

# How technology improvement can contribute to sustainable crop production

The Syngenta logo is displayed in white text on a dark green background. A large, stylized leaf graphic is positioned on the right side of the slide, partially overlapping the Syngenta logo and extending from the top right towards the bottom right.

syngenta

**Xavier LEPRINCE**  
Head of Global Product Management Fungicides

**Syngenta AG Basel**

**[xavier.leprince@syngenta.com](mailto:xavier.leprince@syngenta.com)**

# How Technology improvement can contribute to sustainable crop production

## des technologies au service de la productivité agricole

- Brief presentation of Syngenta
- Need for sustainable crop production
- Key drivers influencing technology enhancement for crop production
  - Yield
  - Quality
  - Sustainability
  - Information management
- Research fields and collaboration with Life Science Universities
- Conclusion

# Brief presentation of Syngenta

## Who we are and what we do

Syngenta is one of the world's leading companies with more than 26,000 employees in over 90 countries dedicated to our purpose: Bringing plant potential to life.

Our Crop Protection and Seeds products help growers increase crop yields and productivity. We contribute to meeting the growing global demand for food, feed and fuel and are committed to protecting the environment, promoting health and improving the quality of life.



# Syngenta has three businesses

## Crop Protection



Selective herbicides  
Non-selective herbicides  
Fungicides  
Insecticides  
Seed care

## Seeds



Corn & Soybean  
Diverse Field Crops  
Vegetables

## Lawn & Garden\*



Flowers  
Growing Media\*\*  
Chemical Controls\*\*  
Turf & Ornamentals\*\*

# Global R&D capabilities



# Need for sustainable crop production

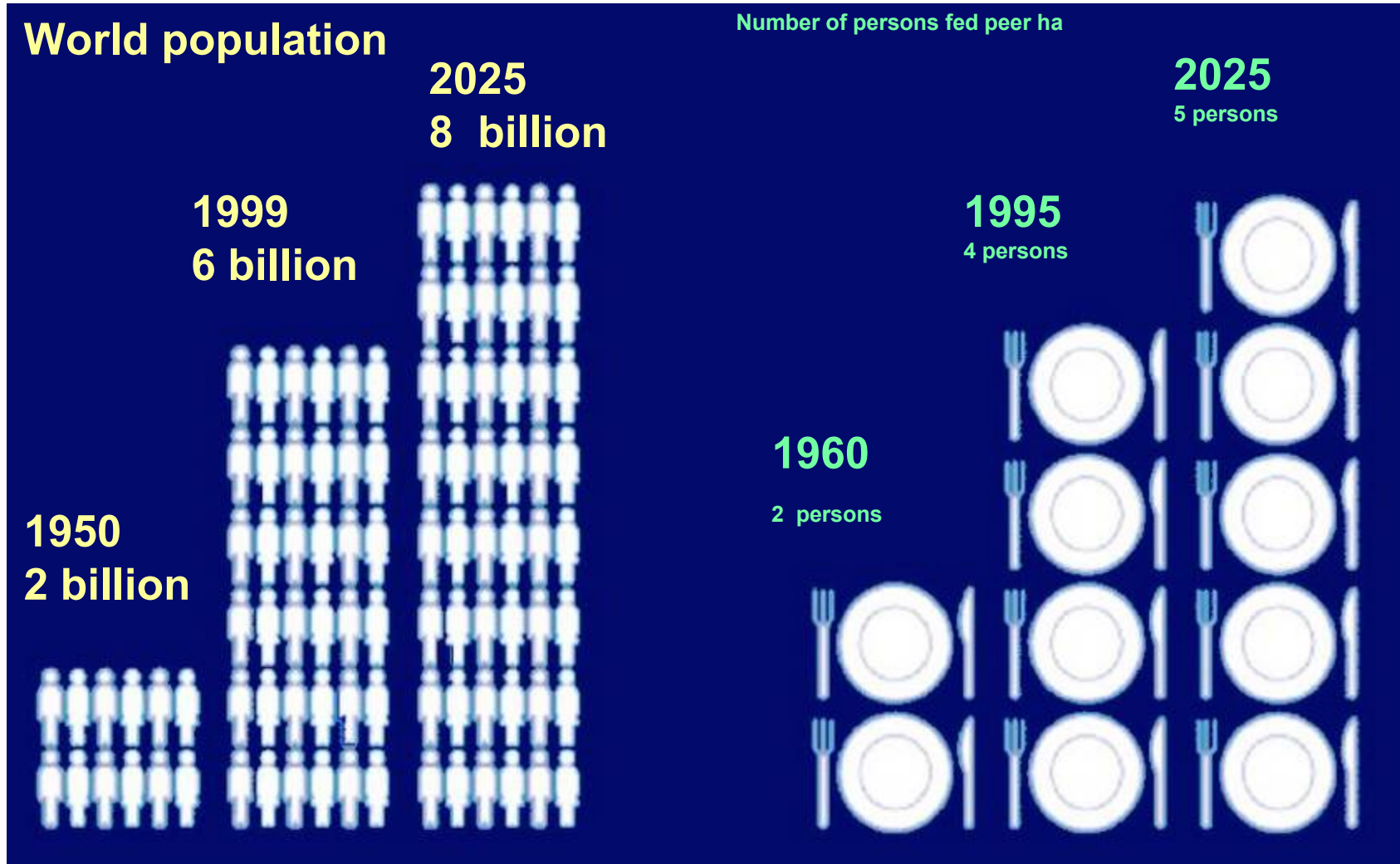
## Need for sustainable crop production



- “Feed the world has been made possible thanks to evolution of agricultural technologies”
  - *Dr. Norman Borlaug , ‘Father of the Green Revolution’; Nobel Peace Prize winner*
    - “Agriculture in the world cannot be sustainable without science”
      - *Dr. Per Pinstrup Anderson, Professor of Food, Nutrition and Public Policy, Cornell University; Former Director General, IFPRI*

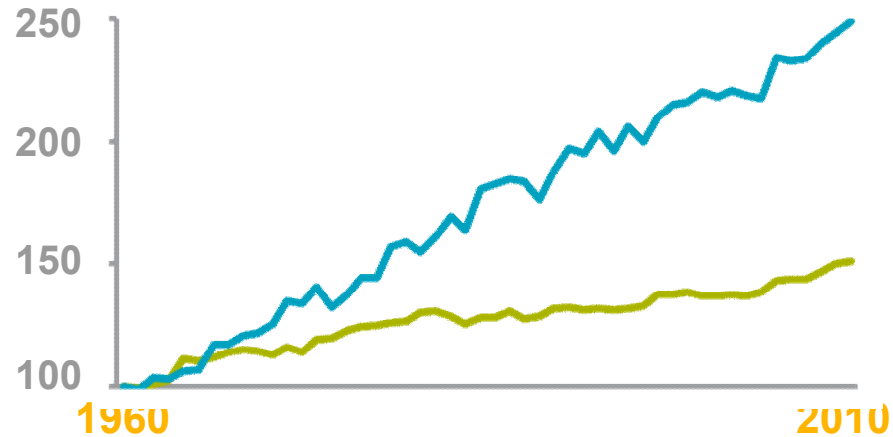


# Need to feed growing population

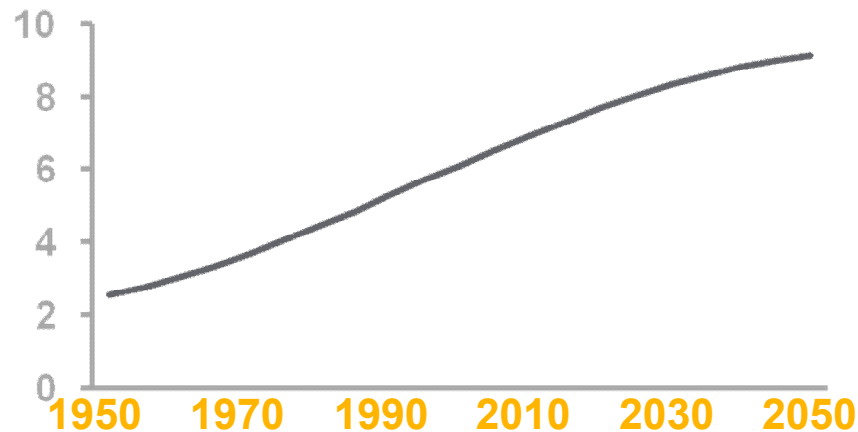


## Growing more with less

Basket: corn, soybean, wheat, rice<sup>1</sup>, %



- Limited resources: land, water
- Changes in climatic patterns
- Environmental sustainability
- Need for innovative and integrated technology solutions

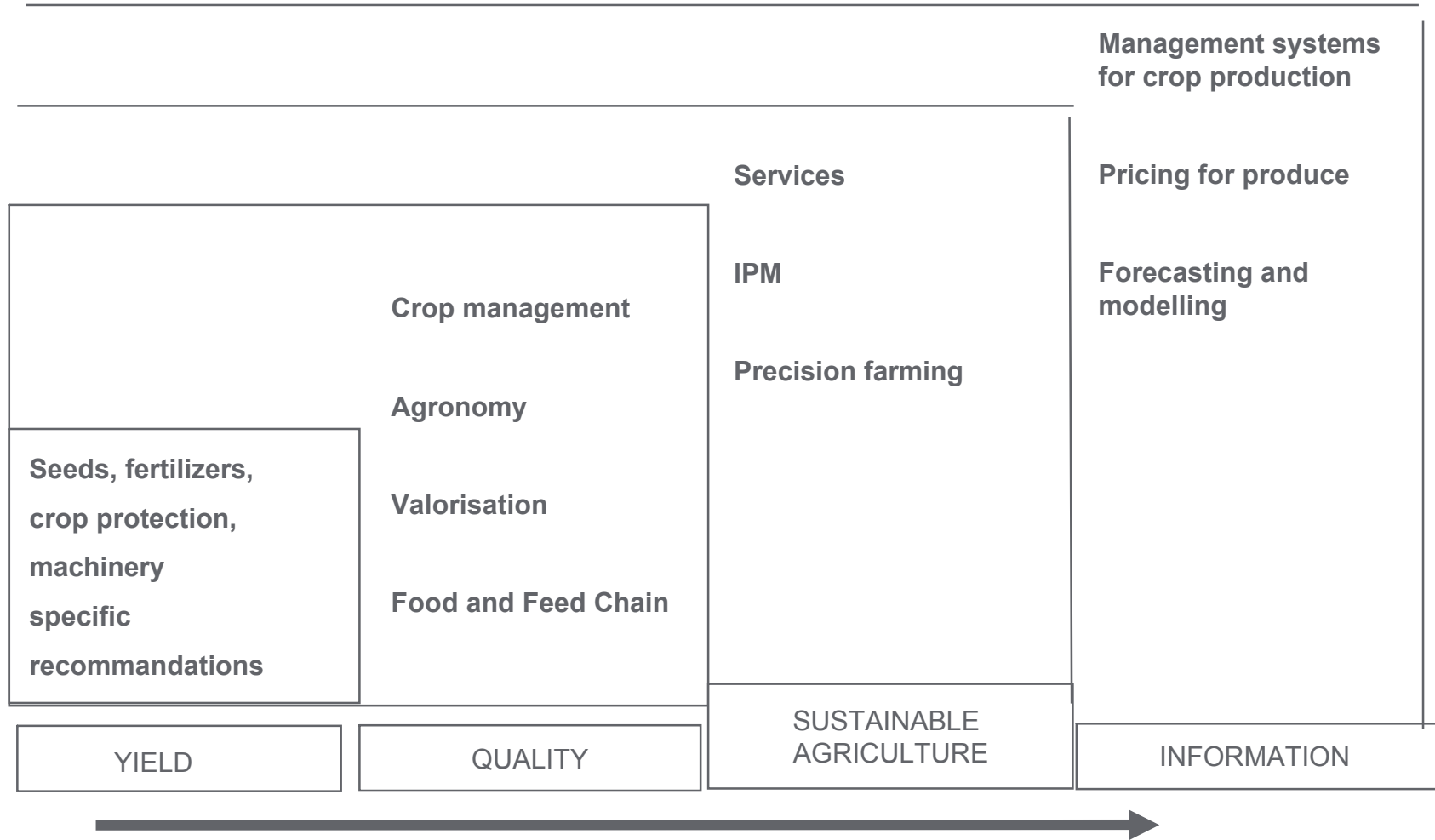


1 Source: USDA, January 2010

2 Source: UN World Population Prospects: 2008 Revision, Medium variant

# Key drivers influencing technology enhancement for crop production

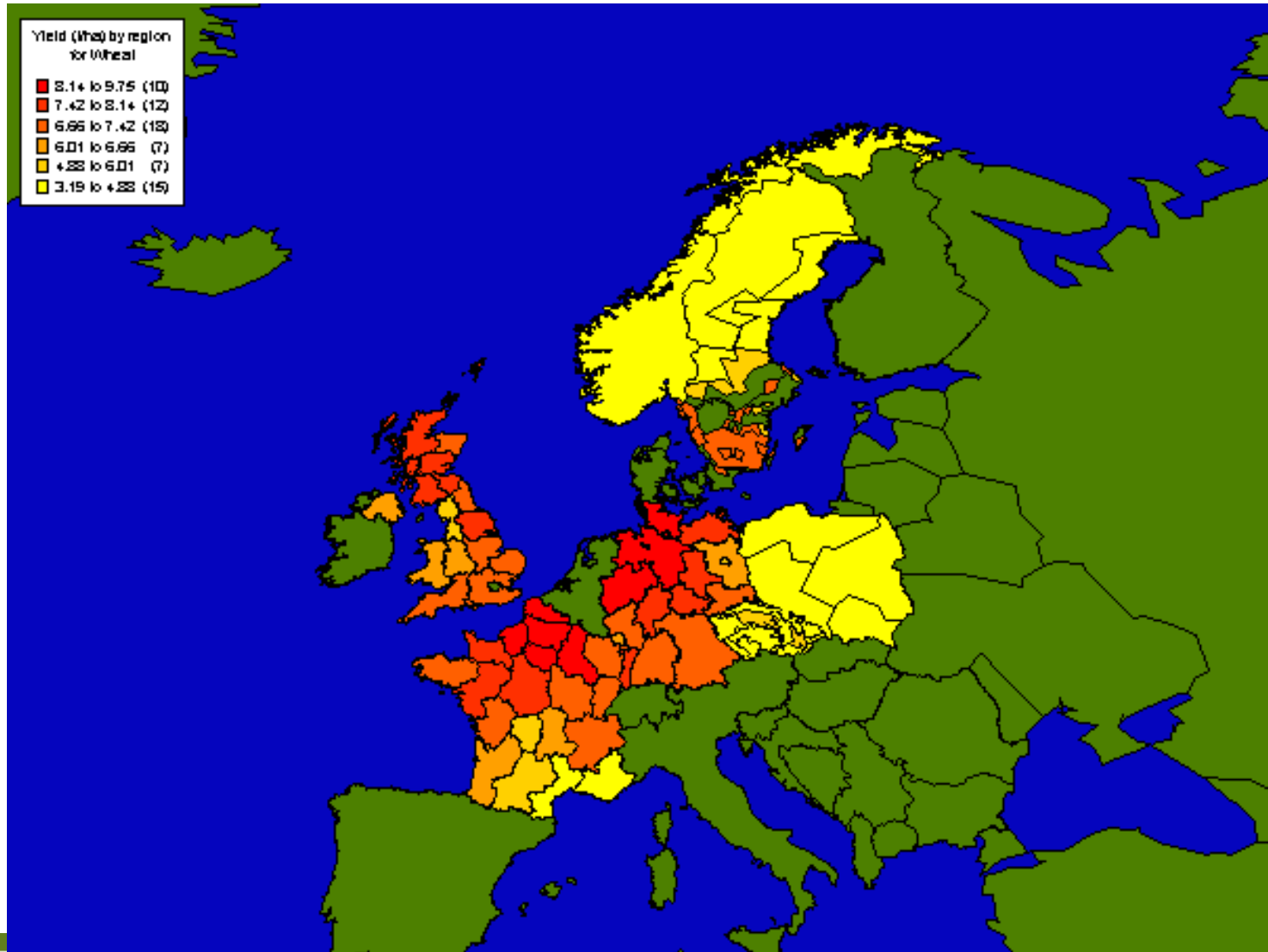
# Value Creation



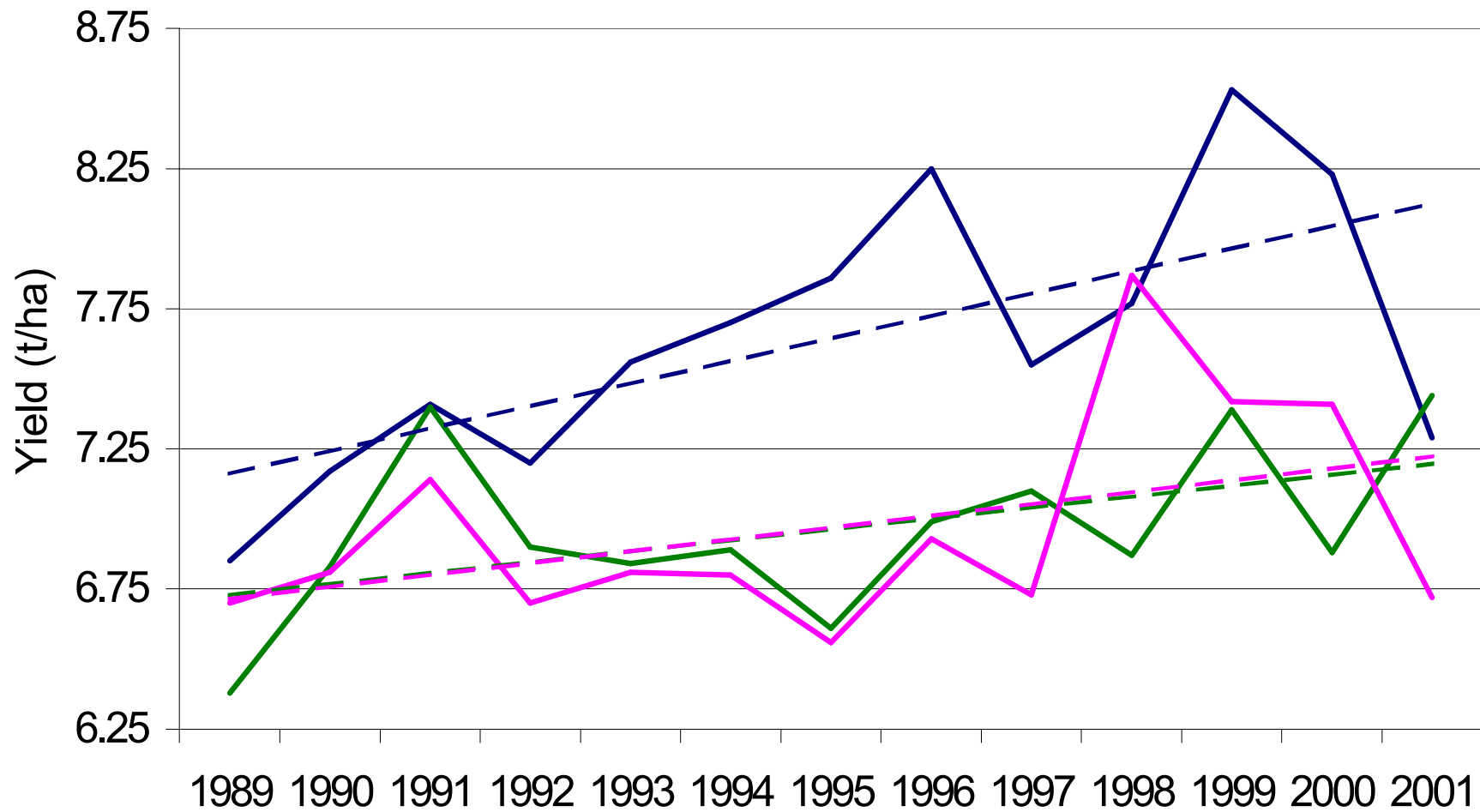
# Key drivers influencing technology enhancement for crop production

## YIELD

# Wheat – Yield ton/ha

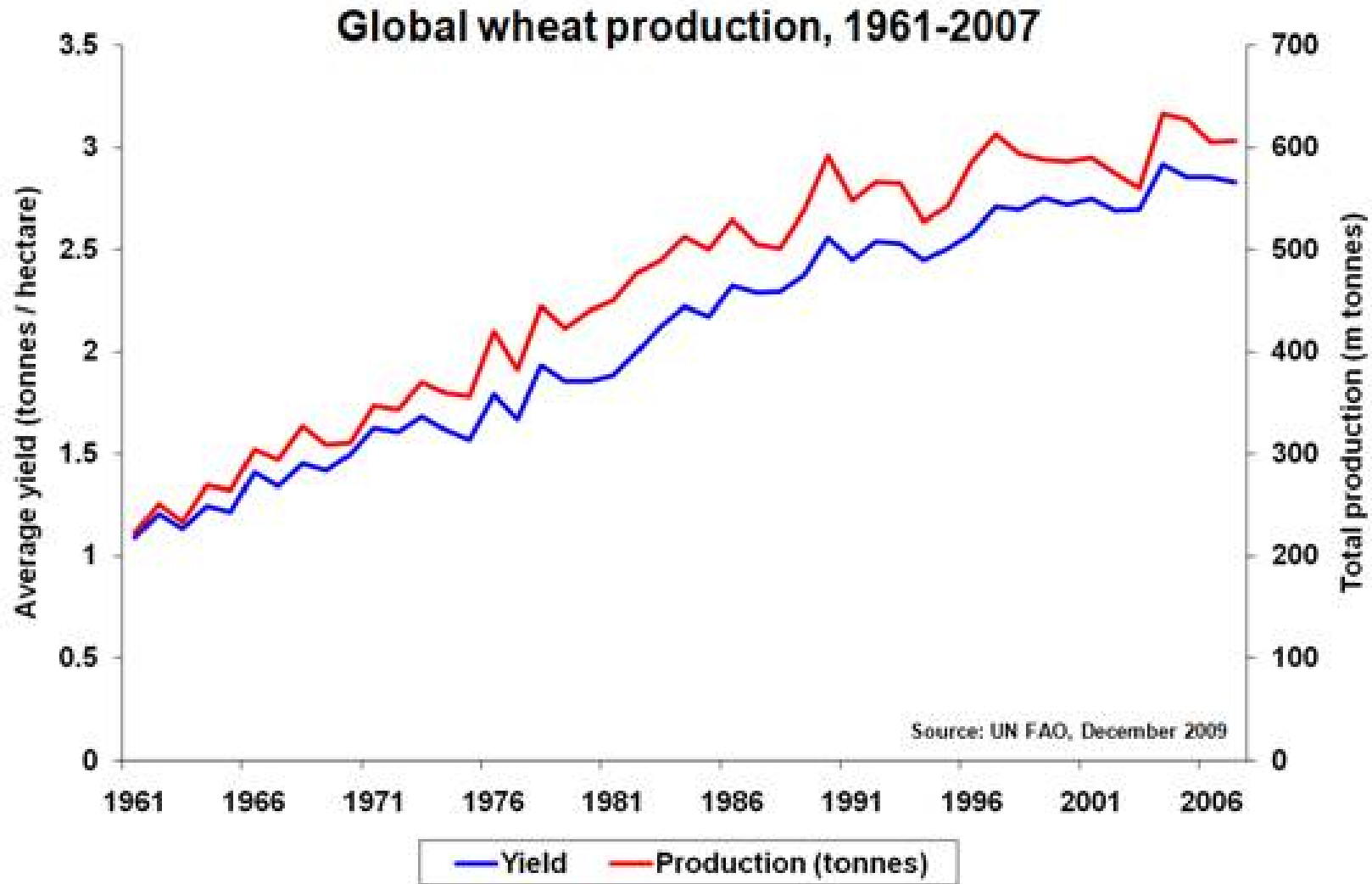


## Constant increase in yield in Europe



— UK — Germany — France - - UK trend - - Germany trend - - France trend

## And in the world





# Key drivers influencing technology enhancement for crop production

## QUALITY

Agriculture de précision et modèles de  
prévision

# Qualimètre®

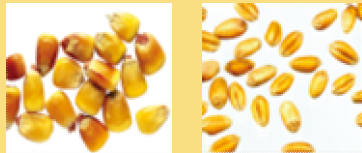


# Monitoring of mycotoxins since 2000

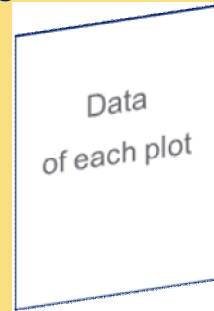


## FIELD PLOTS

Samples of grain



Agronomic form



## SYNGENTA

Database since 2000 :

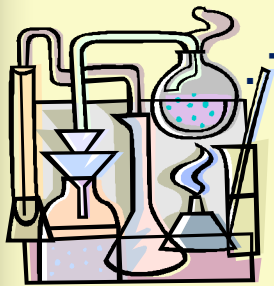
**Wheat 14 400 plots**

- . 12 000 soft wheat
- . 2 400 durum wheat

**Maize 7 500 plots**

**Spring barley 2 400 plots**

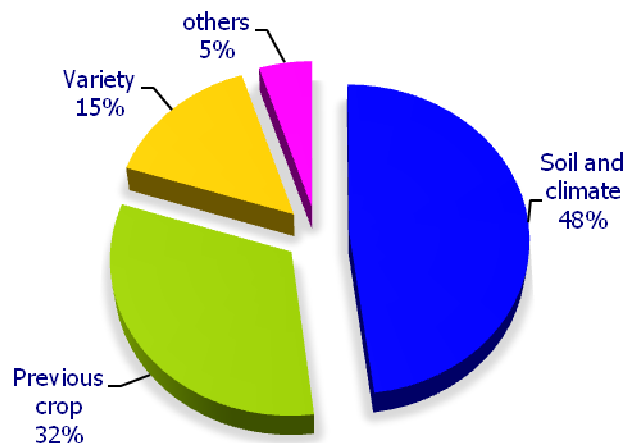
## LABORATORY



**Trichothecenes A and B analysis**  
by chromatographic method

**zearalenone and fumonisins**  
by elisa method

# Main factors DON on wheat



Fungicides

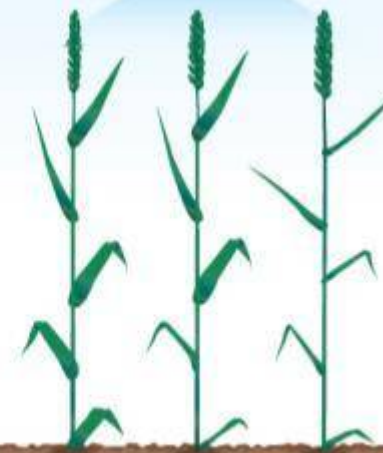
## Crop residue Management

Previous Crop

Soil Cultivation

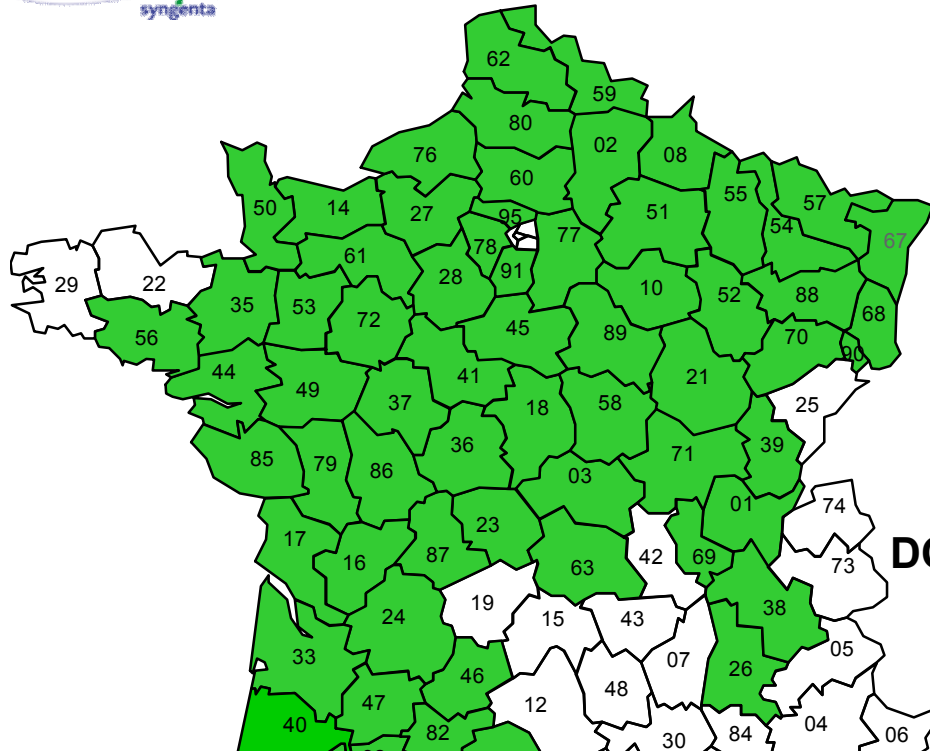
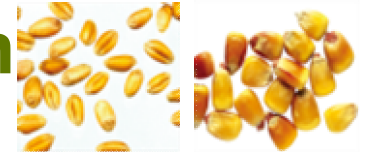
Variety

Seed Treatment





# First models for mycotoxins prediction in France

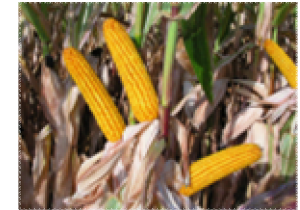


DON predictions

in soft wheat and durum wheat  
one month before harvesting



DON, ZEA and FUMO predictions  
in maize during september

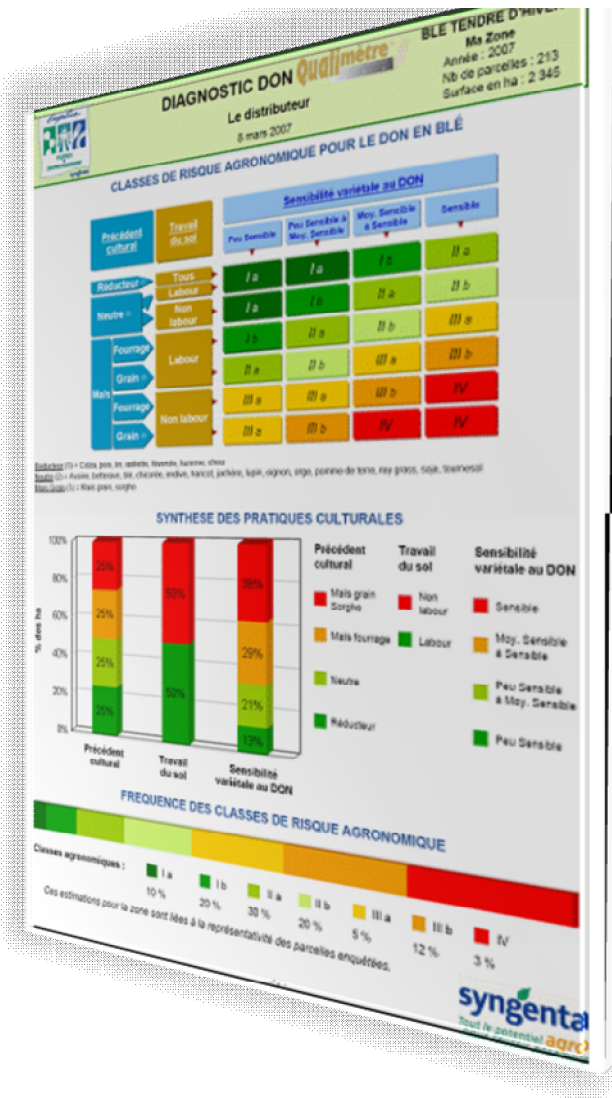


2011  
8th year of prediction for wheat and 6th year for maize  
70 partnerships with grain collectors  
300 grain collect area  
Forecast estimating 4.5 million hectares wheat and maize

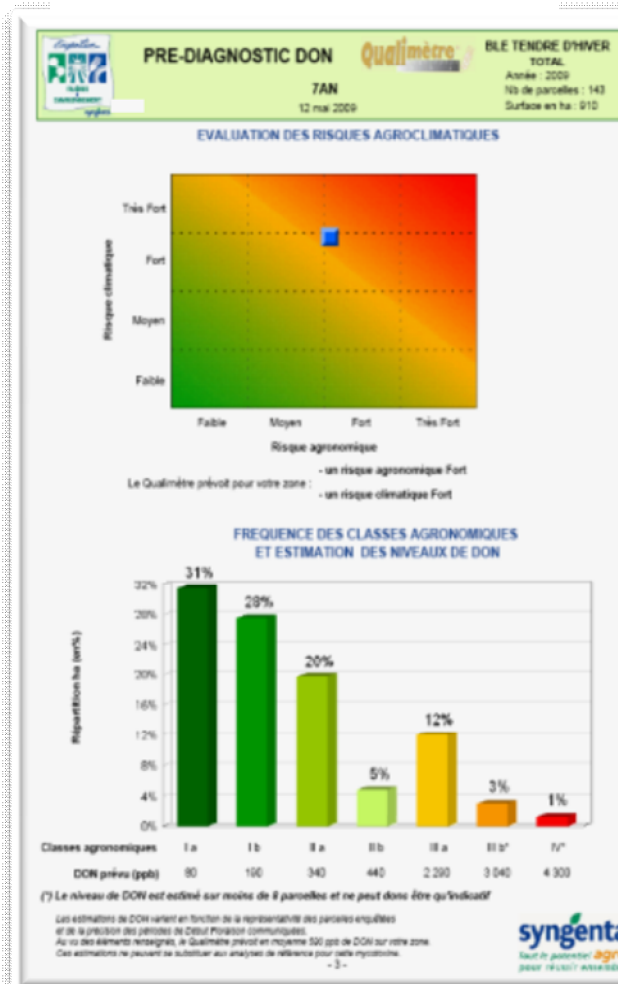
# Qualimètre® reports on wheat for a specific grain collect area



## Agronomic report



## DON forecast



## Mapped risk

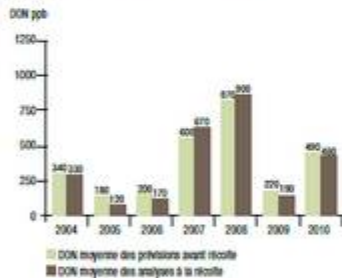


# Qualimètre confirme ILLICO

## Illico la nouvelle référence Blé Tendre contre la fusariose

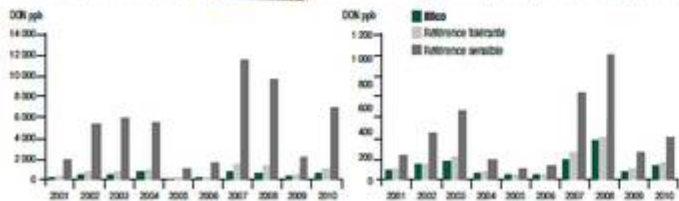
### Illico et Qualimètre

Avec la distribution agricole, Syngenta mène depuis 2000 des enquêtes terrain sur blés. L'itinéraire cultural et le climat autour de la floraison de plus de 12 200 parcelles agriculteurs en blé tendre sont répertoriés. Des analyses du DON (déoxynivalénoï) sont réalisées par HPLC sur les échantillons de grain représentatifs de chaque parcelle. L'analyse de cette base a permis de concevoir un outil de prévisions du risque DON un mois avant la récolte. **Qualimètre® fonctionne depuis près de 10 ans.** Il est utilisé par plus de 50 organismes de collecte dans les principaux bassins de production de blés. Ses prévisions sont calculées sur 300 zones de collecte représentative de plus de **4 millions d'hectares**. Ci-dessous, le graphique compare chaque année la moyenne des prévisions avant récolte avec celle des analyses DON réalisées à la récolte. Ce travail démontre la **fiabilité** du Qualimètre® quelle que soit l'année.



Le Qualimètre® nous permet de simuler le comportement de **Illico** dans tous les contextes agronomiques et climatique répertoriés ces dix dernières années. Les schémas ci-dessous quantifient le DON moyen par année avec Qualimètre® dans des situations de risque agronomique fort ou faible sur 70 localisations en France. **Illico** ressort systématiquement avec des teneurs en DON inférieures à la référence tolérante du marché. Ceci est d'autant plus marqué que la situation agronomique ou climatique est à risque.

### Comparaisons issues du Qualimètre avec un risque agronomique fort pour le DON depuis 2001



L'analyse Qualimètre® confirme **Illico** comme la meilleure variété pour la gestion du risque DON.

Photographie: 05/2011 Document et photo non contractuels; Informations relatives à Illico requises avec délivrance de certificat d'analyse et d'analyse de données.

## Illico la nouvelle référence Blé Tendre contre la fusariose

Résistance à l'accumulation  
des mycotoxines validée par le  
**Qualimètre®**



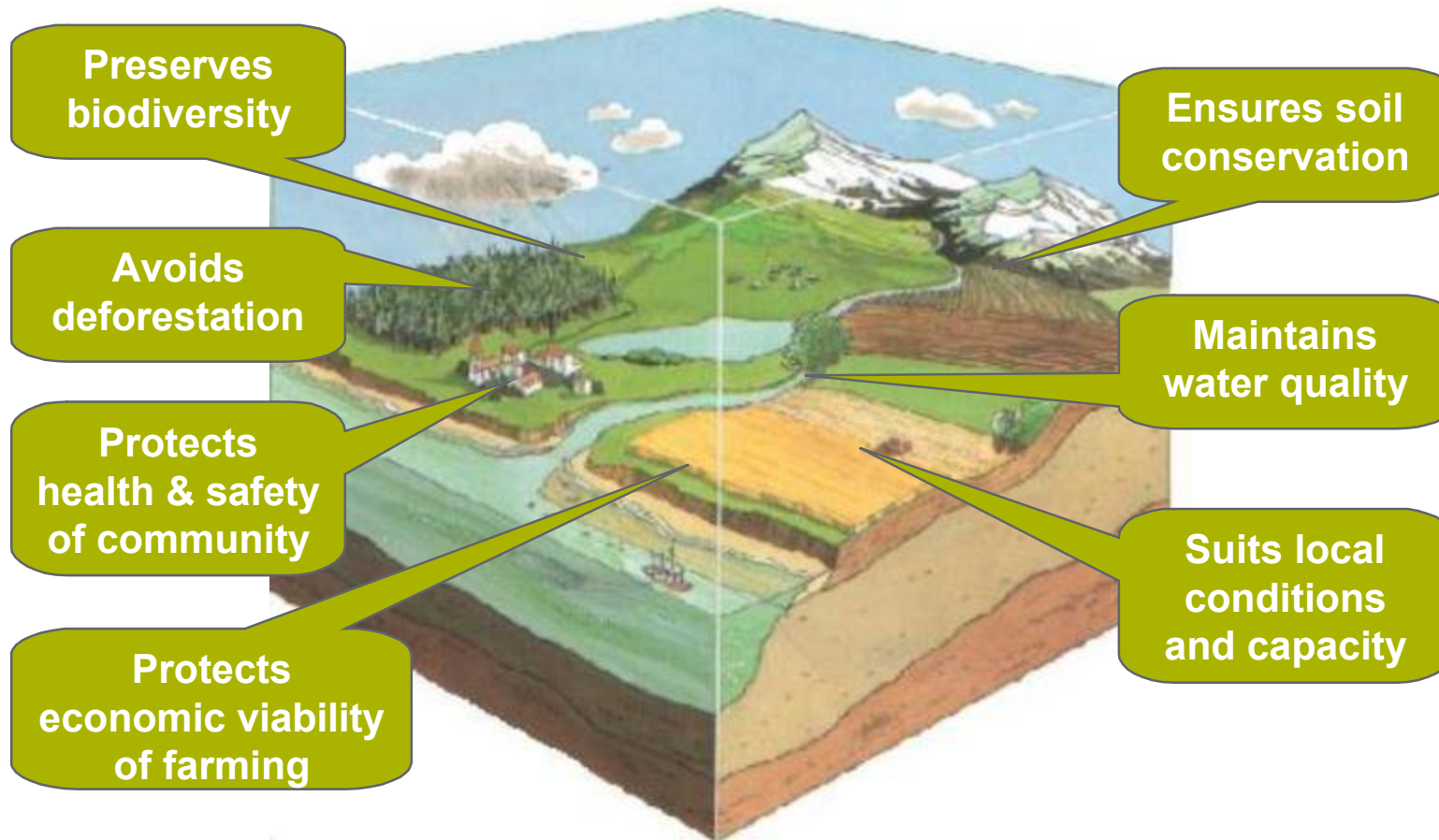
Key drivers influencing technology  
enhancement for crop production

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



# Sustainable agriculture

Our commitment: contribute to sustainable agriculture in the production of healthy food and the conservation of biodiversity

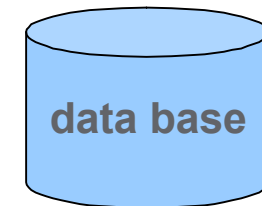


Key drivers influencing technology  
enhancement for crop production

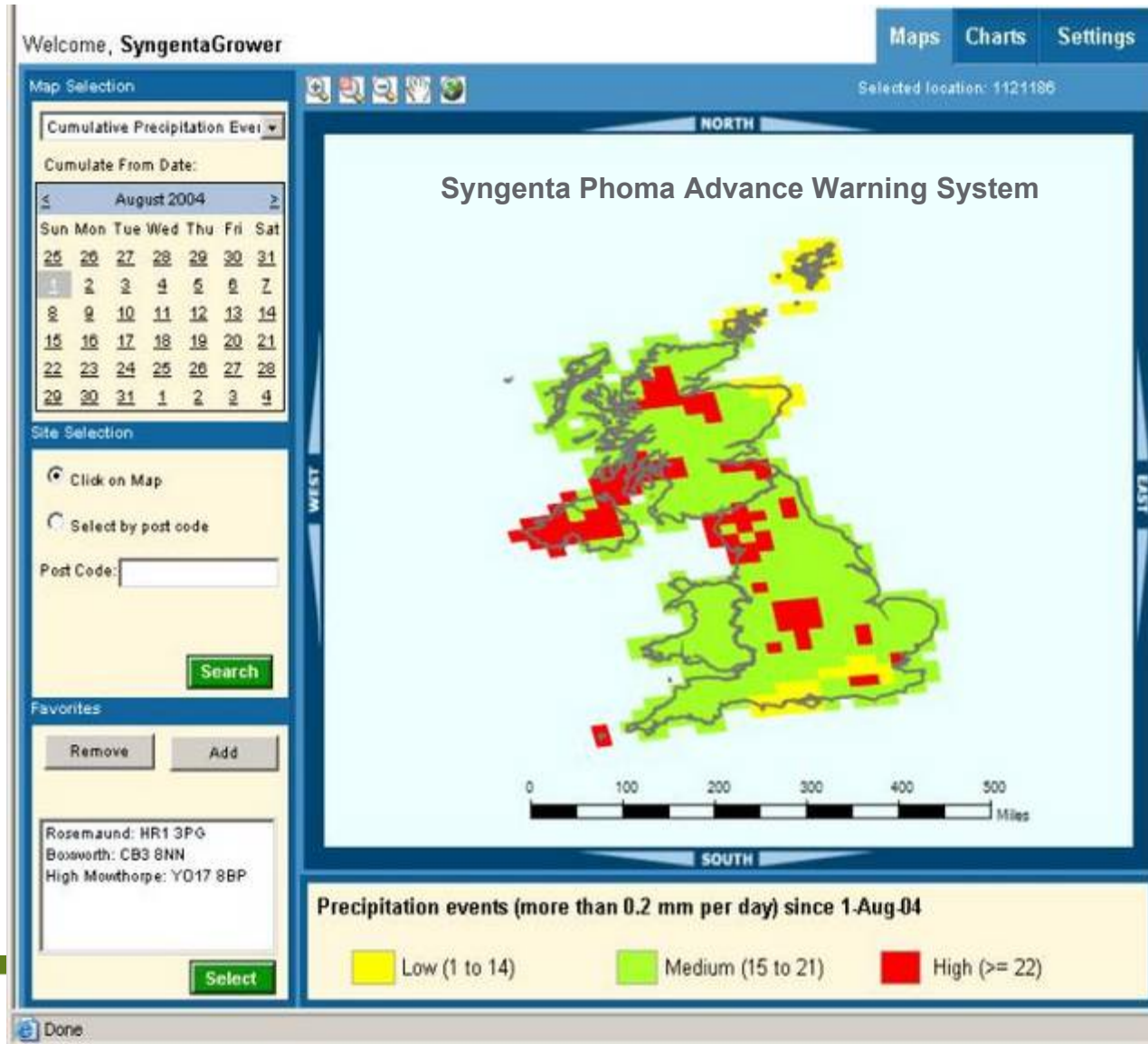
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Immediate recording of

place,  
yield,  
quality  
weather,  
historical data

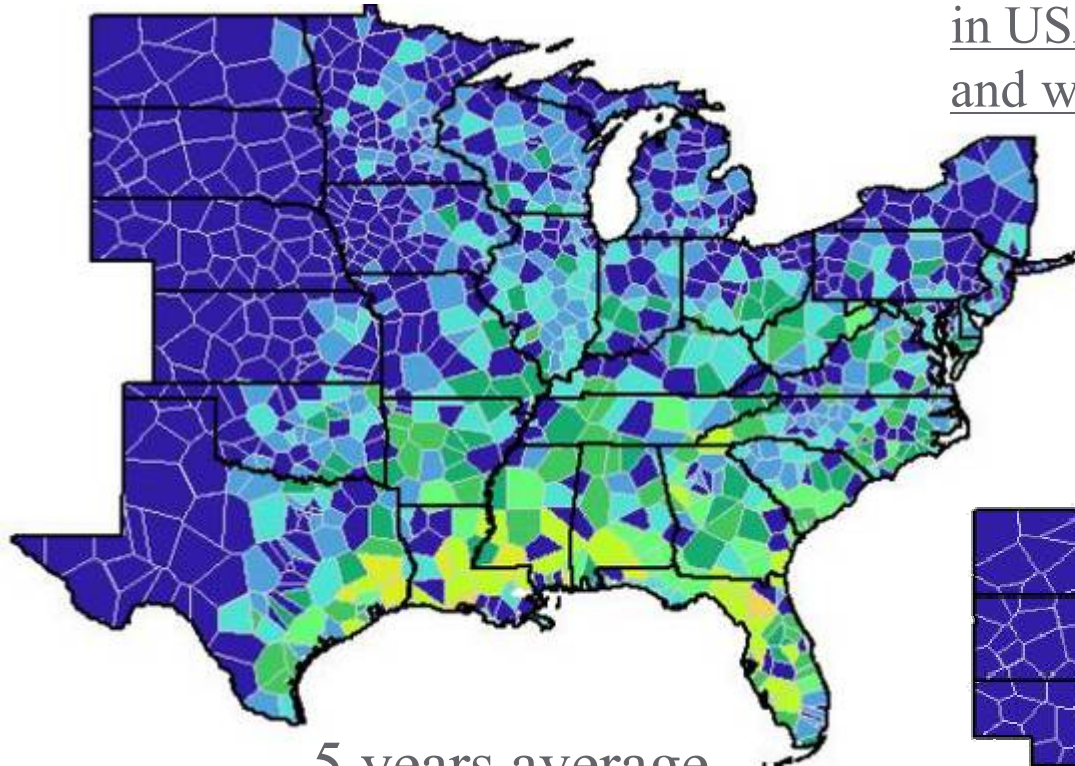


# Mapping for risk management for diseases



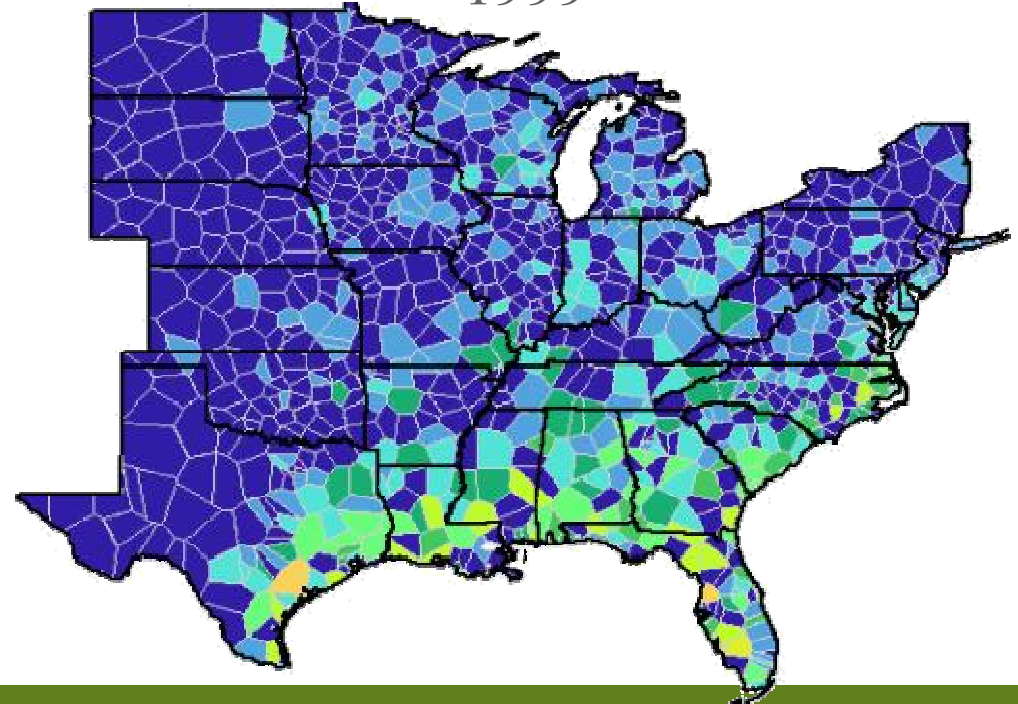
2002

Monitoring of evolution of rust on Soybean  
in USA based on average historical data  
and weather forecasting



5 years average

1999



# Research fields and collaboration with life science universities

# Genomics platform

**Breeding**

Variety selection,  
Germplasm

**Genomics**

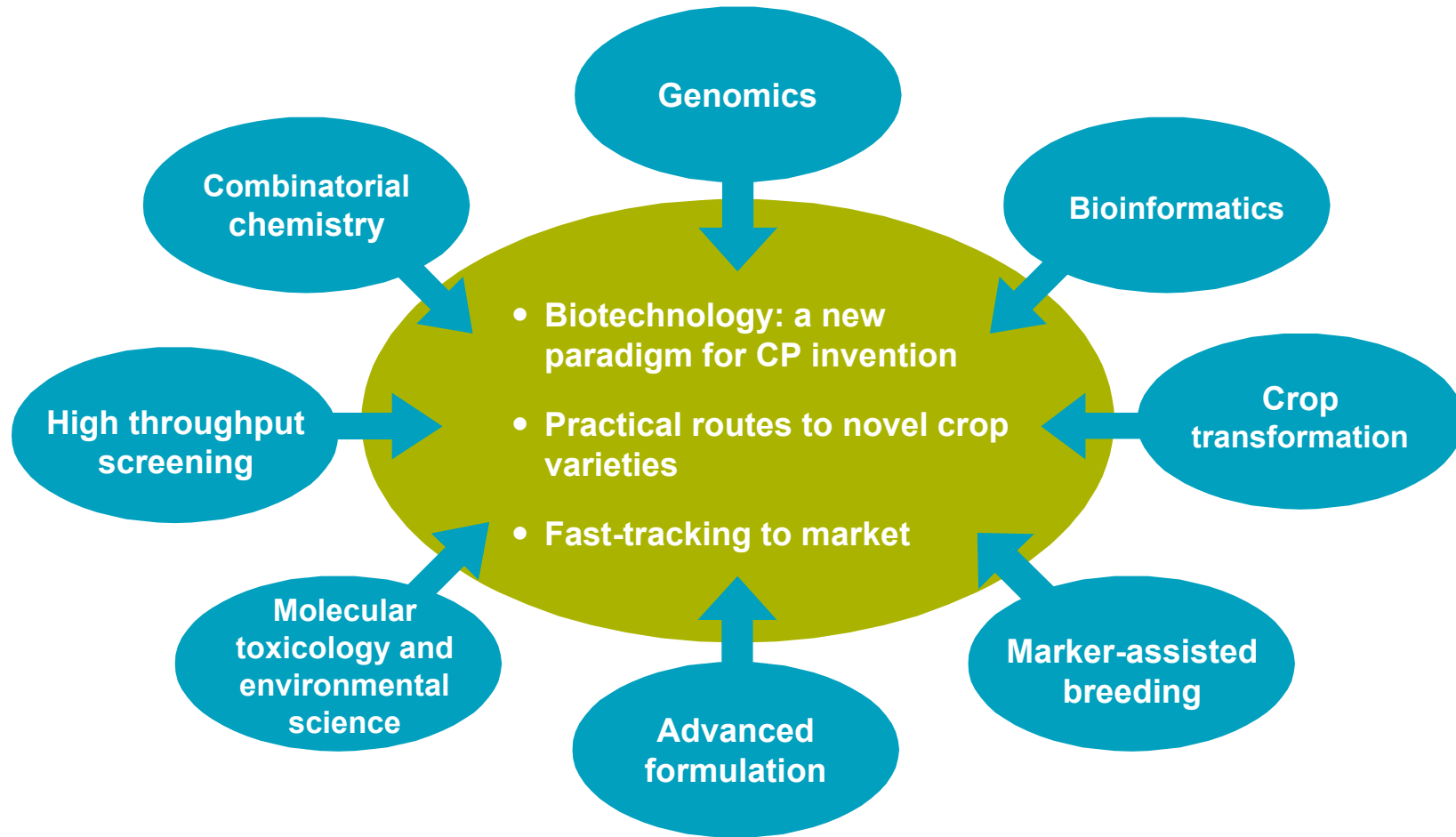
**Traits**

Specific traits

**Crop Protection**

Mode of action  
Toxicology  
Biological efficacy  
Cost

# Unique combination of technology platforms

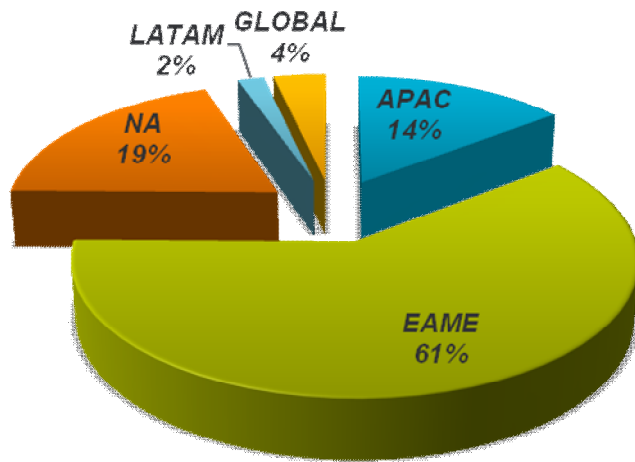


Strength in genomics is key to building new markets



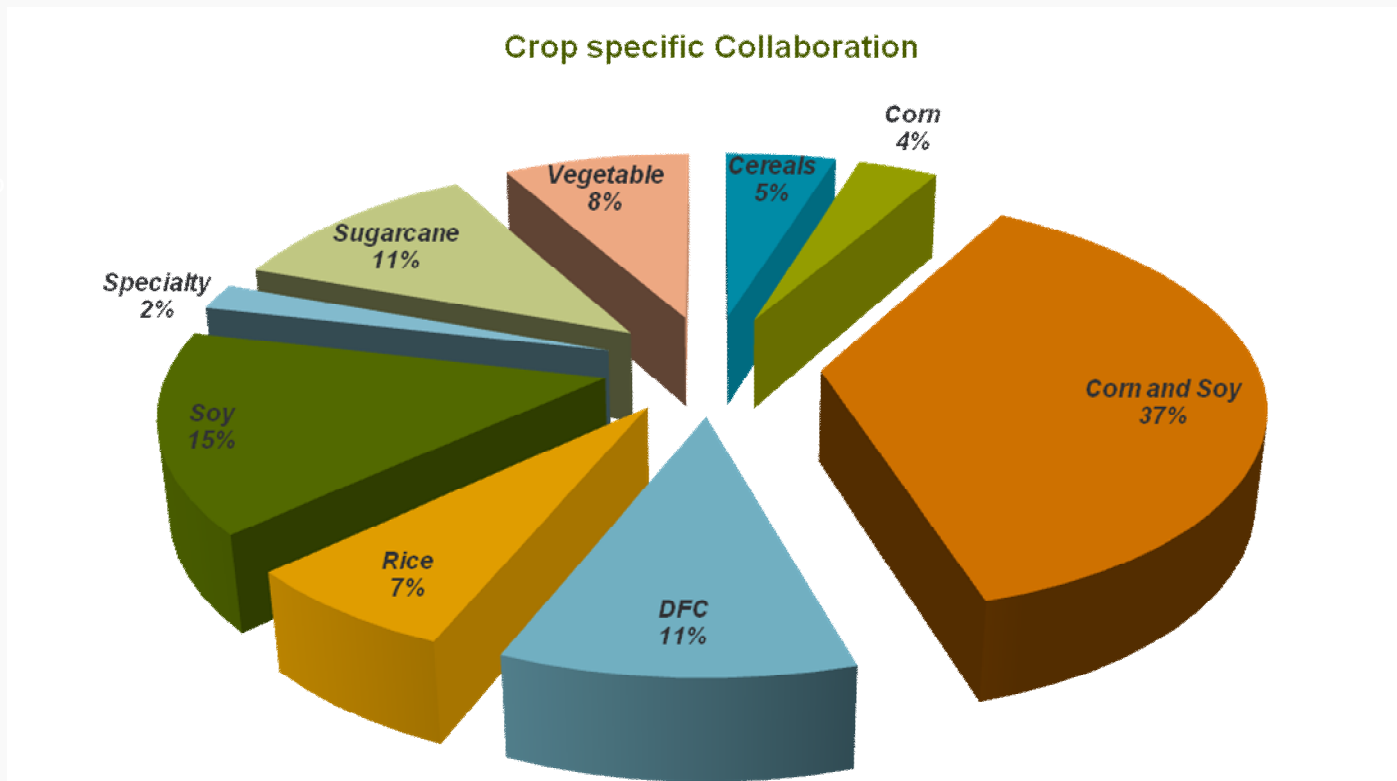
## External activities within R&D in 2011

Collaboration number by region

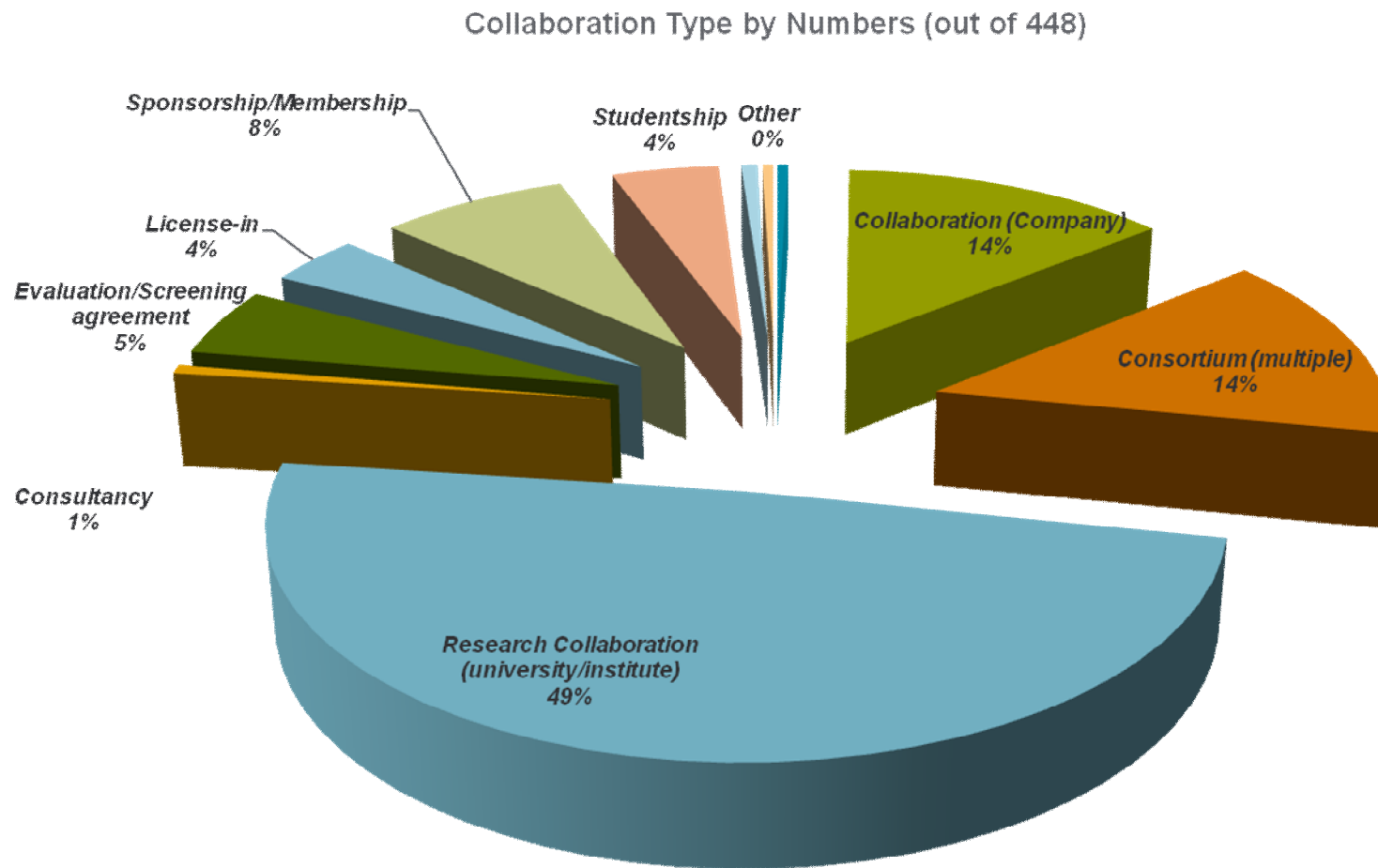


- >450 active R&D Collaborations in 2011 in 28 countries
- 37% spend on crop specific collaborations
- 50% of Collaborations with Universities and Institutes
- >60% of Collaborations in Europe

# External activities within R&D in 2011



# Different types of collaborations within R&D in 2011



# Non exhaustive list of collaboration in Europe

## - Research Projects

<b>FR</b>
Supagro (France)
Lasalle Beauvais (ferme du futur)
University of Blaise Pascal
<b>Greece</b>
University of Thessaloniki,
<b>Italy</b>
University of Bologna,
<b>CH</b>
Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften (ZHAW)
<b>CIS</b>
IPPG
Stavropol
<b>Czech</b>
University of Life Sciences
<b>DE</b>
JKI (Julius-Kühn-Institut), Darmstadt
Leibniz Uni.
Univ. Kaiserslautern, DE
HGoTech, Uni Bonn
Wurzburg
<b>ES</b>
Barcelona Uni (CSIC)

<b>Italy</b>
Inst. Agro Biol. Padova
<b>NL</b>
Durham University
Wageningen University (Research Institute FBR)
<b>PM EAME JH</b>
IDNA
Institute of Food Research (Norwich) PBL
<b>Russia</b>
Bikovskaya Cucurbit Selection Station (BCSS)
<b>UK</b>
BBSRC Warwick University
Bristol University
Cambridge University
Durham University
Exeter University
Imperial College, London
Leeds University
Manchester University
Newcastle University
Nottingham University
Oxford university
Reading University
Rothamsted & York University
Royal Holloway University of London
Sheffield University
UCL ( University College London) -
Warwick University
Birmingham University
Hull University
York University
<b>Ukraine</b>
Inst of Pl. Physiol. & Genetics, Kiev,

## Collaboration with Universities – Training and development programmes

- Ferme du futur – Lasalle Beauvais
- Training field crops - ISA Lille, Lasalle Beauvais, ISARA, Purpan,
- Training Specialty crops - ESA Angers – Purpan - Wageningen
- Crop Management – Polytechnicum Zurich
- Sponsoring students ISFRADA in Eastern Europe IASI University
- Marketing - INSEAD

## Conclusion and discussion points

In order to remain competitive and grow more with less

- Yield remains key element
- Valorisation of quality is essential
- Sustainable crop production is mandatory
- Information management is the future

New technologies with genomics platforms will contribute largely to this target

Innovation and transfer of knowledge are the challenges for our generation of scientists and professors

*Bringing plant potential to life*