

The Value of FHB Resistance and Other Varietal Characteristics to Saskatchewan Hard Red Spring Wheat (HRSW) Producers

Lampros Nikolaos Maros^[1] & Richard S. Gray^[2]

BACKGROUND

- Fusarium is the worst fungal enemy of wheat resulting in Fusarium Head Blight (FHB)^[3]. FHB is a threat for Canadian wheat^[4] and it has negative consequences for yield and grain quality^[5].



- Saskatchewan (SK) produced 45% of 2022 Canadian wheat^[8].
- Research funders and wheat breeders must allocate scarce resources between the FHB resistance, and other variety characteristics. However, they need to know how producers value FHB resistance relative to other traits.

OBJECTIVES

- Identify varietal characteristics that affect the choice of HRSW
- Estimate the value of FHB resistance and other varietal characteristics to farmers by incorporating spatial FHB pressure

DATA

Field level data & variety choice^[9]

Variety performance data^[10]

FHB incidence data^[11]

- The final dataset consists of **599,790 observations** from 1998 to 2019

MODEL

Multinomial Logit (MNL) models for each year; from 1998 to 2019

Dependent variable

Bread wheat variety that producer j chooses in field k in time t

1: Variety chosen and 0: Otherwise

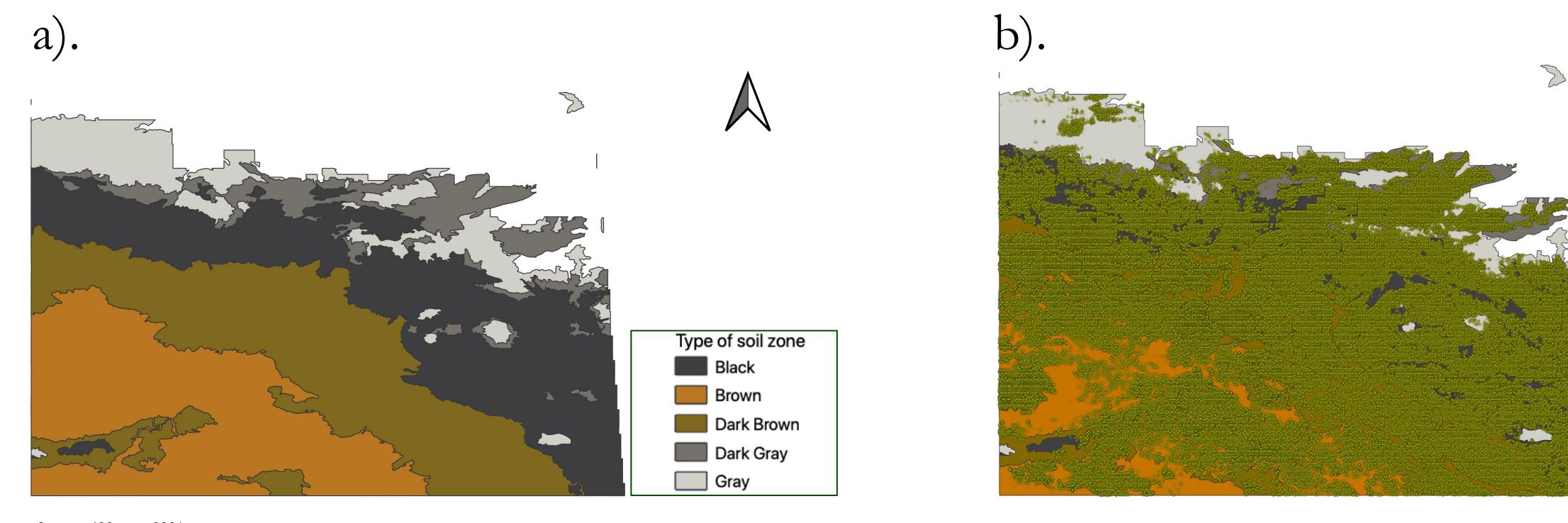
Explanatory variables; varietal characteristics

- Potential yield index (%)
- FHB resistance level
- Lodging resistance level
- Stem rust resistance level

METHODS

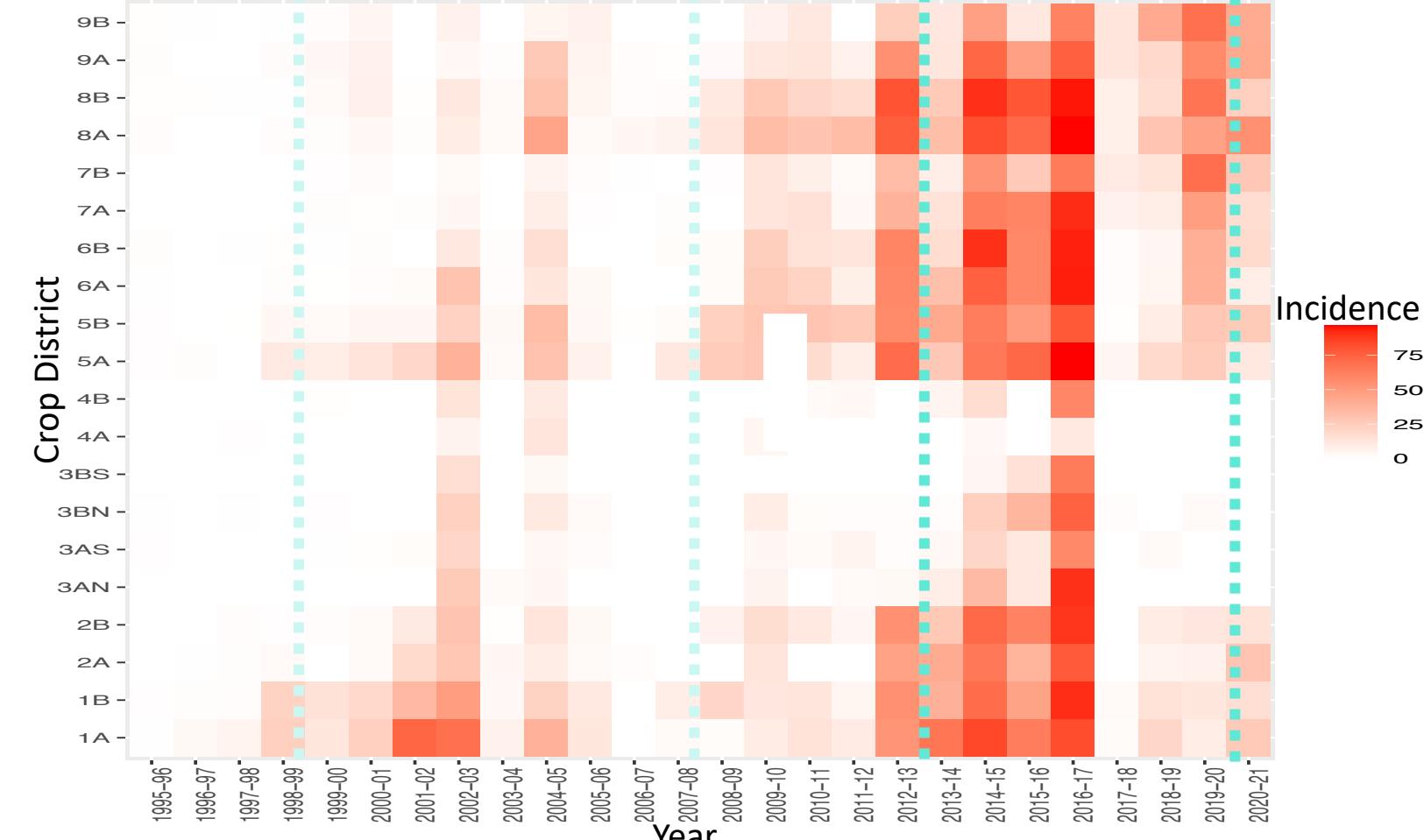
- Variety yield index differs based on the soil zone; use of geospatial software (QGIS) to find the soil zone of the SK fields^[12]

Map 1. Soil zones across SK (a), and fields (with green-yellow spots) across the soil zones (b)

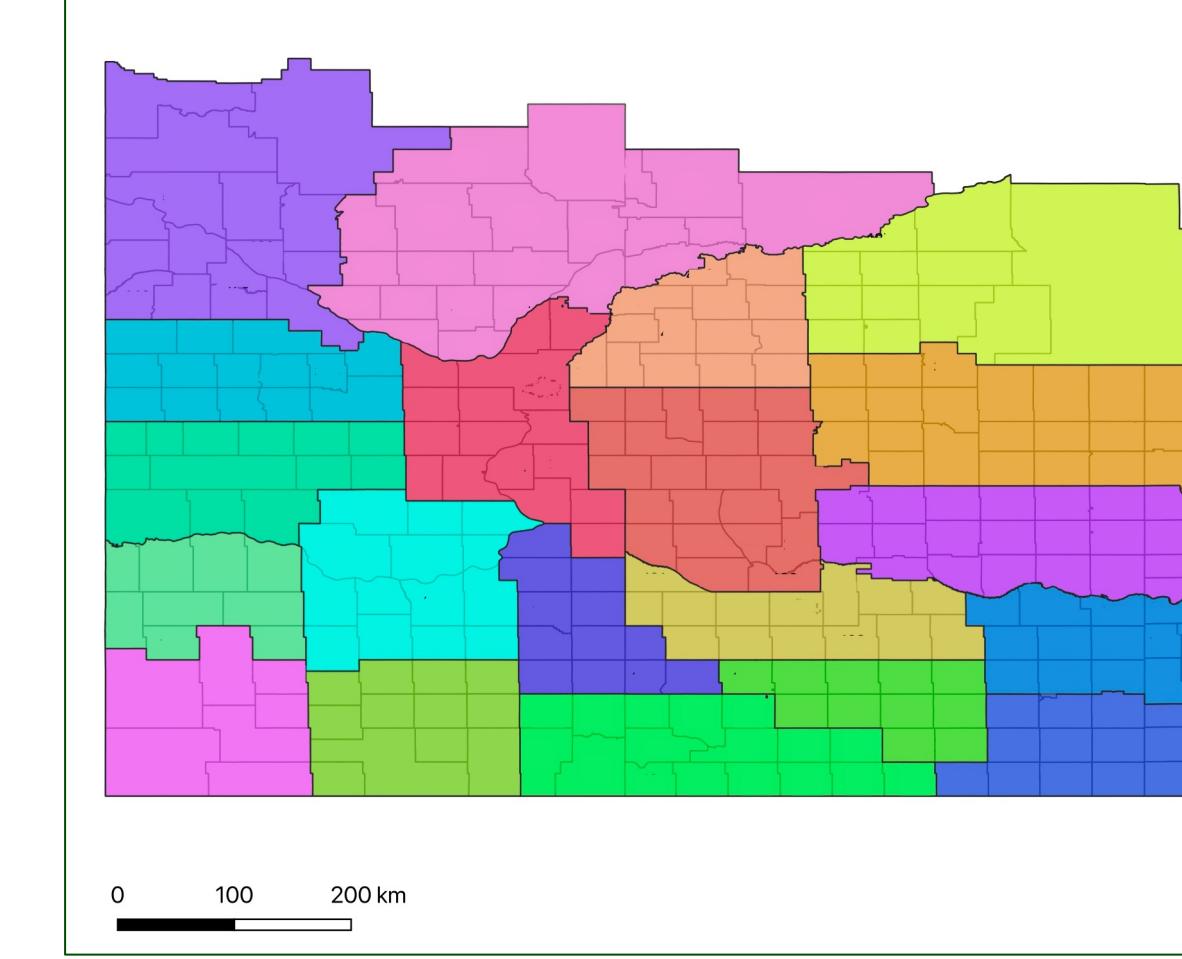


- FHB incidence varies across the SK Crop Districts (CDs) (Map 2); use of QGIS to match fields & CDs^[13]

Graph 1. Annual FHB incidence (%) across the SK CDs^[14]



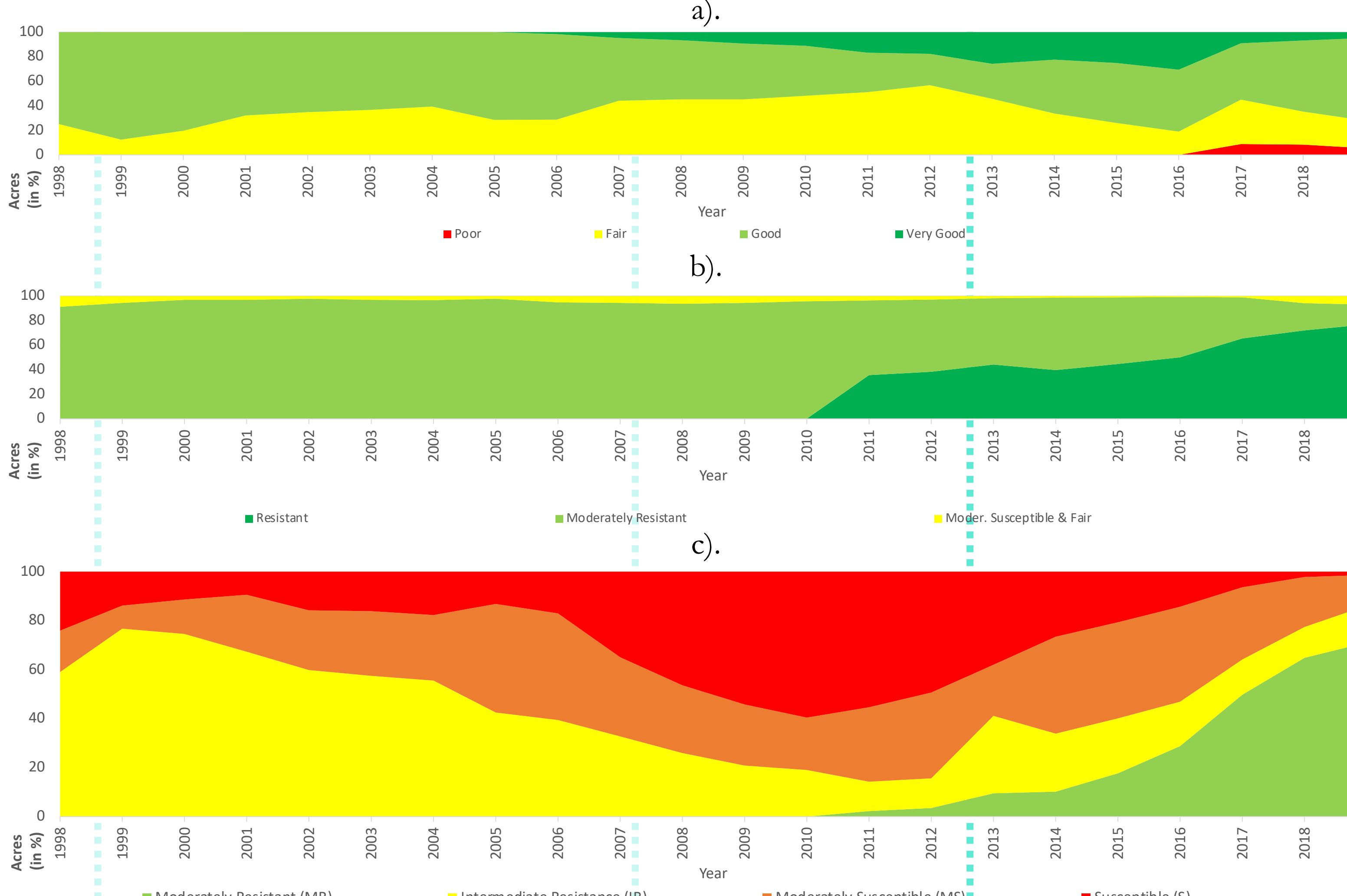
Map 2



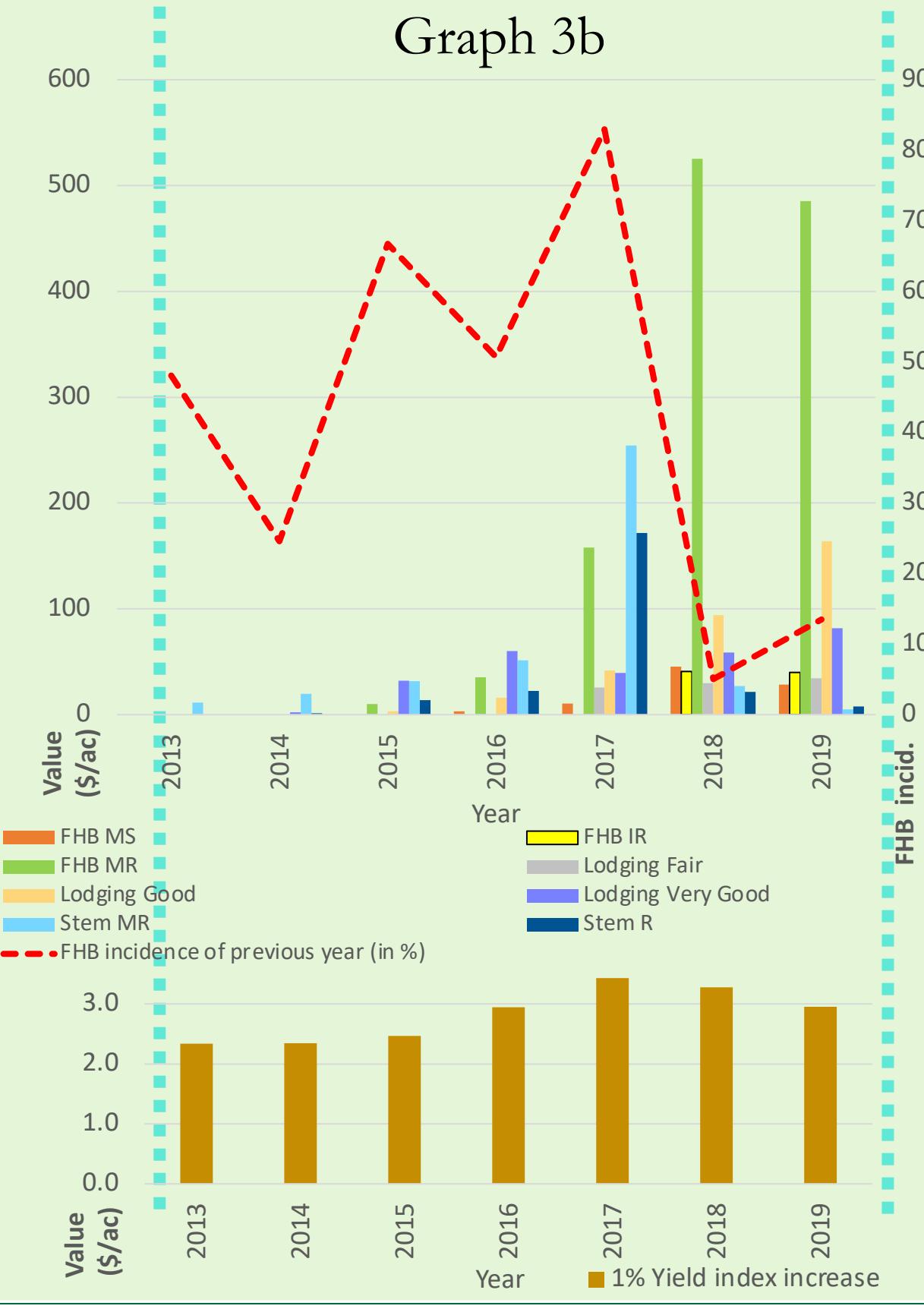
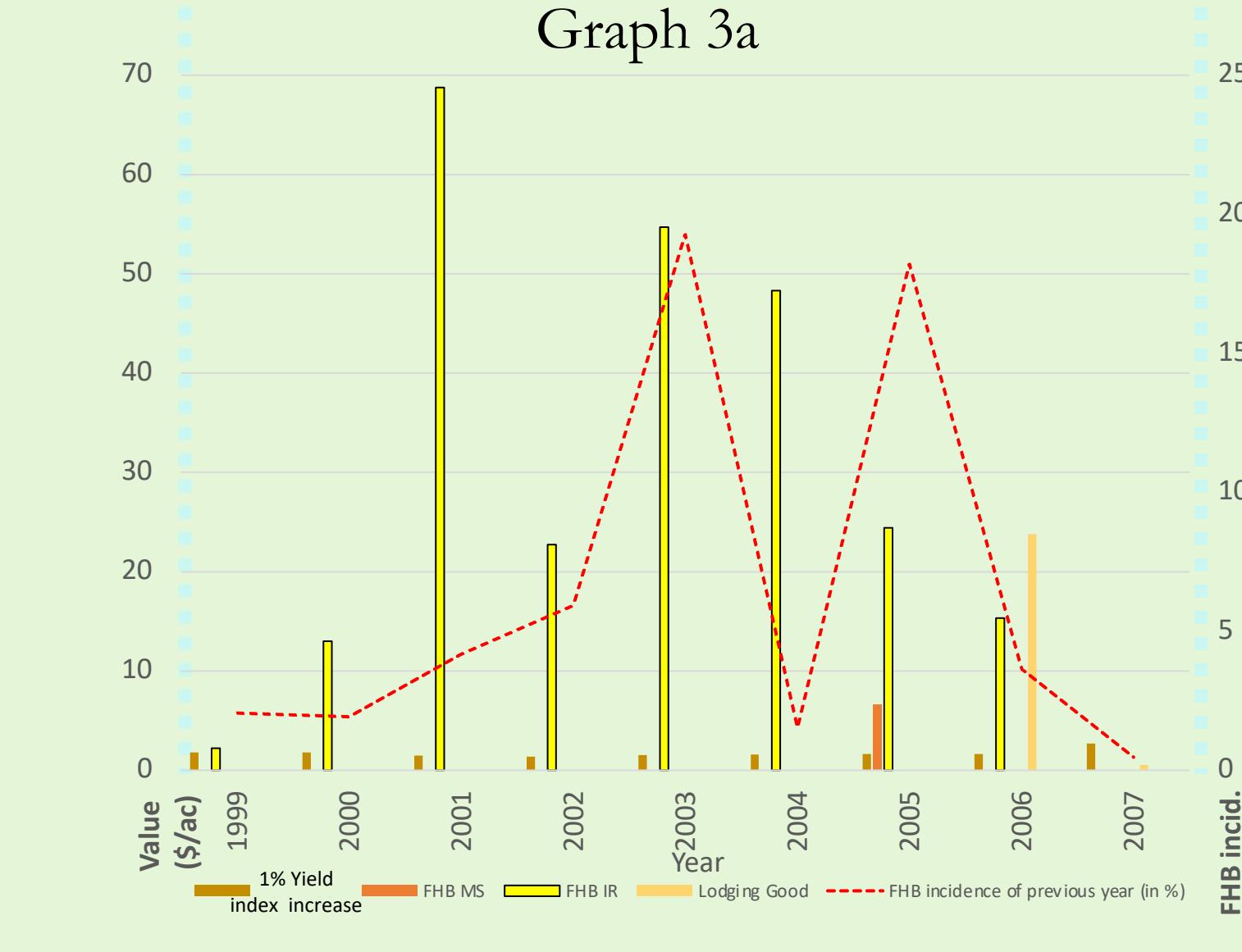
RESULTS

- Varietal factors that affect the choice of HRSW, depending on the year:

- Graph 2. % of area for lodging traits (a), stem rust traits (b), and FHB traits (c) across years



- Farmers' valuation of FHB resistance vs. other characteristics; 1999-2007 (3a) & 2013-2019 (3b)



CONCLUSIONS

Two decades of concerted genomic and breeding effort resulted in the development and adoption of the Moderately Resistant (MR) FHB varieties. This innovation contributes to SK agricultural supply by minimizing FHB disruption.

- Producer valuation of the FHB resistance increases following disease outbreaks
- The value of the MR FHB trait is equivalent to a 160% increase in yield index to farmers 2018

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- Based on farmer adoption behavior and revealed preference the value of MR FHB varieties reached \$ 4.1 billion (Cdn) in 2018, two years after the harsh FHB epidemic in 2016
- The current willingness to pay for disease/pest resistance is not a good indicator of future valuation
- Rationale for supporting public agricultural research

FURTHER RESEARCH

- High adoption rates of Susceptible FHB varieties may result to high FHB pressure
- Climate change may increase the value of biotic and abiotic stress resistance
- Perhaps disease and other quality traits can be evaluated in a real options framework

REFERENCES

^[1] PhD Candidate in Agricultural & Resource Economics, University of Saskatchewan, Canada (email: lampros.maros@usask.ca)

^[2] Professor, Dept. of Agricultural & Resource Economics, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

^[3] Pocket K No. 38 Biotech Wheat. (2010). <https://www.isaaa.org/resources/publications/pocketk/document/Doc-PocketK38.pdf>

^[4] Dahl, B., & Wilson, W. W. (2018). Risk premiums due to Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) in wheat and barley. *Agricultural Systems*, 162, 145–153. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2018.01.025>

^[5] Bai, Guihua, & Shaner, G. (2004). Management and resistance in wheat and barley to fusarium head blight. *Annual Review of Phytopathology*, 42, 135–161. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.phyto.42.040803.140340>

^[6] <https://www.ndsu.edu/agriculture/ag-hub/publications/fusarium-head-blight-scab-small-grains> (last accessed on Dec 28, 2022)

^[7] <https://www.alberta.ca/fusarium-head-blight-overview.aspx> (last accessed on Dec 28, 2022)

^[8] <https://www.150.statecan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=321003> (last accessed on Jan 08, 2023)

^[9] From Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Corporation (SCIC)

^[10] Created for the 4DWheat project; By Jillian R. Brown and Katarzyna Bolek.

^[11] From Canadian Grain Commission

^[12] Source of soil zones layers: <https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/ac6a1e51-9c70-43ab-889f-106838410473/resource/bfacea84-821f-47c3-851b-b85c4e853c0a>

^[13] Source of Crop Districts layer: Statistics Canada (see, https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/alternative_alternatif.cfm?archived=1&l=eng&dispext=zip&teng=gear000b06a_e.zip&k=%20%20%20%2024580&loc=censrecensement/2011/geo/bound-limit/files-fichiers/gear000b06a_e.zip)

^[14] Source of data: Canadian Grain Commission

FUNDERS

