

Interspecific Urochloa (ruziziensis x brizantha x decumbens)





UAV image of experimental field trial

The challenge

- Adaptation of *Urochloa* and *Megathyrsus* to different farm sizes and systems i.e. Large-scale farms, continuous grazing in LAC; small-scale farms, cut and carry systems in EA; knowledge gap in WA.
- Adaptation to different ecological regions (climate, soils, pests and diseases) i.e. spittlebugs major pest in LAC absent in Africa, spidermites major pest in EA absent in LAC.
- Forage quality and production are two major effect traits on food and nutrition security, economic growth and climate change mitigation which have been overlooked.

Our innovative approach



Megathyrsus maximus (syn. Panicum maximum)

molecular markers for **apomixis**

Multiple Environments

Biotic stress (main pests and diseases) Abiotic stress (drought tolerance) Nutritional Quality tests Multi-environment trials Agronomic performance Seed Production



INITIATIVE ON Accelerated Breeding

Improving Urochloa sp. and better livelihoods



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Alliance Bioversity & CIAT

Outcomes

Next steps

Partners

The International Livestock Research Institute thanks all donors & organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund. cgiar.org/funders

Six cultivars released globally

• As of 2021, Urochloa hybrids were sown on **1,236,495ha** globally.

The main market for Urochloa hybrid

commercialization is Latin America and the Caribbean (1,183,336ha), followed by the U.S. (16,489ha), Asia (15,641ha), Australia/Oceania (9,689ha), Africa (6,388ha), and Europe (1,331ha) (Papalotla Seeds data)

In Kenya, with good management practices, farmers can harvest up to 4-6 times/year. Results from pilot studies indicated that using Urochloa and Megathyrsus led to 10-50% increases in milk yield. (FIA Project Report 2022)

• Clearly identify Target Population of Environments and increase testing network in Africa (Kenya, Zambia, Senegal)

Establish High Throughput Phenotyping methods for forage quality and production and spidermite tolerance to increase efficiency and accuracy of selection and Genetic Gain.

• Establish Machine Learning methods to analyze phenotypic data

Establish a Breeding Management System

• Establish a Genomic Selection Pipeline



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