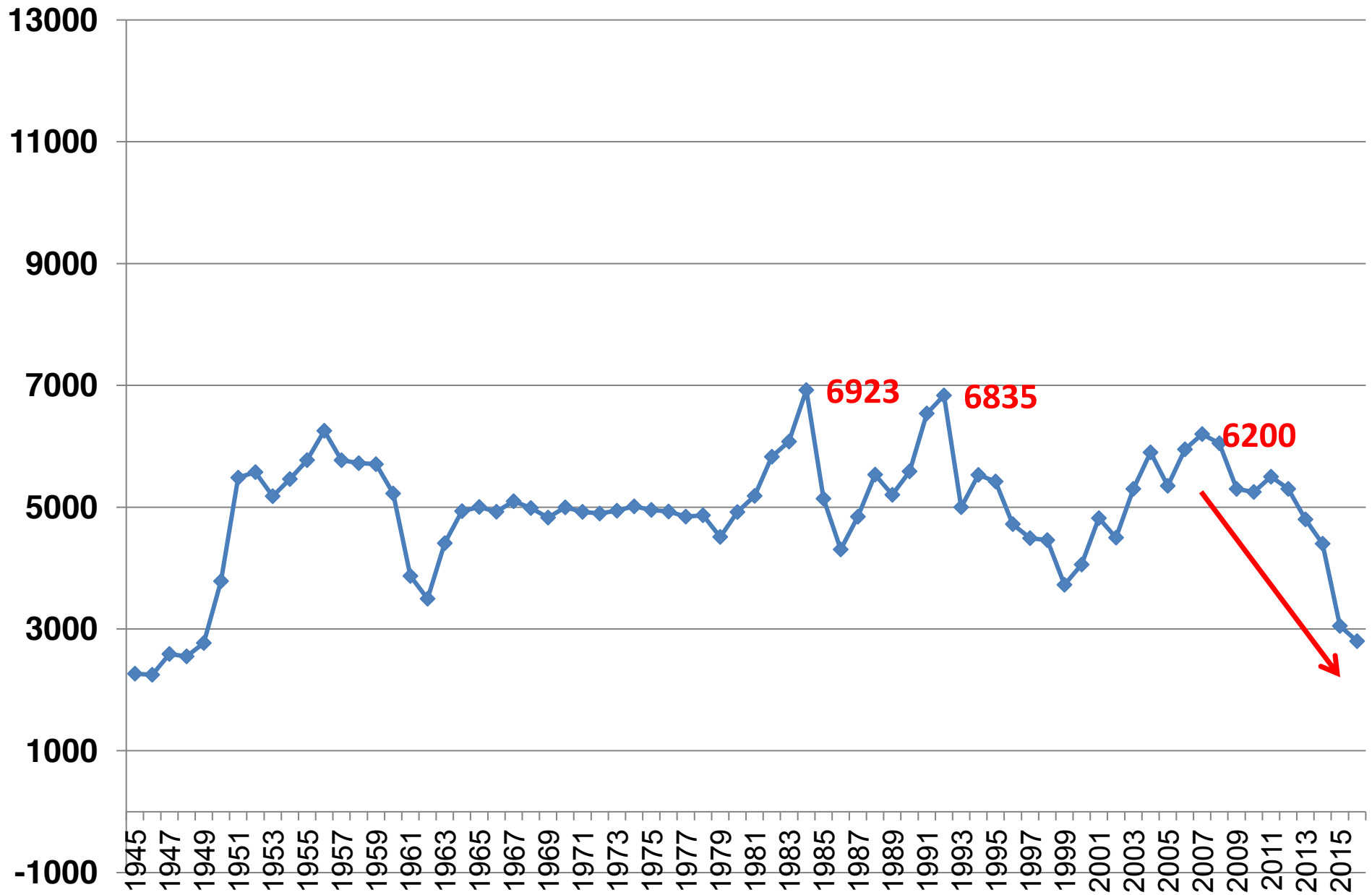
Yields are stagnating

Integrity, Traceability?

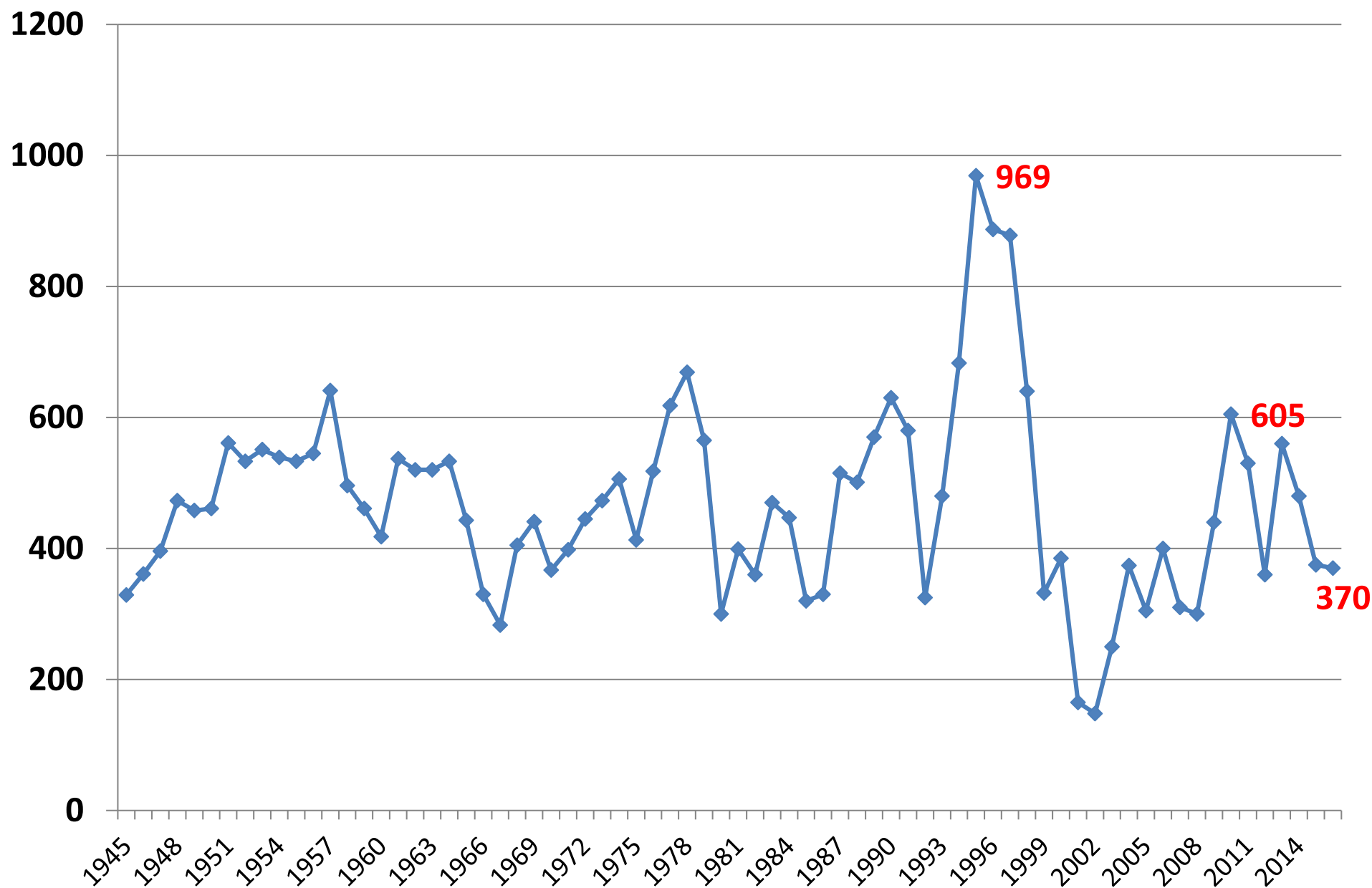
USA area '000 hectares



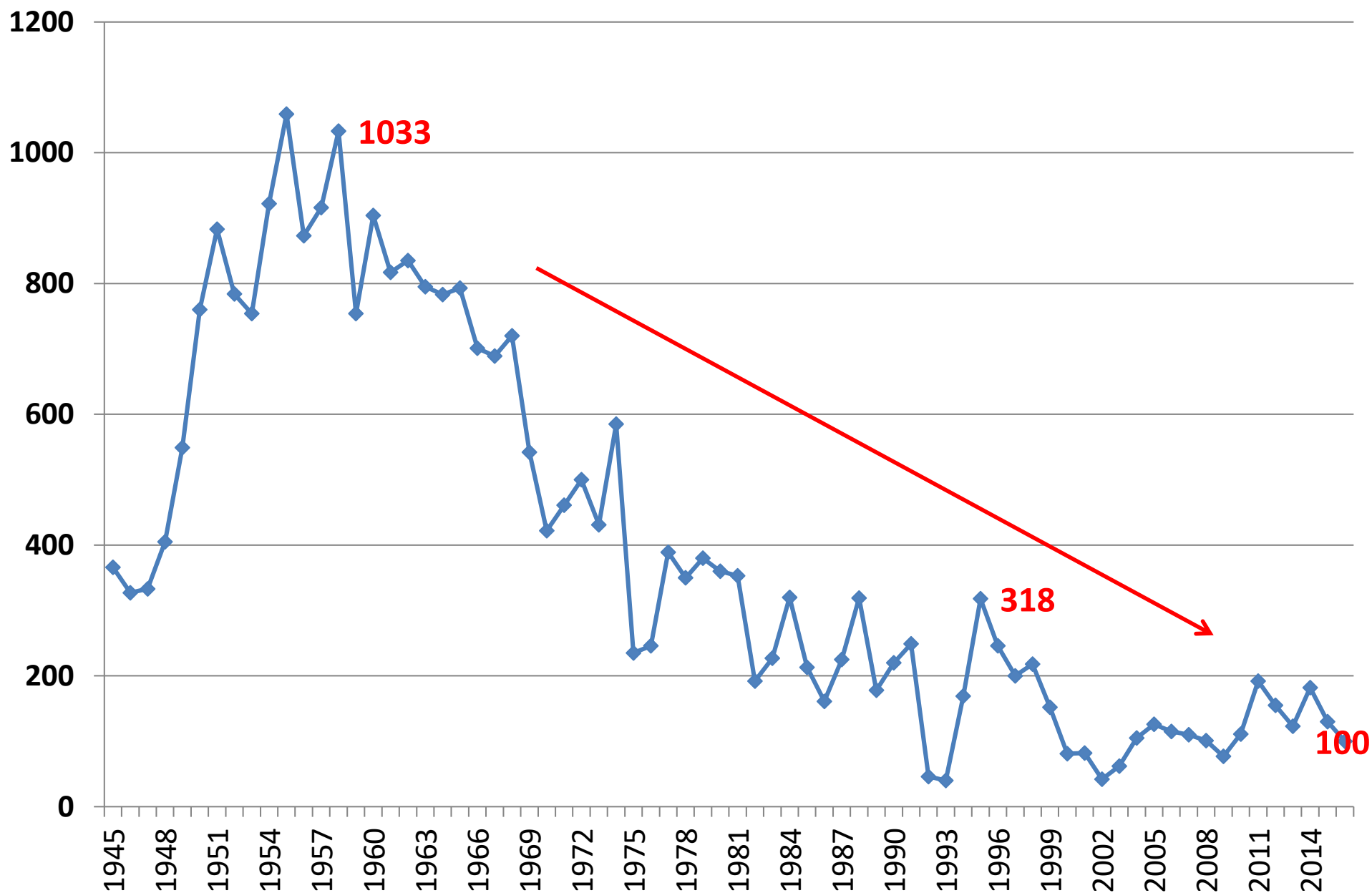
China area '000 ha



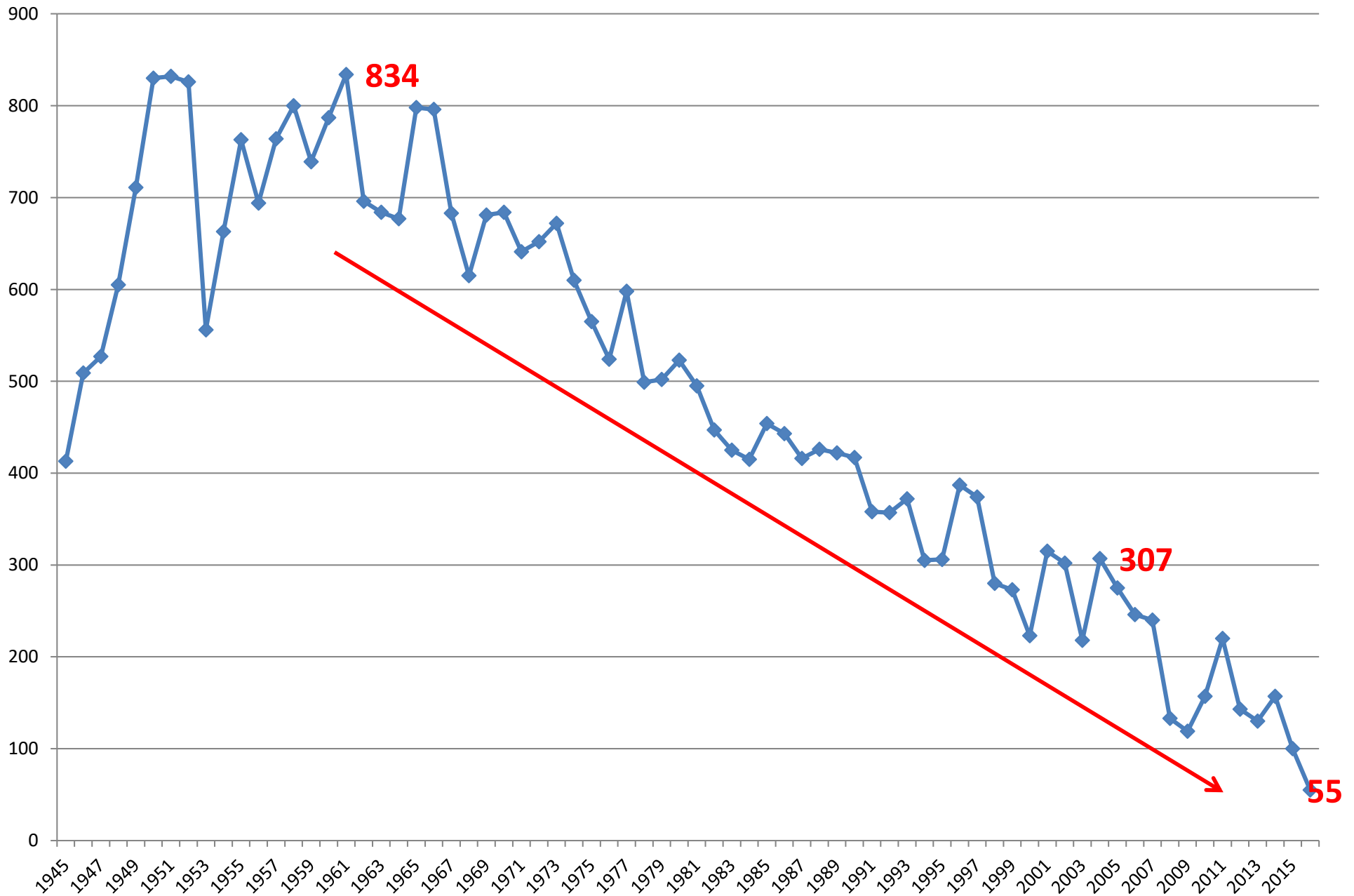
Argentina '000 ha



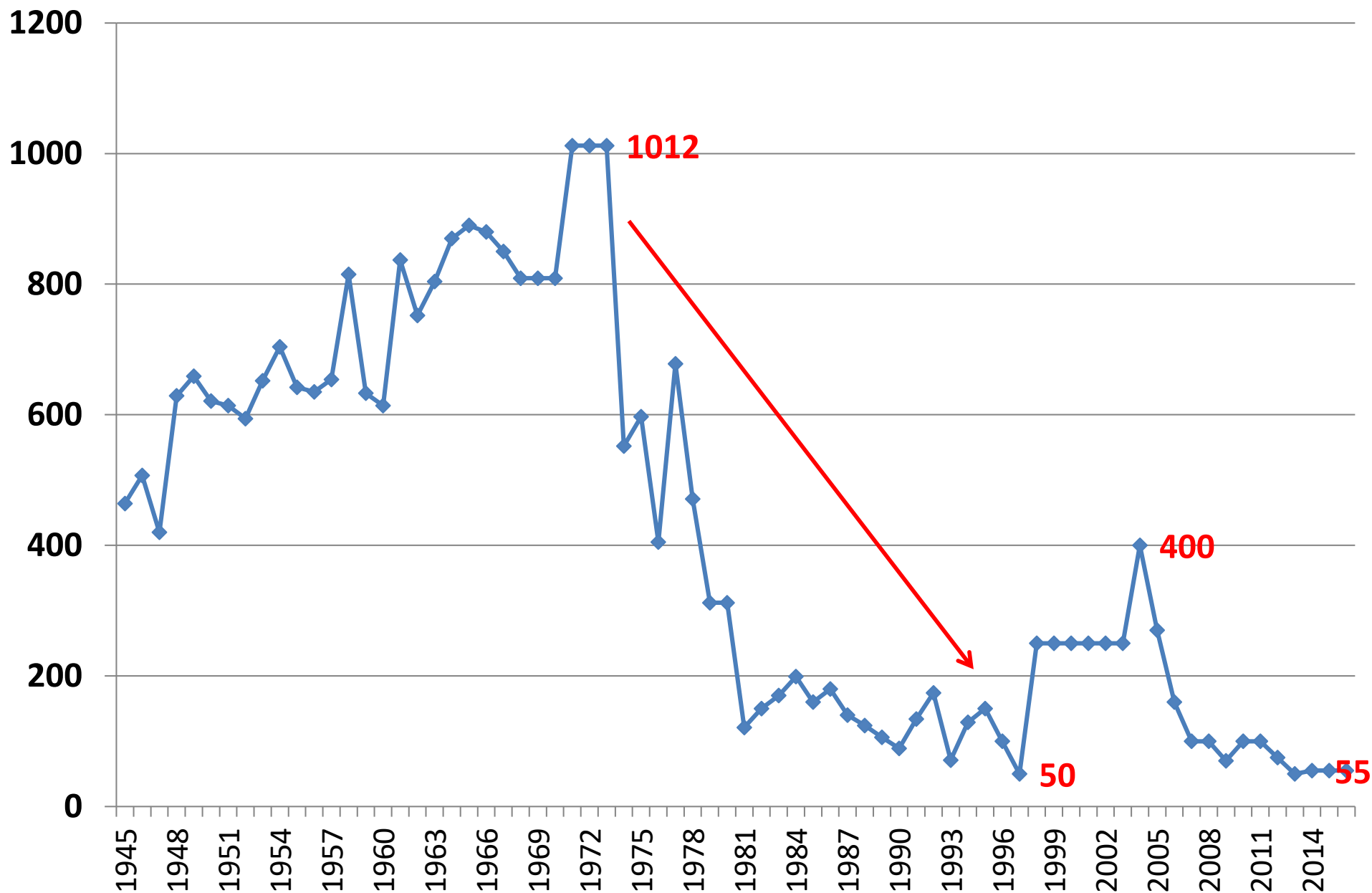
Mexico area '000 ha



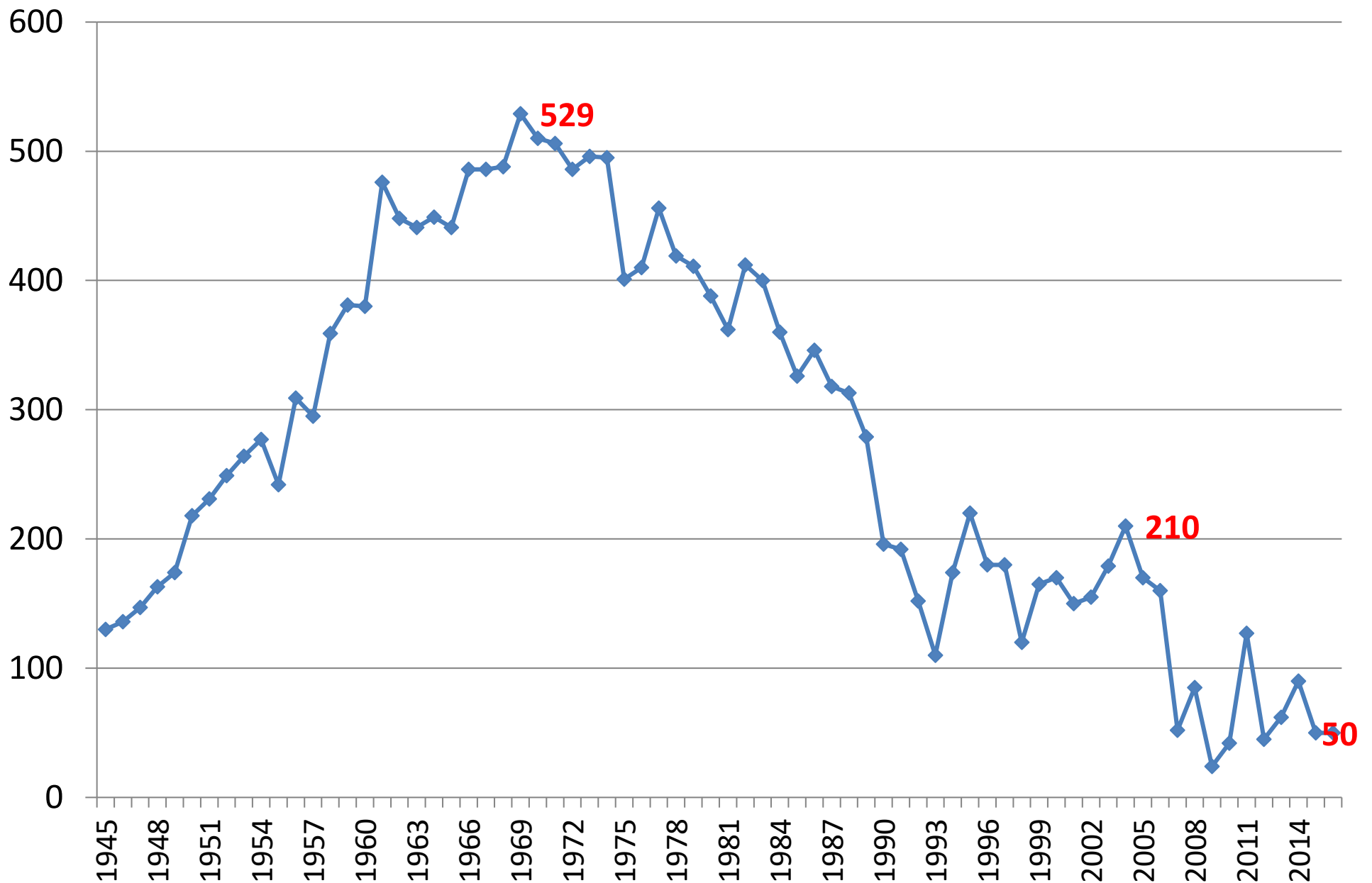
Egypt area '000 ha



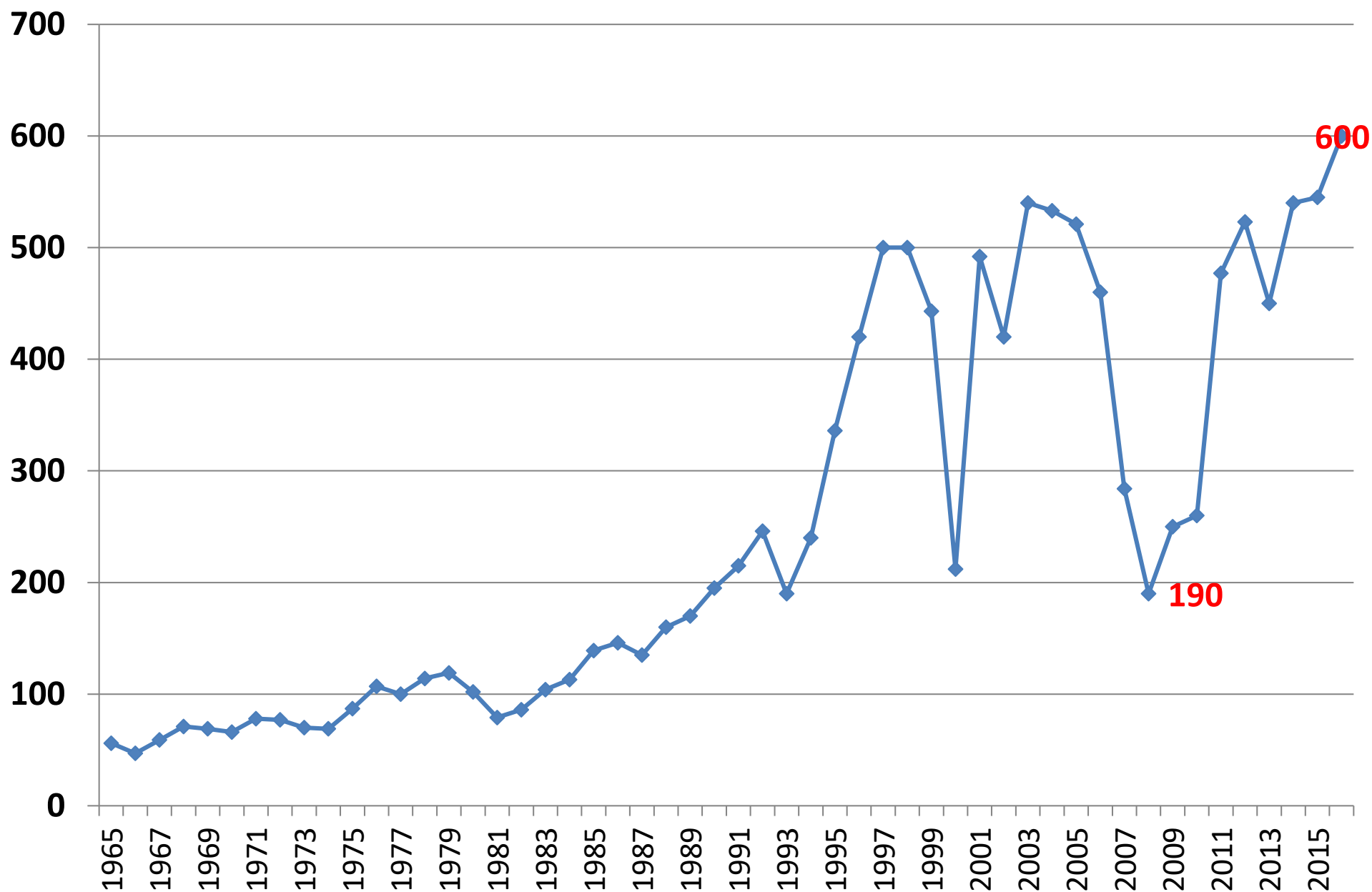
Uganda area '000 ha



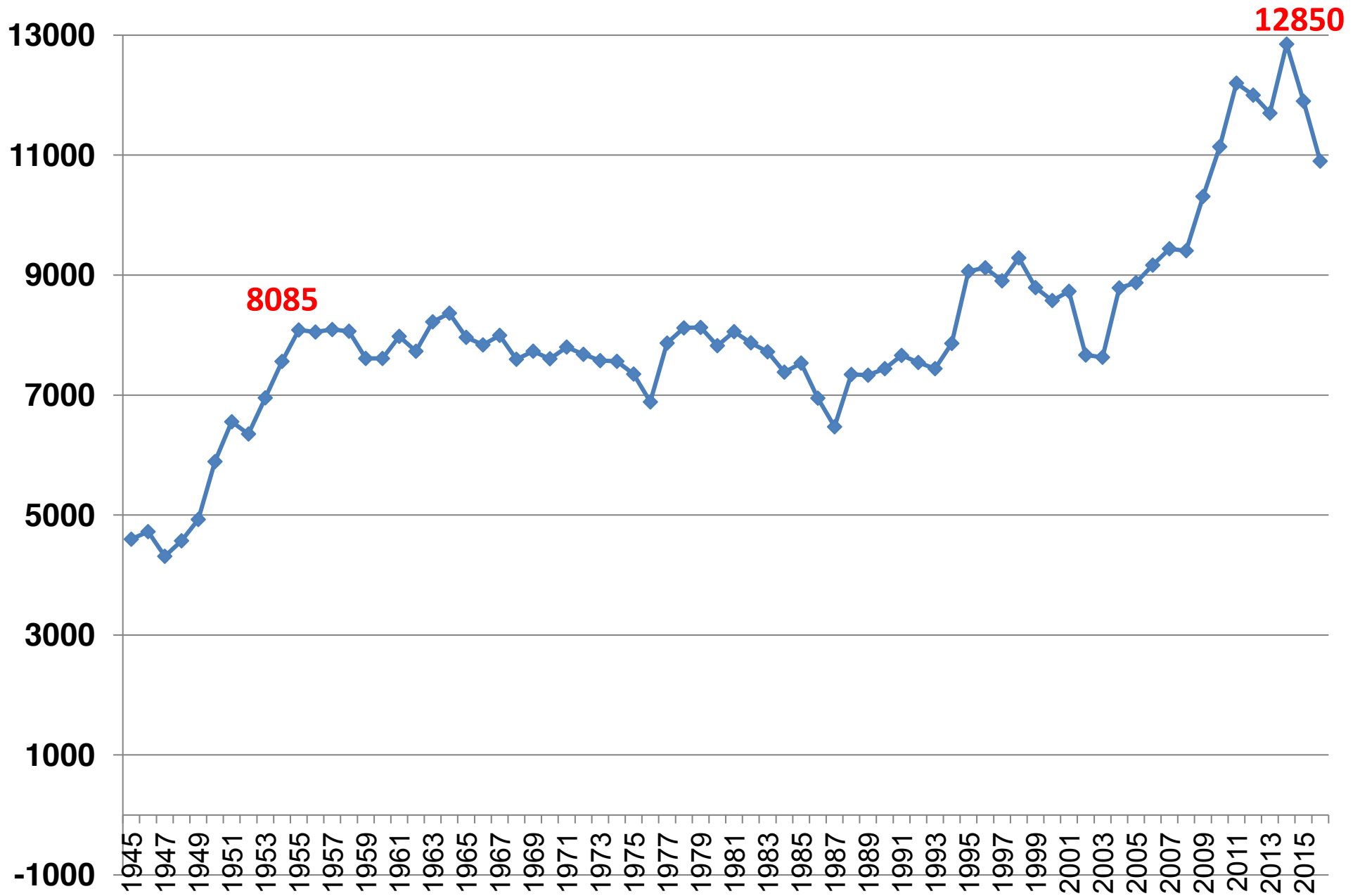
Sudan area '000 ha



Mali area '000 ha



India area '000 ha



Global Yield Kg/ha

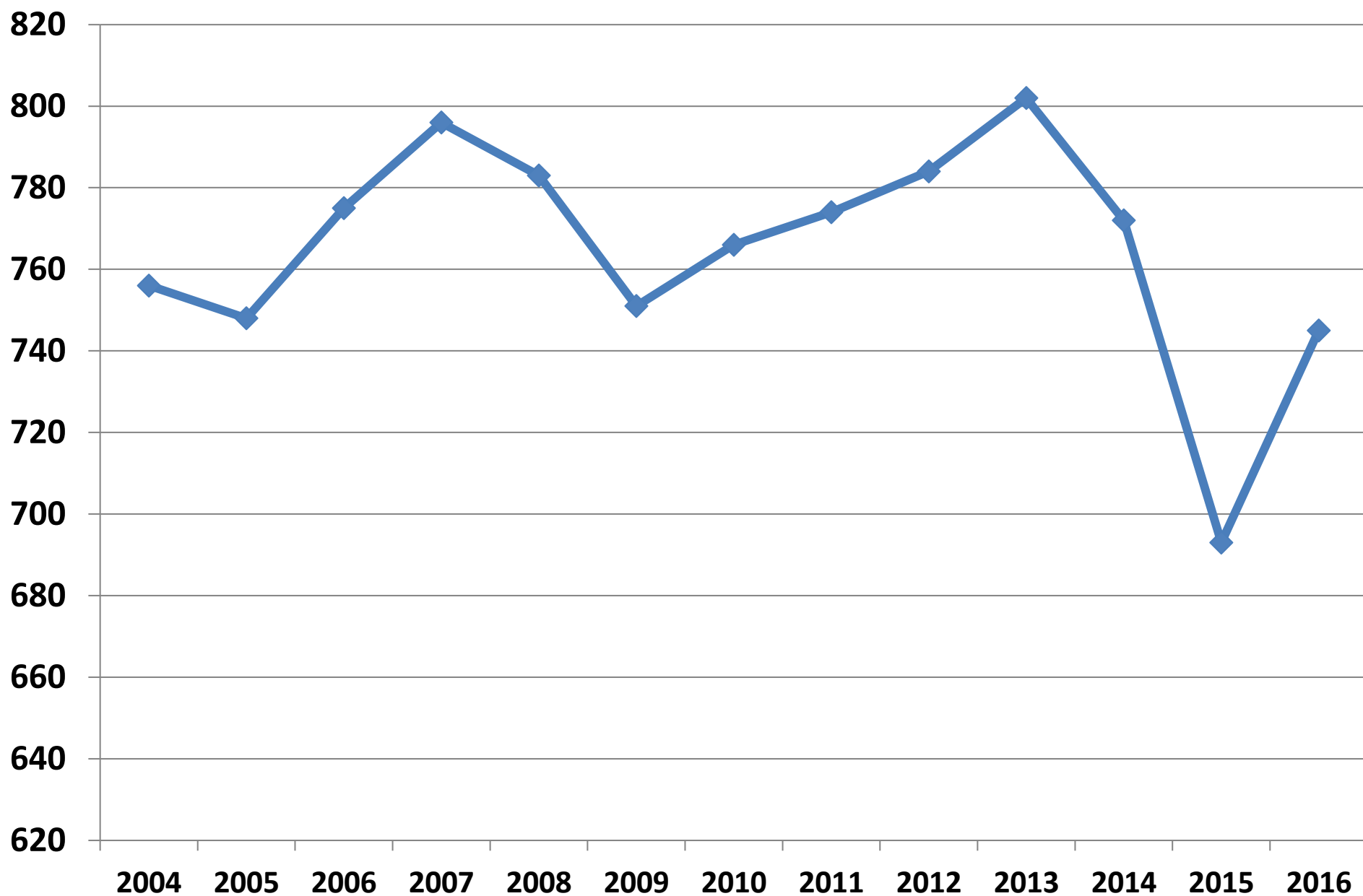
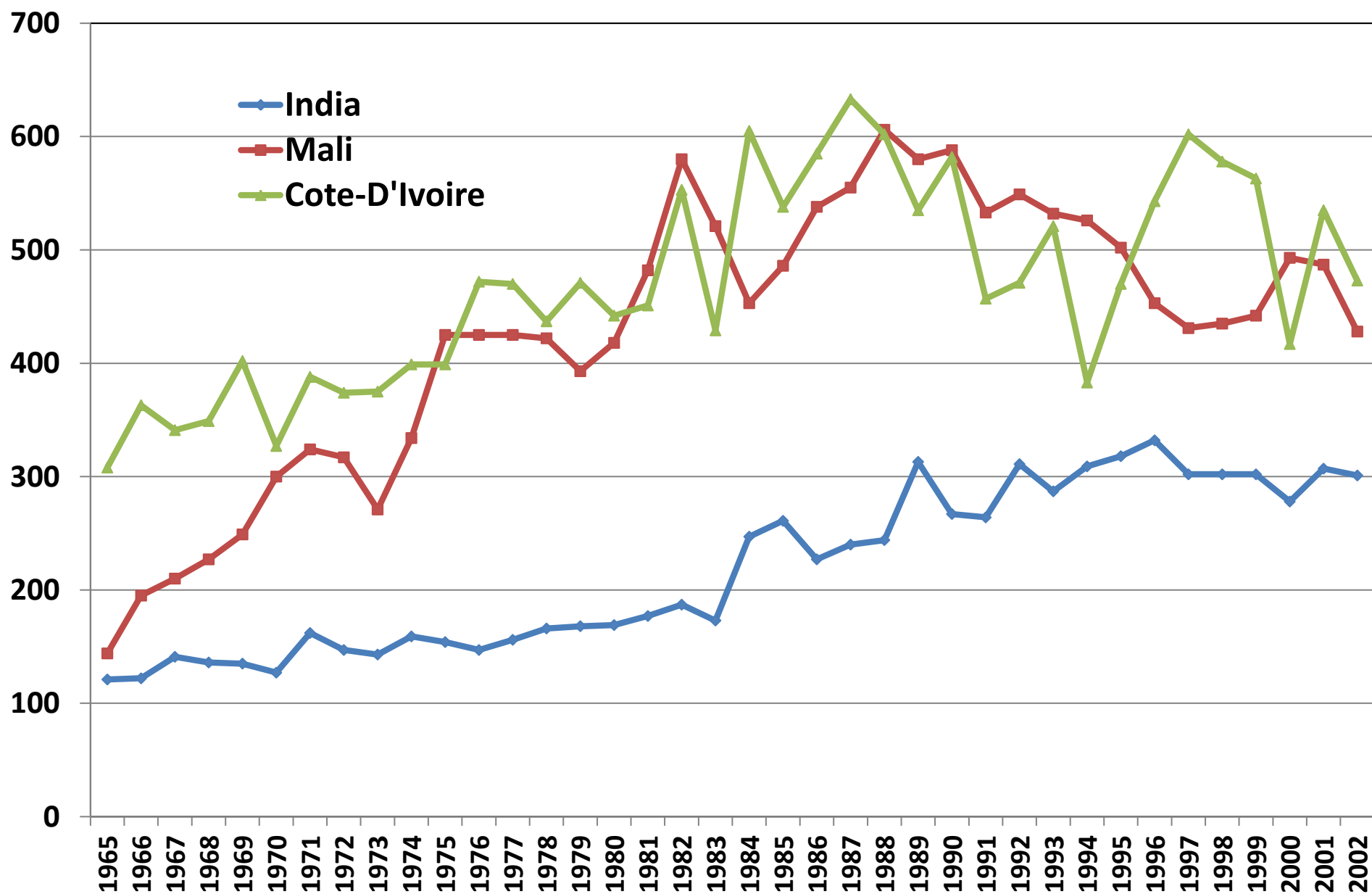
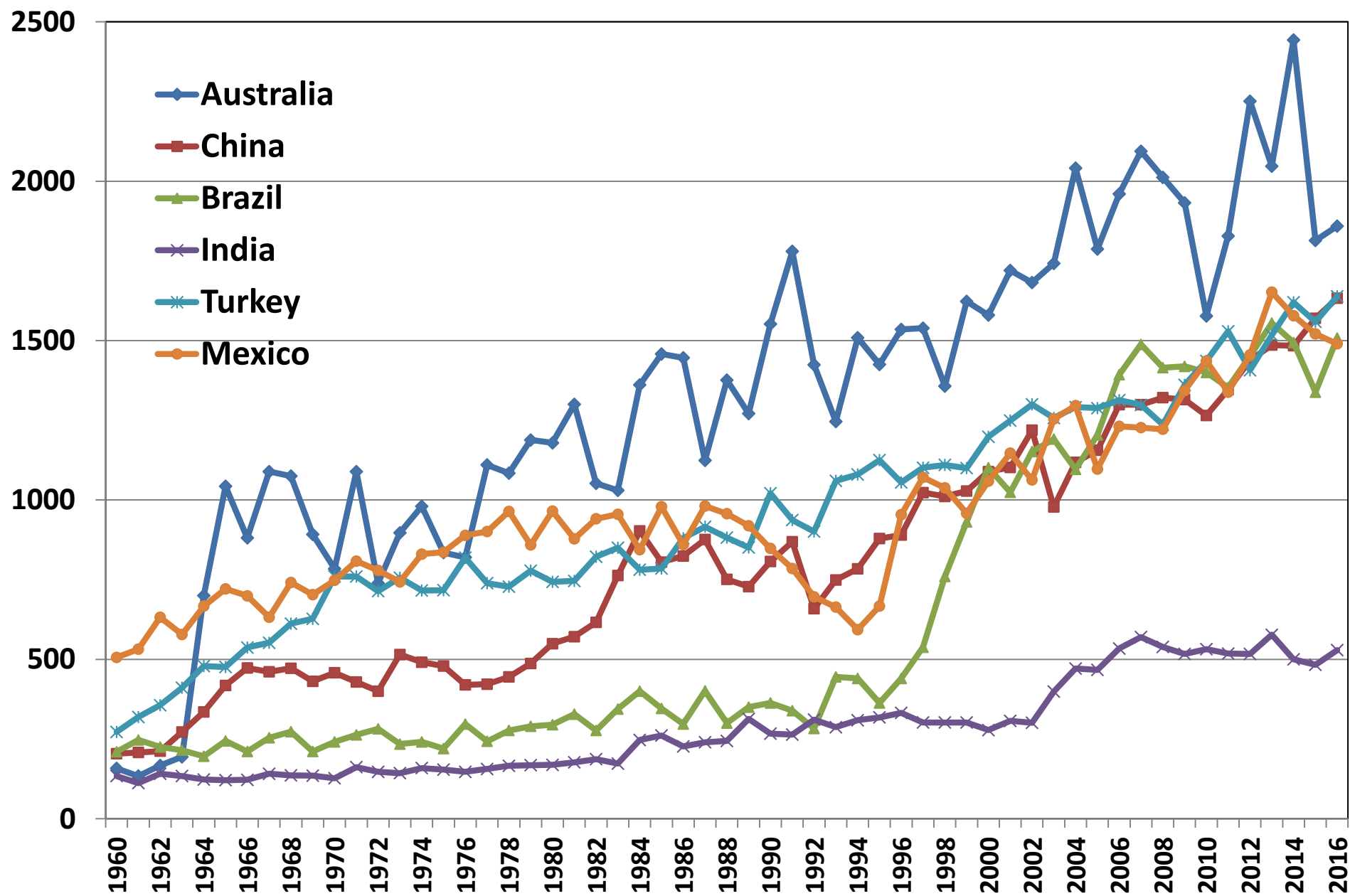


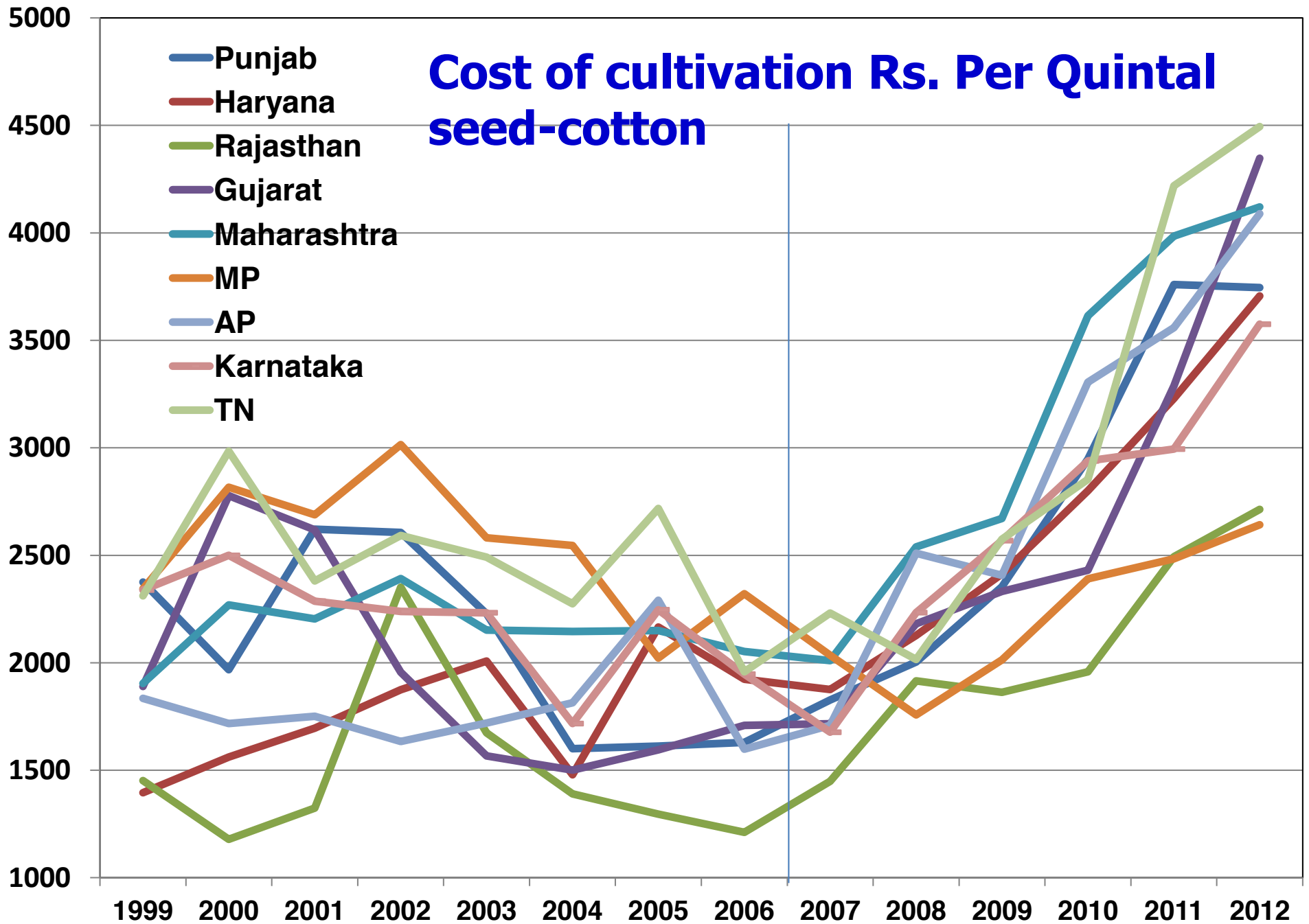
Figure 1. Cotton lint yields Kg/ha in India, Mali and Cote D'Ivoire



Cotton lint yields Kg/ha

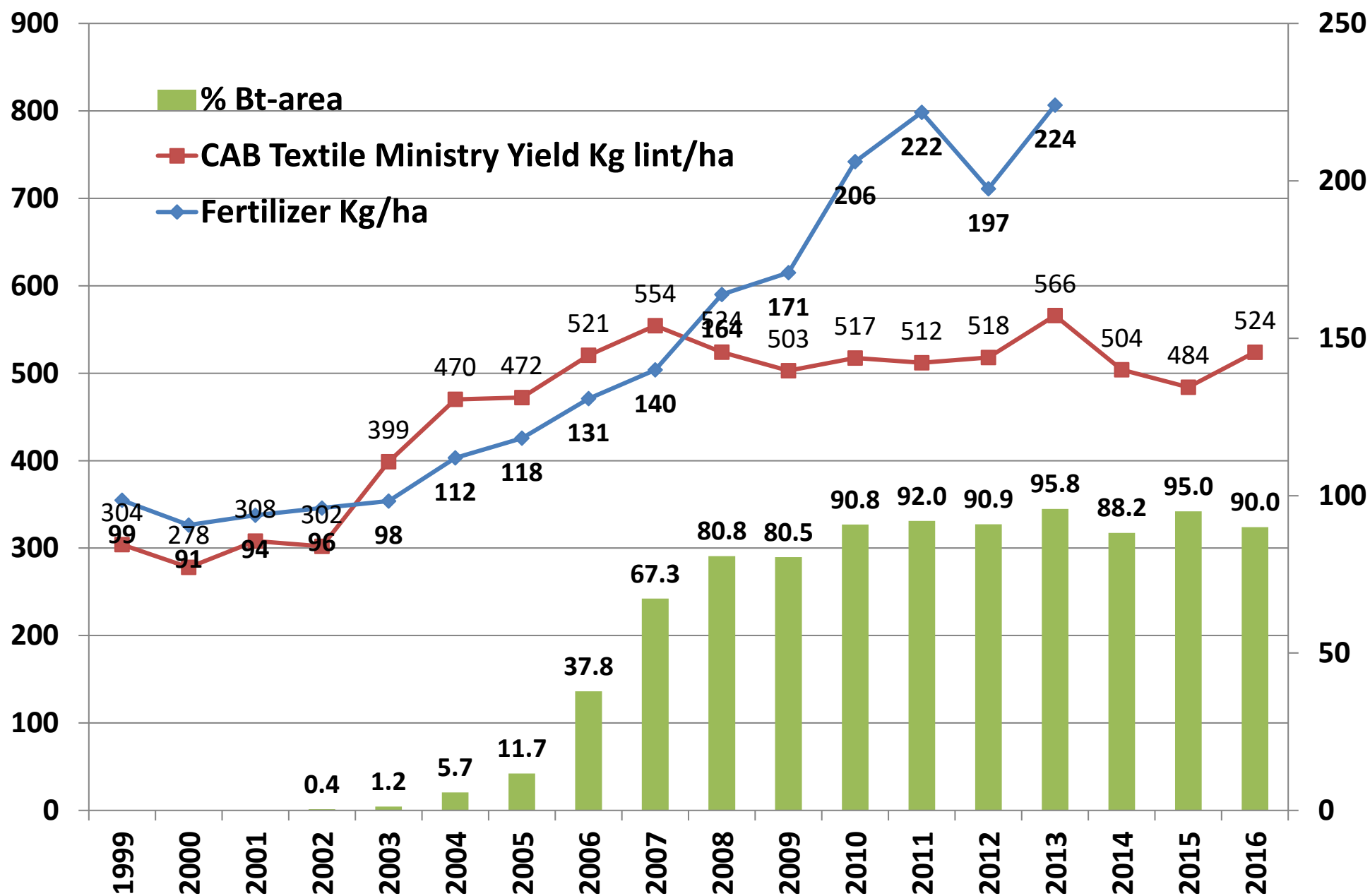


Cost of cultivation Rs. Per Quintal seed-cotton

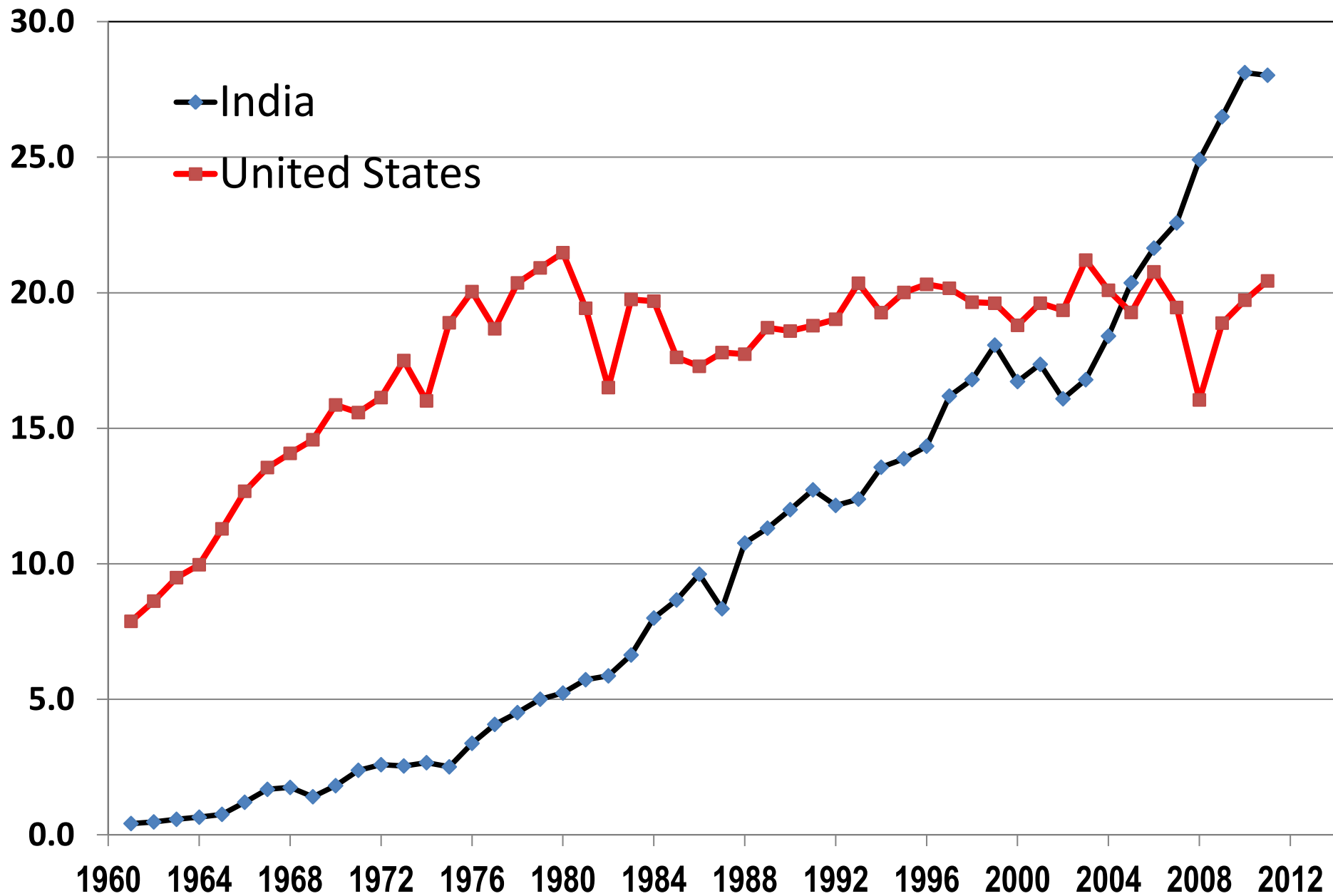


Source: DES, Ministry of Agriculture, India

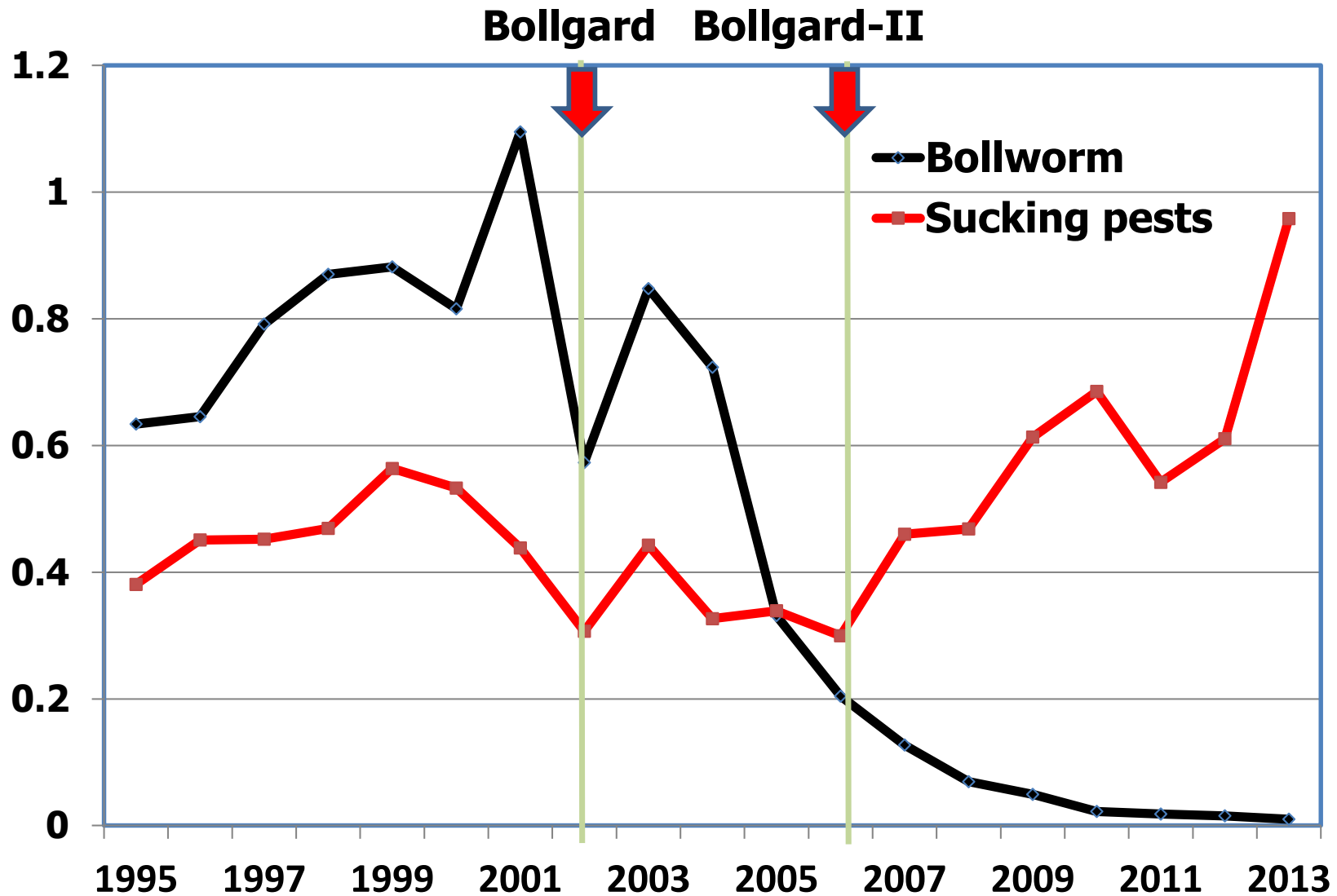
Figure 3. Cotton lint yields Kg/ha, % Bt-cotton area and fertilizer usage Kg/ha in India



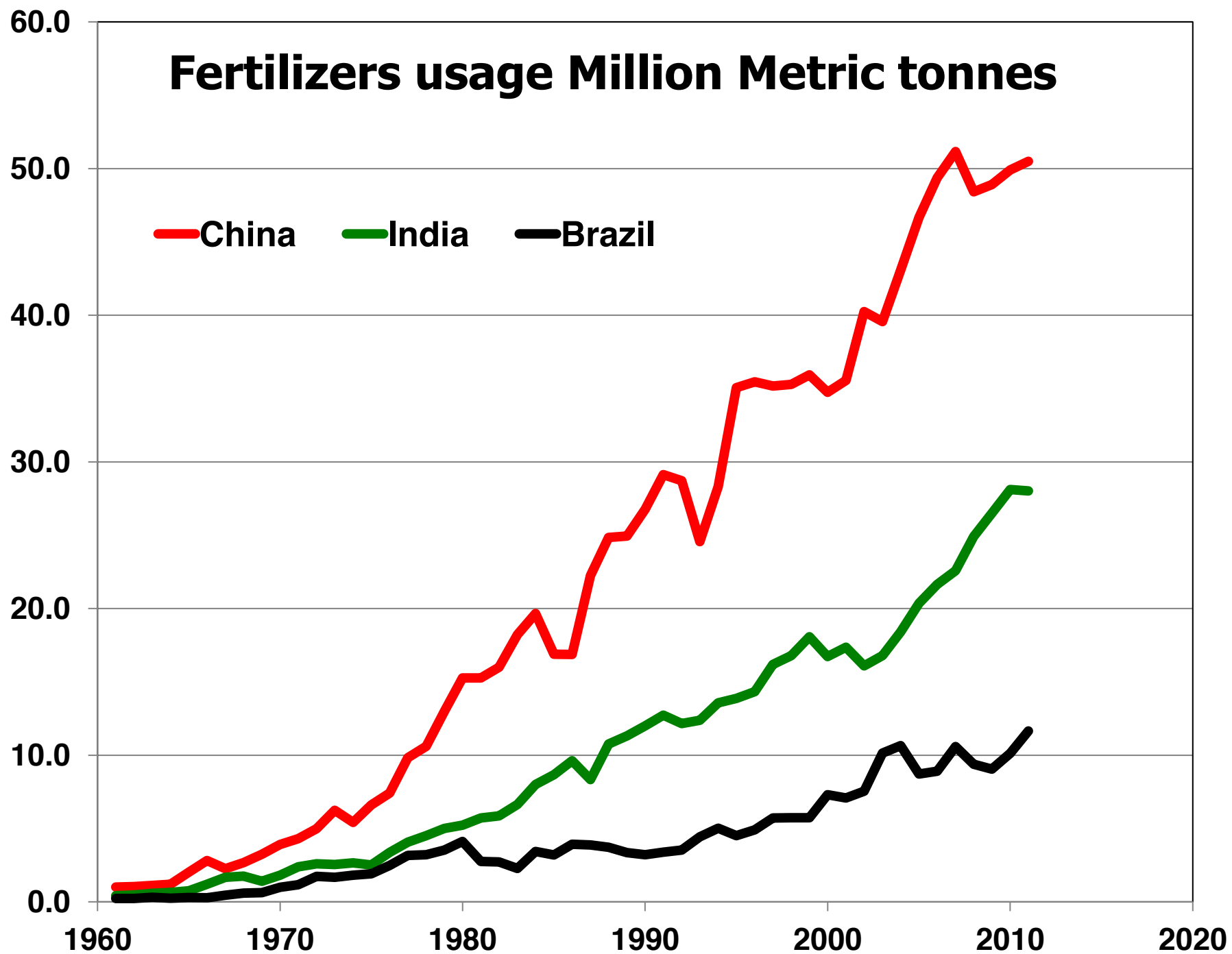
Fertilizer use M tonnes



Insecticides Kg/ha



Kranthi, CAI statistics and News 2014



Soils are not responding properly to fertilizers



More fertilizers are being used



More Water + fertilizers = more insects



Chemical insecticides are used



Insects developed resistance



More insecticides are being used



Food and water has dangerous chemicals



TURKEY

REASONS FOR YIELD INCREASE

Mechanization

New high yielding varieties

Technologies of IPM and INM

Availability of irrigation all through season

Increase in usage of good quality certified seeds

AUSTRALIA

REASONS FOR YIELD INCREASE

Precision Mechanization
New high yielding varieties
Optimization of plant density
Precision Technologies of IRM, IPM and INM
Outstanding application of science on the field

Technologies for the 21st Century

**Insect & disease
resistance**

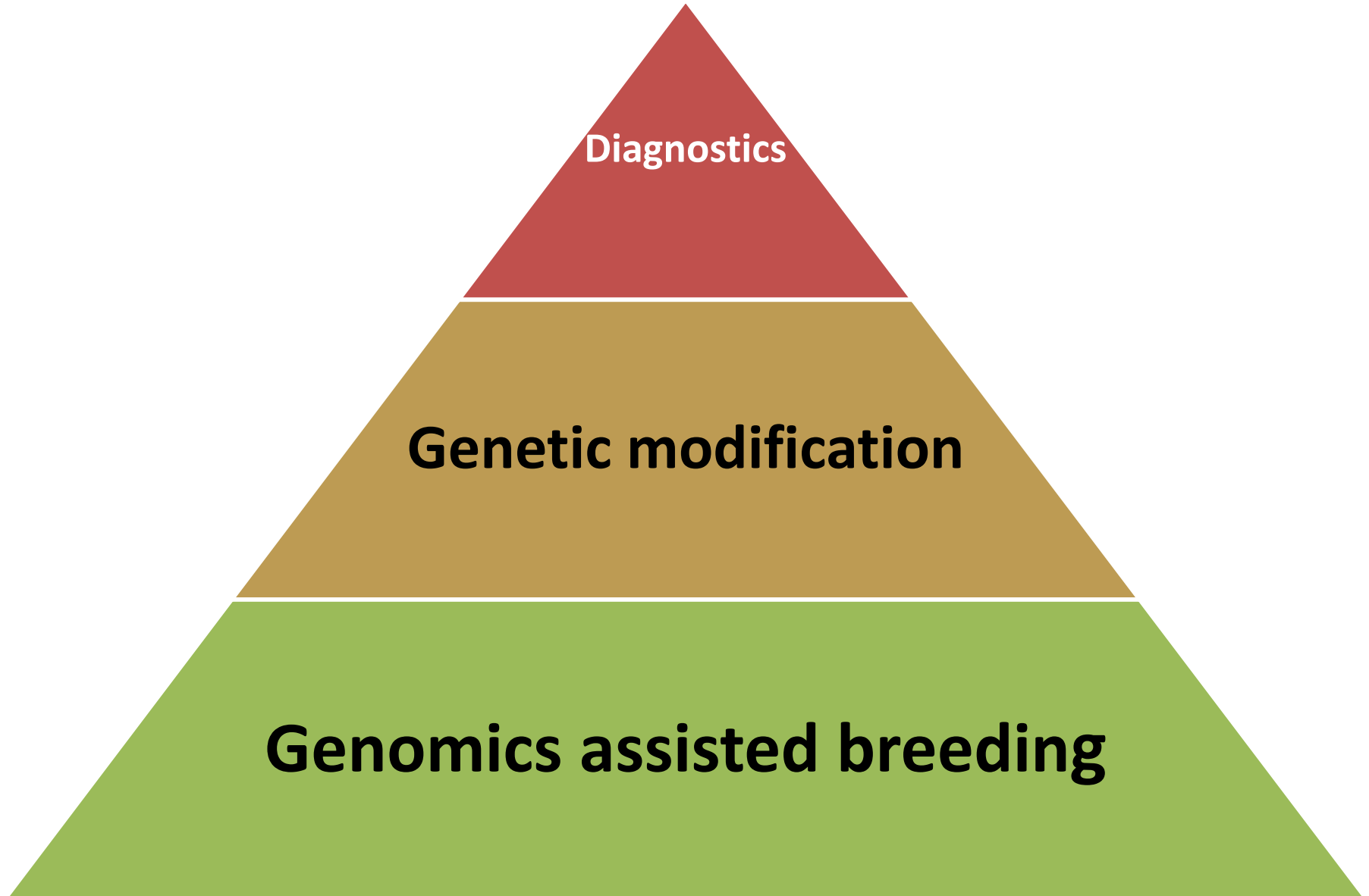
Climate resilience

**Cotton
Biotechnology**

Fibre quality

**Weeds, gossypol,
oil & Male sterility**

The Power of Biotechnology



GM technology

provides exclusive solutions for

VIRAL DISEASES
CRYPTIC INSECTS

SALINITY

DROUGHT

CLIMATE CHANGE

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Bollworms



American

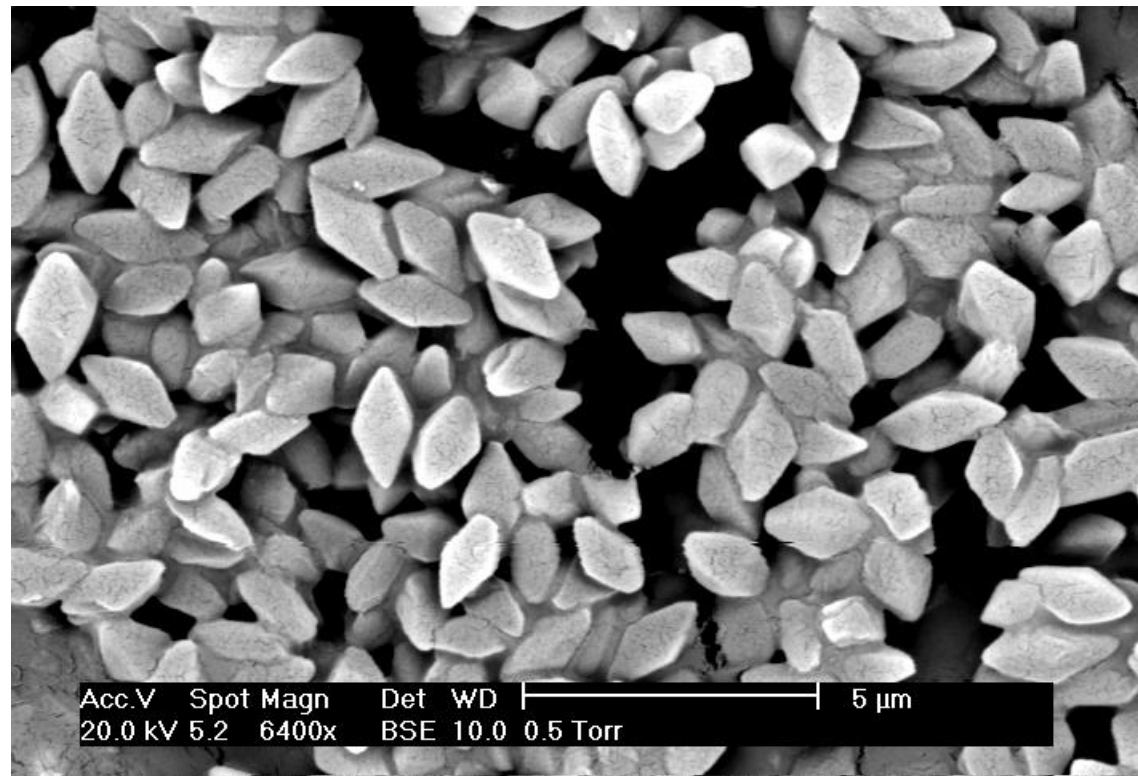


Pink



Spotted

Bacillus thuringiensis



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacillus_thuringiensis

Resistance to Bt Crops

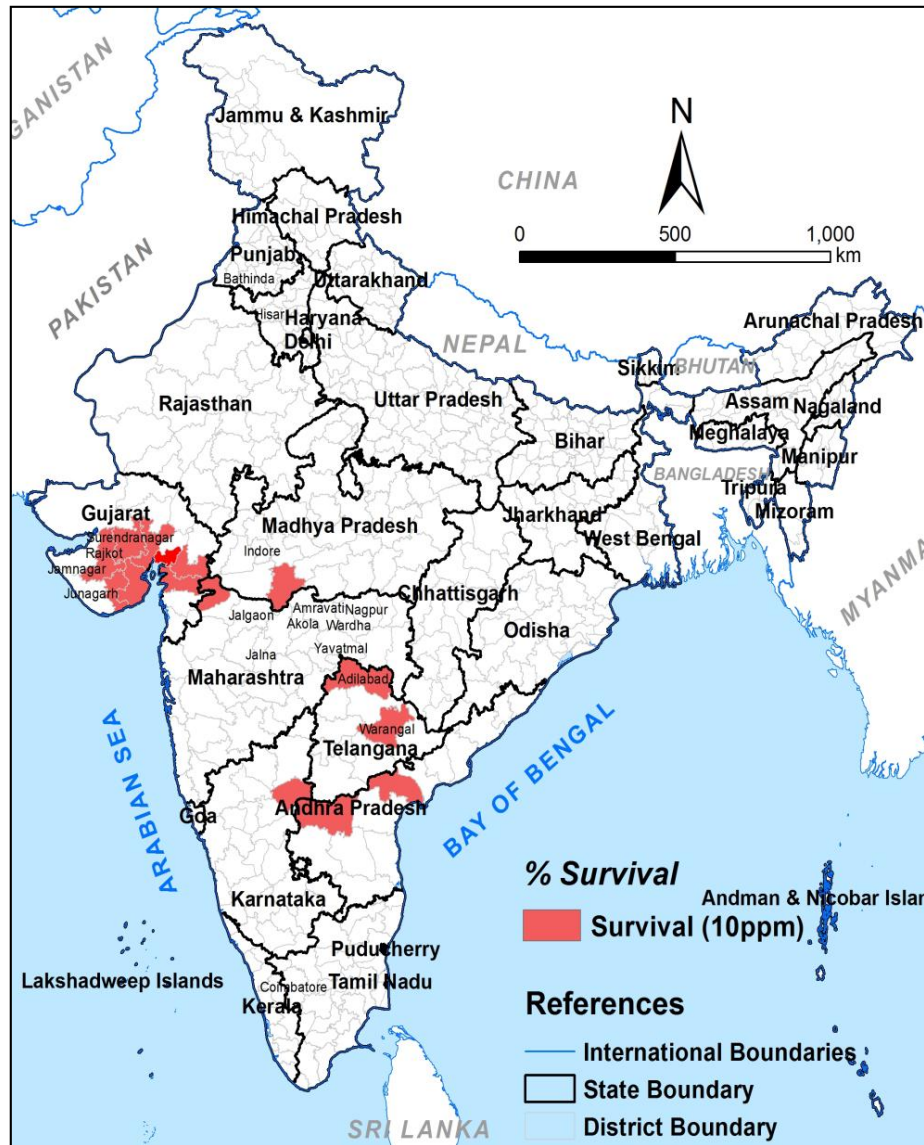


Bt transgenic crops

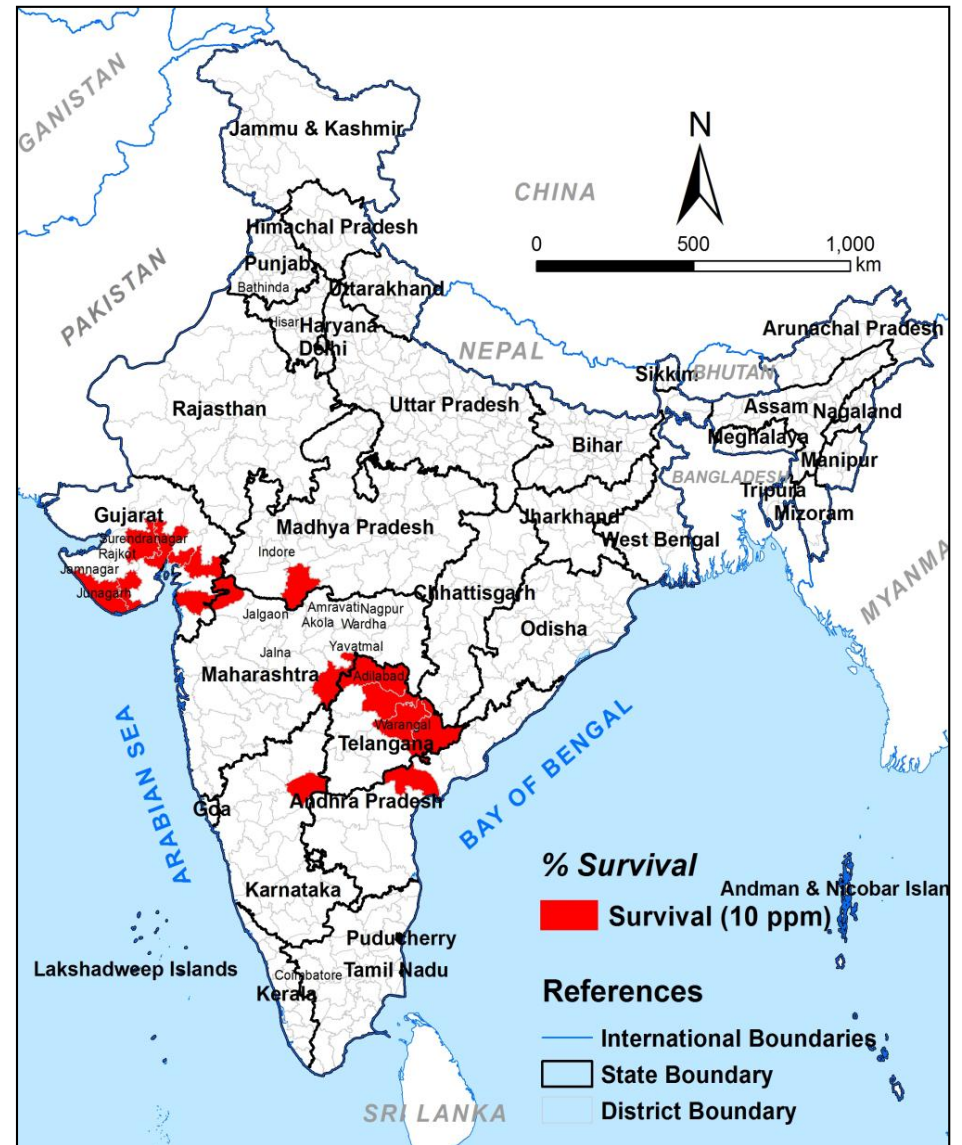
Fall armyworm, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Bt Cry 1F corn	Puerto Rico	2010
Pink bollworm, <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	Bt Cry 1Ac cotton	India	2011
African stem borer <i>Busseola fusca</i>	Bt Cry 1 Ab corn	South Africa	2011
Western corn rootworm, <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	Bt Cry 3 Bb 1 corn	USA	2011
Cotton Bollworm <i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	Bt Cry 1 Ac cotton	USA	2010

PINK BOLLWORM RESISTANCE TO BOLLGARD-II

Resistance to Cry1Ac



Resistance to Cry2Ab



ICAR-CICR data unpublished

Minor Pests Became Major Pests



Pyramiding genes for resistance management



Decoding the Cotton Genome

Gossypium raimondi (D_5)

775 Mb Wang et. al 2012, Patterson et al., 2012

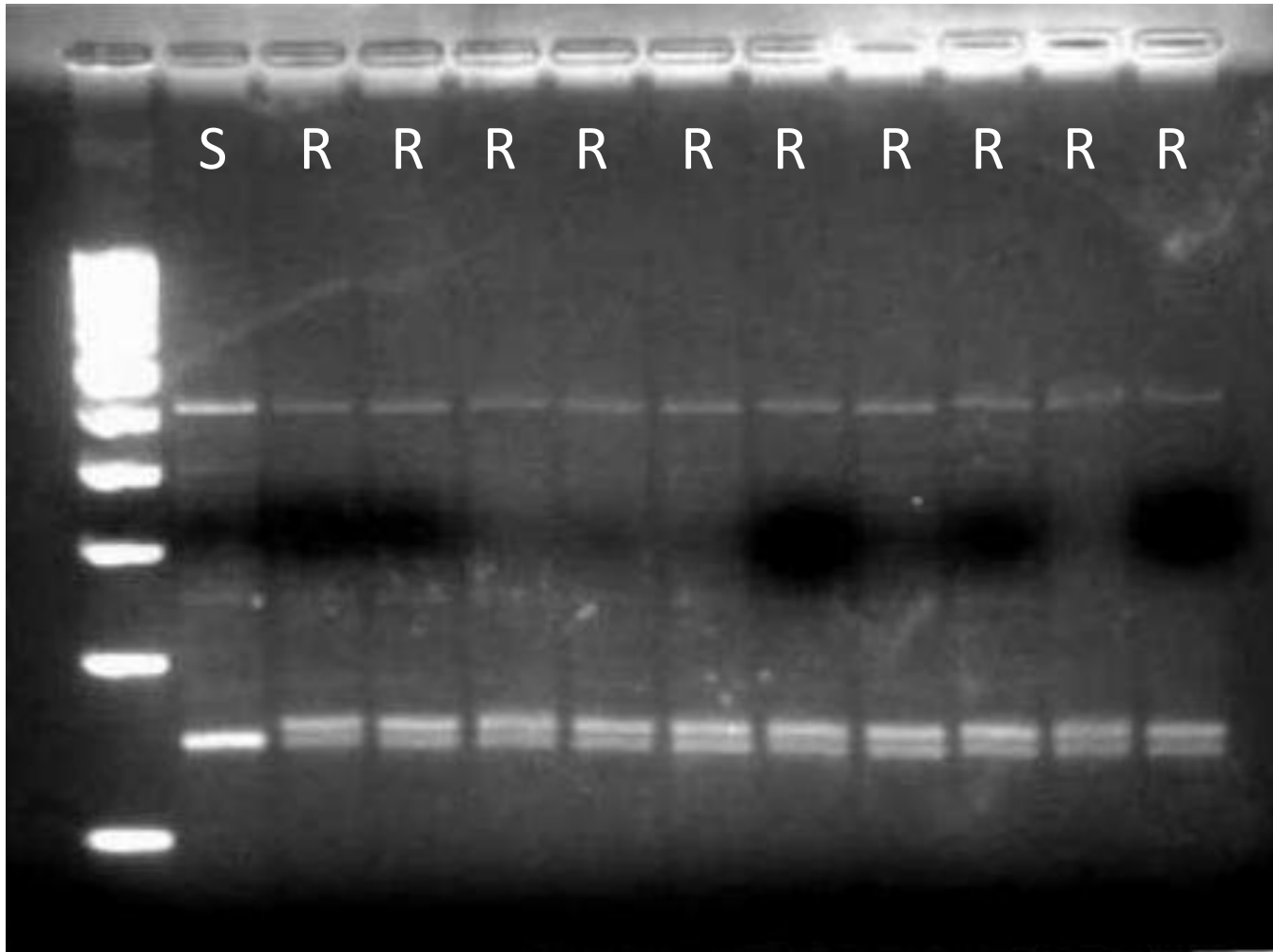
Gossypium arboreum (A_2)

1694 Mb Li et al., 2014

Gossypium hirsutum (AD)

2400 Mb Li et al., 2015; Zhang et. al 2015

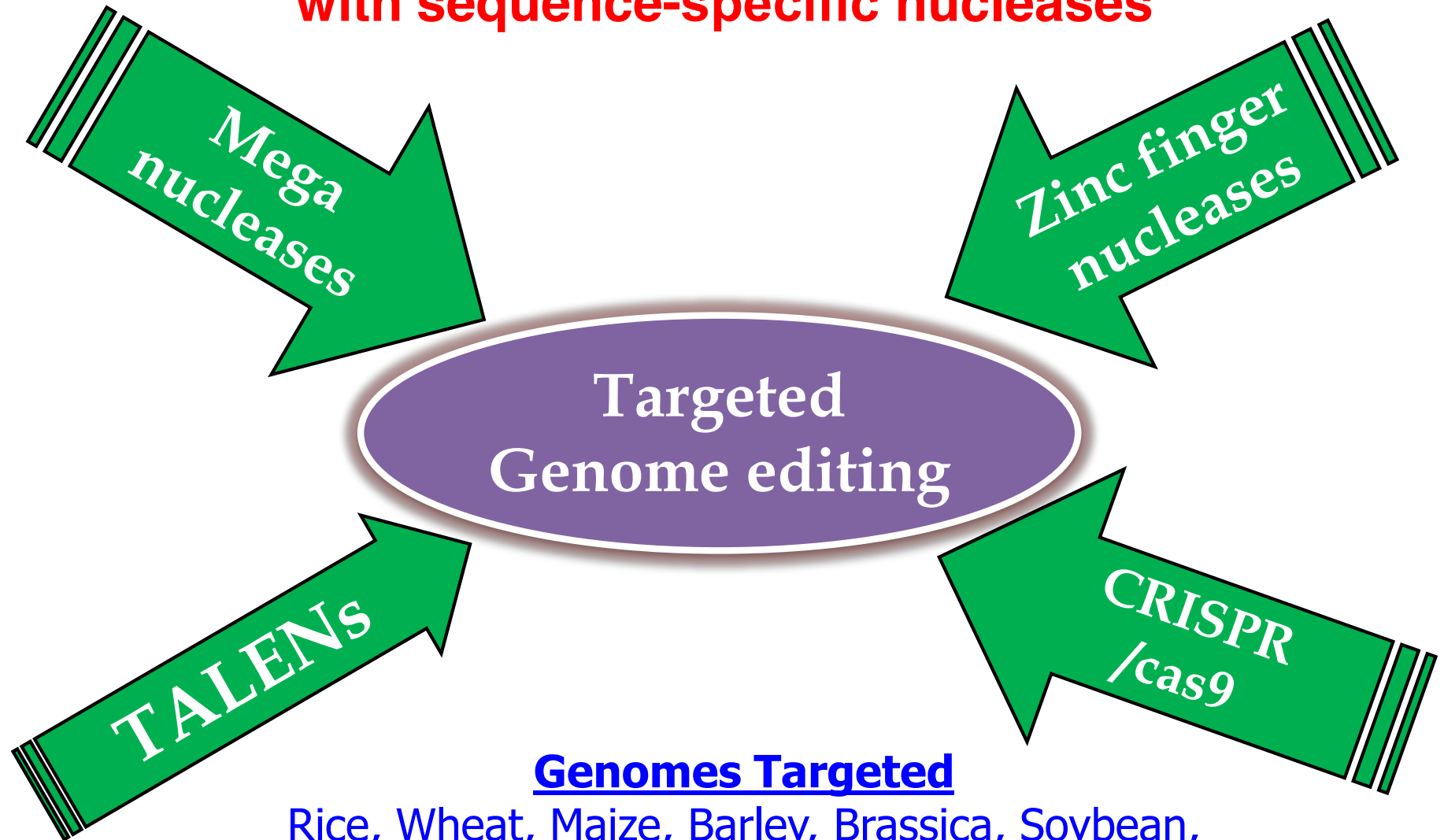
Marker Assisted Breeding
for Bacterial Leaf Blight Resistance
CIR 246 Marker



EXCITING GENE EDITING TOOLS

New Technologies

**Targeted Genome editing
with sequence-specific nucleases**

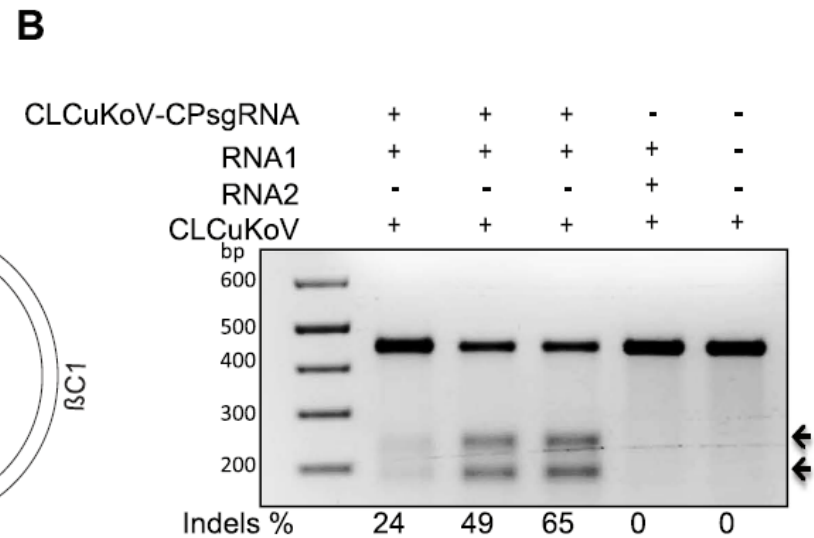
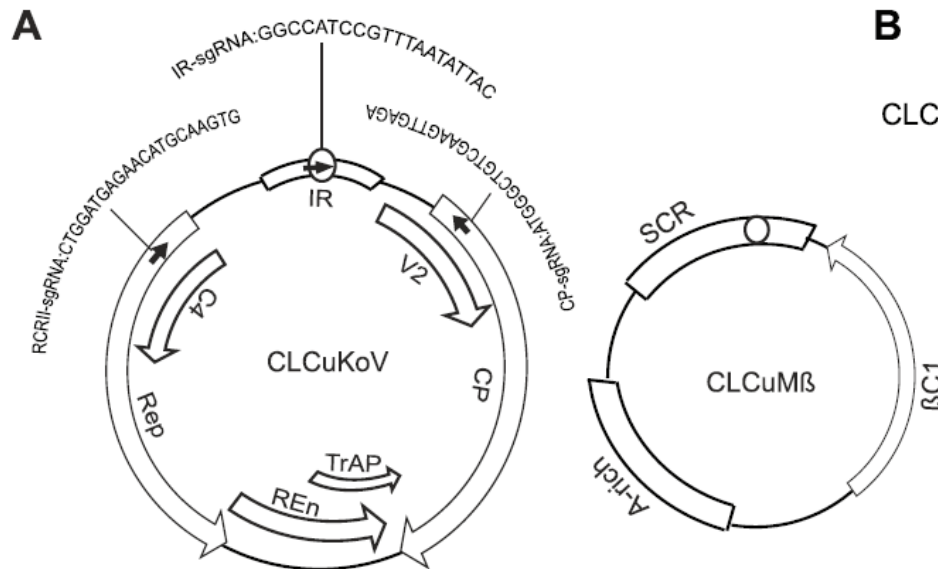


Genomes Targeted

Rice, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Brassica, Soybean,
COTTON, Arabidopsis and tobacco

CRISPR/Cas9-Mediated Immunity to Geminiviruses: Differential Interference and Evasion

Zahir Ali, Shakila Ali, Manal Tashkandi, Syed Shan-e-Ali Zaidi & Magdy M. Mahfouz





The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2006

"for their discovery of RNA interference - gene silencing by double-stranded RNA"



Photo: L. Cicero

Andrew Z. Fire

Stanford University
School of Medicine
Stanford, CA, USA



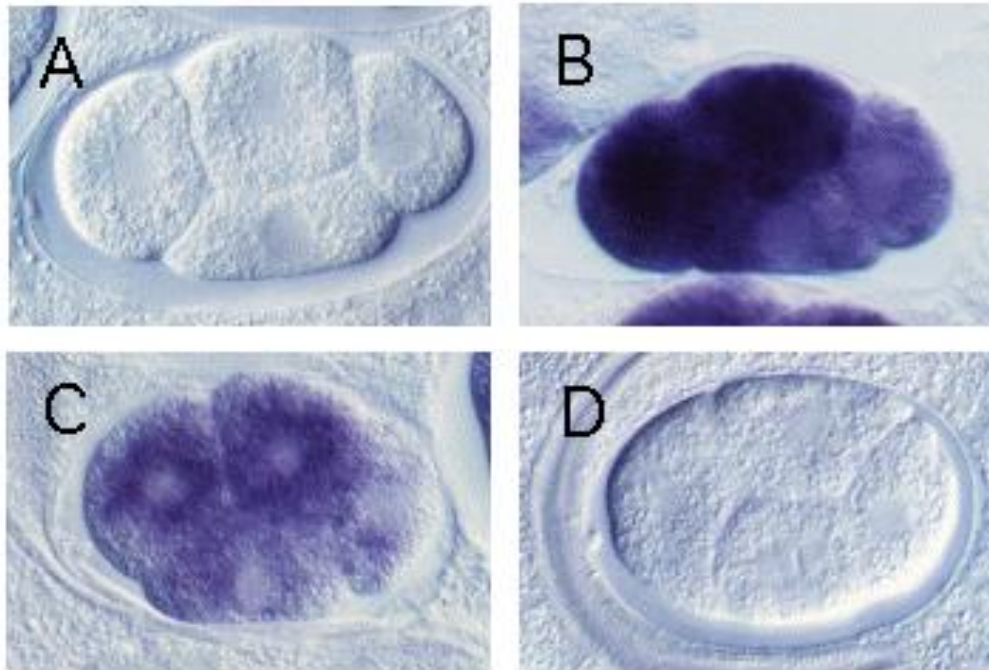
Photo: J. Mottern

Craig C. Mello

University of
Massachusetts Medical
School
Worcester, MA, USA

Potent and specific genetic interference by double-stranded RNA in *Caenorhabditis elegans*

Andrew Fire*, SiQun Xu*, Mary K. Montgomery*,
Steven A. Kostas*†, Samuel E. Driver‡ & Craig C. Mello‡



- A. Negative control
- B. Normal pattern of endogenous *mex-3* RNA
- C. Injected with purified *mex-3* antisense RNA
- D. Injected with dsRNA corresponding to *mex-3*

Nature Vol 391, February 1998

Long shelf life GM Tomato



Gene silencing kills insects

**nature
biotechnology**

Volume 25 NOVEMBER 2007

Control of coleopteran insect pests through RNA interference

James A Baum¹, Thierry Bogaert², William Clinton¹, Gregory R Heck¹, Pascale Feldmann², Oliver Ilagan¹, Scott Johnson¹, Geert Plaetinck², Tichafa Munyikwa¹, Michael Pleau¹, Ty Vaughn¹ & James Roberts^{1,3}



Non-transgenic corn

Transgenic corn



Gene silencing starves bollworms

**nature
biotechnology**

Volume 25 NOVEMBER 2007

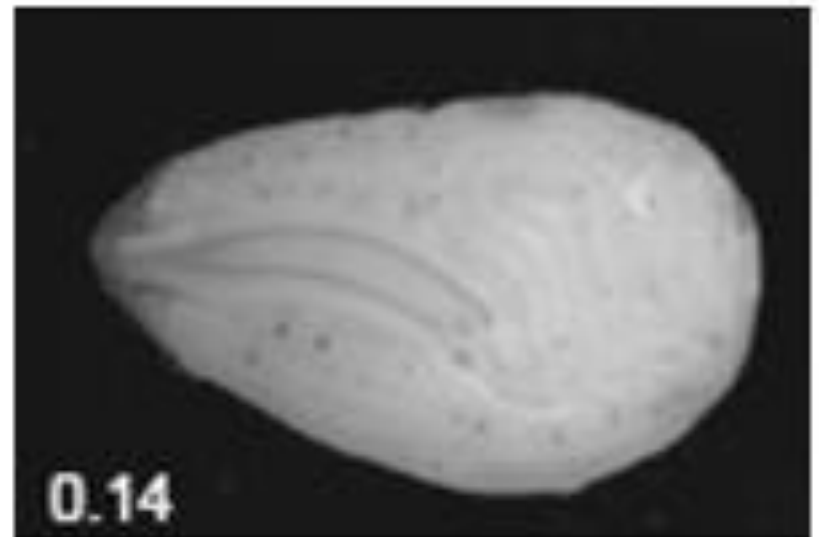
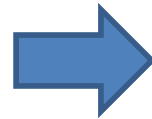
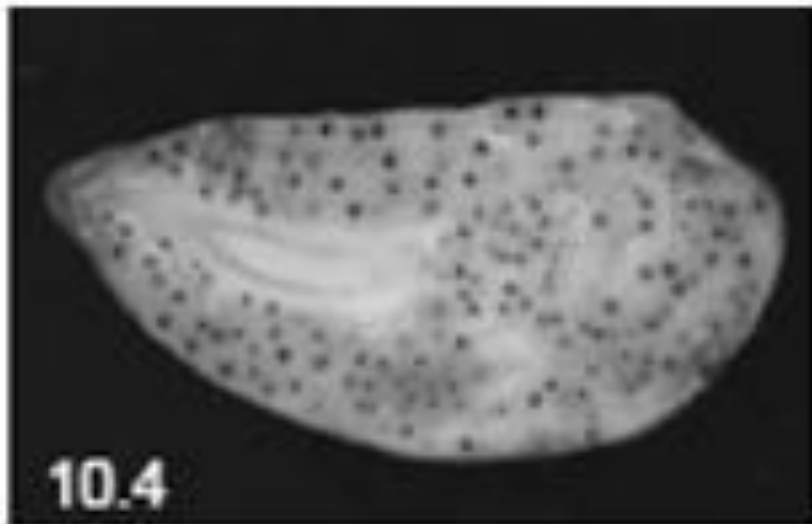
Silencing a cotton bollworm P450 monooxygenase gene by plant-mediated RNAi impairs larval tolerance of gossypol





Gossypol Reduction in seeds

Dr Kirthi Rathore, Texas 2006



Future GM Cotton fibers using silk genes from silkworm, *Bombyx mori* and spider *Araneus* spp.

Spider silk: 5 times stronger than steel, twice as elastic as nylon. water proof and stretchable

**Silkworm silk: 5-10 times more extensible than cellulose.
Better thermal properties**

A pencil thick spider silk strand can stop a boeing 747 in flight !!

A Few Exciting Examples

Ringspot-Virus resistant GM papaya

by over-expression of the virus coat protein

**Drought Resistant GM Cotton Maize and
Tomato**

Salt-Resistant GM Tomato crop

GM Wheat and Cotton that scare aphids

Rothamstead Station UK

**Aphid alarm pheromone produced by transgenic
plants affects aphid and parasitoid behavior**

Michael H. Beale, Michael A. Birkett, Toby J. A. Bruce, Keith Chamberlain, Linda M. Field, Alison K. Huttly,



Some more exciting examples

ARTICLE

Received 5 Nov 2013 | Accepted 30 Jan 2014 | Published 25 Feb 2014

DOI: 10.1038/ncomms4353

OPEN

A plant factory for moth pheromone production

Bao-Jian Ding¹, Per Hofvander², Hong-Lei Wang¹, Timothy P. Durrett³, Sten Stymne² & Christer Löfstedt¹

Male-sterile insects



ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

Current Opinion in
Insect Science

Back to the future: the sterile insect technique against mosquito disease vectors

Rosemary Susan Lees, Jeremie RL Gilles, Jorge Hendrichs, Marc JB Vreysen and Kostas Bourtzis



Traceability issues
GM detection issues

Cotton Fibre typing

Applied DNA Sciences

DNA/RNA detection 30 minutes
Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP)

Chem. Soc. Rev., 2013, 42, 8649–8682 | 8649

OPTICAL NOSE



Themed issue: Chemical and biological detection

ISSN 0306-0012

RSC Publishing

REVIEW ARTICLE

Jon R. Askim, Morteza Mahmoudi and Kenneth S. Suslick
Optical sensor arrays for chemical sensing: the optoelectronic nose

The Royal Society of Chemistry 2013

**Conventional Science
plays a major role**

VARIETAL TRAITS

1. Short duration (140-160 days)
2. High harvest index
3. Resistance to sucking pests
4. High ginning%
5. Amenable for high density



Canopy management

Plant training practices are done for canopy management and also to facilitate nutrients to be redirected to fruiting parts.

- Restricting plant height:**

Aeration and ventilation in the high density crop is ensured by controlling the plant height to 65-70 cm. 100% compliance

- Topping:** 100% compliance

- Removal of vegetative branches:**

Compliance in 50-70% of the farms

- Removal of unproductive plant parts:**

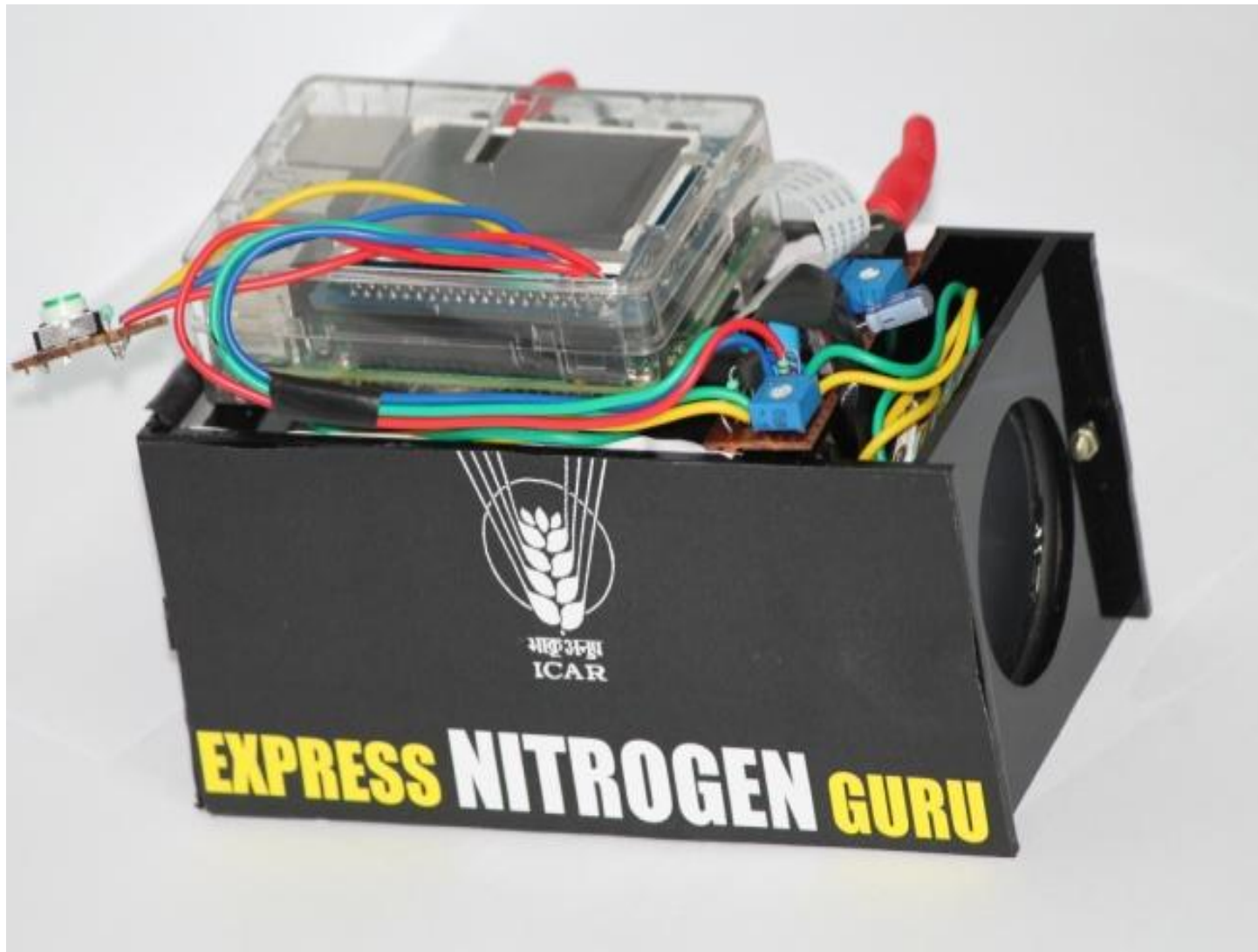
100% compliance

- Removal of early fruiting branches:**

100% compliance

- Bt-cotton in local varieties:**

Bt-cotton technology is introduced into the locally adapted varieties for effective bollworm protection.



**Mobile hand-held device.
Voice advisory in 10 languages**

Fungus inside plants kills insects

Special section:

Entomopathogenic fungi as endophytes: plant–endophyte–herbivore interactions and prospects for use in biological control

Stefan Vidal^{1,*} and Lara R. Jaber²

¹Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Department of Crop Protection, Agricultural Entomology, Grisebachstrasse 6, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

²Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jordan, Amman 11942, Jordan

Discovery of new biological control



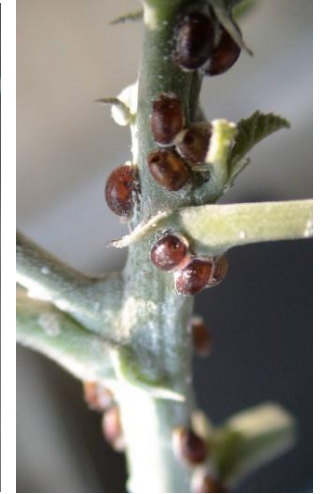
Fusarium pallidoroseum



Anthocoris sp



M. anisopliae



Promuscidea unfasciiventris (Chalcidodea: Aphelinidae) and ***Aenasius* sp.** (Chalcidodea: Encyrtidae) Parasitization ranged from 20-70%

Management



Conservation Agriculture

Biological -Soil nutrient and health enhancement

Cropping systems: Cereals-Legumes/pulses-Fodder

Use Biotech to the best potential

Short duration varieties

Early sowing

Judicious fertilizers

Conserve Natural control

Intercropping for IPM

USE IPM STRATEGIES



Thank You