Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR-Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

- Maize is Ghana's number cereal providing food for millions of Ghanaians daily.
- Productivity of the crop in farmers fields is generally low compared to the global average.
- Aflatoxin contamination in maize is common in farmers fields, affects human health and is an impediment to the export potential of the crop.
- Developing high yielding maize hybrids with low levels of aflatoxin contamination will positively impact productivity and general wellbeing of the entire Ghanaian populace and also boost its export potential.







Photo Title: a & b. Maize kernels infected with Aspergillus flavus c. A. flavus cultured on

Agar



Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Research Approach:

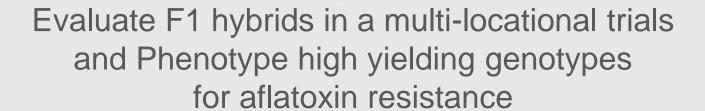
- ❖ Aflatoxin resistant donor lines provided by the CHPRRU of the USDA ARS Starkville MS were incorporated into elite local inbred lines, using marker assisted selection (SSR and SNP markers)
- The hybrids produced were evaluated in multi-locational trials to identify high yielding aflatoxin resistant genotypes.
- A Schematic design is shown in the next slide



Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Research Approach:

Make Top-cross hybrids of the introduced inbred lines with 6 high yielding local varieties



Select parents of high yielding hybrids with low levels of aflatoxin For further evaluation for eventual release as variety(ies)

Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Research Approach:

- ☐General and specific combining abilities determined from the F1 hybrids
- ☐ Percentage heterosis estimated from F1 hybrids
- □ Yields of hybrids obtained were compared with local existing best performing hybrids
- □ Promising hybrids with high accumulation of aflatoxin resistance QTL will be evaluated across locations with farmer participation.



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■ Data Collected

- Plant height (PH)
- Ear height (EH)
- Anthesis-silking interval (ASI)
- Yield per hectare (Yld/ha in kg)
- Incidence of blight, rust, MSV, etc.
- Level of aflatoxins was detected/quantified in (ppb)
- SSR and SNP data



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Table 1. Data on some agronomic traits across locations

Genotype			Grain Yield (Kg/ha)	Days to (50% Pollen)	Days to (50% Silking)	Anthesis Silking Interval	Ear Per Plant	Ear Height	Plant Height	Cob Aspect	Base Index
M0826-7F	х	TZI-8	11073.21	47.9	49.78	1.89	1.03	111.34	200.37	1.65	22145.51
TZEEI-15	Х	MP-715	10937.71	47.34	50.22	0.33	0.78	112.42	202.38	2.6	21873.35
M0826-12F	Х	CML-176	10688.27	51.36	53.56	2.22	1.12	121.03	230.81	1.91	21375.44
ENTRY-5	Х	CML-11	10682.01	50.87	54	3.11	1.02	99.58	198.74	1.67	21362.8
ENTRY-85	Х	CML-247	10661.02	48.21	51.33	3.11	1.01	124.94	231.15	1.98	21320.98
ENTRY-5	х	CML-287	10217.87	50.77	52.89	2.11	1.1	125.24	227.64	1.78	20434.71
M0826-7F	х	CML-11	10191.01	50.36	53.56	3.22	1.12	116.54	215.31	1.85	20380.89
M0826-12F	Х	CML-343	10101.31	49.94	53.32	3.34	0.93	116.86	235.28	1.77	20201.39
M0826-7F	х	CML-343	9756.17	52.9	55.56	2.67	1.1	109.02	215.47	2.01	19511.38
ENTRY-5	Х	KI-3	9691.46	48.32	50.11	1.78	0.96	94.62	189.83	2.13	19381.52
ENTRY-5	Х	TZI-8	9550	49.02	50.89	1.89	0.94	106.17	196.15	1.92	19098.74
TZEEI-6	Х	CML-11	9493.08	48.29	51.33	3	1.15	117.32	219.73	1.98	18984.98
ENTRY-70	х	CML-247	9347.85	50.69	53.78	3.11	0.99	97.07	194.82	1.76	18694.53
M0826-7F	Х	CML-5	9296.19	50.21	53.33	3.11	1.04	110.53	220.71	1.9	18591.24

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Table 2. Ten best aflatoxin resistant genotypes and a check per location during the major season

(April - July 2017)

WEN	СНІ	F	UMESUA	AKOMADAN			
Genotype	Levels of aflatox in (ppb)	Genotype	Levels of aflatoxi n (ppb)	Genotype	Levels aflatoxin (ppb)	of	
MP-705	11.02	MP-715	3.63	MP-705	2.32		
MP-719	13.19	MP-705	3.63	MP-715	3.06		
MP-715	13.73	MP-719	5.16	MP-719	3.13		
CML-158Q	17.99	CML-247	6.11	NC-356	3.82		
CML-247	18.72	CML-158Q	6.49	CML-158Q	4.18		
ENTRY-70	18.72	TZEEI-24	6.62	ENTRY-70	4.48		
TZEEI- 24	19.1	ENTRY-70	6.75	CML-247	4.53		
M0826-12F	19.88	M0826-12F	6.75	TZEEI-24	4.62		
NC-356	20.9	NC-356	7.32	ENTRY-85	4.71		
M0826-7F	21.12	M0826-7F	7.54	ENTRY-5	4.76		
Honampa	142.59	Honampa	138.38	Honampa	249.64		



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Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Capacity building: Equipment Supply

Capacity building activities undertaken by the project include provision of VICAM aflatoxin detection set up, a plate reader for SNP analyses, computers and reagents





Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Capacity building: Human Resource including training a PhD













Researcher's Name/Organization: Dr. Allen Oppong, CSIR Crops Research Institute, Kumasi, Ghana

Top next steps for the project:

- Promising high yielding hybrids with low levels of aflatoxin contamination will further be evaluated for eventual release as varieties for use in Ghana and beyond.
- New findings will be published in peer review journals.

How data and results from your project will impact stakeholder decisions and the development problem:

 Data generated from this work can help in identifying genotypes/hybrids with low levels of aflatoxin contamination and are high yielding which can be made available maize consumers in Ghana and beyond

Challenges you have faced in collecting meaningful data:

 The major challenge has been manual collection of data from the field especially during unfavorable conditions and costs associated with importing equipment and reagents from outside Ghana