

A million hectares of CIP varieties planted in the developing world

Potato varieties bred with CIP materials or obtained with help from the Center now occupy over 1 million hectares of land worldwide. This statistic comes from a survey of 23 national potato-breeding programs in developing countries in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

This is an important milestone, not only for CIP, which has invested in potato breeding ever since its inception more than 35 years ago, but for the agriculture research community as a whole, because it helps validate investments in crop improvement programs. Over the past three decades, CIP breeders have been spearheading efforts to develop better-adapted, disease-resisting, higher-yielding potato varieties that can become a reliable source of food and income for poor potato farmers around the world. And according to recent findings, this long-term investment is paying off. Equally important, this impressive milestone demonstrates farmers' continued interest in adopting new, improved potato varieties.

The total area planted to CIP-developed varieties in the surveyed countries increased to 13.1 percent. China contributed to about half of the increase, compared to figures from a previous 1997 survey. Cooperation 88, covering nearly 120 000 ha in 2007, is the largest adopted CIP-developed variety worldwide. Peru also made significant contributions, with the area planted to the Canchan variety more than doubling in just 10 years from 26 000 ha to 58 000 ha. Today, this CIP-derived high-yielding, late blight-resistant potato variety released by Peru's national potato breeding program is a predominant commercial variety on the Peruvian market.



CIP materials have had significant impact in the poorer countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to improved food security in that continent. In seven of the eight countries sampled in 2007, CIP-NARS varieties occupied the largest proportion of the total area planted, with 92 000 ha in Rwanda, 30 200 ha in Uganda and 67 000 ha in Kenya. In Tanzania, Kikondo, a CIP-distributed and NARS-released variety, occupies 18 000 hectares, representing more than 50 percent of the country's total area planted. In Burundi and DR Congo CIP-related varieties occupy almost all of the planted potato area.

CIP-bred materials have been particularly important for smaller national programs that do not have enough potato production to justify a full-scale breeding effort, and more importantly, the budget to conduct the costly and time-consuming pathogen testing and virus elimination required for successful breeding.

A rural market in Burundi



NEWS FROM CIP

A quarterly newsletter to keep the CIP community up to date with the latest developments at the Center. For previous issues see:

<http://tinyurl.com/CIPnews>

What is CIP?

The **International Potato Center** seeks to reduce poverty and achieve food security on a sustained basis in developing countries through scientific research and related activities on potato, sweetpotato, other root and tuber crops, and on the improved management of natural resources in the Andes and other mountain areas.

CIP headquarters are in La Molina, Lima, Peru. CIP also has experimental stations in Peru and Ecuador, and a worldwide network of regional offices and collaborators.



With an estimated achieved yield increase of 2.0 tonnes per hectare, widespread adoption of CIP materials has generated a net present value of more than US\$120 million and rates of return to continued investment in breeding and crop-improvement programs of more than 20 percent. If new materials continue to be developed and are successful in responding to farmers' demands, the aggregate area under CIP-related varieties will continue to increase returns to investment in crop improvement programs. Strengthening breeding programs in developing countries that seek advanced materials and populations for local selection will increase the chance that the released varieties will share parentage with CIP material.

In today's economic context, the role of the potato as a staple crop becomes more and more relevant as food crop prices settle at higher levels than in the past. Thus, the development and availability of appropriate varieties and crop technologies is crucial to meet an increased potato demand at affordable prices for the poor.

Environmental services in the Andes

On 18 and 19 February 2009, CONDESAN, the CGIAR Systemwide Ecoregional Program that CIP hosts, organized a workshop in Colombia to discuss a regional analysis of the environmental services that hydrology provides, with the assistance of the Red de Interesados en Servicios Ambientales. The report included a review of knowledge, actions and policies in the Andean region.

Knowledge

The first product of the project "Environmental services of the conservation of hydrologic resources: lessons from the Andes", led by CONDESAN, was a review of what is known today about the environmental services that hydrology provides in the natural ecosystems of the high Andes and the relationships between regions primarily supporting systems of agricultural production, regions of environmental degradation and water resources.

The ecosystems most investigated from the point of view of hydrology are the Páramo and the Andean forests, which are important for the regulation of the hydrological cycle. The soils of well-conserved Páramo have a high capacity to store water and release it at a steady rate throughout most of the year. Change in use can reduce the capacity of the soils to regulate water flow by up to 40 percent. Livestock compact the soil and reduce its capacity for water storage. The short-term effect of forest removal is an increase in the annual volume of runoff but if soils are lost through erosion and the system dries out, then recovery is very difficult.

Action

The past decade has seen a number of new financing mechanisms for the protection and recovery of hydrological environmental services in the Andean region, operating in areas up to 2000 meters above sea level. Funding comes from users, governments and other organizations, with a variety of mechanisms used, such as education, communication or training, payments to landowners agreeing to take conservation measures, credits and incentives to landowners, purchase of soils, and surveillance and monitoring. Measures taken to protect and retrieve hydrological services include protecting the natural ecosystems, retrieving degraded areas and the reforestation and improvement of ecosystems. Up to 163 937 ha of priority areas from the watersheds have been protected and over 7000 ha reforested.

Policy

Traditional regulatory mechanisms have not been able to respond adequately to the processes of environmental degradation, giving rise to schemes such as payment for environmental services, environmental funds and credits for alternatives to production. Many countries already recognize

Páramo is found between the upper forest line (about 3800 m above sea level) and the permanent snow line (about 5000 m). The ecosystem consists of mostly glacier-formed valleys and plains, with a large variety of lakes, peat bogs and wet grasslands intermingled with shrublands and forest patches



environmental services within their policies and forest and biodiversity laws. Other laws exist with viable incentives for conservation of these, such as the National Fund for the Enrichment and Conservation of Native Forests and the Fund of Environmental Compensation in Argentina, and the General Law of the Environment in Peru.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the scientific, academic and environmental sectors of the Andean countries, environment and development NGOs, and donors. The interaction identified knowledge gaps, the facts and the myths surrounding this theme, and resulted in an integrated vision and plan of action based on the findings.

See <http://www.infoandina.org/PanoramaAndino2009/>.

CIP-AGRA exchange

Jan Low, Regional Leader for Sub-Saharan Africa, reports on a visit Maria Andrade, CIP's sweetpotato program leader in Mozambique, made to Kenya recently.

At the CGIAR Annual General Meeting in Mozambique in November 2008, the new president of the Alliance for a Green Revolution (AGRA), Dr. Namanga Ngongi, visited the sweetpotato fields and program that CIP's Maria Andrade is operating there. He was so impressed that he told her he would invite her to AGRA headquarters in Nairobi to speak to his entire staff. That promise has now become reality. Early in March 2009, Maria gave a 40-minute presentation of her work in Mozambique to all AGRA senior staff.

Dr. Ngongi reiterated several times how Maria's work represented the types of activities and impact AGRA hoped to achieve and he felt that more support should be given so that activities complementary to breeding, especially market development, could take place. The next day, Maria visited Njoro to see a nascent sweetpotato breeding operation made up of two Kenyan women breeders. Later she visited a national NGO engaged in sweetpotato vine multiplication and distribution.

It is heartening to see Maria's tremendous efforts recognized by this program. It is Maria's commitment to being based in and working within the national programs that helps her gain a special status, in addition to the fact that she works with 3-5 young scientists on research projects on a continual basis. She has been the co-supervisor of 17 theses over the past 10 years. She was truly treated as an honored guest.



Sweetpotato is becoming more and more popular as a staple food in Africa

David Spooner honored for potato research

Dr David M. Spooner, a close collaborator with CIP, has been honored by the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the US Department of Agriculture for his work on the evolution of potatoes. David Spooner was named "Area Senior Research Scientist of 2008" by the ARS in ceremonies at the USDA headquarters in Beltsville, Maryland, USA. Spooner is a research scientist at the ARS Vegetable Crops Research Unit in Madison and Professor at the Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin. Spooner discovered that cultivated potatoes originally came from a single region of southern Peru, and his research revised and rewrote the history of the potato's spread from South America throughout the world. "Dr. Spooner has made outstanding contributions to the scientific community's understanding of the genetic diversity and evolution of potatoes and their relatives," said ARS Administrator Edward Knipping during the award ceremony.



David Spooner

Roundup of the International Year of the Potato

In December 2008, the International Year drew to its close with a month-long celebration of the potato in the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, Italy, where the CIP exhibition "The Odyssey of the Potato" was exhibited in the last date of its year-long tour of Europe.

If trends continue, 2009 will be another record year for global potato production, which has expanded steadily since 1991, thanks to a massive 95 percent increase in harvests in the developing world.

In 2009 and beyond, accelerated and sustainable development of the potato sector is essential both to guarantee the food security of the world's growing population and as a source of added value to drive economic development in countries dependent on agriculture.

The International Year has highlighted the contribution that the potato is already making to development and food security in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where potatoes have become an important staple food and cash crop.

The Year of the Potato has helped raise awareness of the potato and support for its development. Beyond 2008, IYP will serve as a catalyst for the development of potato programs worldwide that can make a real contribution to the fight against hunger and poverty.

The rest of this article summarizes the progress of the Year.

Peru and the surrounding Andean countries are the primary center of diversity of the potato. The idea of declaring an International Year of the Potato was initiated by the Peruvian Embassy and Permanent Representative to FAO in Rome, Italy. The Peruvian Representative proposed the resolution to the FAO Conference, which adopted it on 25 November 2005. The Sixtieth Session of the UN General Assembly accepted the draft resolution on 7 December 2005, declaring 2008 as the International Year of the Potato. The mission of the Year was to increase awareness of the importance of the potato as a food for the developing nations, and promote the potato as a means of assisting people out of poverty, malnutrition and hunger.

Outcomes of IYP

CIP understood that the IYP presented two opportunities. Firstly to increase awareness of the importance of the potato as a food for the developing countries, and to move the research agenda forwards as a means of assisting people out of poverty, malnutrition and hunger. Secondly, it was an opportunity to increase the awareness of the public at large of the importance of the potato, its history, and its present and future role in global food security.

Increasing awareness of the potato as a pathway out of poverty and hunger

Collaboration with Peru

CIP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Agriculture of Peru in a variety of activities during the Year, although IYP in Peru remained intentionally a government-sponsored initiative, with CIP playing a supporting role. CIP contributed to the celebrations of National Potato Day on 30 May and to a presence in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum in Lima in December (see p. 7). In its own summary, the Ministry of Agriculture stated: "In 2008, national consumption of potatoes increased by 7.6% over 2007. The celebration of IYP was a successful experience for the central government to revalidate a national product and promote its consumption."

The Cuzco Conference: Potato Science for the Poor

In a major initiative, CIP collaborated with FAO to co-sponsor a ground-breaking conference entitled "Potato Science for the Poor – Challenges for the New Millennium". The conference was held in Cuzco, Peru on 25-



Opening the conference





28 March 2008. The conference brought together more than 90 of the world's leading authorities on the potato and on research-for-development to share insights and recent research results to develop strategies for increasing the productivity, profitability and sustainability of potato-based systems. The objectives were to advance the understanding of potato science for the poor in today's developing world and enhance the impact of potato science in increasing productivity, profitability and sustainability of potato-based systems across the developing world.

The Cusco Challenge

One of the outputs of the conference was the "Cusco Challenge", a year-long dialogue within the global potato science community that addressed issues and opportunities in the future development of this essential crop. The Challenge underlined the urgency of framing a new, vigorous research-for-development agenda. Potato science at the service of the poor will help boost potato yields in the developing world by providing improvements in the quality of planting material, potato varieties that are more resistant to pests, diseases, water scarcity and climate change, and farming systems that make more sustainable use of natural resources. The raw material of those new varieties must be drawn from the totality of potato genetic resources, which includes thousands of Andean varieties.



During the Cusco meeting, delegates visited the nearby Potato Park for discussions with local farmers

CIP staff, particularly the Director General, used the Cusco Challenge as the basis for presentations to a series of major conferences during the Year, highlighting the role of the potato in the developing world and moving the research agenda forward. The conferences included:

- April 2008, Third International Late Blight Conference, Beijing, China
- July 2008, The 17th Triennial Conference of the European Association for Potato Research, Brasov, Romania
- August 2008, Improving International Potato Production Conference, Invergowrie, SCRI, Scotland
- August 2008, Annual Meeting of the Potato Association of America, Buffalo, NY, USA
- October 2008, 3rd Ibero-Americano Congress on Potato Research and Development, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain
- November 2008, XXIII Congress of the Latin American Potato Association, Mar de Plata, Argentina
- December 2008, Global Potato Conference: Opportunities and Challenges in the New Millennium, New Delhi, India.

Pamela Anderson with the Indian Minister of Agriculture lighting a ceremonial lamp at the start of the Global Potato Conference in India

From this round of activities has come strong recognition of the importance of the potato as a world food, as the third most important food crop in the world and the most important root and tuber crop. China has resolved to double its annual potato production and India, DPR Korea and Bangladesh are all rapidly increasing production of the potato as a food for their populations. Another key message throughout the Year was to realize the potential of the potato.

FAO workshop commemorates IYP in Bangkok, Thailand, 6 May 2008

FAO organized a regional workshop in Bangkok, Thailand in May to mark IYP. Pamela Anderson made a keynote speech at the workshop to set the scene for discussions. The potato is becoming increasingly important in the Asia-Pacific Region, which, as in many other parts of the world,



is facing enormous challenges due to soaring food prices. The participants, in their Conclusions and Recommendations, called for every effort to be made to realize the full agricultural potential of this crop in the region. The opportunities for further development of the potato industry appear to be very good. However, at the same time the problems to be addressed are considerable.

There is a great challenge to improve potato yield. This could be achieved through dissemination and adoption of existing technologies, and serious efforts need to be made in this direction. A strong varietal improvement program is needed for each country, to identify suitable varieties for specific locations. This should receive high priority. While efforts to strengthen the formal seed system are critical, these need also to consider effective integration with the informal seed system.

FAO Informal International Steering Committee for IYP

In December 2008, FAO and CIP co-chaired the final meeting of the IYP Informal International Steering Committee in Rome to review the Year's achievements and discuss prospects for potato development beyond 2008. The committee included representatives of international organizations, governments, producers and the potato industry.

Currently, potato yields in Africa, Asia and Latin America average just 15 tonnes per hectare, less than half of those achieved in Western Europe and North America. To strengthen potato farming in developing countries, FAO and CIP called for "potato science at the service of the poor" to provide potato growers with better quality planting material, varieties that are more resistant to pests, diseases, drought and climate change, and farming systems that make more sustainable use of natural resources. However, technology improvements need to be accompanied by other, more general measures for agricultural development, such as improved farmer access to extension, credit and production inputs, better post-harvest management and links to agro-processing and markets. The Committee concluded that IYP activities had raised the profile of the potato throughout the world, particularly amongst donors and policymakers. It is now necessary to increase investment in research and development for potato-based systems.

Increasing the awareness of the public of the importance of the potato, its history and its present and future role

CIP approached the public awareness challenges of IYP in two directions. One was to organize a large exhibition entitled the "Odyssey of the Potato", which toured around Europe. The second approach was to use IYP as a tool to generate interest in the potato in the electronic and print media and hence inform the general public.

Exhibition - The Odyssey of the Potato

CIP prepared a traveling exhibition that illustrated the history, evolution and impact of the potato in today's world. The exhibition, entitled "The Odyssey of the Potato", was presented in different Europe countries starting in February, 2008:

- February, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland
- April, Norwegian Agricultural Museum, As, Norway
- May, Belgaprom, Bruges, Belgium
- June, Embassy of Peru, London, UK
- July/August, Irish Agricultural Museum, Wexford, Ireland
- October, Botanical Garden, Madrid and the Spanish-American Congress on Potato Research and Development, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain
- December, FAO, Rome, Italy.

The idea behind this initiative, which was supported by the Peruvian Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, was to increase the awareness and inform the public of the importance of the potato as a world food staple. The exhibition was made up of informative panels, life-size displays and colorful photos that supported a timeline tracking the progress of the potato throughout the ages. This included its: domestication; importance in pre-Columbian cultures; discovery, introduction and dissemination within Europe; wider dissemination to other parts of the world; and importance today for food security and economic growth in the developing world.



In Belgium the exhibition was staged in a beautiful 13th century building in Bruges, which was the first Stock Exchange. In the late 13th century commodity traders in Bruges gathered inside the house of a man called Van der Burse to trade informally, then in 1309 they institutionalized it and called it the "Bruges Bourse"

Attendance exceeded 25 000. In addition to reporting the rich history, origin and importance of the potato worldwide, this exhibit attracted considerable media interest, with features in a variety of print, radio and television outlets, as well as web coverage. Taking a selection of newspapers alone gives a viewing audience of over 4 million people.

Media interest

As the word spread about IYP, media attention built up during the year. Press interest was heightened by rising food prices and the potential of potato, with its stable process, to contribute as cheap, nutritious food, to food security. CIP received hundreds of media enquiries and interview requests, as well as over 50 visits to HQ by international and national journalists and film crews.

Reviewing the viewing and circulation figures of where these stories were published indicates that at least 20 million people will have been exposed to the IYP/potato food security/CIP message.

Interest continues into 2009, with major features planned by a series of global media outlets. Working from the estimates of the outlet themselves indicates that an audience of over 400 million viewers can be expected for these programs.

Papa Andina

CIP's Partnership Program Papa Andina coordinated regional IYP activities in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. The key programmatic activity was the development and launch, through a participatory process, of a new strategic vision for the potato sector in each country as well as a regional strategy to underline the importance of the potato crop and support policies in favor of the sector. The key cultural activity was a travelling photographic exhibition, entitled "Papa, Mama" by the French artist Jean-Louis Gonterre, that illustrated the social aspects of the Andean potato sector combined with an artistic vision of the potato based on biodiversity. The photographic exhibition improved the image and promoted potatoes in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. The exhibition will travel to Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, and beyond if other opportunities arise.

IYP exhibit at African Regional Conference

Staff from CIP's Regional Office for Sub-Saharan Africa mounted an exhibit on potato and CIP's work in the region during the 25th FAO Regional Conference of Africa held in Nairobi in June 2008. CIP's Juan Landeo represented the Center. A total of 136 delegates from 37 member nations attended, with 23 observers from international and national NGOs and two from the UN. In general, the exhibit was a success in increasing awareness of the potato as an important crop in Africa, and its contribution to human nutrition particularly in developing countries.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum

On 18 November 2008, Dr. Pamela Anderson and Dr. Carlos Leyton Muñoz, the Minister of Agriculture of Peru, gave a press conference about the potato in Peru and as the food of the future at the Meeting of Leaders of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) in Lima, Peru, which was attended by the heads of government of all APEC members.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, CIP presented a version of the exhibition *The Odyssey of the Potato*, as well as a display of native Andean potatoes, at the APEC Press Center that had been established for the over 2000 overseas journalists covering the event.

Das wahre Gold der Inkas

Sie heißen Pumakralle, Altraum der Schwiegerochter oder Morgenblume: In Peru, wo seit Jahrtausenden Kartoffeln kultiviert werden, erforschen Wissenschaftler mit Hilfe der Ureinwohner die Geheimnisse der Erdäpfel. Sie sind sicher, dass den Knollen die Zukunft gehört

Von Peter Burghardt

Lima/Chusqueles – Die Schatzkammer des Hochlandpotatoes hat eine schwebende Treppe aus blankem Metall. Vom Meeresspiegel führt sie wie ein roter Faden durch die steilen Klüfte des Hochlandes hinauf. In verbotenen Bogeln lagern unheimlich alte Kartoffeln, die mit Daten und Strichcodes wie im Supermarkt. In vierzig Metern steigt man sich ein gelbes, gelbliches, braunes Pflanzchen, das man immer wieder ähnlich findet. Aber keine wie das andere. "Potato Grande" steht auf Etiketten. Leichtschöne tauchen in schaumige Laie: Bolognese-Mais in seinem weißen Kittel stellt vor. Die große Kartoffel-Glocke der Erde, Kofler für die Welt. Die Spinnen von 400 Kartoffelvarietäten und 5000 Experimenten, die Seite des Centro Internacional de la Papa, des Internationalen Kartoffel-Zentrums von Lima. "Alle Kartoffeln, die es gibt", sagt Manrique. "Ein unglücklicher Ort."

Erdbeber sind schon verblüfft, wenn sie das vortägige Gelände im Hinblick der genauen Flugrichtung betonen. Die Anlage mit ihrem modernen Pflanzhaus und dem Versuchsausschuss ist ein Stück wie ein kulturelles Universitäts-

Von der giftigen Zierde zum Ernährer der ganzen Welt

campus und mit drei Kontrollen geschützt wie ein Atomkraftwerk. Dabei ahnt niemand, dass ein Internationaler Kartoffel-Zentrum (CIP) hierher ist. Die Arbeit ist nur ein paar Sorten entfernt: Man hat Kartoffeln, die nicht mehr und nicht weniger sind als die gewöhnlichen Pflanzchen, auch wenn sie sich 500 Wasserteile unterscheiden. Manche sind klein, blau, rosa, bitter, süß, krumm oder lang wie Bananen. Manche tragen Namen wie Paprika, Kartoffel, Morgenblume oder Kofler. Kartoffeln, die man nicht essen darf, sind sie. Man muss sie hungern stillen und Schlangen, Tigris, Löwe, Jaguar, Krokodil, und eine riesige Schlange schlucken. Die meisten, hier sind, sind alte Kartoffeln, die man nicht essen darf. In den Anden Peru sind sie worden aufgeführt von peruanischen Kartoffelzüchtern. In dem zentralen Anden sind diese Kartoffeln geblieben. Eine regionale Angelegenheit ist das aber nicht im geringsten – die CIP führt ein globales Netz mit Filialen in Kenia, Yankon, Indonesien und vielen anderen Ländern. Bürgergruppen und Organisationen sollen, und Personen wie der Inter-



„Wir holen uns zurück, was wir verloren hatten.“ Im Hochland von Peru lag die Erzeugung der Kartoffel. Einheimische kennen noch bis zu 700 Sorten. Das Internationaler Kartoffel-Zentrum in Lima betreibt die größte Gen-Datenbank für dieses Nahrungsmittels (links). Foto: pb



US-Amerikaner Charles Cristman, stellvertretender Direktor des CIP, über die unteren

lit die Versuch, ein paar Gäste in eine Provinz zu locken, lange weg von der Politik, und interessiert von der Vielfalt des Andenpotatoes. Quenchen, die in einem kleinen Ort der Anden leben, und wachsender Akademia wieder all jene Kartoffeln hervorzuheben, die Pflanzenzüchtung immer hatte.

Selbst Anwerbe sind Politiker bei Thesen wie die drinnen in der Kirche von Lima, wo der Direktor die katholische Messe in rhythmischen Quenchen liest. Die Kartoffel-Campus wiederum soll in einem kleinen Ort der Anden leben, und hat im Ansatz über Kartoffelzüchtung promoviert. Die höchsten hier sind auch Kartoffelzüchtern, die man nicht essen darf. In den Anden Peru sind sie worden aufgeführt von peruanischen Kartoffelzüchtern. In dem zentralen Anden sind diese Kartoffeln geblieben. Eine regionale Angelegenheit ist das aber nicht im geringsten – die CIP führt ein globales Netz mit Filialen in Kenia, Yankon, Indonesien und vielen anderen Ländern. Bürgergruppen und Organisationen sollen, und Personen wie der Inter-

nie und der Stützgebäude zum polkischen Bereich. Luisa Kerschbaumler, Thesen aus der Welt-Bericht in den Alpen schreibe von der „sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Dimension der Kartoffel, ganz anders.“ Und ein paar Zentimeter weiter ist Charles Cristman aus den USA und schreibe ein Leben für die Kartoffel.

Das CIP-Vize war vorher in Peking auf Posten, in Nairobi und unterwegs in 50 Staaten, immer für die Kartoffel-Zentrum, seit 23 Jahren. Bald fliegt er nach Frankfurt, dort heißt La Papa-Person. Am Bürofenster regelt ein Kalender mit den historischen Kartoffelzüchtern die „sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Dimension der Kartoffel, ganz anders.“ Und ein paar Zentimeter weiter ist Charles Cristman aus den USA und schreibe ein Leben für die Kartoffel.

Die Kartoffelzüchtung ist ein Prozess, der seit Jahrhunderten andauert. In den Anden Peru sind sie worden aufgeführt von peruanischen Kartoffelzüchtern. In dem zentralen Anden sind diese Kartoffeln geblieben. Eine regionale Angelegenheit ist das aber nicht im geringsten – die CIP führt ein globales Netz mit Filialen in Kenia, Yankon, Indonesien und vielen anderen Ländern. Bürgergruppen und Organisationen sollen, und Personen wie der Inter-

Dr. Kroschel und seine Andenrüssler

Platz sechs. Peru liegt zurück, obwohl im Hochland neue professionelle Kartoffelzüchter Handvoll Stücke über den Großmarkt bei den Eltern von Lima schleppen. Kartoffeln sind explizite Erzeugnisse, aber keine Kofler. Man muss sie hungern stillen und Schlangen, Tigris, Löwe, Jaguar, Krokodil, und eine riesige Schlange schlucken. Die meisten, hier sind, sind alte Kartoffeln, die man nicht essen darf. In den Anden Peru sind sie worden aufgeführt von peruanischen Kartoffelzüchtern. In dem zentralen Anden sind diese Kartoffeln geblieben. Eine regionale Angelegenheit ist das aber nicht im geringsten – die CIP führt ein globales Netz mit Filialen in Kenia, Yankon, Indonesien und vielen anderen Ländern. Bürgergruppen und Organisationen sollen, und Personen wie der Inter-

IYP in the media

IYP and the potato were featured in the media throughout the world in 2008, including such major outlets as:

- CNN, USA
- BBC World Service, UK
- CBC Radio, Canada
- El País, Spain
- Süddeutsche Zeitung, Germany
- New Scientist, UK
- Le Monde, France
- ABC Television, Australia
- De Staandaard, Belgium
- Washington Post, USA
- New York Times, USA
- Reuters Ltd, UK
- Financial Times, UK
- National Public Radio, USA
- Discovery Channel, USA
- Food and Wine Magazine, Ireland

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