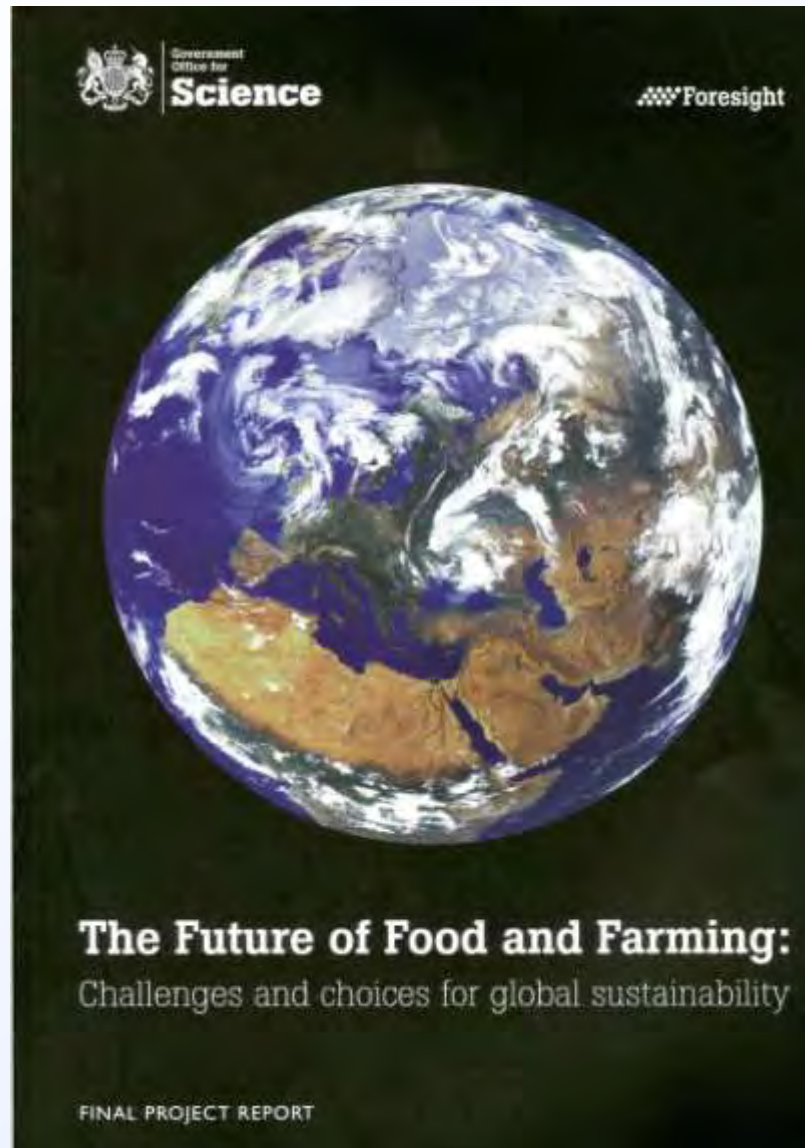


The challenge of
increasing potato
production for a world of
9 billion people – 10
February 2011

Peter J Gregory

UK Foresight



Some big challenges

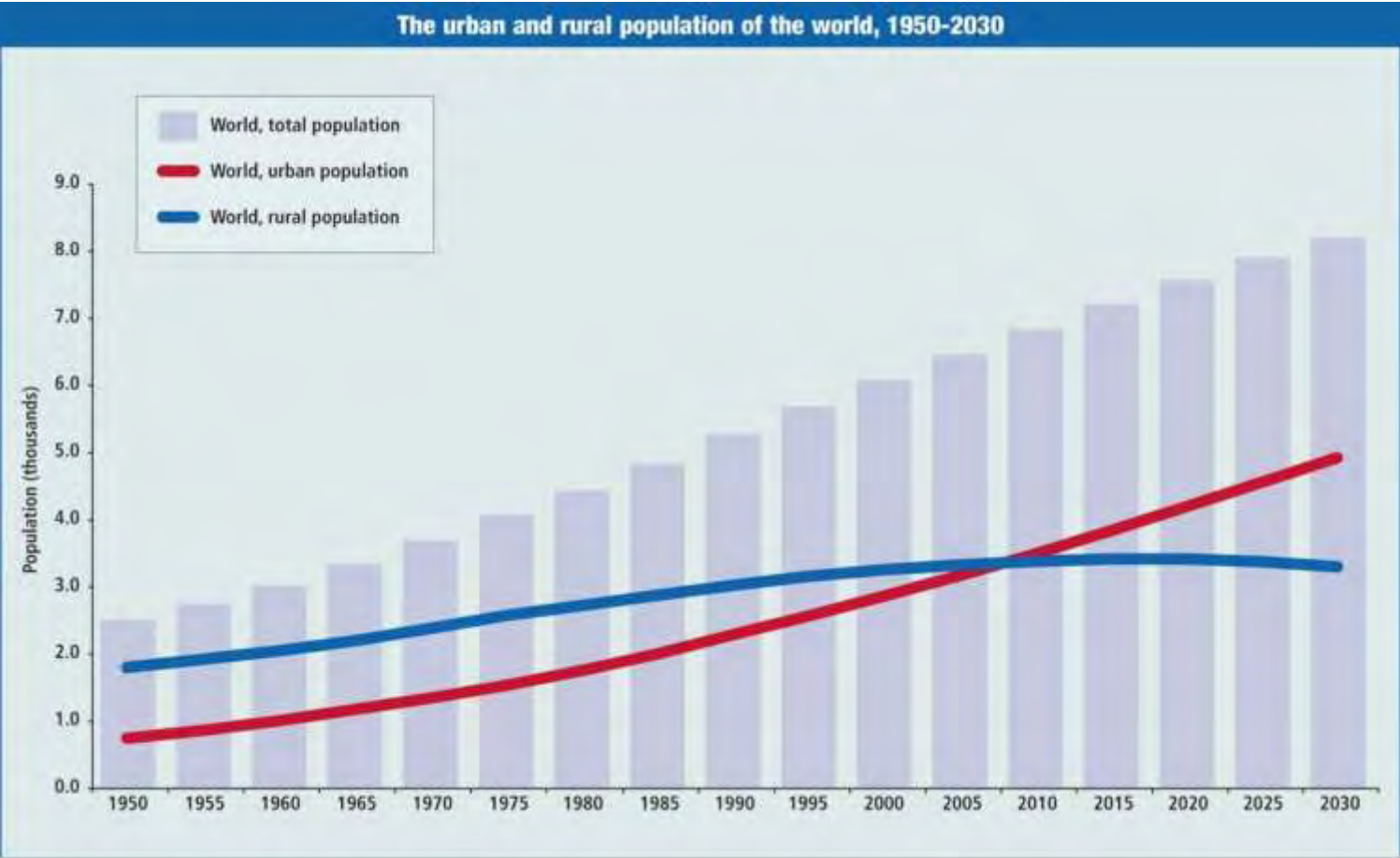


- Food security – global farming review
- Research at SCRI - producing more with less, and reducing waste
- Climate change
- Conclusions

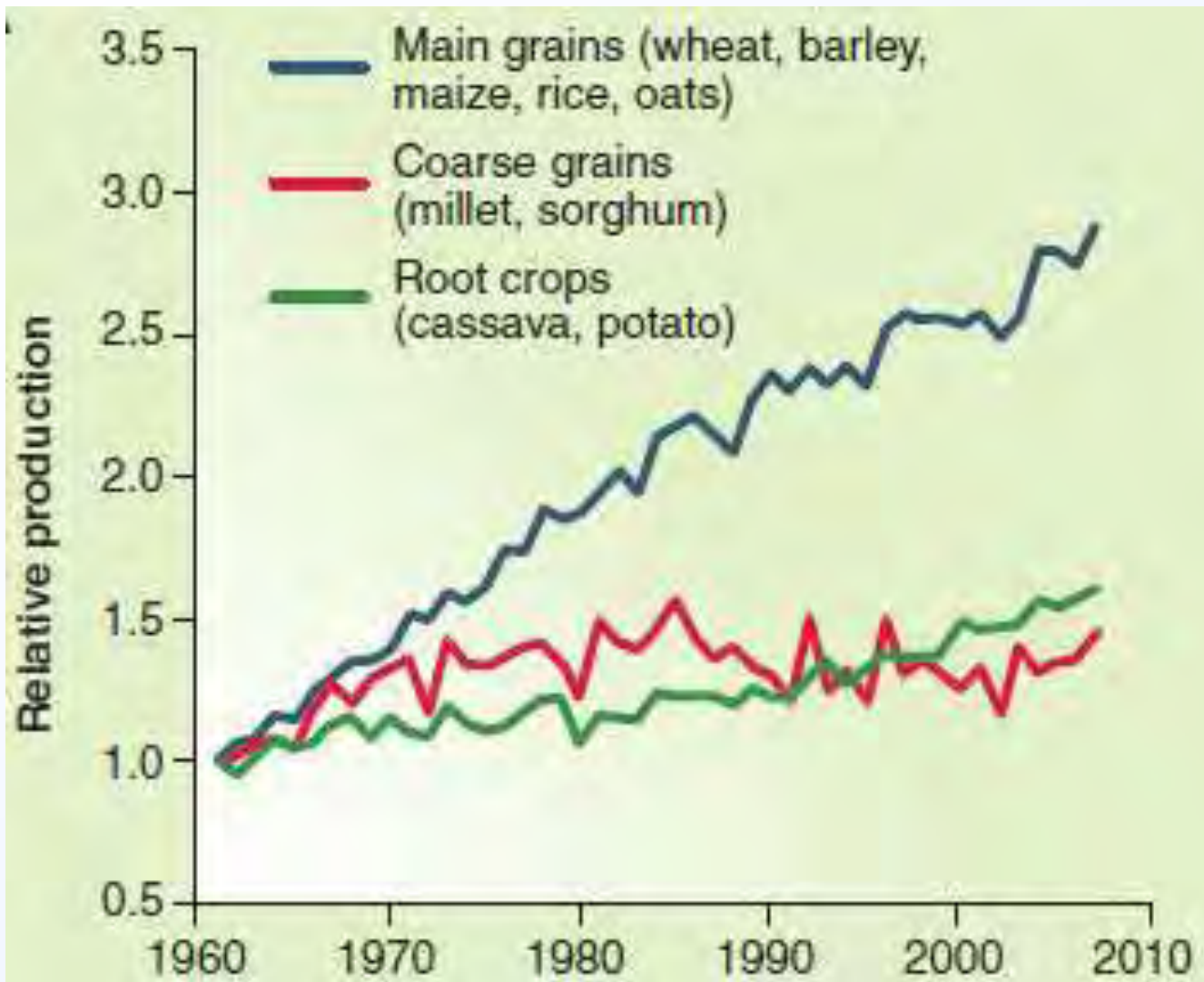
Food security



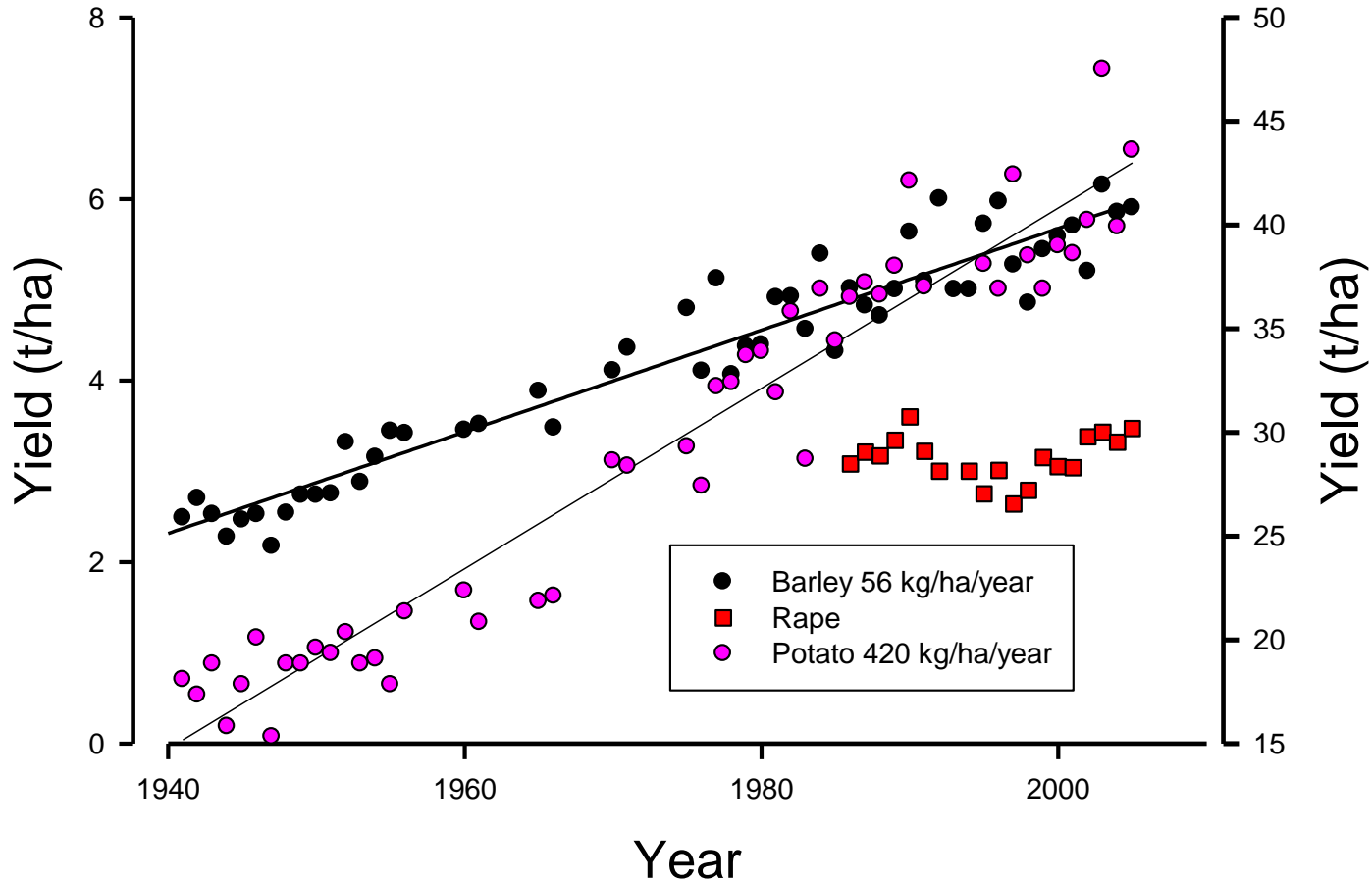
Rural and Urban Populations



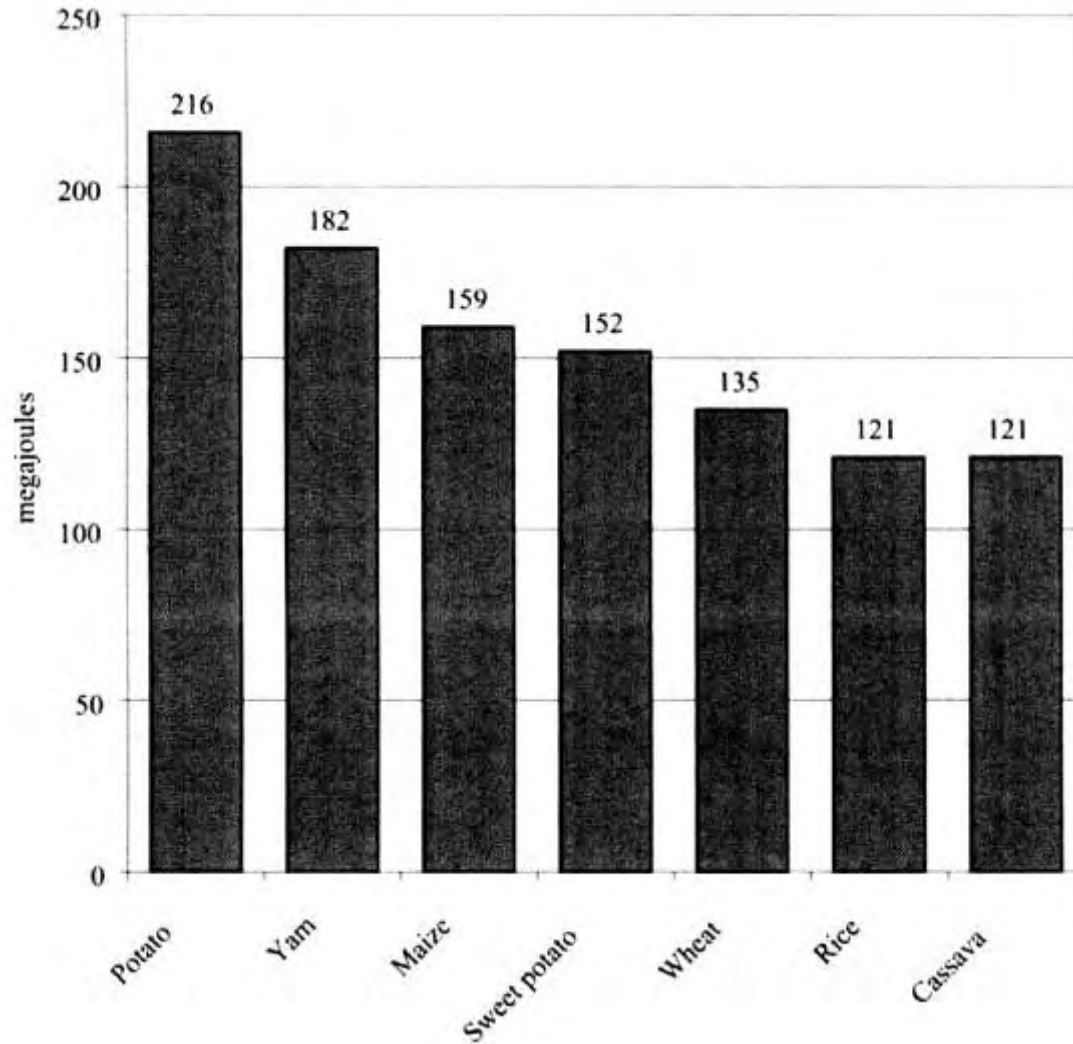
Changes in the relative global production of crops since 1961 (from Godfray et al. 2010)



Changes in Yield, Scotland, 1940-2005



Edible energy production (MJ/ha/day – from Scott, 2002)



The Future of Food and Farming, 2011: Key Challenges



- Balancing future demand and supply sustainably (sustainable production/waste reduction)
- Addressing the threat of future volatility in the food system
- Ending hunger
- Meeting the challenges of a low emissions world
- Maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services while feeding the world

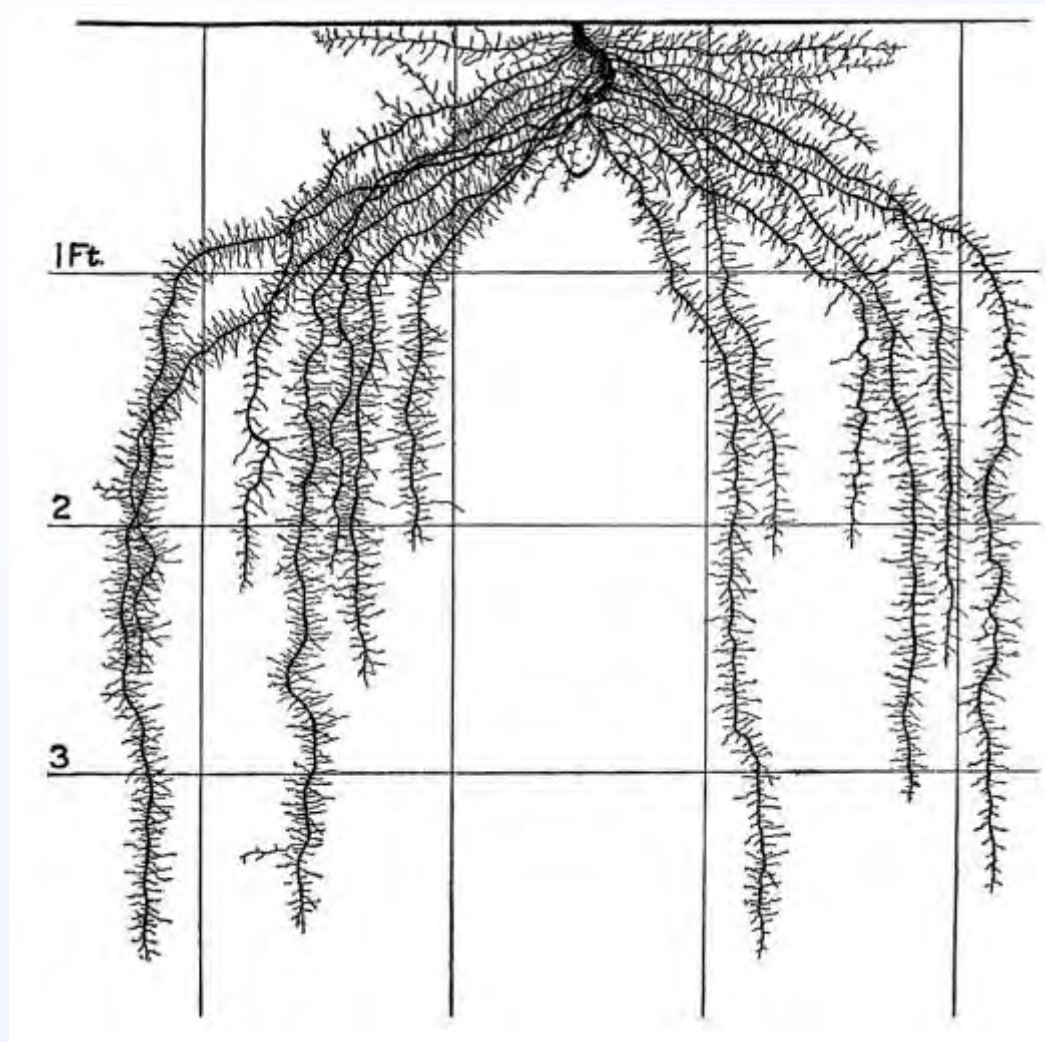
SCRI research - producing more with less, and reducing waste



The Commonwealth Potato Collection

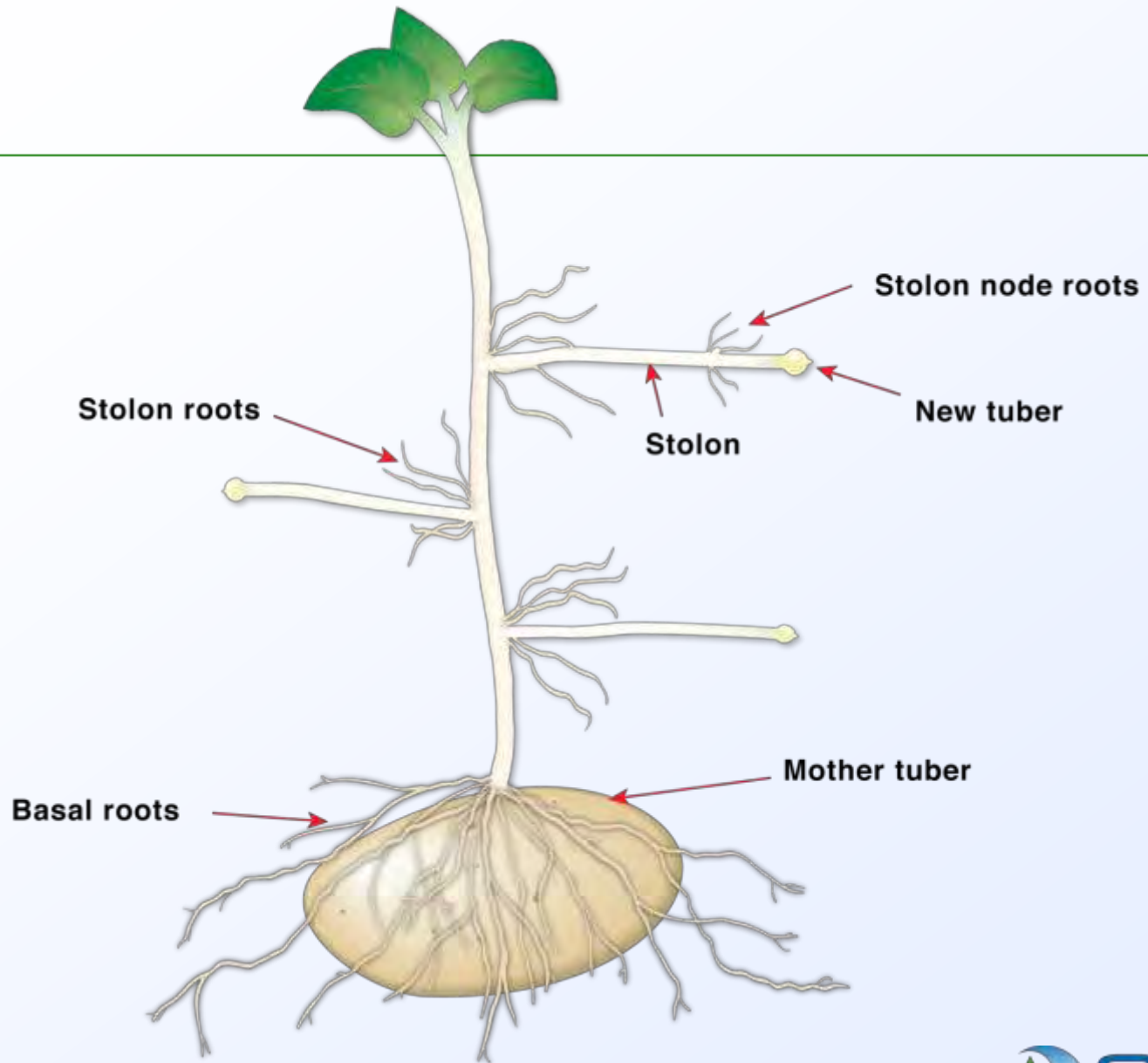


Potato roots at maturity (Weaver, 1926)



Excavation of a potato root system

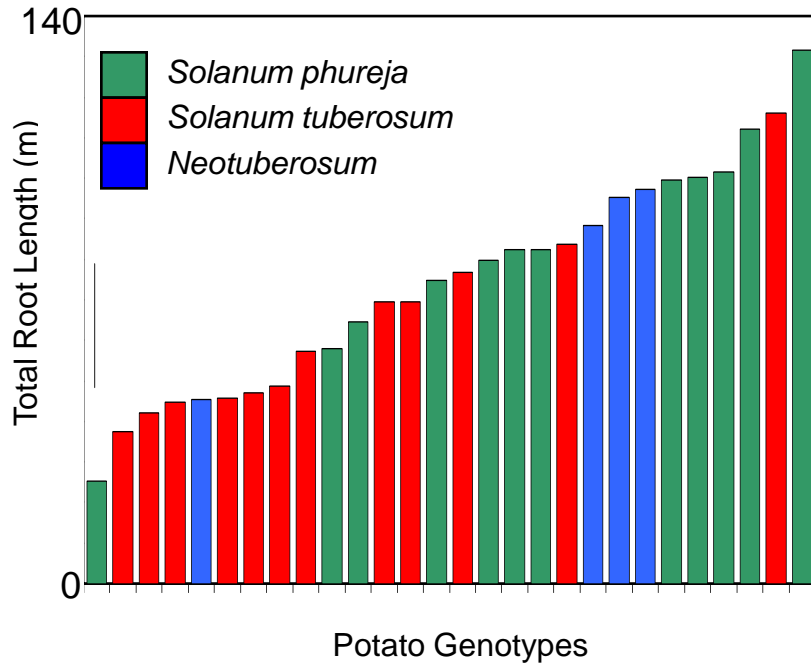




Root characteristics shown to impact resource capture



~5-fold variation in root length



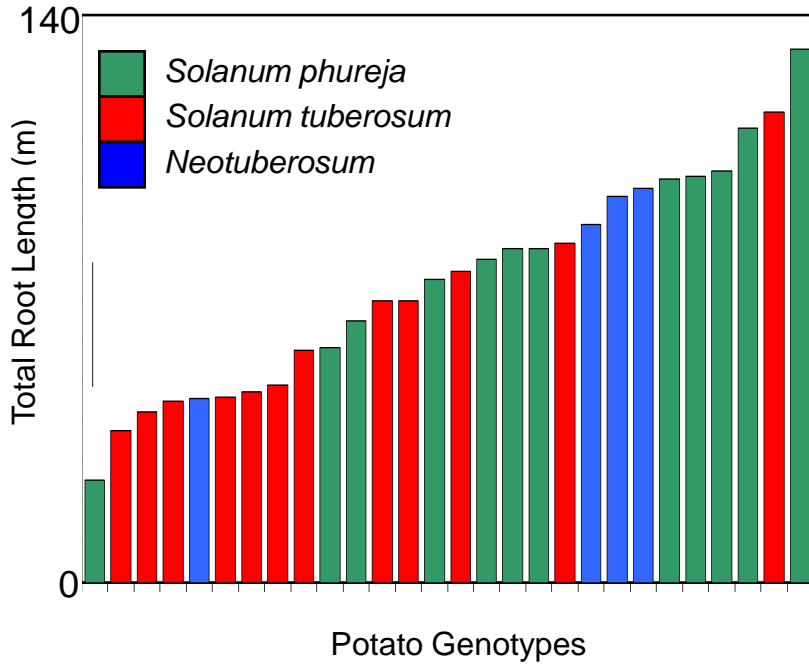
RERAD Workpackage 1.7.1
RERAD Workpackage 1.2

Wishart et al. 2010 JXB (in prep)

Root characteristics shown to impact resource capture



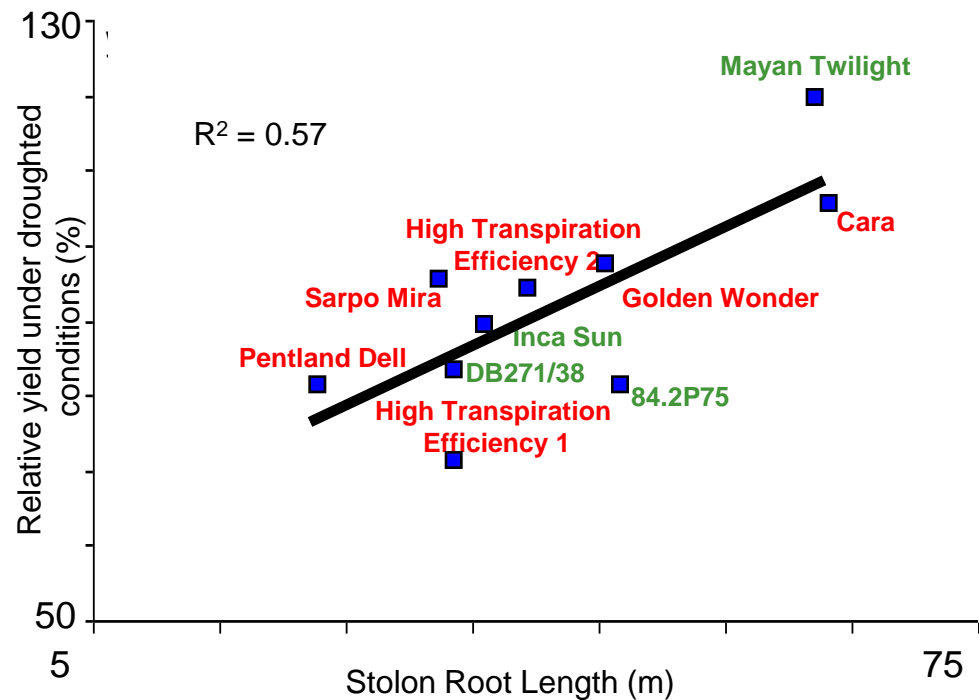
~5-fold variation in root length



RERAD Workpackage 1.7.1
RERAD Workpackage 1.2

Wishart et al. 2010 JXB (in prep)

Longer stolon roots = better drought tolerance



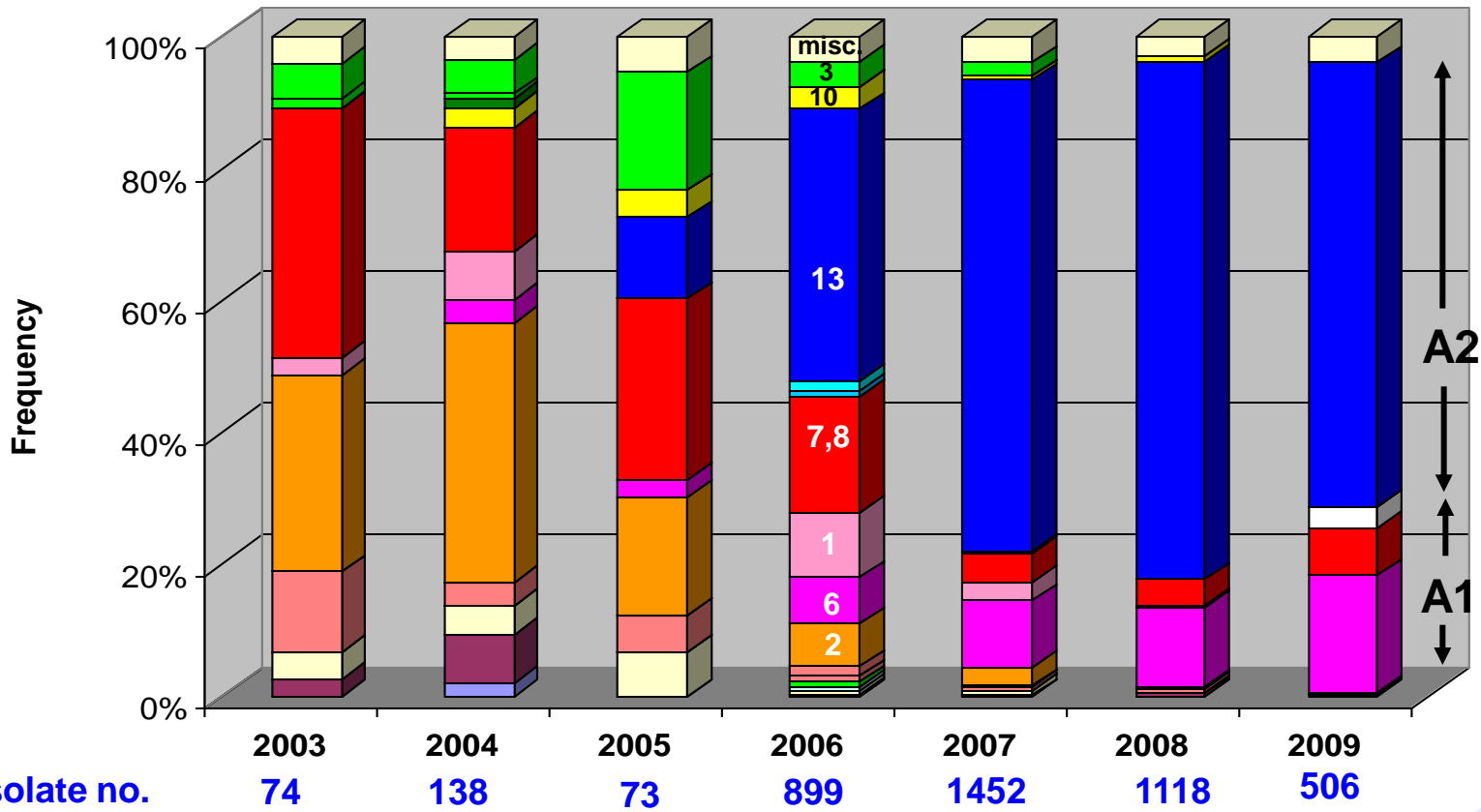
Late blight disease



Population change – *P. infestans*



GB genotypes

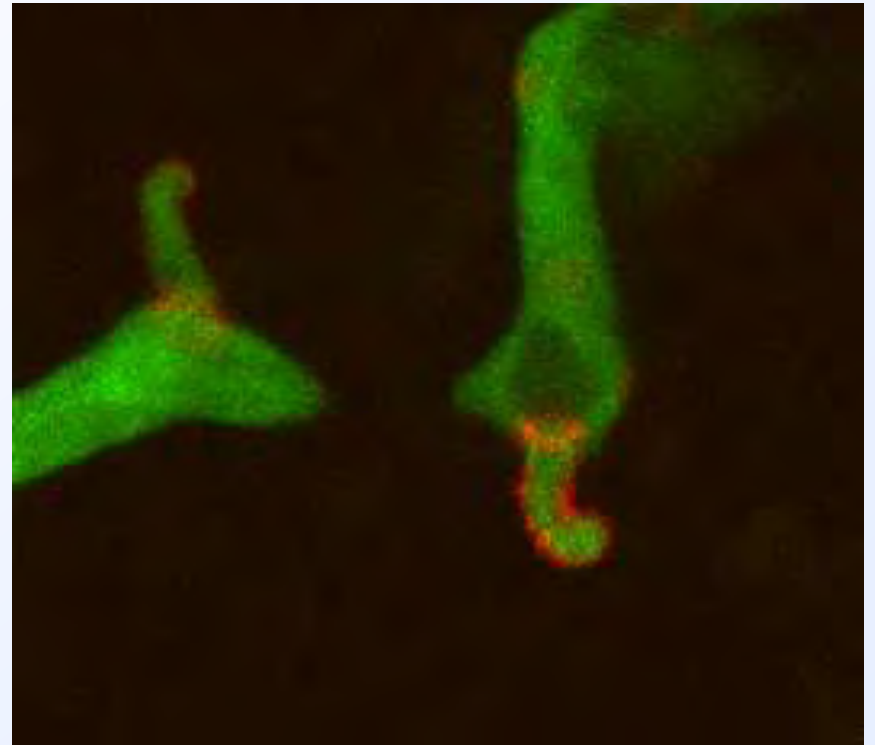
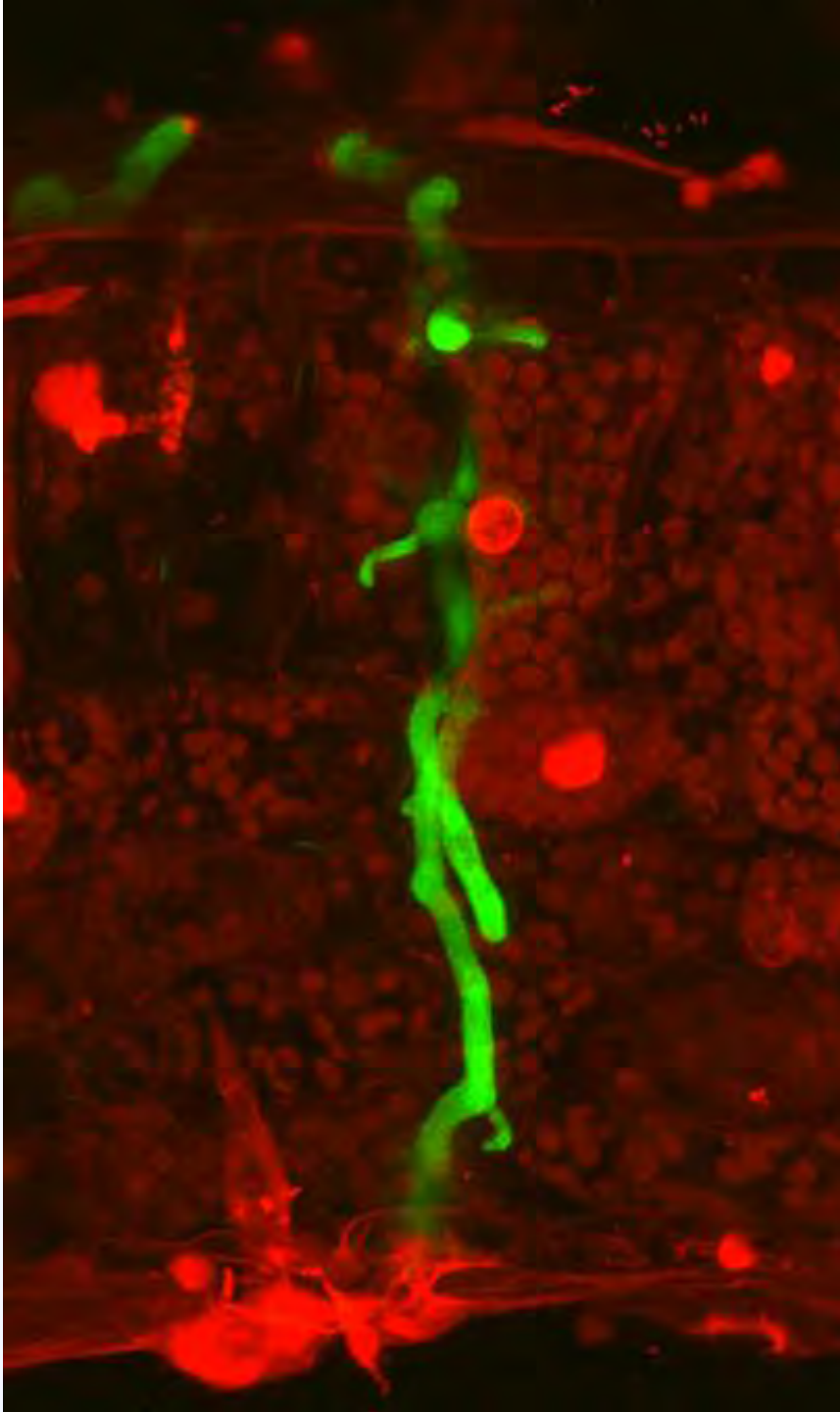


Genotype 23_A1 – white tomato, petunia, potato. Increase?

Blue 13 overcomes blight resistance in cv. Stirling



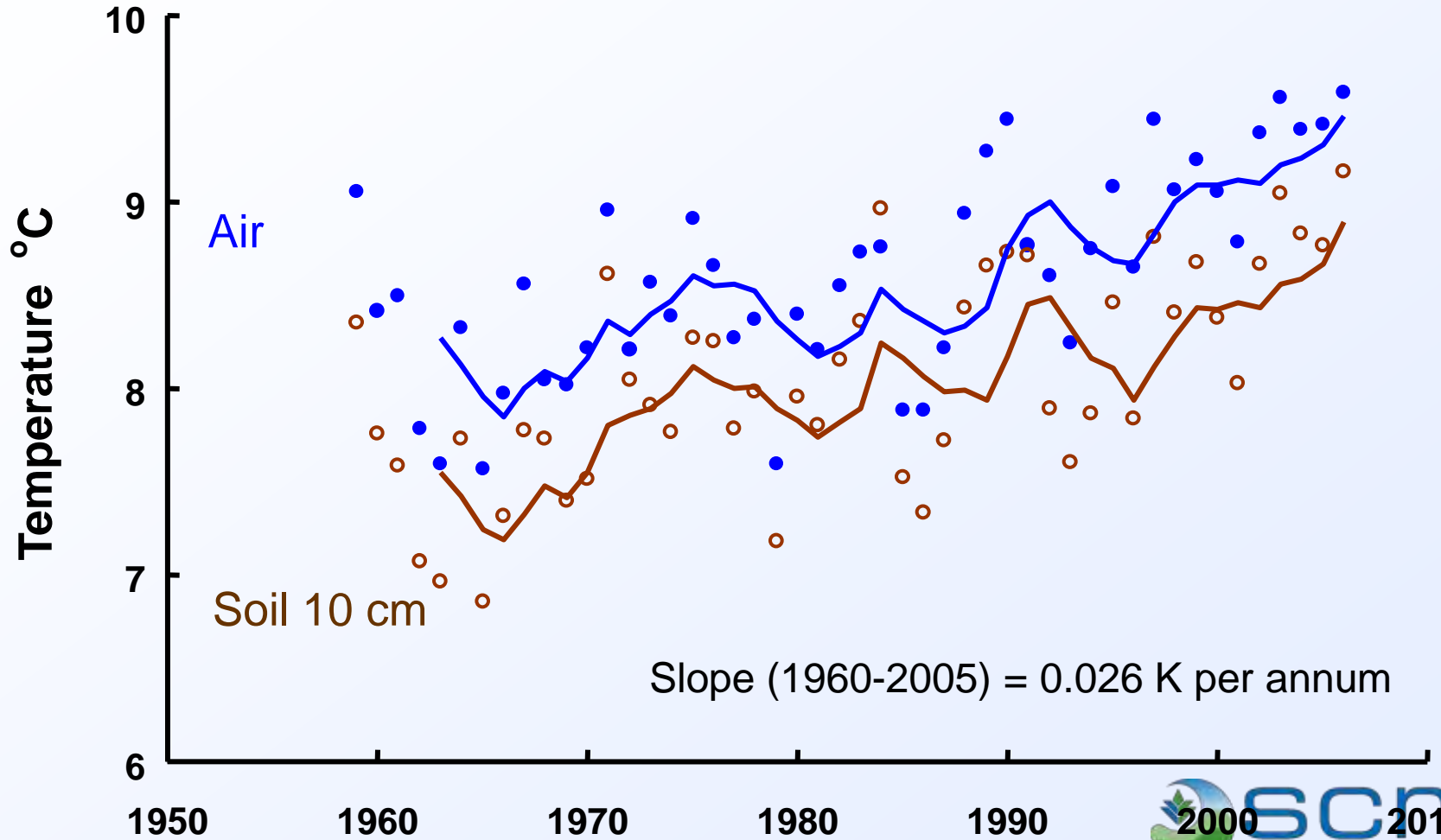
P. infestans infection



Climate change



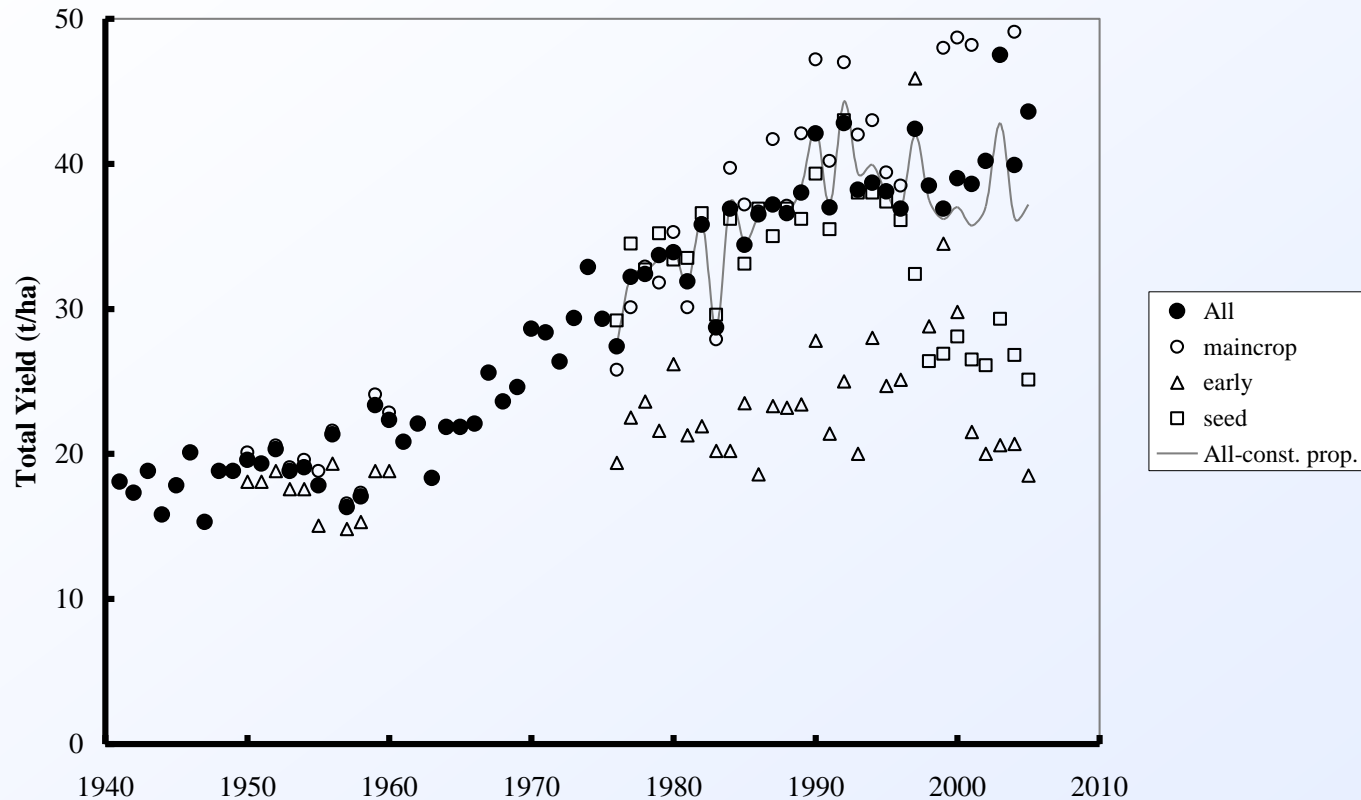
Annual mean temperatures (Dundee)



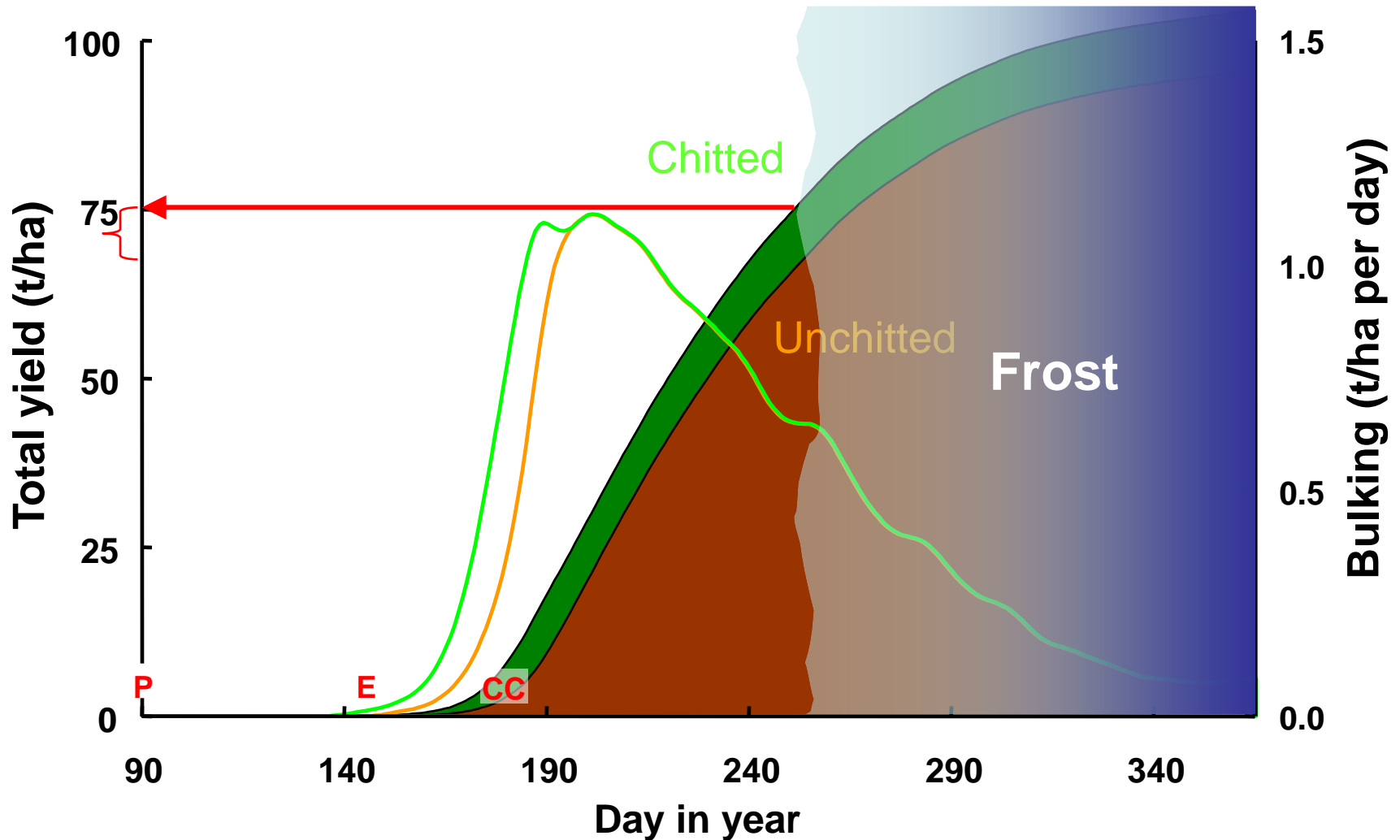
Change in maincrop potato yields, Scotland



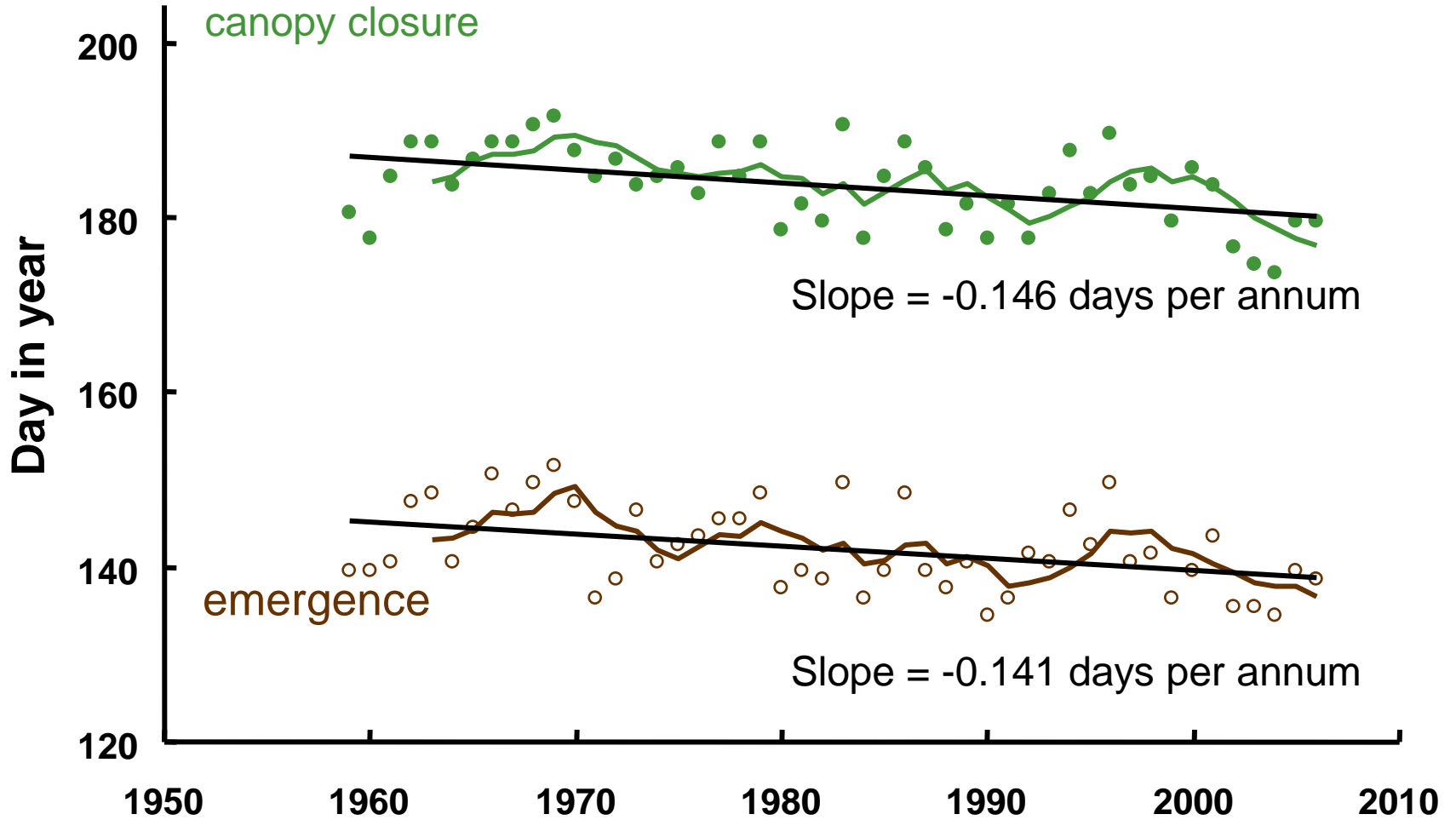
Trends in potato yields



Potential yield using long-term average weather (1970-2000)



Predicted dates - Chitted



Estimated average trends in potential yield (t/ha/annum) over the period 1960-2006.



Site	Unchitted	Chitted
Kinloss	+0.41	+0.29
Craibstone	+0.37	+0.33
Mylnefield	+0.26	+0.22
Royal Botanic Gardens	+0.15	+0.15
Cockle Park	+0.21	+0.23

Potatoes – contribution of warming to increased potato yields



- Since 1960 both soil and air temperatures have risen by 1.2 K (0.026 K per annum)
- A consequence of this observed rise is that potato crops planted on the same date throughout this period are expected to emerge some 6 to 8 days earlier today than in 1960.
- Since maximum bulking rates are around 1 t/ha per day of fresh tubers, this earliness translates into a potential yield increase of 6-8 t/ha.
- This amounts to about 25% of the observed increase in yields (about 30 t/ha) in Scotland since 1960.

Conclusions



- Less land per capita and an urban population is likely to increase global demand for potatoes (but not Europe) – “Trade will be more important – not less”
- Pressure on land to deliver multiple benefits (e.g. clean water, energy, tourism) will lead to pressure for more sustainable production systems using resources more efficiently – “Grow more at less cost to the environment”
- Climate change may continue to benefit potato growers in Scotland – “The UK will have to produce more to offset the shortage of water in southern Europe”

SCRI will undertake research to develop new crops that are



- resilient to changes in climate
- resistant to current and emerging diseases
- produce more crop per unit of resource input
- meet consumer demands for tasty and healthy food

Thanks to



- Bruce Marshall
- Tim George
- Philip White
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- David Cooke
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