

Improving post-rainy sorghum varieties to meet the growing grain and fodder demand in India



Key details

Location

India

Duration

Start Jul 2008

End Jun 2018

Budget

AUD 1,596,315

Commissioned organisation

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics

Partners

Department of Employment; Economic Development and Innovation; Directorate of Sorghum Research; International Livestock Research Institute; University of Queensland

Project Leader

Vincent Vadez - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics

ACIAR Research Program Manager

Dr Eric Huttner

Program

Crops

Project code

CIM/2007/120

season sorghum crop.

In south-west India many farmers grow sorghum during the post-rainy (dry) season, either for subsistence on the grain, but also to sell grain for human consumption or stover residue for cattle feed in markets. Stover has become an important part of the sorghum value chain, and crop improvement now targets dual purpose types. Water limits grain and stover yield. Plants with the stay-green (SG) trait can use soil water later in the dry season. SG has improved sorghum yield under water limited conditions.

This project aimed to transfer the SG trait into locally adapted varieties favoured by farmers.



Overview

This project aimed to increase the yield and resilience of farmers' dry