

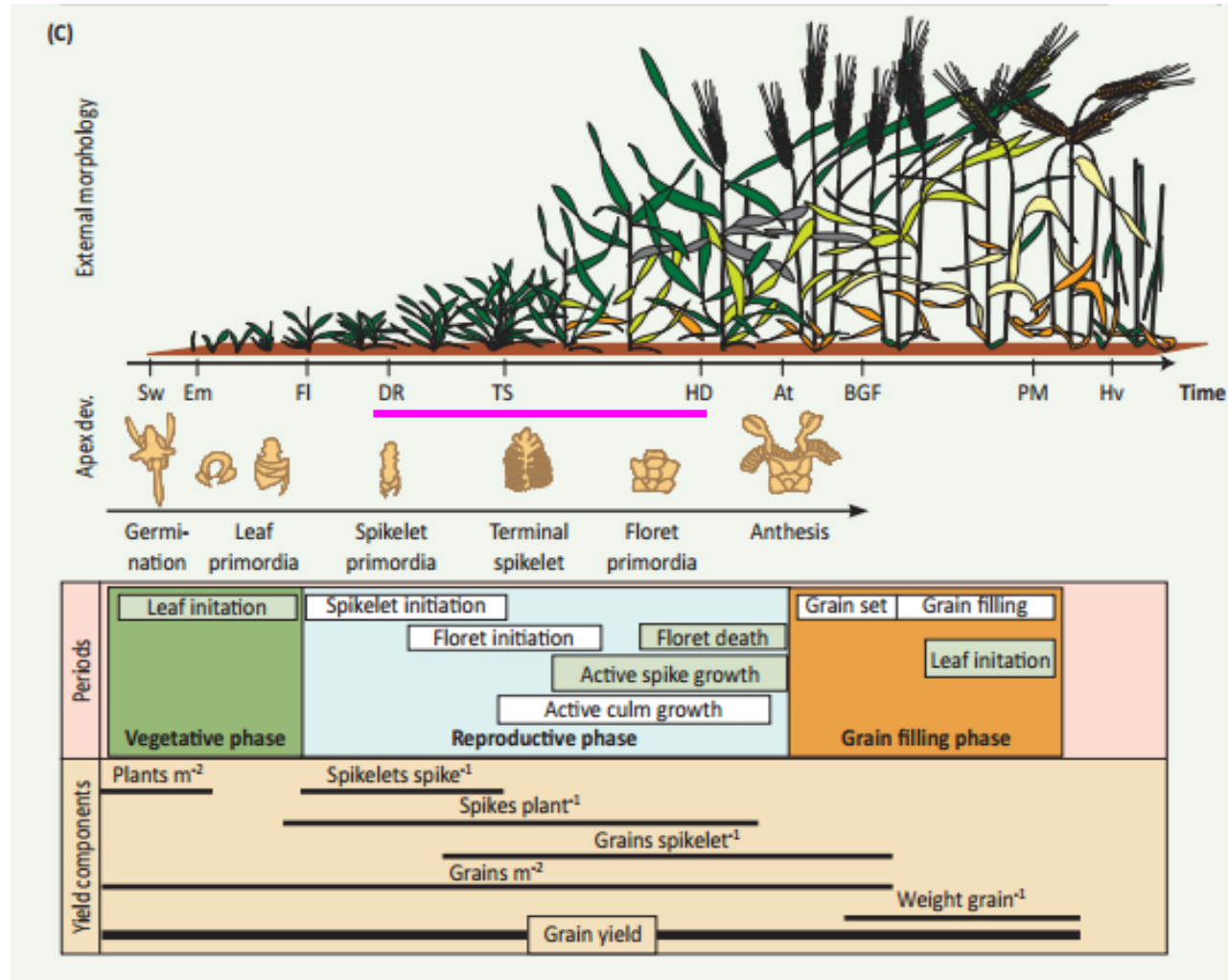
# Breeding wheat for a hotter climate

Simon Griffiths

John Innes Centre

8<sup>th</sup> February 2024

# When does heat and drought stress matter?



- Most sensitive stage for:
  - **grain number** is the two week interval before anthesis
  - **grain size**, the grain filling period
  - Grain number is most plastic and therefore most sensitive
  - So, in UK May is a key month
  
- But we lack accuracy both in terms of cardinal temperatures for the crop AND predicted climate.....

# WGIN collaboration with Met Office



Andrew Cottrell



Thomas Crocker

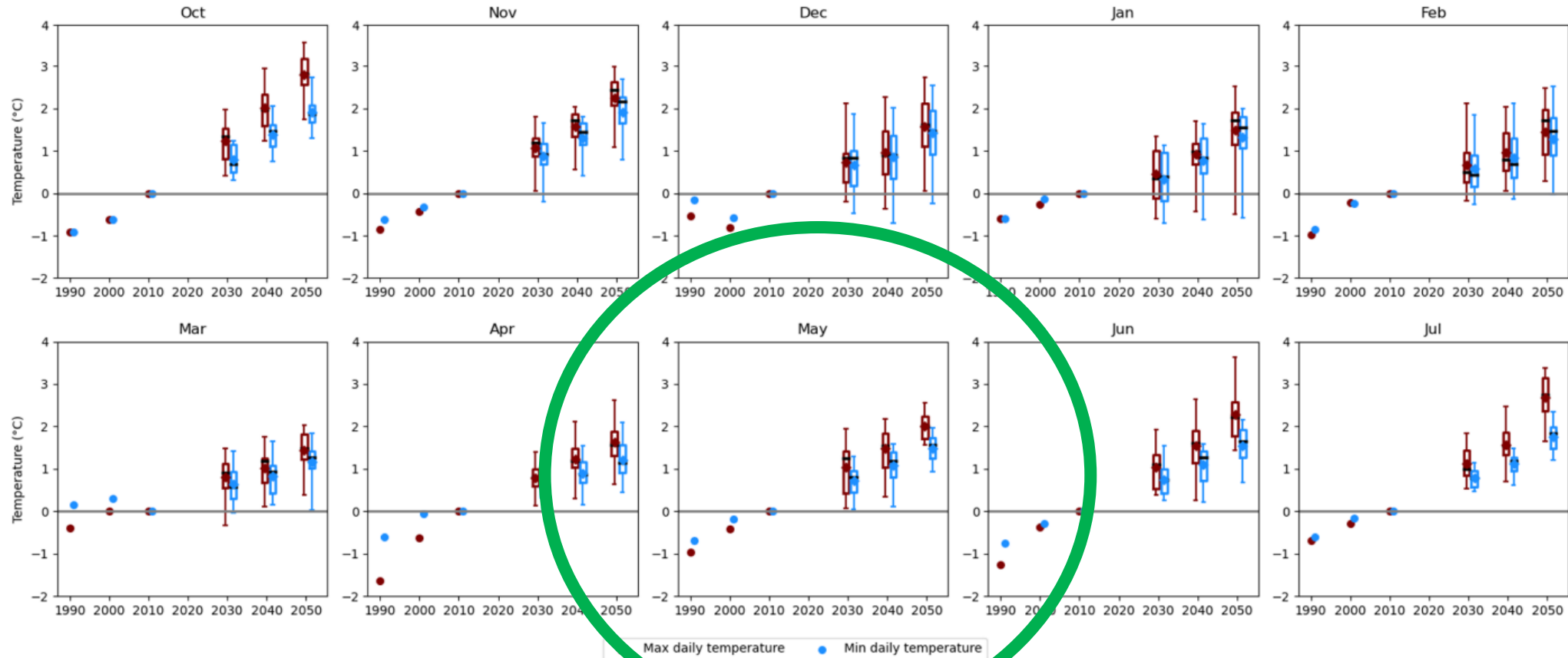


# Met office can produce increasingly detailed climate projections



## Temperature change: East of England

Change in monthly average daily max and min temperatures relative to 2001-2020: East of England (weighted by arable area)



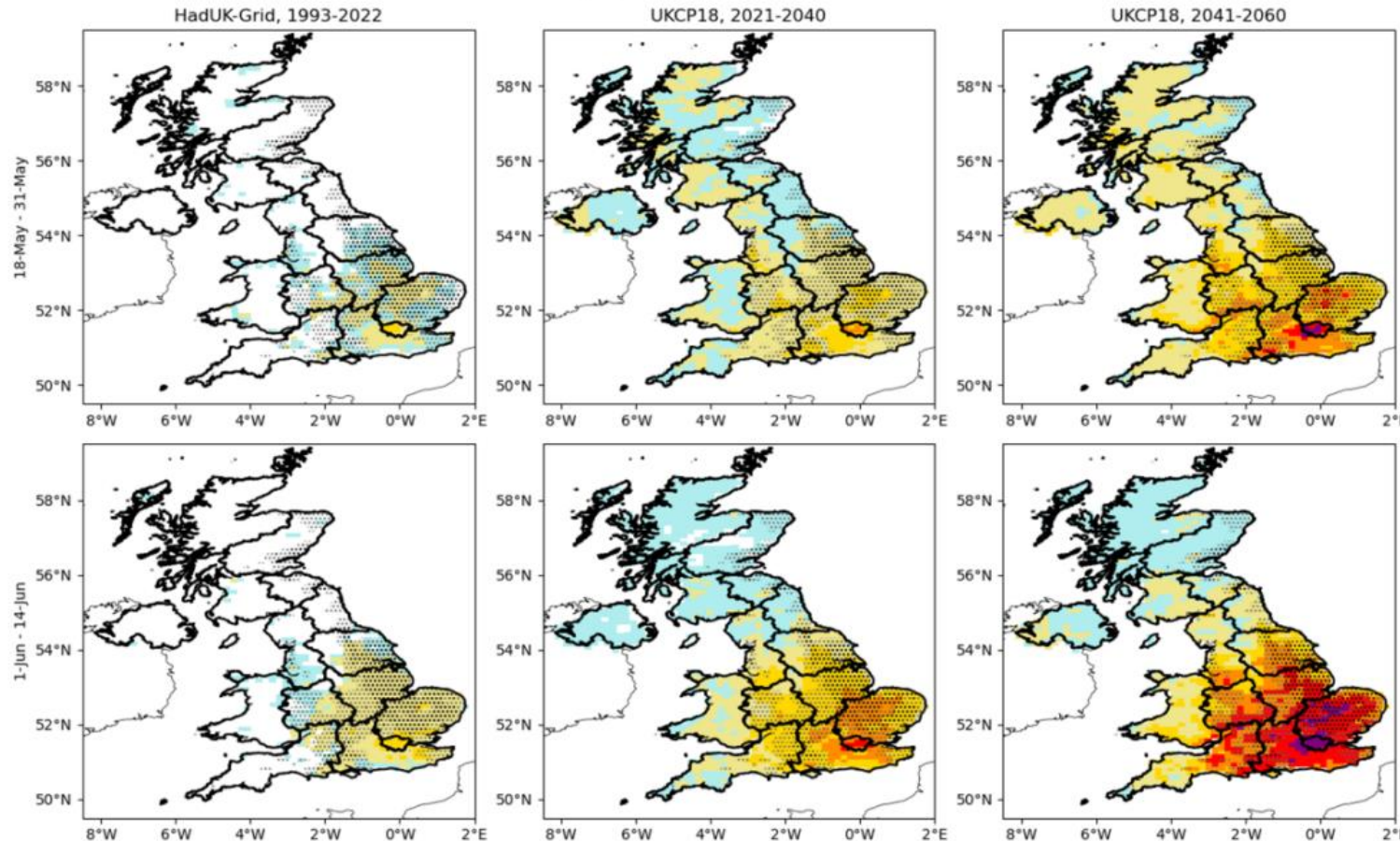
Note: For visual clarity, to minimise overlapping data points for different variables, small adjustments have been applied to the x-axis position of the points. This does not affect the time periods

# When (if ever) will late May temperatures impact wheat yield?



## Maximum daily temperature

Proportion of years with threshold exceedances: 1-day Max daily temperature above 27°C  
Stippling indicates main arable areas



Late May

Early June

Days of 27°C

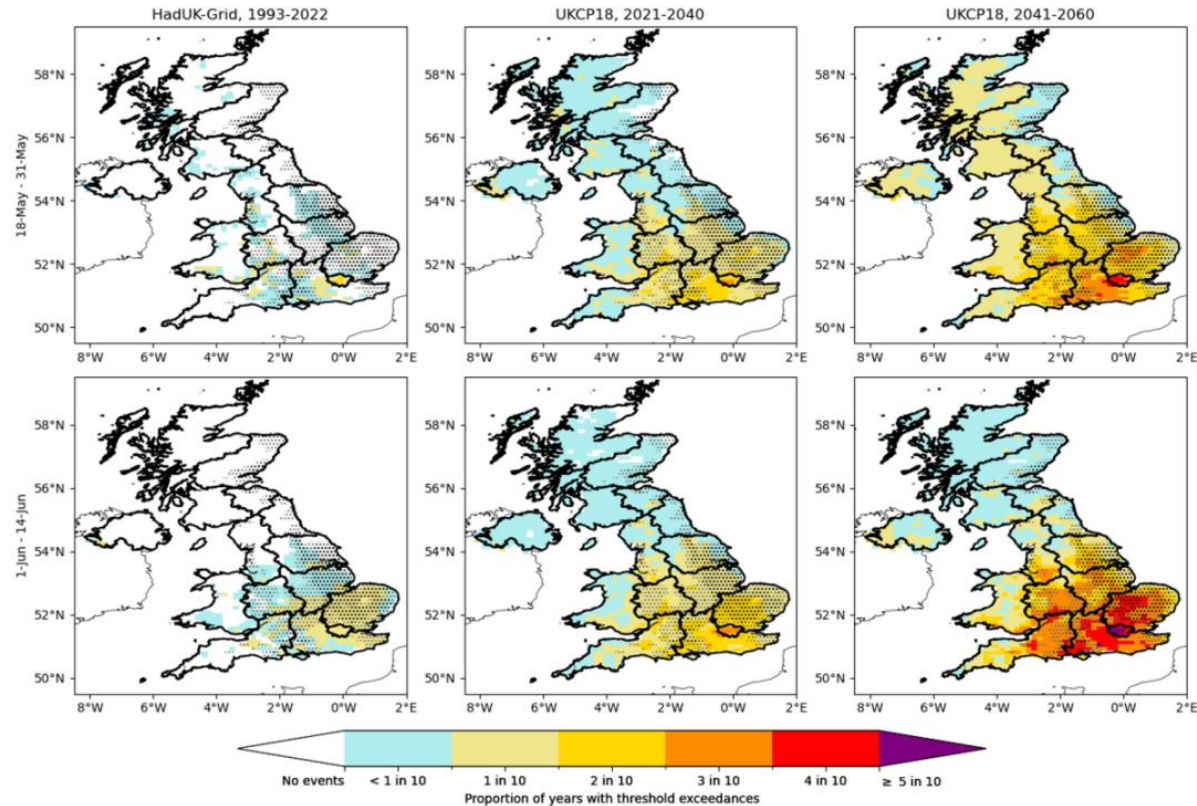


# Mini heat waves



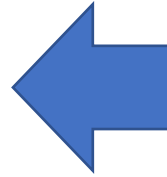
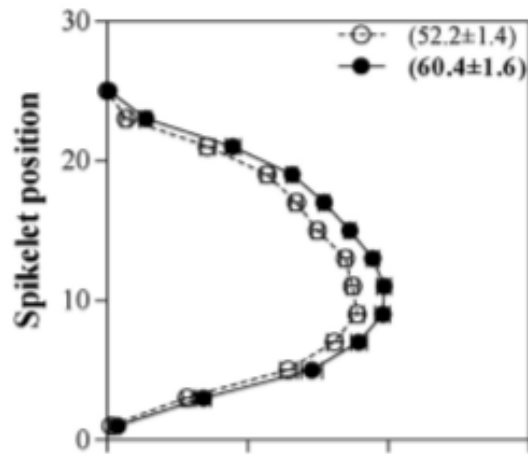
## Consecutive 3-day max daily temperature

Proportion of years with threshold exceedances: 3-day consecutive Max daily temperature above 25°C  
Stippling indicates main arable areas

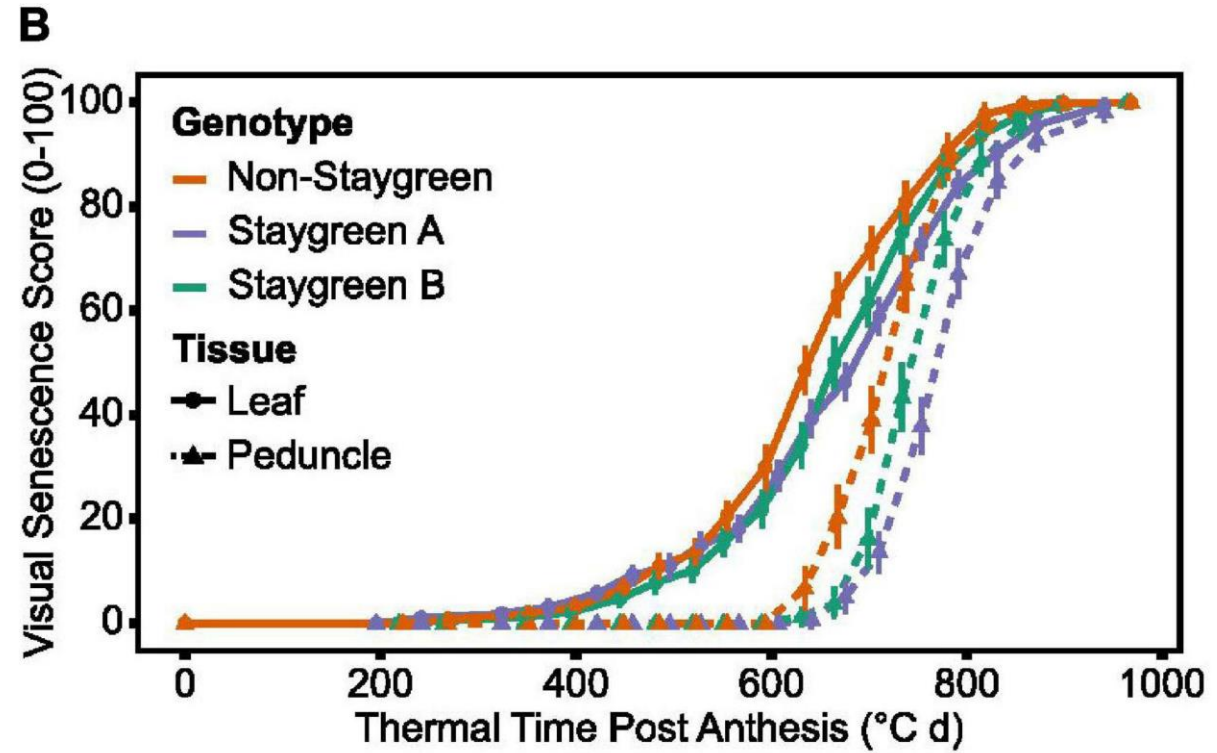
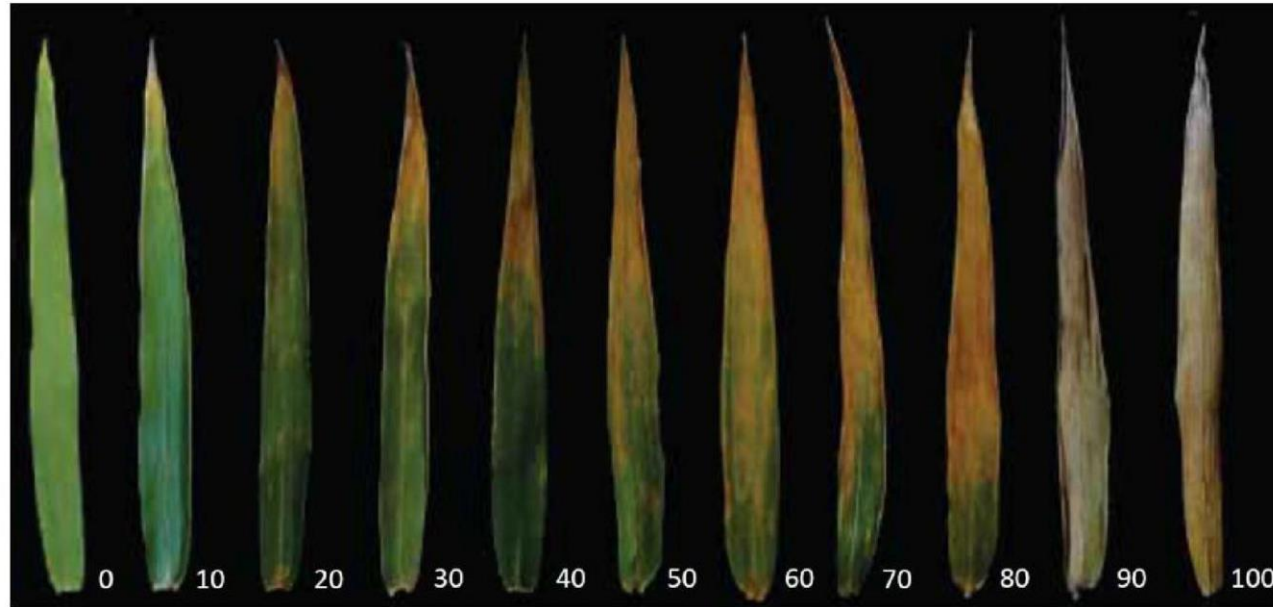


# Possible effects-June

Reduced survival of  
distal florets



# Possible effects-July



Accelerated senescence- less time for grain filling

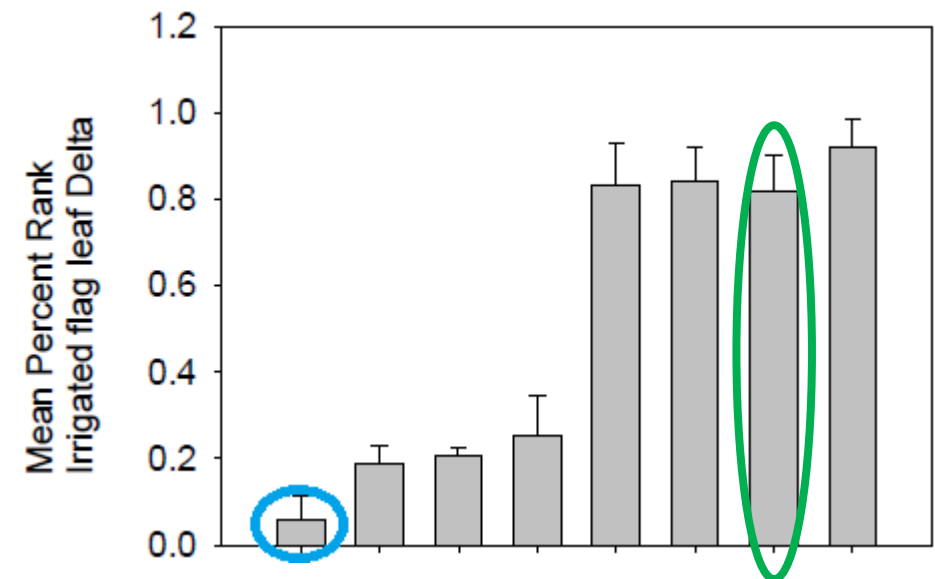


# UK drought tolerance

- LINK project indicated that the carbon isotope discrimination ratio (Delta) has a negative correlation with Drought Tolerance
- Four varieties showed consistently low values for carbon isotope discrimination ratio, which included **Garcia**. **Paragon** had a consistently high ratio
- The **Paragon** x **Garcia** population was originally generated to map this QTL

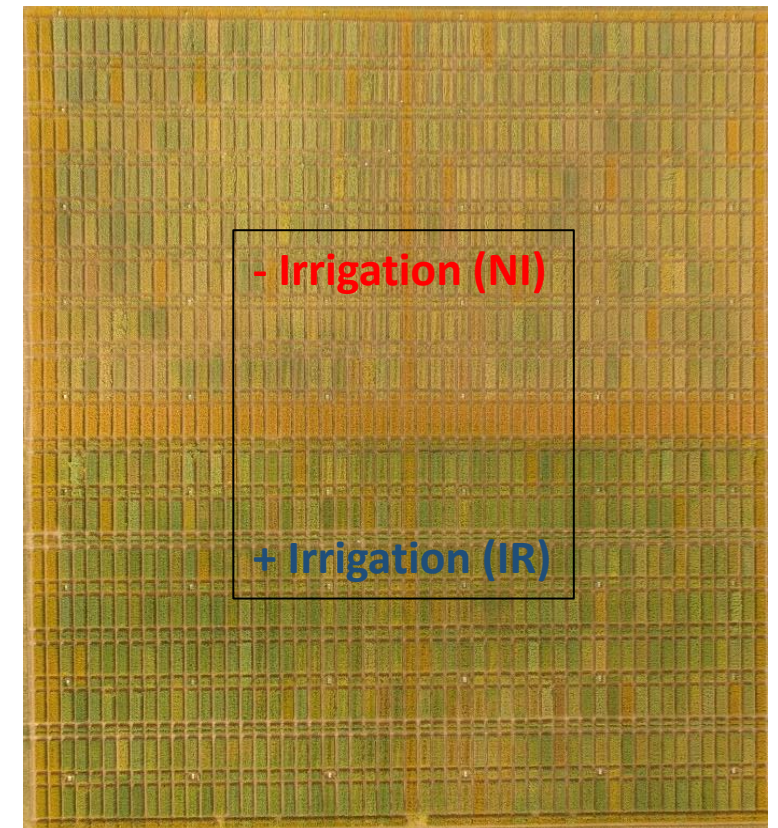


Eric Ober- NIAB

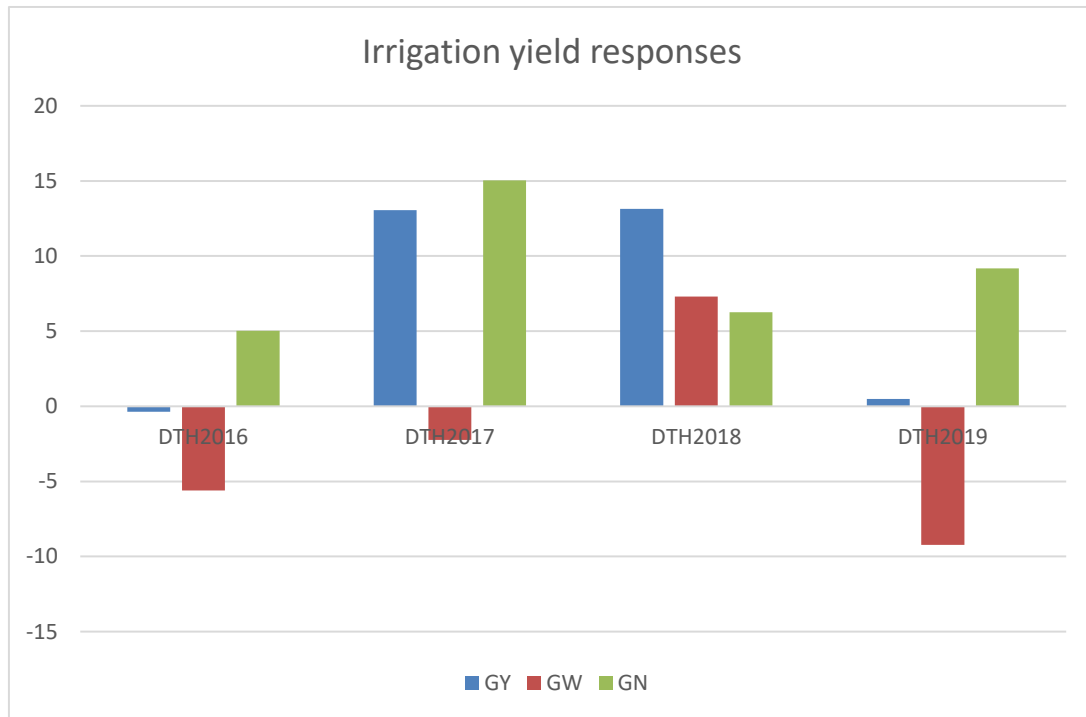


# Look for useful genes in drought-adapted wheat

- For example **southern Europe** for which variety **Garcia** was developed.
- The Paragon x **Garcia** RIL population was generated within WGIN to study drought tolerance (DT)
- 177 RILs used in 4 years of trials (2016-2019)
- Phenotype and yield data analysed
- Comparison of IR and NI plots

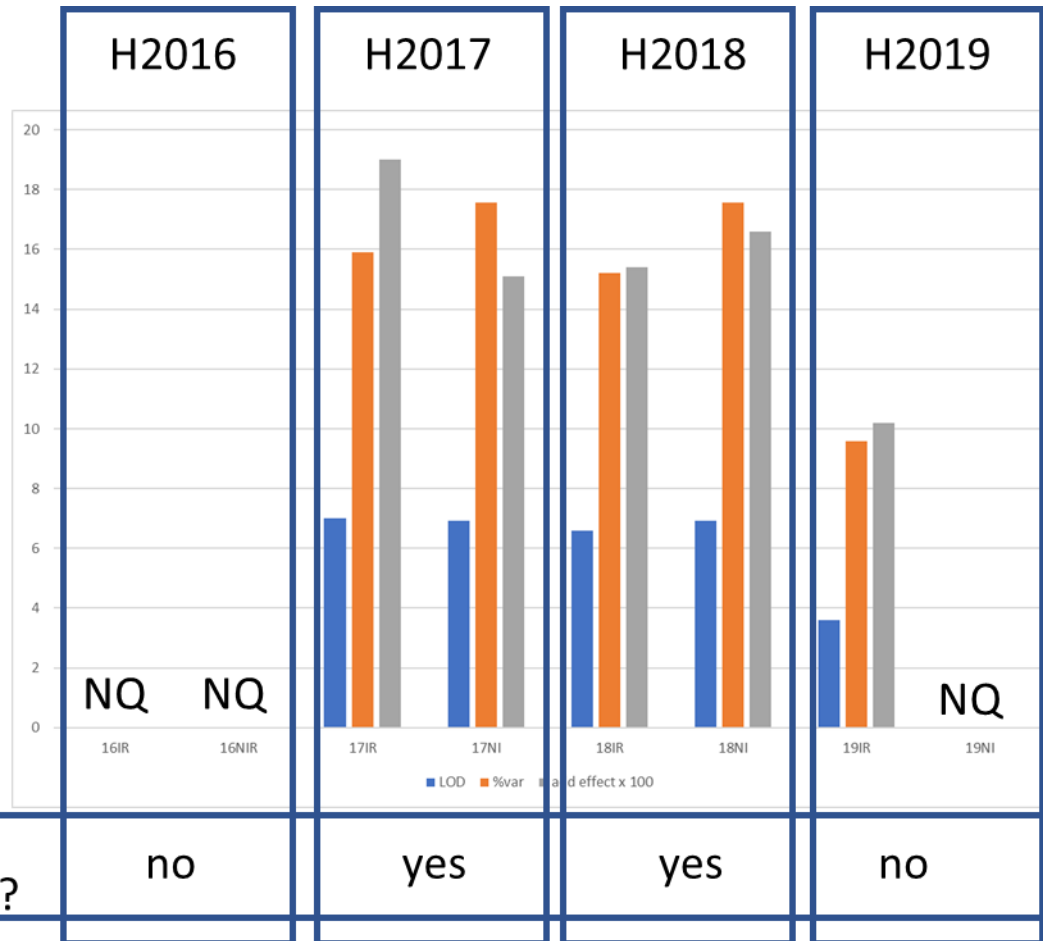


# Agricultural drought definition



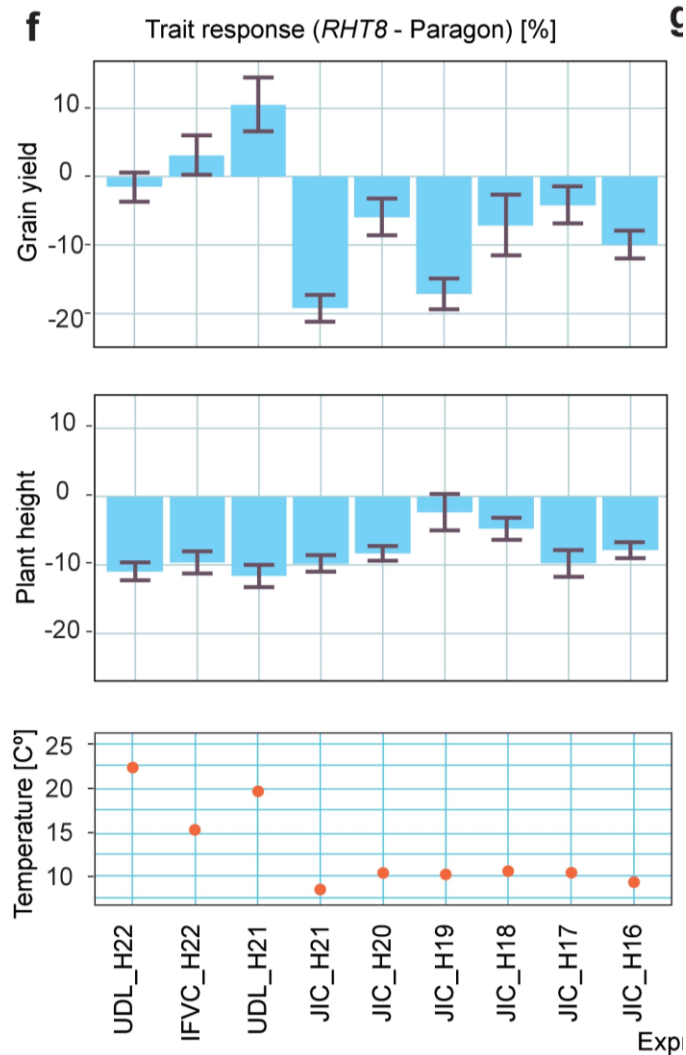
- Irrigation resulted in a yield increase in two of the four seasons= harvest 2017 and 2018

# Garcia carries confers a yield increase in drought years



- Genetic effects identified using Quantitative Trait Locus (QTL) analysis
- QTL any detected when irrigation gave a yield benefit
- QTL “validated” using Near Isogenic Lines in the DSW Breeders Toolkit

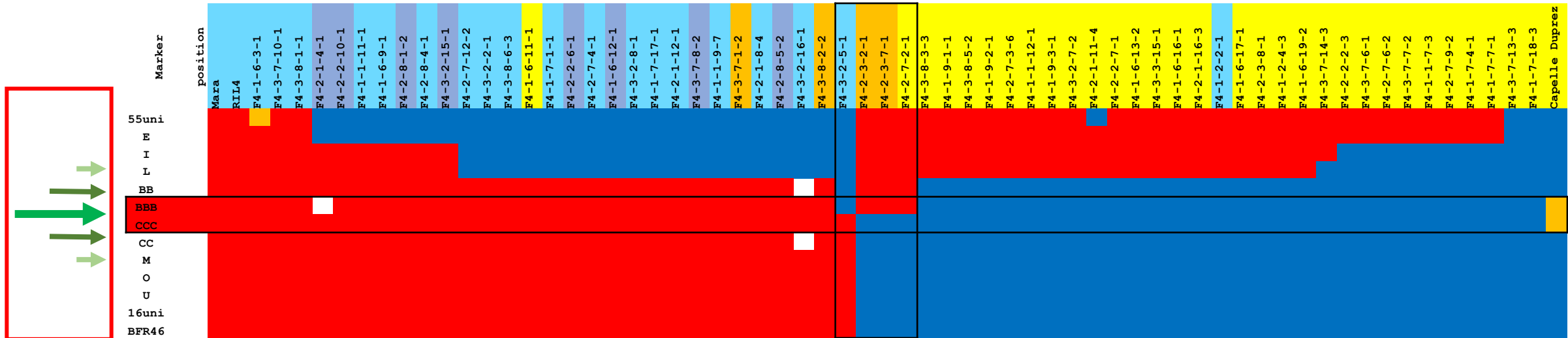
# *Rht8* confers an adaptive advantage in Mediterranean environments, useful in the UK?



- *Rht8* reduces plant height and is considered an “alternative” semi dwarfing gene
- Long term anecdote that *Rht8* was especially effective in Med, but many confounding factors
- Paragon library of NILs includes *Rht8*
- Grown in UK, Spain, and Serbia
- Height reduction is consistent
- Yield enhancement specific to Med



# Rht8 mapped to between markers BBB and CCC in RIL4 x Cappelle Desprez population



3 rounds of markers  
to map location of *Rht8*

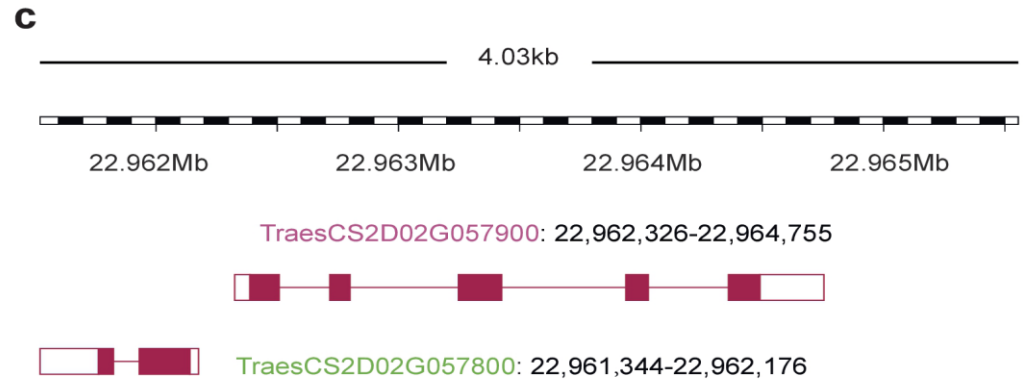
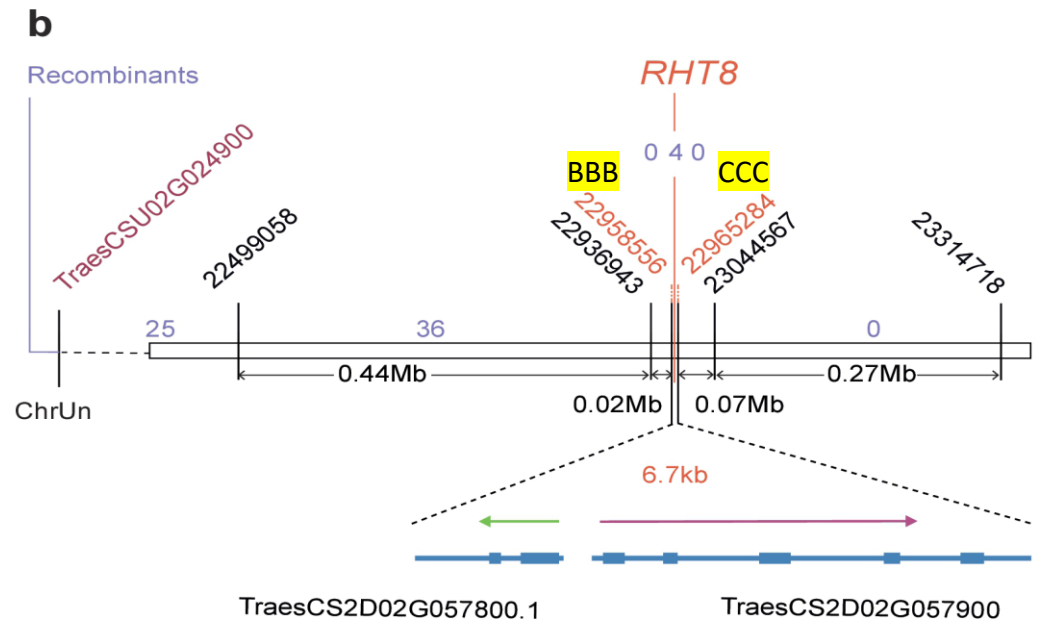
## PHENOTYPE

Short / Short (consensus score)

Tall / Tall (consensus score)

Obviously these markers are available to anyone who wants them!

# Two genes in *Rht8* genetic interval



TraesCS2D02G057800 TraesCS2D02G057900

# Absolute Expression

Data Source:  Developmental Atlas  Absolute  Mode  Primary Gene ID:  Secondary Gene ID:  Signal Threshold:

TraesCS2D02G057800

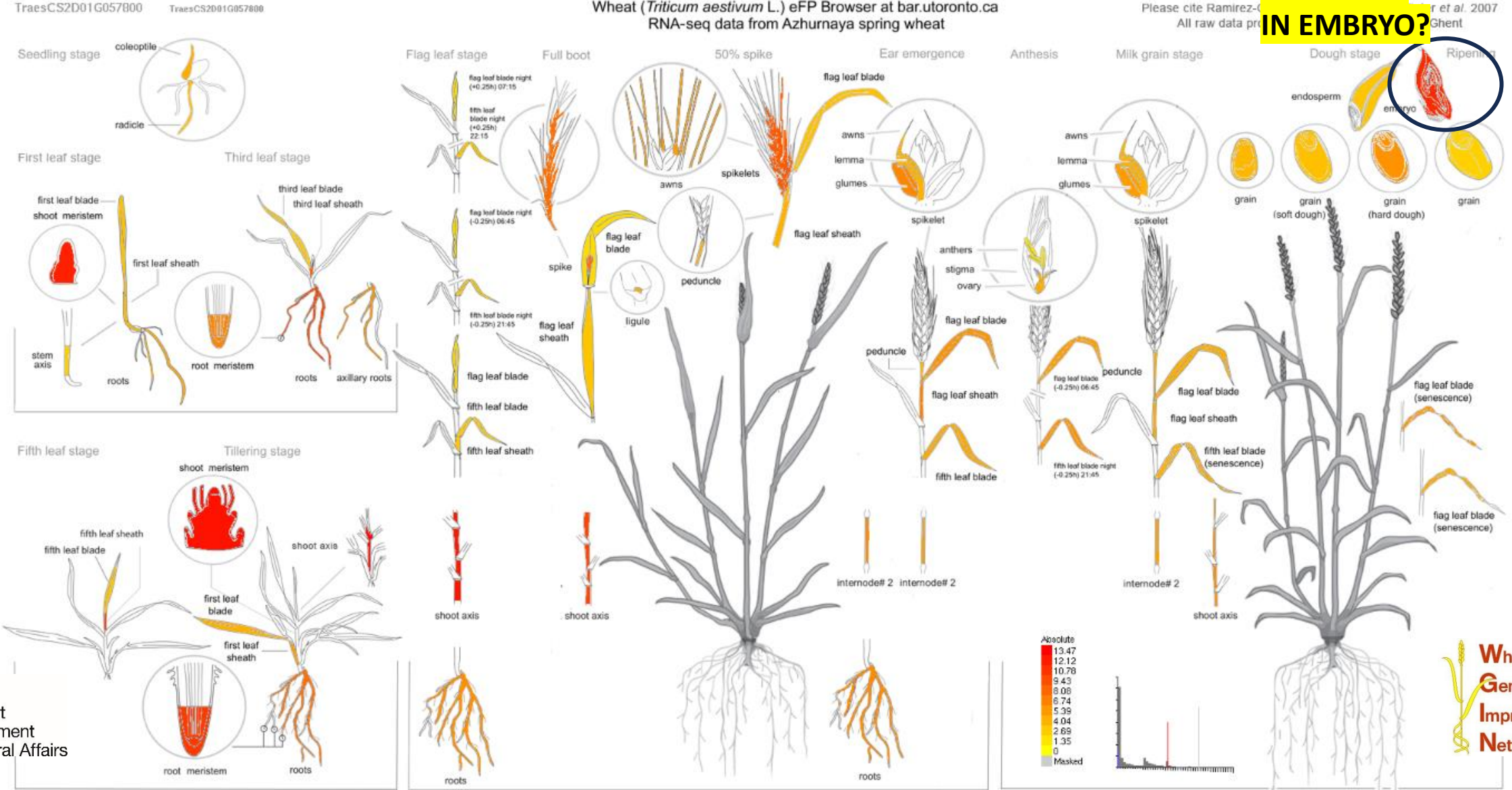
- For group1 data, this probe set reaches its maximum expression level (expression potential) of 484.48 in the Wheat Embryogenesis data source.
- Some samples exhibit high standard deviations for replicates. You can use [standard deviation filtering](#) to mask those with a deviation greater than half their expression value.
- Please see homologues of primary gene: [TraesCS2A01G058800](#) [TraesCS2B01G070800](#)

Wheat Meiosis | Wheat Abiotic Stress | **Developmental Atlas** | Wheat Embryogenesis (max)

Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) eFP Browser at bar.utoronto.ca  
RNA-seq data from Azhurnaya spring wheat

Please cite Ramirez-Gonzalez et al. 2007  
All raw data from Ghent

**RESETTING  
IN EMBRYO?**





# Absolute Expression

Data Source:  Developmental Atlas  Absolute Mode:  Primary Gene ID: TraesCS2D01G057900 Secondary Gene ID: TraesCS1A01G000200 Signal Threshold:  88.74

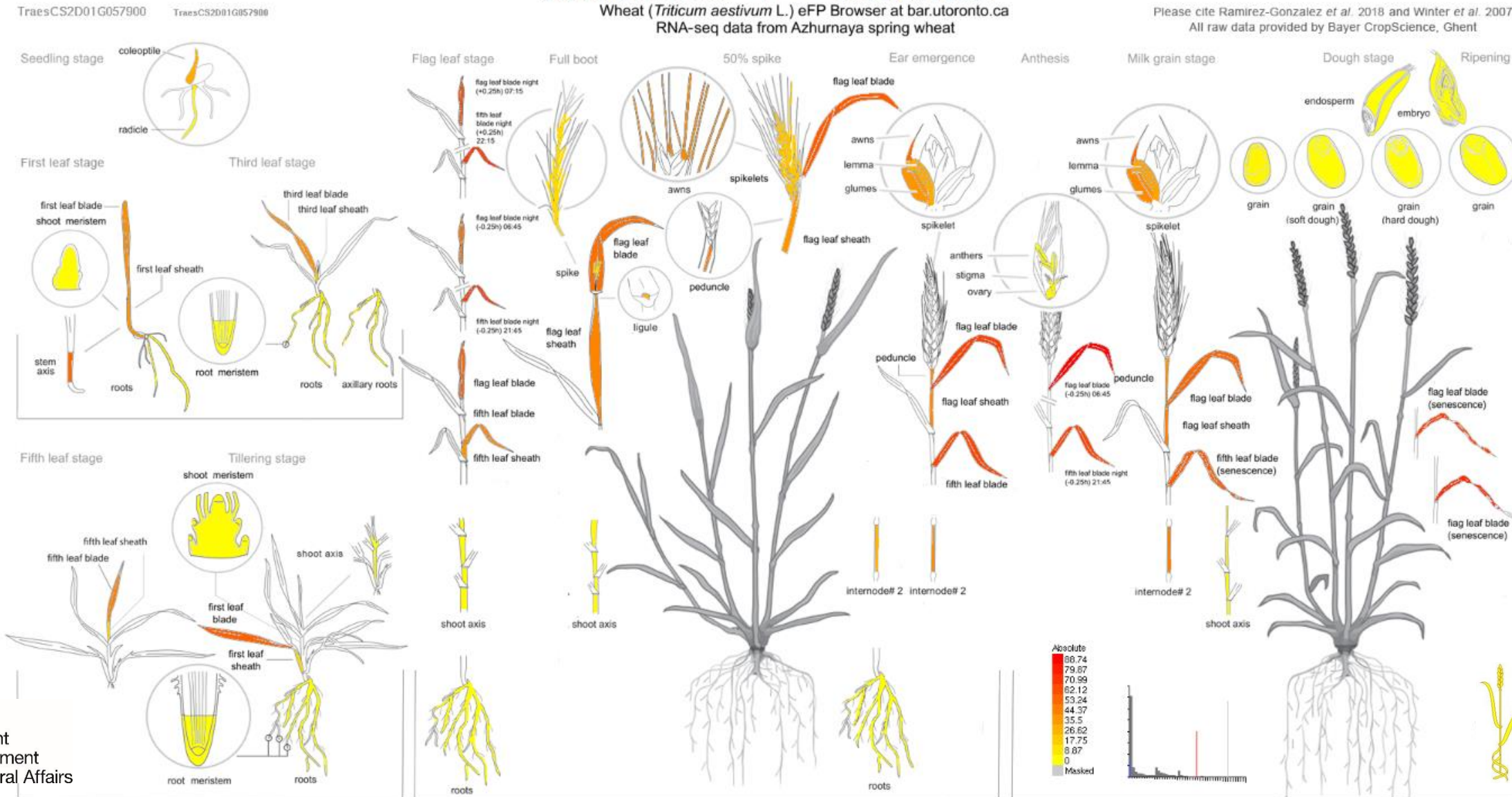
TraesCS2D02G057900

- For group1 data, this probe set reaches its maximum expression level (expression potential) of 2545.2 in the Wheat Embryogenesis data source.
- For group1 data, note the maximum signal value has increased to 88.74 from 13.47. Use the [Signal Threshold option to keep it constant at 13.47](#), or enter a value in the Signal Threshold box, such as [2545.2](#). The same color scheme will then be applied across all views.
- Some samples exhibit high standard deviations for replicates. You can use [standard deviation filtering](#) to mask those with a deviation greater than half their expression value.
- Please see homologues of primary gene: [TraesCS2A01G058700](#) [TraesCS2B01G070700](#)

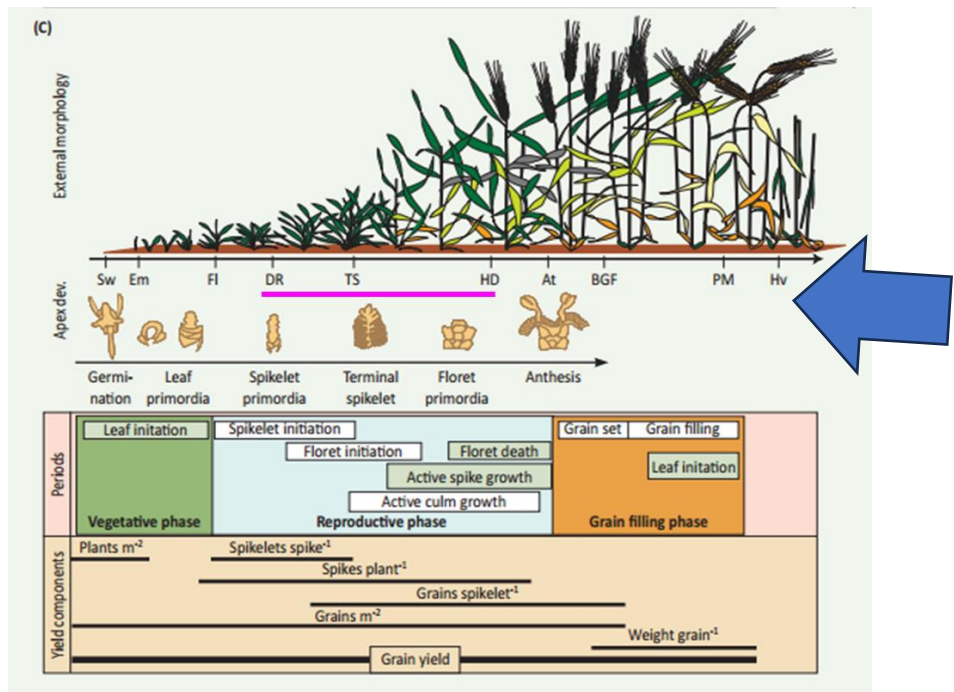
Wheat Meiosis | Wheat Abiotic Stress | **Developmental Atlas** | Wheat Embryogenesis (max)

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RNA-seq data from Azhurnaya spring wheat

Please cite Ramirez-Gonzalez et al. 2018 and Winter et al. 2007  
All raw data provided by Bayer CropScience, Ghent



# What about roots? The hidden half!

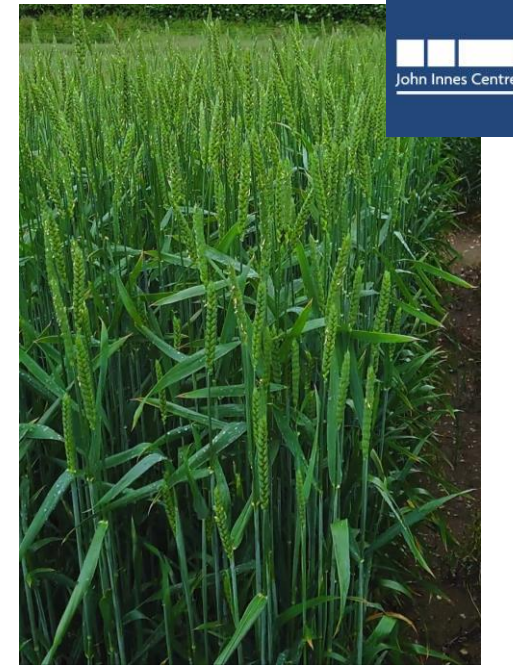


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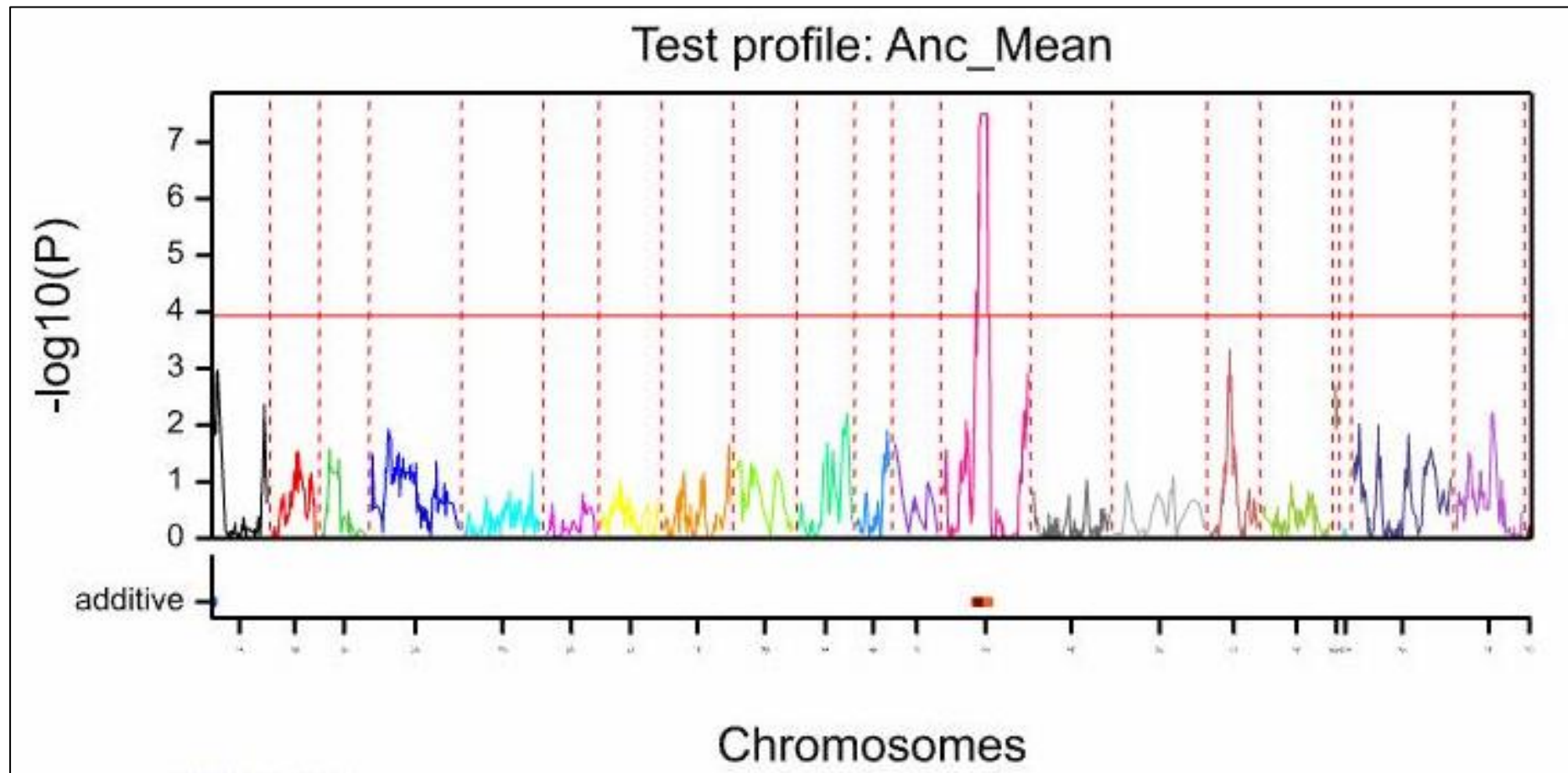




# Starke has a strong root system

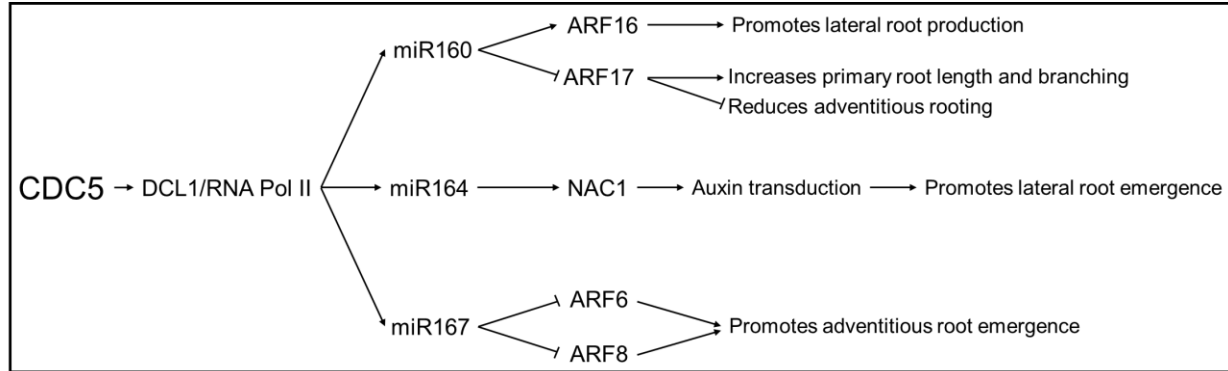


# A major QTL for increased anchorage strength

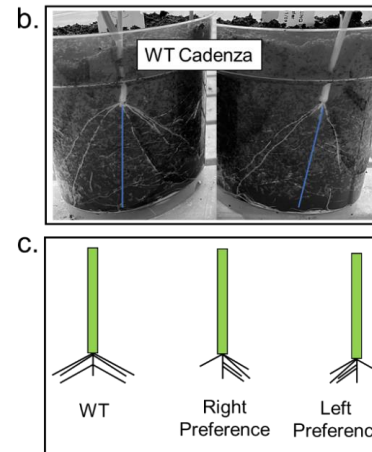
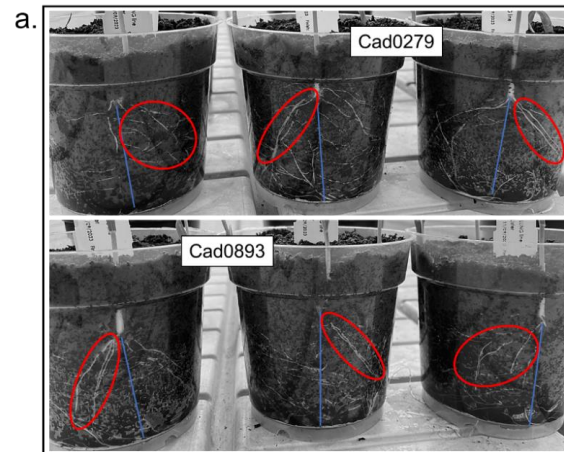




# CDC5 is an interesting candidate gene for this QTL



Known role of CDC5 in root hormone signalling



TILLING mutants of CDC5 show root phenotypes

Lucy Blagden (UEA MSc student)

# Future genetics for climate change questions

- With very good projections for future climate- How would the current RL perform under those conditions?
- Do breeders have the genetic variation they need?
- How will the UK wheat growing landscape change?
- WGIN has identified 3 QTL that might confer advantage under drought- what are the mechanisms? How can they be deployed in breeding?
- Recent genomics work in the Watkins Collection shows how much diversity is absent in modern wheat. How can we access this variation for climate adaptation?

# THANKS!

Clare Lister

Working above and beyond for the John Innes Centre since 1989!