



Yellow Rust and Stem Rust Resistant wheat

Rust-Resistant Wheat for a Flourishing Future

Rust-resistant wheat varieties use All-stage resistance (ASR) and Adult plant resistance (APR) genes to combat rust fungi. ASR provides strong protection but can be overcome by evolving fungi. APR offers partial, longer-lasting, broadspectrum resistance. Combining ASR and APR enhances resistance.





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Technology from

ProPAS

Commodities

Wheat

Sustainable Development Goals





Categories

Production, Improved varieties, Disease resistance, Yield improvement

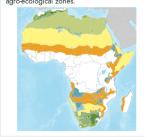
Rest used with

• Integrated Management of Insects, Diseases and Weeds in Wheat >

Tested/adopted in Tested

Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.



This technology is **TAAT1 validated**.



Gender assessment



Climate impact



Problem

- Rust Epidemics: Yellow and stem rust cause significant yield losses and devastate wheat crops in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Rapid Spread: These diseases spread rapidly through wind-borne spores, leading to massive
- New Strains & Native Infections: Continuous emergence of new strains and infections in native grasses make control and eradication challenging.

Solution

- · ASR and APR Genes: Provide strong and broad-spectrum protection against rust fungi at all plant stages.
- · High Yield Potential: Maintain high yield despite rust resistance.
- Robustness: Exhibit resistance to other diseases and environmental stresses like drought.

Key points to design your project

Rust-resistant wheat varieties mitigate climate change effects on wheat production and contribute to SDGs 2, 5, and 13. Adoption involves:

- 1. Capacity Building: Training farmers on the benefits and management of these varieties.
- 2. Participatory Variety Selection: Involving farmers in trials to select suitable varieties.
- 3. Seed Multiplication and Distribution: Producing and distributing seeds, requiring partnerships with seed companies and local governments.
- 4. Field Demonstrations: Showcasing the performance of the varieties.
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly assessing the adoption and impact.
- 6. Advocacy: Promoting policies and practices that support widespread adoption.

These activities may overlap and their sequence can vary based on the project's context and resources.

4.1 Ton/ha

440 USD

average grain yield

Total farming operational costs

