

# Yellow Rust and Stem Rust Resistant wheat

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## Summary

Yellow rust and stem rust are destructive diseases in major wheat production zones of Sub-Saharan Africa. Infections by these fungal pathogens lead to yield losses of 50-90% and may destroy entire wheat crops within only a few weeks. Rust diseases quickly spread as their spores are carried by wind, resulting in massive losses as occurred with the highly virulent African strain of stem rust Ug99. There is a rapid emergence of new strains over time. Rusts can infect native grasses that make it difficult to eradicate from agricultural landscapes. Use of wheat varieties that are resistant to yellow and stem rust prevents disease outbreak and enhances yields across breadbasket areas. ICARDA, together with national partners have established expansive networks for developing and multiplying rust resistant lines in major wheat production zones that allow proactive and cost-effective disease control.

## Technical Description

Resistance to yellow rust and stem rust in wheat is expressed from the seedling through adult stages of the growing cycle. Seedling resistance often originates from a single gene but may be restricted to just one strain of the pathogen. Adult plant resistance arises from multiple genes and usually offers protection against multiple rust strains. These resistance mechanisms are then combined resulting in disease resistant varieties. Breeding for rust resistance in wheat is performed through conventional methods by crossing lines into new cultivars and screening their performance under field conditions. A shuttle breeding approach is employed by international centers for developing rust resistant wheat with varieties across Mexico, Kenya, Morocco and Lebanon, allowing selection for multiple desired resistance traits. National testing, release and accelerated seed multiplication ensures that these varieties reach farmers quickly. Generally, resistance to rust by wheat is effective for five years after which new varieties are required to counter new variants of the diseases.

## Uses

Yellow rust and stem rust diseases have spread in all major wheat growing zones of Eastern and Southern Africa. Cooler temperatures (<15°C), heavy dew and intermittent rain are creating the ideal conditions for rusts to infect and damage wheat crops which occur in the night-time across highlands and during the winter season of sub-tropical regions. Different variants of yellow rust and stem rust species occur in specific areas of

Sub-Saharan Africa owing to climatic conditions, such as is the case for Ug99 (TTKSK) which has been detected in Kenya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and South Africa. Resistance of wheat varieties is developed for particular sets of rust species making that their use is geographically restricted and has to be aligned with disease occurrence. Adaptations of improved wheat lines to environmental factors like rainfall and growing degree-days further delimit the suitability of their deployment.

### **Composition**

There are rust resistant wheat varieties that withstand one specific strain of a rust species and others that are immune to a collection of strains, species and types. More than 80 rust disease resistance genes are known and selected ones are expressed in resistant wheat varieties that are available to farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Ethiopia a total of 22 durum wheat varieties were released that withstand yellow and stem rust, e.g. Kababa, Shorima, Ogolcho, Wane, Hidasie and Kubsu. A number of wheat varieties that are resistant to Ug99 stem rust have been developed and introduced across East-Africa over the past couple of years as a response to the devastating outbreak. The available wheat varieties that withstand rust diseases are characterized by a medium to high yield potential, and have good to fairly good baking quality.

### **Means of application**

Normally, seed multiplication of rust resistant wheat is done after the varieties underwent verification and adaptation trials which takes about one year for farmers to access the new technology. In case of severe outbreaks, it is possible to perform accelerated seed multiplication alongside with field testing of new varieties, this both during main- and off-seasons, allowing farmers to get hold of resistant germplasm in less than a year time from its release. Seed multiplication of rust resistant wheat involves 2-4 stages, and follows the same procedures as for other cultivars. In a first step, early-generation or basic seed is produced by agricultural research centers, and in a second step this is passed on to private farms, farmer cooperative unions, farmer seed producer associations and model farmers for multiplying large volumes of certified seed. Stocks of rust resistant planting material can be maintained by farmers through different in-field techniques, such as the ear-to-row method where best-performing ears are selected and replanted in single lines. Wheat varieties that are resistant to yellow rust and stem rust are grown with the same planting density and mineral fertilizer input as other improved cultivars, following local recommendations. Fungicide spraying may also be needed for resistant wheat varieties to protect the crop.

<b>Agroecologies</b>	Dryland area, Highlands, Moist savanna.
<b>Regions</b>	Africa South of Sahara.
<b>Developed in Countries</b>	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

<b>Available in</b>	Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
<b>Solution Forms</b>	Genetics.
<b>Solution Applications</b>	Improved variety, Disease control.
<b>Agricultural Commodities</b>	Wheat.
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	Small-scale farmers, Commercial farmers.

## Commercialization

### Commercialization Category

Commercially available

### Startup Requirements

The following actions have to be undertaken for wheat farmers to enter into this improved seed technology: 1) Identify rust resistant varieties through fast-track field testing, 2) Demonstration of rust resistant varieties to popularize with farmers, 3) Establish seed multiplication for accelerated scaling out the technology, and 4) Strengthening the capacity of national systems for disease monitoring, varietal selection and seed distribution.

### Production Costs

The stringent selection procedures applied during screening of varieties in nurseries and yield trials is reducing the costs and time for breeding rust resistant wheat varieties. Multiplying seed of rust resistant wheat bears the same costs as susceptible varieties, and labour requirements to produce quality seed are relatively low because the crop is open-pollinating. Total operational costs for farmers in Ethiopia to grow rust resistant wheat have been shown to reach US \$440 per hectare, whereas for susceptible varieties it is US \$422.

### Customer Segmentation

Rust resistant wheat varieties are produced by private companies and large commercial farmers in several African countries, whereas access to them is provided through national programs elsewhere.

### Potential Profitability

Controlling yellow rust and stem rust in wheat production through use of genetic resistance is more effective than chemical control with fungicides, offering substantial economic advantage to farmers. Growing wheat that withstands rust diseases reduces or entirely avoids the need for spraying chemical fungicides and is thus better for the environment and biodiversity. A study across four wheat growing areas of Ethiopia over 3 seasons found that rust resistant varieties achieved an average grain yield of 4.1 ton/ha whereas susceptible varieties produced only 2.9 ton/ha. In another wheat production zone of Ethiopia households adopting rust-resistant varieties have been shown to obtain 351 - 455 kg/ha more wheat yield than non-adopters.

### **Licensing Requirements**

Different standards and procedures for multiplying rust resistant wheat varieties are enforced by licensing schemes and national regulatory authorities which have to be complied with. A technology transfer agreement needs to be signed with breeding centers before private and cooperative enterprises can produce and sell basic and certified seeds from rust resistant wheat varieties.

### **Innovation as Public Good**

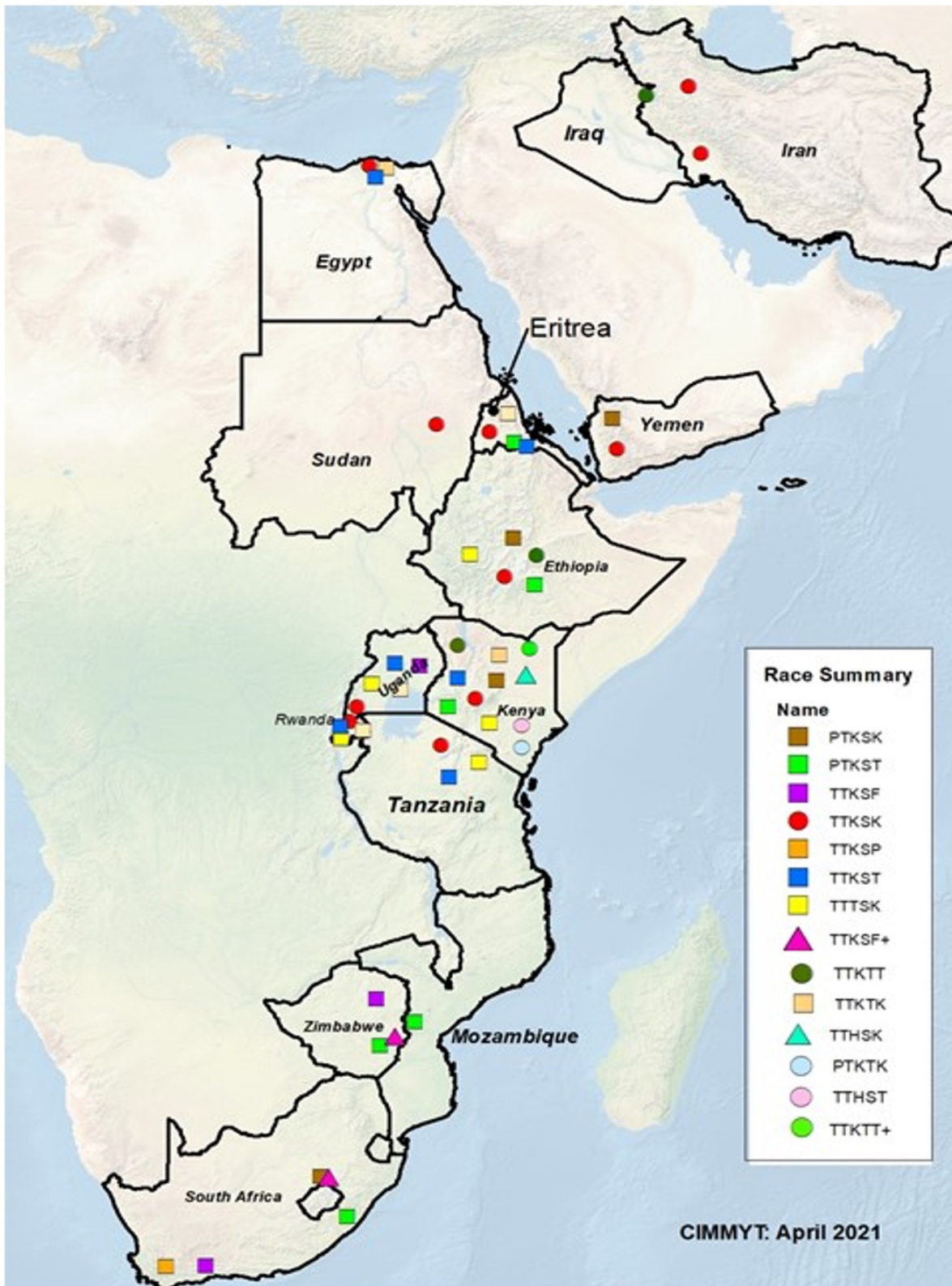
Improved lines of wheat that withstand rust diseases are developed and released as Regional Public Goods by the International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas (ICRARDA) and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), which implies that no royalties have to be paid for seed production.

**Solution Images**



*Symptoms of yellow rust (left) and stem rust (right)*



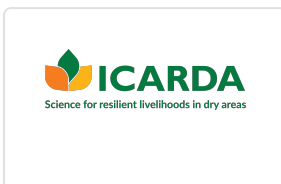


*Distribution of Ug99 rusts in Africa and Middle East (Source: RustTracker.org)*



*Impact of yellow rust on wheat varieties that are sensitive (right) and resistant (left)*

## **Institutions**



## **Accompanying Solutions**

[Integrated Management of Insects, Diseases and Weeds in Wheat](#)