

MID SOUTH SOYBEAN BOARD

ONE PAGE SUMMARY

			AGE SOMMAN		
Project Title	Enhanced Synthetic Microbiome Communities to Managed Sudden Death Syndrome				
PI's Name	Asela J. Wijeratne, Ph.D.		E-mail	awijeratne@astate.edu	
PI's Title	Associate Professor of Bioinformatics Inst		Institution:	Arkansas State University	
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Additional PIs	Scott A. Mangan, PhD, Associate Professor, Arkansas State University				
For this project	Phone: 870-972-3783; Email: smangan@astate.edu				
Research locations (states involved)	Arkansas				
Timeline:	Multi-Year Project Information (if applicable)				
Current Year - FY	23	Year 1	Year 2		Year 3
Start Date	04/01/2025	04/01/202	25	04/01/2026	-
End Date	03/31/2027	03/31/202	26	03/31/2027	-
Funds	\$43,218	\$18,109	\$25,109		\$0
Requested	Ţ 13,210	710,103	723,103		70
Program Area:					
Other related	None				
funding:	1). Isolate and identify beneficial bacteria and fungi from the soybean rhizosphere that can				
Objectives:	enhance plant health and disease resistance. 2). Evaluate these bacteria and fungi for their ability to inhibit <i>F. virguliforme</i> , <i>in vitro</i> . 3). Assemble selected beneficial bacteria into Synthetic Microbial Communities (SynComs) and test them in the greenhouse to assess their effectiveness in suppressing Sudden Death Syndrome.				
Justification:	SDS in soybeans, caused by <i>Fusarium virguliforme</i> , leads to yield losses in the Mid-South. Traditional control methods are inconsistent. This research explores using beneficial microbes in SynComs to improve soybean resistance.				
Exp Setup:	Identifying and assembling a microbial community that work against <i>Fusarium</i> virguliforme.				
Summary:	SDS in soybeans causes significant yield losses in the Mid-South, with traditional controls often ineffective. This study investigates using SynComs to enhance soybean resistance to SDS. In Year 1, beneficial microbes will be isolated and tested. In Year 2, SynComs will be evaluated in greenhouse conditions.				
Benefit to	SDS can lead to up to 40% yield loss in soybeans, costing around \$350 per acre. Effective				
midsouth	SynComs could mitigate these losses by delaying SDS symptoms, potentially saving about 3.5				
farmers:	bushels per acre. SynComs also promote better growth, nutrient uptake, and stress resilience				
	in soybeans, reducing reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. This results in improved yields, cost savings, and environmental benefits.				
Progress	NA				
Made:	INA				
	ncible Investige	tor		Data:	
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