

様式 A-1

(FY2023)

2025 年 2 月 11 日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名・実施責任者氏名: 長野県諏訪清陵高等学校 吉越慎二
2. 講師氏名: Dr.Fakhrukl Islam Monshi
3. 講義補助者氏名: _____
4. 実施日時: 2025 年 2 月 10 日 (月) 15 : 30 ~ 17 : 30
5. 参加生徒: 1 年生 2 人、 2 年生 12 人、 3 年生 0 人 (合計 14 人)
備考: (例: 理数科の生徒): 沖縄研修参加予定者
6. 講義題目: 新規イネ集団を用いた低栄養耐性や金属集積に関わる新規遺伝子の単離と解析
7. 講義概要: 遺伝子編集によるイネの品種改良についての考察
8. 講義形式:
☒ 対面 ・ ☐ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
1) 講義時間 100 分 質疑応答時間 20 分
2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)
プロジェクター使用による講義
3) 事前学習
☒ 有 ・ ☐ 無 (どちらかに○をしてください。)
使用教材 事前に講義の基本内容および用語についての資料を作成
9. その他特筆すべき事項:

事前学習資料を作成・配布したが、講義の内容は高校生物のレベルを超えており、若干難しい部分もあった。が、本校生物の授業で遺伝子分野を学習していた所であり、基本概念は掌握できた様子でした。次の定期考査のよい準備になった、との感想が複数あった。

感染症の流行時期と重なり複数名の生徒が参加できなかった点が残念であった。

Form B-2
(FY2024)
Must be typed

Date (日付) 17/02/2025

(Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Monshi Fakhru Islam (ID No. P23392)

- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)

- Participating school (学校名): Nagano Prefectural Suwa Seiryō High School

- Date (実施日時): 10/02/2025 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講義題目): **Resilient crops for better agriculture: Advancing allergen-free and low-nutrient tolerant plants**

- Lecture format (講義形式):

◆ ☒ Onsite ・ ☐ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))

◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 60 min (分)

◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))

used projector

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

The lecture entitled 'Resilient crops for better agriculture: Advancing allergen-free and low-nutrient tolerant plants' explores innovative approaches to crop improvement for sustainable agriculture. It highlights the challenges posed by allergens in food crops and plants tolerant to nutrient-deficient soils, emphasizing the need for genetic advancements to develop resilient crop cultivars for feeding the overpopulated generations in the world.

A key focus of the lecture was the development of allergen-free crops. Many staple foods, such as wheat, buckwheat, peanuts and soybeans, contain allergenic proteins that affect human health worldwide. Advances in molecular breeding as well as genetic engineering technology like CRISPR have enabled scientists to modify or eliminate allergenic proteins, making these crops safer for consumption without compromising their nutritional value.

The lecture also discussed strategies to enhance crop tolerance to low-nutrient soils. In many regions, poor soil fertility limits agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity. By improving

nutrient-use efficiency through genetic modifications and selective molecular breeding, scientists can develop crops that thrive in nutrient-poor conditions, reducing dependence on chemical fertilizers. Key approaches including enhancing root architecture, improving nutrient uptake mechanisms, and introducing genes that enable efficient use of limited soil resources.

Moreover, the lecture underscores the importance of climate resilience. With increasing environmental stressors such as drought and salinity, integrating stress-tolerant traits in crops is crucial for future food security. The combination of biotechnological tools and traditional breeding methods paves the way for the development of robust crop varieties suited for diverse agro-climatic conditions.

Overall, the lecture emphasizes that advancing allergen-free and nutrient-efficient crops is essential for a more sustainable and inclusive agricultural system. These innovations not only improve food safety and accessibility but also promote environmental sustainability by reducing agricultural inputs and enhancing productivity in marginal lands.

◆Other noteworthy information（その他特筆すべき事項）:

This lecture provides the students a basic knowlwdge how to develop resilient crops that can thrive in challenging environments while minimizing allergenic compounds and improving nutrient-use efficiency. Students also get the basic ideas about the understanding of plant morphology, physiology, plant breeding and biotechnological approaches, that can help them to thinking more about how they will can contribute to sustainable agriculture and food security. This practical knowledge of my research output motivated them to be a researcher for addressing the future global agricultural challenges in crop improvement.

- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant（講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。）: