USDA-ARS/

U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative FY14 Final Performance Report June 15, 2016

Cover Page

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Fiscal Year:	FY14	
USDA-ARS Agreement ID:	59-0206-5-001	
USDA-ARS Agreement	Economic Impact of USWBSI's Impact on Reducing FHB	
Title:	Economic impact of 0.5 w b51 s impact on Reducing Fitb	
FY14 USDA-ARS Award	\$ 73,608	
Amount:	ψ 13,000	

USWBSI Individual Project(s)

USWBSI Research		
Category*	Project Title	ARS Award Amount
EC-HQ	Economic Impact of USWBSI's Impact on Reducing FHB.	\$ 73,608
	FY14 Total ARS Award Amount	\$ 73,608

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Principal Investigator

Date

FSTU - Food Safety, Toxicology, & Utilization of Mycotoxin-contaminated Grain

GDER – Gene Discovery & Engineering Resistance

PBG – Pathogen Biology & Genetics

EC-HQ – Executive Committee-Headquarters

BAR-CP - Barley Coordinated Project

DUR-CP - Durum Coordinated Project

HWW-CP - Hard Winter Wheat Coordinated Project

WES-CP – Western Coordinated Project

VDHR – Variety Development & Uniform Nurseries – Sub categories are below:

SPR - Spring Wheat Region

NWW - Northern Soft Winter Wheat Region

SWW - Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Region

^{*} MGMT – FHB Management

FY14 (Jan. 27, 2014 – Jan. 26, 2015)

PI: Wilson, William

USDA-ARS Agreement #: 59-0206-5-001

Project 1: Economic Impact of USWBSI's Impact on Reducing FHB.

1. What major problem or issue is being resolved relevant to Fusarium head blight (scab) and how are you resolving it?

Fusarium raises costs and risks for growers, inducing them to use more costly management practices and/or shifting to other crops. It reduces the quantity produced, raises prices and increases premiums for non-fusarium wheat, meaning higher costs, risks and more complicated logistics for domestic processors and importers, and finally, it raises costs of breeding.

FHB impacts also have resulted in growers shifting production to less risky crops/crop rotations. While changes in cropping patterns have been influenced by many factors, increased risk of FHB is an important factor. Finally, the longer-term prospective impacts of the proposed CODEX Alimentarius (International Food Regulations) regulations regarding DON are important and if adopted would have drastic impacts on the US wheat industry.

Work to date (through January 2016) focused on Objectives 1 and 2 (of 5) of this project. These are to: 1) Estimate the economic value of crop losses suffered by wheat and barley producers without (1993 to 1996) and with (1997 to 2013) fungicide uses and some management practices; and to 2) Estimate the economic value of crop losses suffered by U.S. wheat producers without (1993 to 1996) and with (1997 to 2013) moderate FHB resistant wheat varieties developed by universities funded by the initiative. This includes impacts of fungicide use and management practices from objective one. The economic value of crop loss from both time periods will be used to estimate the benefits of the USWBSI.

2. List the most important accomplishments and their impact (i.e. how are they being used) to minimize the threat of Fusarium Head Blight or to reduce mycotoxins. Complete both sections; repeat sections for each major accomplishment:

Accomplishment: Data were collected and developed for these two objectives. This was fairly elaborate. Data were assembled by year from each of the affected states for the hard red spring (HRS), durum (dur), hard red winter (HRW) and soft red winter (SRW) wheat classes. This included data on: area planted, yields, predicted yields and yield deviations due to scab, prices as well as use and effect of varieties planted, fungicide use and other farm management practices. In addition, the models were developed and specified, and, preliminary results were determined.

The preliminary results were presented to the Executive Committee on two occasions, as work in progress.

Impact: Not applicable at this time.

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Training of Next Generation Scientists

The plu	structions: Please answer the following questions as it pertains to the FY14 award period. The term "support" below includes any level of benefit to the student, ranging from full stipend as tuition to the situation where the student's stipend was paid from other funds, but who must how to rate scab in a misted nursery paid for by the USWBSI, and anything in between.
1.	Did any graduate students in your research program supported by funding from your USWBSI grant earn their MS degree during the FY14 award period?
	No
	If yes, how many?
2.	Did any graduate students in your research program supported by funding from your USWBSI grant earn their Ph.D. degree during the FY14 award period?
	No
	If yes, how many?
3.	Have any post docs who worked for you during the FY14 award period and were supported by funding from your USWBSI grant taken faculty positions with universities?
	Not applicable.
	If yes, how many?
4.	Have any post docs who worked for you during the FY14 award period and were supported by funding from your USWBSI grant gone on to take positions with private ag-related companies or federal agencies?
	Not applicable
	If yes, how many?

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Include below a list of all germplasm or cultivars released with full or partial support of the USWBSI during the FY14 award period. List the release notice or publication. Briefly describe the level of FHB resistance. If not applicable because your grant did NOT include any VDHR-related projects, enter N/A below.

Not applicable

Include below a list of the publications, presentations, peer-reviewed articles, and non-peer reviewed articles written about your work that resulted from all of the projects included in the FY14 grant. Please reference each item using an accepted journal format. If you need more space, continue the list on the next page.

Not applicable. The results are expected to be completed in summer/fall 2016 and results presented at the annual meeting in December 2017.