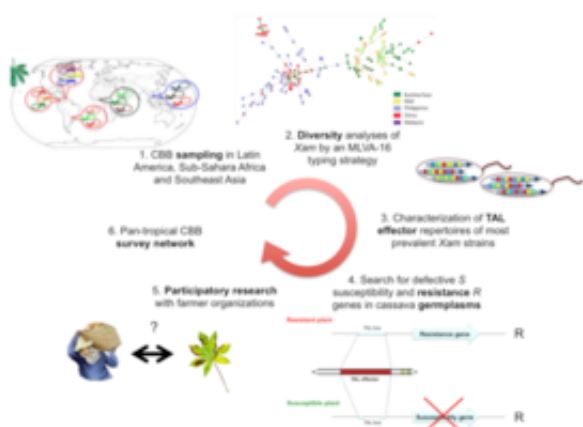




Cassava bacterial blight (CBB) is a disease caused by the gram-negative bacteria *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *manihotis* (Xam). Xam populations show a high diversity in Colombia. However, no systematic studies have been conducted in other parts of the world.

OBJECTIFS

The main goal of the project is to establish new locally-adapted CBB control strategies in three different areas of the world where severe epidemics occur or are emerging



ACTIONS

1. Survey in Latin America, West-Africa and South-East Asia.

2. Molecular characterization of Xam using VNTRs.

3. Characterization of TAL repertoires of most prevalent Xam strains.

4. Search for defective S susceptibility and resistance (executor) R genes in the cassava germplasm

5) Participatory research with farmer organizations.

6) Pan-tropical CBB survey network.

RESULTATS

- Sampling and molecular characterization of Xam strains from Latin America, West-Africa and South-East Asia,
- Xam core collection representative of the pathogen population diversity,
- Functional diversity of the TALome of most prevalent Xam strains,
- Identification of cassava susceptibility (S) genes and loss of function alleles,
- Identification of executor resistance gene candidates,
- Knowledge on the impact of agricultural practices on the incidence of CBB,
- Training of next-generation scientists/technicians to CBB survey & diagnosis,
- A unified pan-tropical network on cassava diseases

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