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2014

Session 4: Climate Change: More Bugs,
More Diseases?

Presentation by Julian Smith, FERA, UK



The Food and Environment
Research Agency

Climate Change More Bugs, More Diseases

True or false?

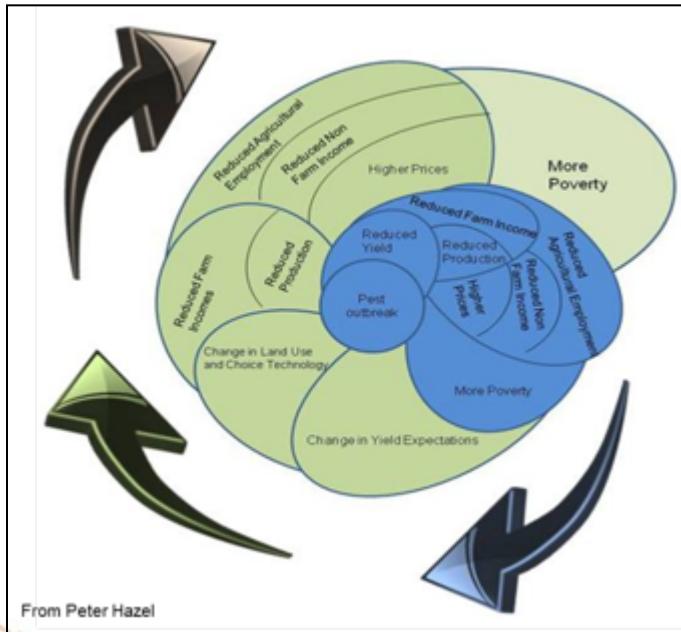
Julian Smith

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A history of big pest events

Shock events drive poverty, manageable pest drive markets



- Cassava Mosaic Disease
- Cassava Brown Streak Disease
- Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
- Banana Xanthomonas Wilt
- Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease
- Fusarium Tropical Race 4



An increased risk of future epidemic events

Crop biosecurity, a one-world global challenge

Climate
change

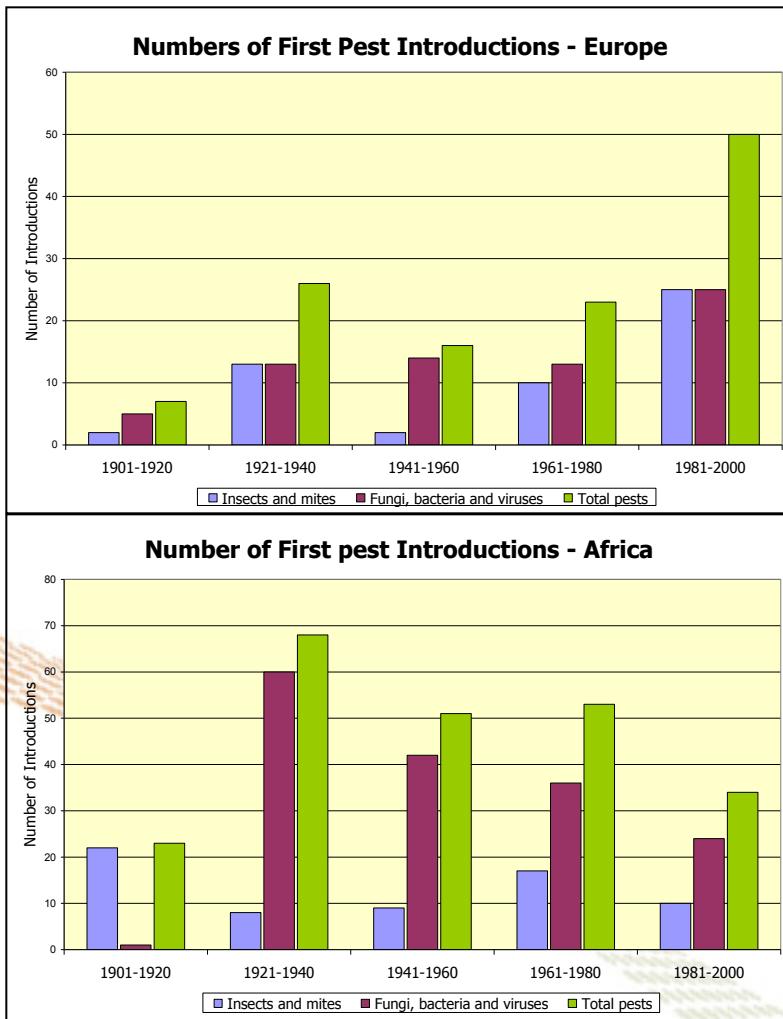
Trade

Human
movement



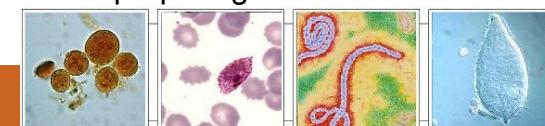
Africa, a failed state in plant health

Prevention is better than cure



- From the mid-70s there is good evidence of a decline in the rate of new crop pest records for Africa
- It is argued that this is due to a decline in surveillance and capacity in Africa
- Most new crop pest records of Africa continue to be identified outside of Africa

2006: Foresight Infectious Diseases: preparing for the future Action Plan



Maize Lethal Necrosis in East Africa

A new entrant pathogen on the move



- Kenyan farmers describe a 'fire' on Maize (2011)
- Virus complex identified outside of Africa
- MLN reported across 6 countries in just 3 years
- Policy response to MLN is mixed, seed continues to move across borders without testing

Reported →

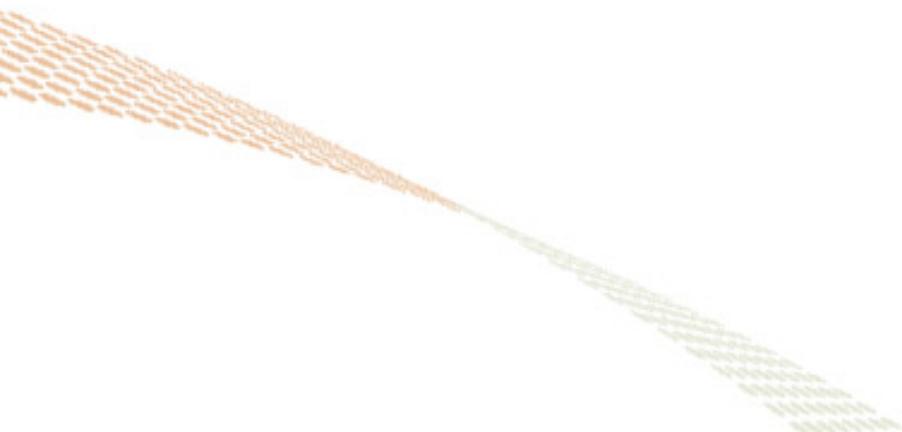
Potential →

What will a change in climate change?

The long and the short-term

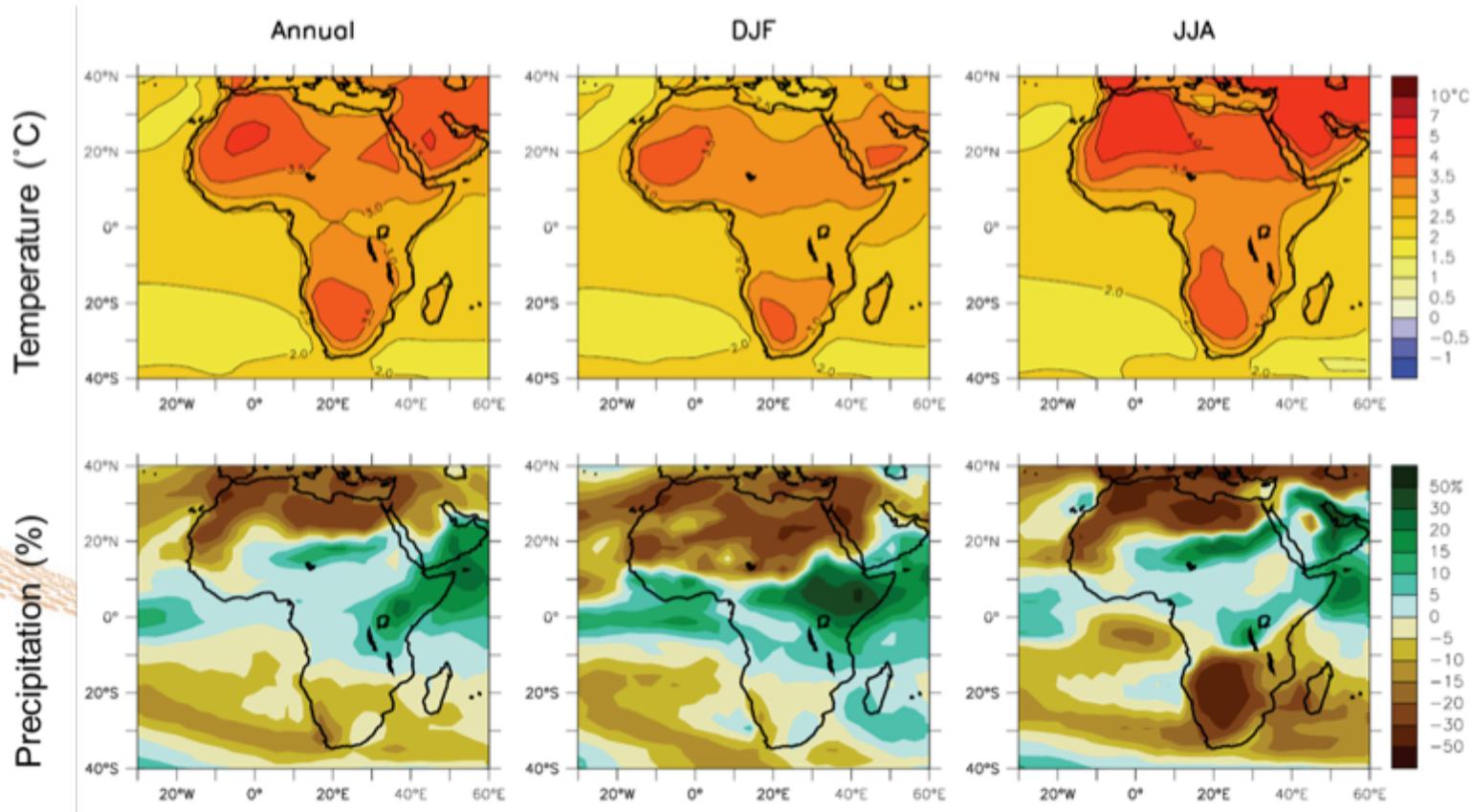


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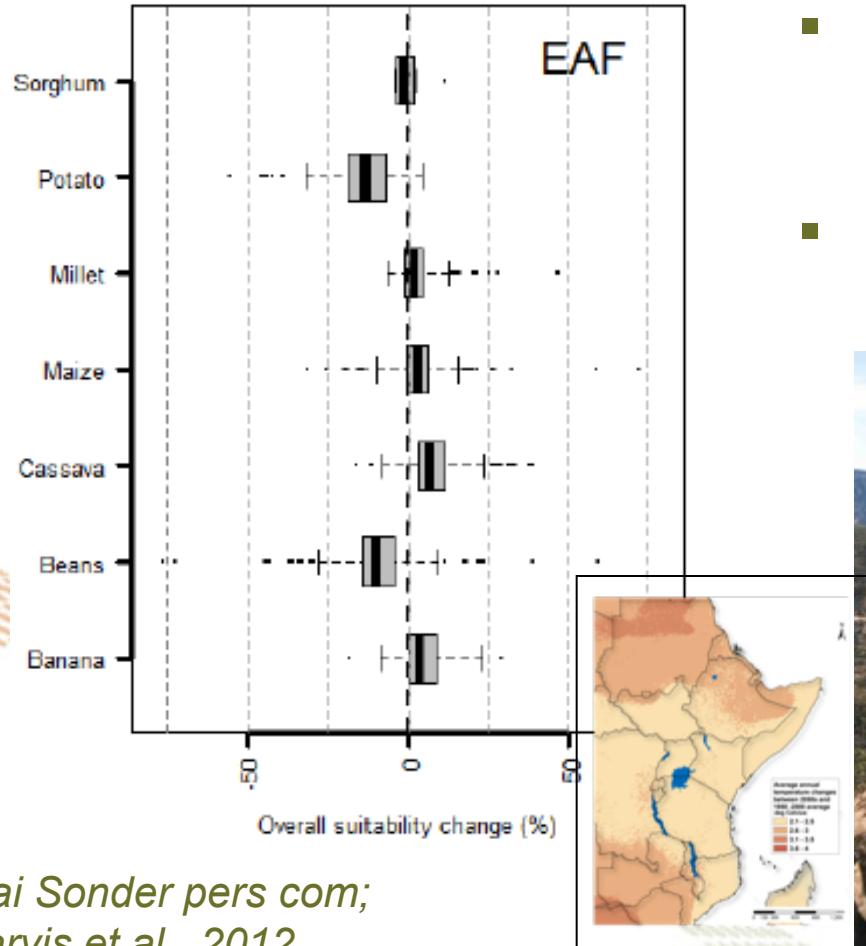
Climate Change

Climate change (2080-2099 vs 1980-1999)
A1B emissions scenario, average of 21 GCMs



Moving to a changed cropping system

Minimum intervention - market forces will prevail



- Changes in temperature and/or rain will change what can be grown and where
- Farmer and market adaptation will prevail and keep pace?



Maintaining crops in the system

By the will of science



- Blue sky intervention will provide resilience, even allow us to grow our preferred crops in new environments



The prevailing environment

The silent factors

- Within-field weeds and vegetation of field margins will evolve with climate change
- This will provide 'evolved' reservoirs of largely unknown pest and disease threat to crops



Crop pest 5-10+ years

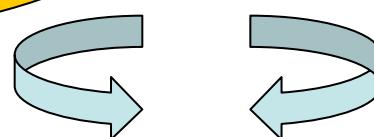
More! Less! Different yes

Passive cropping
system; evolved
state

Markets and policy
drivers; shape
production and
landscapes

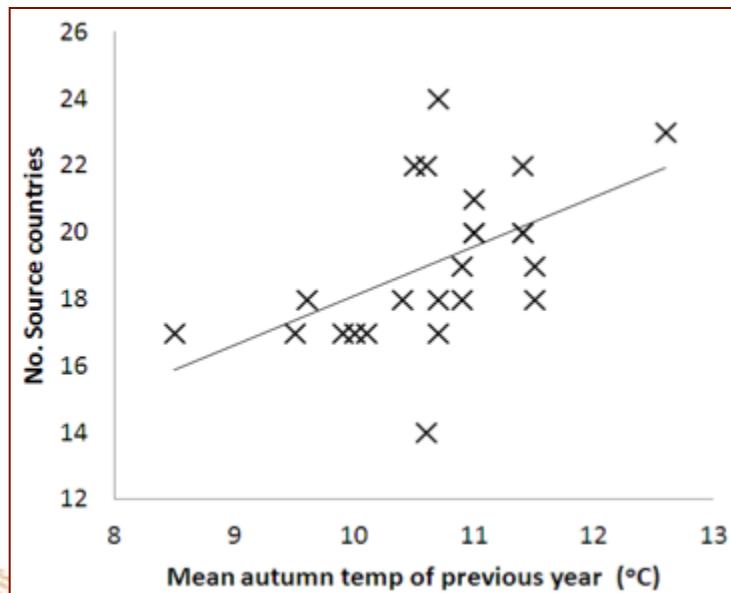
Maintained
cropping system;
breeding
intervention

Natural vegetative
selection within
field environments;
new risks



Something about weather

A clear and imminent danger – a UK example



Preliminary analysis on potato show association between number of import countries to UK and mean autumn temperature rise: 1986-2010

(Note: association is not proof of causation (Fera unpublished))

- Record rain recorded in UK summer months of 2010
- UK Potato harvest was massively reduced
- UK markets responded by buying in potato from overseas in bigger volumes and from new sources
- Plant health services increase portside inspection
- Potato ring rot interceptions increase

What can we do?

The challenge to the panel

- Pest risk analysis
- Modelling of crop and pest dynamics
- Diagnostics and surveillance
- Plant breeding
- Policy strengthening
- Work closer with industry and especially food procurers
- Other



Climate change in the round

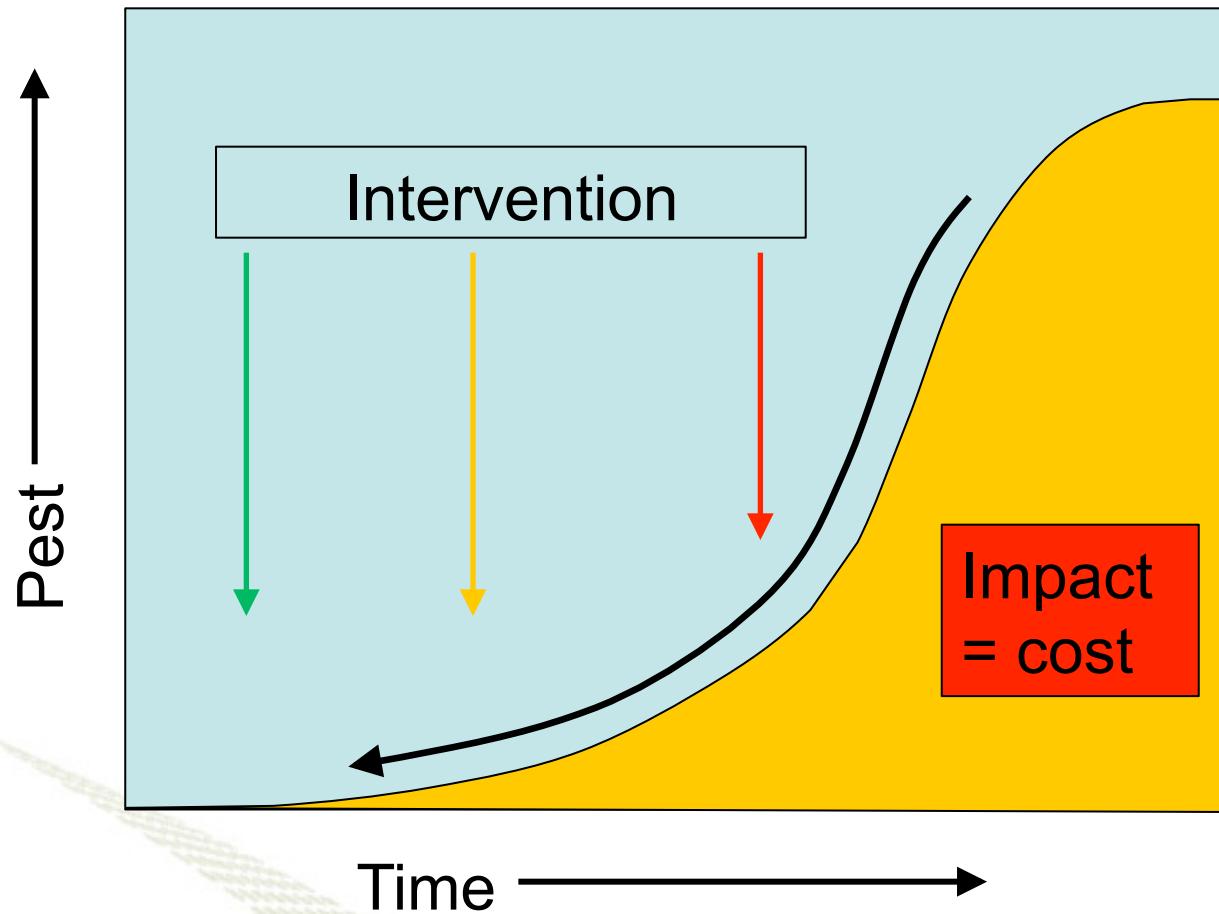
Actions for today, gives readiness for tomorrow

- Shock events 'trump' incremental impacts
- Africa lacks capacity to mitigate against new entrant pests and diseases
- As change in climate and weather changes the risk of crop pest events, more focus must be given to plant health services
- National Plant Protection Organisations are the *Cinderella* of development and a victim of a overt R&D agenda
- A signature of a mature country agricultural system is one that invests more ***today in prevention*** than ***tomorrow on cures***



What success looks like

An uphill struggle!





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Thank you

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