





BIO 235 Plants & People Evolution & Domestication of Crops











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BIO 235

Plants & People - Evolution & Domestication of Crops

13 Lectures:

-The origins of agriculture & crop origins - where, when, why, how, and how many times? Genetics & archaeology.

-Crop domestication syndromes, variation & selection, genes involved in domestication, hybrid and polyploid crops.

-Examples - major crops, minor crops, what do we eat today?

-Crop genetic resources and conservation - why does diversity matter? -Modern food production - food security, globalisation, seasonality, genetic modification, Frankenstein food, organic food, fast food, slow food, fair food, cheap food.

<u>OLAT</u>: pdf of detailed course outline; pdfs of lecture powerpoint files before lecture.

Assessment:

-Course assignment: 'What do we eat today?' = 50%; starts in week 4

-Exam - 1.5 hrs on 17th Dec = 50%

Language: English (including assignments & exam)

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Foraging to Farming

salad dressin

The Anthropocene

Long-term anthropogenic changes



Ruddiman et al. (2015)

Crop Domestication

Plant Domestication = Genetic modification of a wild species to create a new form of plant altered to meet human needs

Fully Domesticated = For many, but not all crops, domesticated crops are completely dependent on humans and unable of propagating in the wild (e.g. maize, cauliflower)



This shows how the history of cultivated plants is allied to the most important problems of general history of organized beings.

Alphonse Pyramus de Candolle. 1882. Origin of Cultivated Plants



Although Man does not cause variability and cannot prevent it, he can select, preserve, and accumulate the variations given to him by the hand of Nature almost in any way he chooses; and thus he can certainly produce a great result.

Charles Darwin. 1883. The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication

When human desires collide with the diversity of nature, the results can be great indeed.

Crops in Plant Science

- Research on crop plants at the forefront of revolutions in plant biology:
 - Charles Darwin's 1883 studies of variation and selection The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication
 - Gregor Mendel's 19th Century experiments on the garden pea and the insights they provided into the mechanisms inheritance
 - •Barbara McClintock's discovery of transposable elements in maize in the 1950s for which she won a Nobel Prize in 1983
 - •Jun Yu and the rice genome in 2002 the first crop plant to be sequenced and the second plant species after Arabidopsis to have its entire genome sequenced
- Understanding the diversity and origins of crops is of central importance in plant biology and beyond.



Global Food Security



Drug wars have taken a Mexican valley back to the 1880s » page 10

Simon Jenkins says Tony Blair was a great talent and a miserable prime

Science

Frozen Zoo was founded on hopes now coming to fruition » page 32

Books

Kundera's essays cast a spell with their insights intocreativity » page 38

Incorporating material from the Obsi La Rience and the Washington Post Also, When all the statistical West 2.5 * Copyred 40.28 Creek No. 62 (2010) Beamser(DEC15) Cocked AG2 & Report SPLIS Home Form (400) Chargery MURSIS

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Feeding a world of 10 billion people: the miracle ahead

Plants and population: is there time?

Radically rethinking agriculture for the 21st Century

PERSPECTIVE

Used planet: A global history

Erle C. Ellis^{a,1}, Jed O. Kaplan^b, Dorian Q. Fuller^c, Steve Vavrus^d, Kees Klein Goldewijk^e, and Peter H. Verburg^f ^aDepartment of Geography and Environmental Systems, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21250; ^bARVE Group, Environmental Engineering Institute, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, 1015 Lausanne, Switzerland; ^cInstitute of Archaeology, University College London, London WC1H 0PY, United Kingdom; ⁴Center for Climatic Research, Gaylord Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706; eNetherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), 3720 AH Bilthoven and Utrecht University (UU), 3584 CS, Utrecht, The Netherlands; and ¹Institute for Environmental Studies, Amsterdam Global Change Institute, VU University Amsterdam, 1081 HV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Weather and traders

blamed for price hikes FAC global food index rises 5% in a month

Juliet Kollewe and RajPatel Obconer

Two years after the last food crisis, food inflation is back as a globel issaat. As in 2008, rocketing prices are the result of rising demand and supply shortages caused by freak weather and pour harvests. Moreover, these conditions are exacerbated by speculation on commodity markets and changing diets in fast-growing Asian countries.

The UN's Food and Agriculcalled an emergency meeting for

according to the EAC. tended its export tan on wheat by another 12 months as t battles drought,

shortages and inflation at home. This has completely changed the complexion of the market," said Sudakshina Unnikrishnan, a commodities analyst ture Organisation (FAO) last week : at Barclays Capital, "We see further upside for com and wheat paces.

following the government's decision to raise bread prices by 30%, following double-digit hikes in the price of energy and water. The unrest left seven people dead and hundreds injured. Mozambi ans spend an average of three-quarters of

crisis. In Mozambique, riotsbroke out

Emergency meeting to

address new food crisis

The European flour milling their household burget on food and association has highlighted the role of half of Mozambique's poor already speculators indriving up wheat prices. suffer from acute malautrition, although the global shortage appears The gobal concerns were strengthto be the main factor. uned as the Russian government ex-

24 September to discuss the food : Consuming countries are scrambling

FAO economist Abdolreza Abbas siannaises the prospect of fur her civil unnet in less developed countries if the price of basic food continues to rise. "Aussia's move is another unfortu-

to gain access to supplies,"

29-year peak in Fybruary.

European what prices hit more

than \$294 a torne last week, just

below last month's two-year high.

Comprises are at their highest level

since June 2009 while sugar has been

on arollermaster ride after hitting a

nate development that will prolong upward pressure on grain prices 32 and contribute to higher price

Guardian Weekly 16 Sept 2010

Will Agriculture Destroy the World Before It Saves It? Jack A. Bobo, JD, MS Senior Advisor for Biotechnology Chief, Biotechnology and Textile Trade Policy Division United States Department of State

Weds. 27th Feb. 2013

Traditional Crop Breeding & Yield Gains for Maize from 1930 onwards



A World of Insecurity

- Malnutrition is a global problem
- With population and consumption set to rise over the coming decades achieving food security will require action on many fronts

Spread it around - 80% of countries are net importers of cereals

Malnutrition includes both over- and under-consumption of calories







Global Food Security

- Food security remains an massive on-going world challenge.
- Some 800 million people can't afford the food they need and are undernourished. At the same time an equal or greater number of people, estimated by some to be as many as 1 billion, are obese and suffering from unbalanced diets.
- The green revolution and industrial agriculture has been remarkably successful over the last 6 decades, but there are major questions about food security as we race towards and past landmarks of 'peak oil', 'peak water', 'peak soil' well before we reach 'peak population' or 'peak consumerism'.
- How close are we to 'peak food'? What are the limits to food production?
- How sustainable is modern food production?
- Have increased crop yields been achieved at the cost of decreased resilience and sustainability and loss of cultural heritage?
- Are there on-going technical developments and innovations that can continue to increase food production for the next 50 years?
- Towards the end of the course we will examine some of these questions and how they are challenging the relationships between plants and people in new ways.









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Lecture 1 Introduction – Plants that Changed the World

Plants are important for people

 Taste, nutrition, sweetness, beauty, and intoxication

- Plant Portraits
 Potato
 - ·Tulip
 - •Coca
 - •Sugarcane





Human desires of taste, sweetness, beauty, and intoxication



•Cannabis •Potato







<u>Origins</u>

- date palm, wheat, rice, olive

Discovery

-Black pepper, sugarcane, maize, citrus, tulip

Exploration

-Tobacco, tea, coffee, peppers, cinchona

<u>Enlightenment</u> -Tomato, rose, grape, cotton, apple

<u>Empire</u>

-Cannabis, rubber, potato, opium, poppy, orchids

<u>Science</u> - Bamboo, yam, cacao









The Potato & Population Growth in Ireland

1660 - 0.5 million 1688 - 1.25 million 1840 - 9 million 1845 - Potato blight - *Phytopthera infestans* decimates potato crop prompting the Irish potato famine - 1 million dead and several million emigrated 1860 - 4.5 million

The Irish Potato Famine + Emigration to the USA





Potatoes in Modern Agriculture – Idaho, USA An industrial monoculture Potatoes in Modern Agriculture – Idaho, USA An industrial monoculture feeding global fast food

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Potato Genome Sequencing Consortium 2011

Pre-Inca Andean tubers to Fast Food Nation



The world's most important non-grain food crop

Central to global food security.

Clonally propagated

A highly heterozygous, autotetraploid

suffers acute inbreeding depression.



Tulip *Tulipa* Liliaceae





Tulipa grengiolens

Taxonomy and distribution Genus Tu T. clusiana T. uniflora 75 species subgen. Orithyia owskiana Tulipa suaveolens Family Lili subgen. Tulipa Tulipa linifolia subgen. Clusianae ana ana biflora lipa turkestanica Tulipa bifloriformis T. turkestanica stris T. agenensis a sprengeri subgen. Eriostemones milis aucheriana

-Tulipa orphanidea

-Tulipa regelii

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Christenhusz et al. 2013_0.001

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Tulips in Persia



Tulips in Ir

Symbol of the Revolution and martyrdom













Conrad Gessner (1559)

Tulips in the Netherlands

 Supposedly introduced by Carolus Clusius (1526-1609) in 1593





Carolus Clusius (1576)



Tulip trade & the1634-1637 Dutch Tulipomania



Admirael van der Eijck: 1045 guilders



Semper Augustus: 12 acres of land and a mansion in Amsterdam



Viceroy: 3000-4200 guilders





Jan Brueghel the Younger (c. 1640) Satire on Tulip Mania

the first speculative bubble?



- Charles Mackay (1841) Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds
 - "A golden bait hung temptingly out before the people, and, one after the other, they rushed to the tulip marts, like flies around a honey-pot. Every one imagined that the passion for tulips would last for ever (...). Nobles, citizens, farmers, mechanics, seamen, footmen, maidservants, even chimney sweeps and old clotheswomen, dabbled in tulips"
- Anne Goldgar (2008) Tulipmania. Money, Honor and Knowledge in the Dutch Golden Age







Vincent van Gogh (1883) Flower Beds in Holland

ALICIA VIKANDEN ALICIA VIKANDEN DANE DEHAAN COMPY WORF THORSE JUDI DENCH SCHORT YADE THORSE CHRISTOPH WALIZ



Semper Augustus



Modern tulips – 'mass-produced eye candy', 'flowers for kids', accessible, cheap, uncomplicated, and now ubiquitous Spring companions.

Coca *Erythroxylum coca* Erythroxylaceae









Coca production and use in the Andes















Source: La Republica - UNODC



 $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$

•34 million users in the USA •1/3 Gross Domestic Product of Bolivia, Colombia and Peru **Coca**. Rarely have the leaves of such an innocuous and unprepossessing looking shrub commanded such a value as Coca, come to dominate the economies of a set of Andean countries, and spawned such widespread and disruptive violence and social problems.







Sugarcane Saccarum officinarum x S.spontaneum Poaceae: Andropogoneae:





Sugar: the 'unnecessary food'.... yet Europe imports > 1 billion tones each year





Sugarcane, slavery and the Africanization of the Caribbean

10-12 million slaves imported from Africa into the New World between 1450 and 1900

In 1700 every ton represented one slave's life, a ratio that increased to 2 tonnes by 1800





Sugarcane, a plant with sucrose-rich stalks from SE Asia, that produces an 'unnecessary food', but one to which westerners have become accustomed and possibly addicted, led to the shipping of millions of human slaves from Africa to the Caribbean, the Africanization of the Caribbean, and is now an important industrial crop cultivated across 20 million ha throughout the tropics, most of which is refined into sugar, but more recently refined to make ethanol, as a renewable substitute for

fossil fuels.





https://topdocumentaryfilms.com/big-sugar/





Lecture 1 Introduction - Plants that Changed the World - References

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Ruddiman, W.F. et al. 2015. Defining the epoch we live in. Is a formally designated Anthropocene a good idea? Science 348: 38-39.

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Documentary Film: Big Sugar: Sweet, White & Deadly https://topdocumentaryfilms.com/big-sugar/

Online Case studies in Crop Domestication http://www.botany.wisc.edu/courses/botany_940/06CropEvol/CropEvol.html

For Next Week:

 Pick a plant that you think has had important impacts on human history

- Outline in a few sentences how and why it is important
- Tell the class about it next week