The use of chloroplast markers for the traceability of certified sustainably produced cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) in the chocolate industry

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Theobroma cacao: Food of the Gods

The cocoa tree was first domesticated at least 3500 years ago in the rain forests of Central and South America.







"HAVE A CUP WITH ME."

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889, GOLD MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY & SONS.

FRY'S PURE Concentrated COCOA

This preparation of Cocoa is exceedingly Soluble and easily digested. It makes an agreeable thin drink, and is a most delightful beverage for Breakfast or Supper.

LANCET .- "Pure, and very soluble."

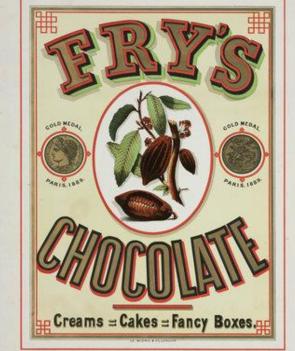
MEDICAL TIMES .- "Eminently suitable for Invalids."

Sir C. A. CAMERON .- "I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well."

President Repai College of Surgeons, Ireland.

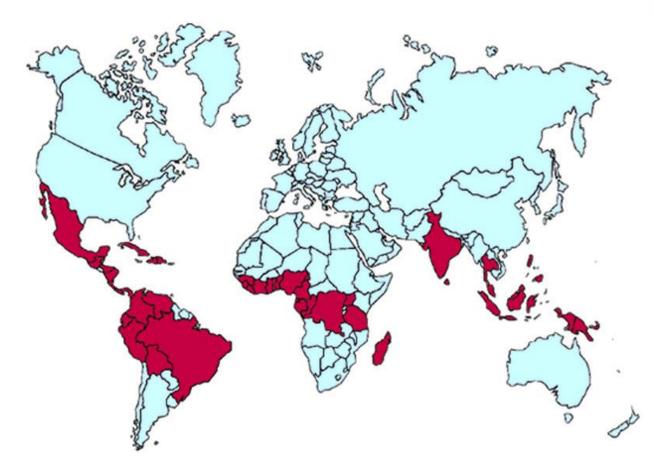
J. S. FRY & SONS, BRISTOL, LONDON, & SYDNEY.





posium on Cocoa Research (ISCR), Lima, Peru, 13-17 November 2017

Increase demand for chocolate products





Cacao cultivation is restricted to the hot, humid belt 10 to 20 degrees north and south of the equator.

As the popularity of chocolate spread, European countries quickly established plantations in these regions.

It has been now introduced as a crop to the equatorial regions of West Africa and South East Asia. Cocoa is still typically produced in many small individual farms, where it is the main source of revenue.



Chocolate companies have stated that by 2020, all their cacao will be certified sustainable. There is therefore a need for methodologies enabling the characterisation and tracking of products along the cacao supply chain.

Case Study



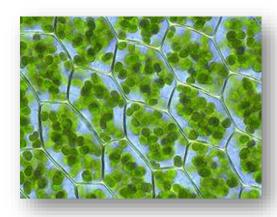


Assessing diagnostic
DNA biomarkers specific
to cacao farming region
that can be tested on all
derived products along
the certified cacao
supply chain

Chloroplast cpSSR

 4 chloroplast SSR assays designed from published cocoa sequences.



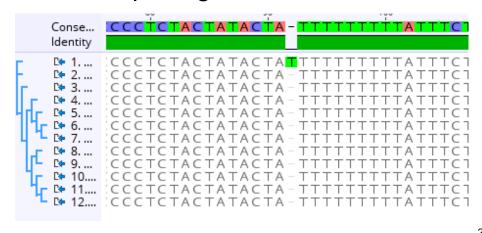


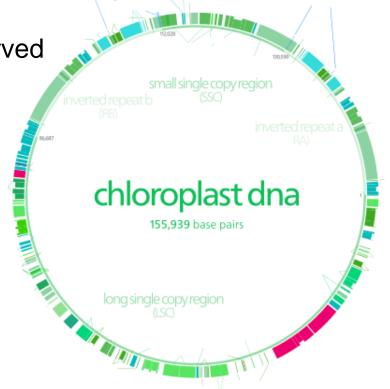
High copy number.

Intact DNA more likely to be preserved following chocolate production.

Maternally inherited

Haploid genome





DNA extracted from:

Theobroma cacao reference panel

 159 accessions from The International Cocoa Quarantine Centre at the University of Reading (ICQCR)



- Bulk cocoa (Mars, Nestle, Cadbury) from West Africa.
- Fine cocoa (Hotel Chocolat) from Peru,
 Ecuador, Venezuela, Trinidad and
 Madagascar)

Cacao beans

6 farms from Côte d' Ivoire

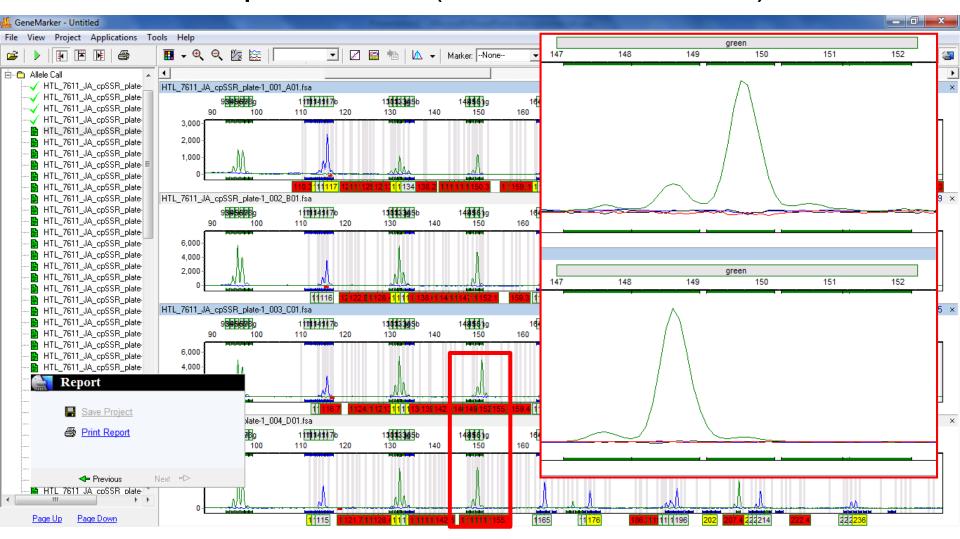






cpSSR screen reference panel

- Capillary analysis GeneMarkers
 - Multiplex of loci (Hex and Fam label)

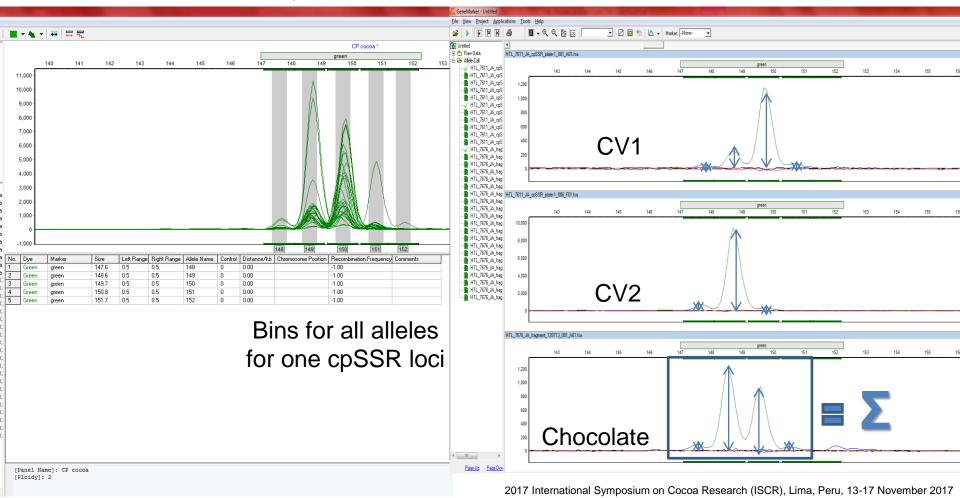


Reference panel

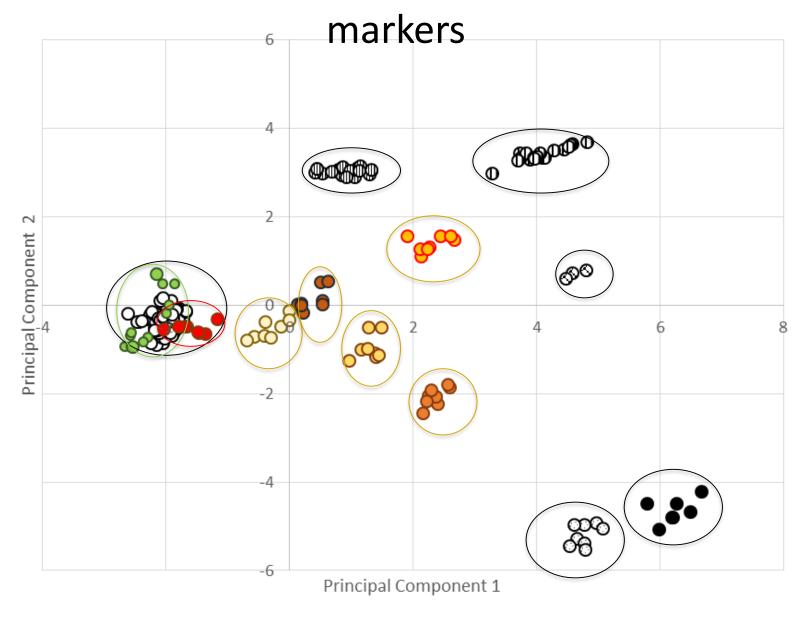
cpSSR locus		cpSSR1	cpSSR2	cpSSR3	cpSSR4
Na		2	2	2	4
h		0.172	0.202	0.397	0.551
Haplotypes	Ha %	Amplicon size (bp)			
H1	1.9	209	149	171	276
H2	4.4	215	149	172	275
Н3	5.1	215	149	172	276
H4	11.9	209	150	171	275
H5	13.2	209	150	171	277
Н6	63.5	209	150	172	278

cpSSR screen chocolate and beans

- Data normalised to quantify putative cultivar origin
 - Peak height proportion (↓ for one loci / ∑ for this loci)
 - PCA analysis of transformed data.



Chocolate and cacao beans analysis using cpSSR



Conclusion

- Potential to support cocoa certification programmes for the Fine cocoa/premium cocoa market
- Not likely to be appropriate for the characterisation of bulk cocoa production.



Different markers/approaches needed

Merci

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