



[www.WGIN.org.uk](http://www.WGIN.org.uk)

# WGIN – Year 2

**Kim Hammond-Kosack**  
**Wheat Pathogenesis Programme**

29-11-2004

# KEY OBJECTIVES

High throughput TILLING of *Rar1*, *Sgt1* and *mlo* genes in diploid wheat

Link specific gene variants in the various *T. monococcum* accessions to their resistance / susceptibility to specific pathogens

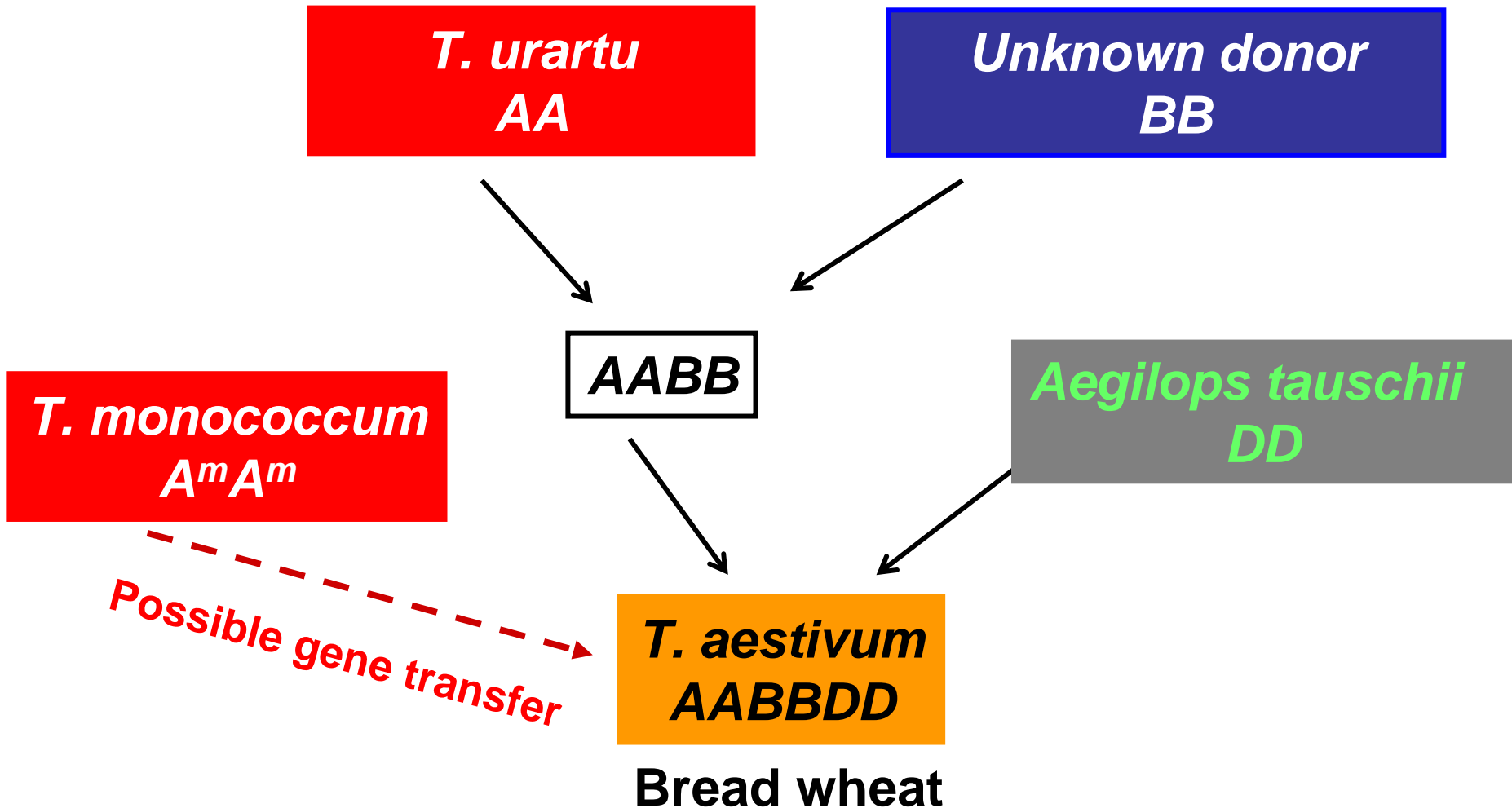
To undertake genome specific TILLING in hexaploid bread wheat (AABBDD)

# KEY OBJECTIVES

**To map novel resistance sources in  
*T. monococcum***

**To start to introgress novel resistances from  
*T. monococcum* into bread wheat**

# Using *T. monococcum* ( $A^m A^m$ ) as a source of novel traits



# Our preferred introgression strategy

*T. monococcum*  
*AmAm*

Diploid

Anastasiya Zlatska  
RRes F'ship  
Kostya Kanyuka

↓ colchicine

*Autotetraploid*  
*AmAm AmAm*

(Fully fertile)

X

*T. aestivum*  
*AABBDD*

Bread wheat

F<sub>1</sub>

*AmAm ABD*

(14 + 21 = 35 Chr)

X

*AABBDD*

Several rounds  
of backcrossing

BC1

→ Select by cytology  
+ fertility for 42 Chr

X

*AABBDD*

Chr - chromosomes

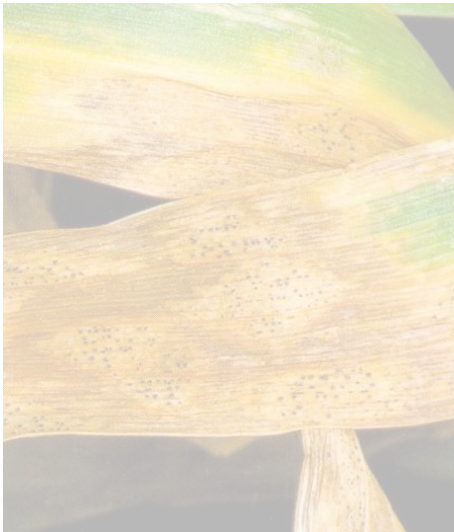
Trait testing ← BC2 (42 Chr)

# YEAR 2 :WGIN Field Trials

## *T. monococcum*

- 1, 2. Autumn and Spring sown Septoria leaf blotch trials
3. Take-all and eyespot trial
4. Yellow rust trial (Leslie Boyd, JIC Norwich)

**Septoria**



**Yellow rust**



**Eyespot**



**Take-all**



# **YEAR 2 :WGIN Field Experiments**

***T. aestivum* Hexaploid wheat – Nitrogen Use Efficiency**

**Analysis of samples from year 1 WGIN trial**

**Peter Barraclough (RRes)**

**Combine grain and straw yields ✓**

**Grain and straw % N (Total - 768 samples)**

# WGIN-04 YEAR 1 Yields

yields

Combine grain yield (t/ha@85%)  
LSD(5%)-1.32

## Split N application

kg N/ha	Mar	Apr	May
0			
50	0	50	0
200	50	100	50
350	50	250	50
	GS 24	GS 31/32	GS 37

N Var	AR	AV	BA	BE	CZ	CP
N0	3.82	1.83	4.18	4.85	4.12	3.42
N1	4.62	3.03	5.19	5.64	4.59	3.95
N2	8.24	2.61	8.93	10.27	9.08	7.43
N3	8.79	5.47	9.25	11.55	10.16	7.46
N Var	CD	EI	EL	EN	FL	HE
N0	4.02	3.44	2.76	3.89	3.60	3.35
N1	4.95	4.71	4.11	5.24	4.20	4.31
N2	7.35	9.48	7.03	9.76	8.11	9.12
N3	4.19	10.96	8.30	9.85	7.51	10.56
N Var	IS	LY	MA	MW	ME	MO
N0	2.93	3.42	3.54	3.37	3.87	3.15
N1	3.65	4.76	5.04	4.47	4.83	3.77
N2	6.17	9.60	9.28	6.99	8.60	6.54
N3	6.94	10.12	10.61	5.22	8.96	7.03
N Var	OP	PA	PB	PE	CH	RL
N0	3.62	4.37	3.32	4.05	3.64	3.41
N1	5.27	5.30	4.74	4.69	5.70	3.90
N2	10.12	8.36	9.76	8.61	7.43	8.55
N3	11.43	8.15	10.80	8.82	8.62	8.64
N Var	RB	SC	SO	SS	SL	SP
N0	4.24	3.81	3.98	3.48	3.30	3.71
N1	5.01	5.09	4.42	3.61	4.69	5.76
N2	9.77	10.76	8.86	5.80	7.98	9.69
N3	10.51	11.84	9.62	6.79	9.12	9.90
N Var	XI	AP				
N0	3.14	3.16				
N1	4.16	4.70				
N2	10.22	5.79				
N3	11.21	6.14				

# 'Nitrogen Use Efficiency'

**Fertiliser Use Efficiency (FUE)**  
% of applied fertiliser recovered by crop

**Nitrogen Uptake Efficiency (NupE)**  
N-uptake/N-available (Nup/Nav)

**Nitrogen Utilisation Efficiency (NutE)**  
Grain yield/N-uptake (Y/Nup)

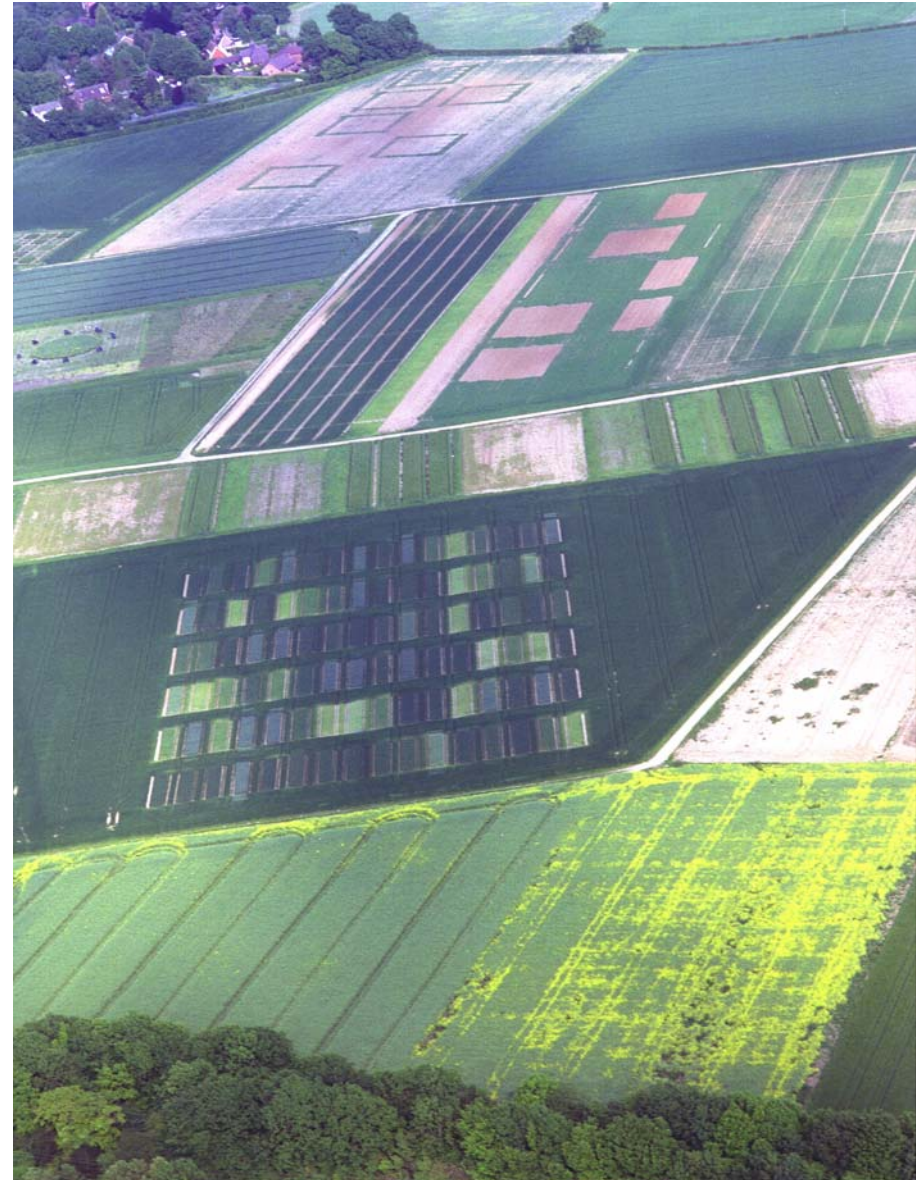
**Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)**  
Uptake efficiency x Utilisation efficiency  
$$NUE = Nup/Nav \times Y/Nup = Y/Nav$$

NutE rank

VAR	Yield 85% <u>t/ha</u>	Yield 100% <u>t/ha</u>	Nup <u>kg/ha</u>	NutE <u>kg/kg</u>	VAR	Yield 85% <u>t/ha</u>	Yield 100% <u>t/ha</u>	Nup <u>kg/ha</u>	NutE <u>kg/kg</u>
LY	3.42	2.91	36.6	79.5	PB	3.32	2.82	51.2	55.2
BE	4.85	4.12	58.2	70.8	EN	3.89	3.31	61.2	54.0
RB	4.24	3.60	51.9	69.4	CP	3.42	2.91	55.1	52.8
OP	3.62	3.08	48.3	63.8	EI	3.44	2.92	55.7	52.5
BA	4.18	3.55	57.8	61.4	MW	3.37	2.86	54.6	52.5
MA	3.54	3.01	49.4	60.9	RE	3.64	3.09	59.5	52.0
AR	3.82	3.25	53.7	60.5	HE	3.35	2.85	54.9	51.9
SO	3.98	3.38	56.5	59.9	CZ	4.12	3.50	68.0	51.5
PA	4.37	3.71	62.9	59.1	RL	3.41	2.90	56.6	51.2
SL	3.30	2.81	47.7	58.9	FL	3.60	3.06	60.6	50.5
XI	3.14	2.67	45.4	58.8	AP	3.16	2.69	54.1	49.6
SP	3.71	3.15	54.1	58.3	EL	2.76	2.35	48.8	48.1
CD	4.02	3.42	58.7	58.2	IS	2.93	2.49	51.9	48.0
PE	4.05	3.44	59.5	57.9	AV	1.83	1.56	33.8	46.0
SC	3.81	3.24	57.1	56.7	MO	3.15	2.68	60.0	44.6
ME	3.87	3.29	58.0	56.7	SS	3.48	2.96	68.3	43.3

**YEAR 2 Rothamsted trial (Fosters)**

**Site: Rothamsted (Fosters)**  
**Factors: 2 (Variety, N Rate)**  
**Varieties: 20**  
**N Rates: 2**  
**Replicates: 3**  
**Plots: 120**  
**Plot size: 3 x 15 m**  
**Design: Randomised blocks**  
**Previous crop: winter oats**  
**Sowing date: 11-13 Oct 04**  
**Seed rate: 400/m<sup>2</sup>**  
**Harvest date: Aug 05**



**YEAR 2 | Trial objectives**

- 1. To quantify genetic variation in NUE, NupE, NutE in a range of germplasm to identify material for future studies.**
- 2. To quantify genetic variation in selected physiological traits hypothesised to influence NUE, NupE, NutE.**

## 20 varieties

Varieties	Nabim	Rationale
<a href="#">Avalon</a>	1	WGIN DH parent; DESK <sup>1</sup> - low NUE, NupE & NutE; WGIN-04 <sup>2</sup> - low NutE, worst Nup
Batis	?	KHK choice; WGIN-04 - high NutE
<a href="#">Beaver NA</a>	3	WGIN DH parent; High Canopy N requirement <sup>3</sup> ; WGIN-04 - best yield & high NutE
<a href="#">Cadenza</a>	2	WGIN DH parent; WGIN-04 - best Nup
Claire	3	Best area on RL; WGIN DH parent
Hereward	1	Best protein on RL; In previous studies on N and grain quality.
Hurley	?	ELSOMS – WGIN-04
Istabraq	4	Best yield on RL; Distilling cultivar; In LINK ‘Green grain’
<a href="#">Lynx</a>	?	WGIN-04 - best NutE, worst Nup
Malacca	1	Best Group 1 area; DH choice; WGIN-04 - low Nup, high NutE
Maris Widgeon	1	Tall (rht), old cultivar
<a href="#">Mercia NA</a>	1	DESK - low NupE & NutE; Low Canopy N requirement; In IGF micro-array
Monopol	?	KHK choice; WGIN-04 – high NupE, low NutE
Paragon	1	Spring variety; WGIN mutagenesis population; WGIN-04 - high Nup
<a href="#">Riband</a>	3	WGIN DH parent; Distilling cultivar; In LINK ‘Green grain’; WGIN-04 -high NutE
Robigus	3	Best Group 3 yield; DESK - best NUE, high NupE & NutE
Savannah	4	DESK - best NutE
Shamrock	1	High root length density at depth
<a href="#">Soissons</a>	2	WGIN DH parent; Early maturing; WGIN-04 - best Nup, worst NutE
Sokrates	?	KHK choice; WGIN-04 - high NutE
Solstice	2	Best Group 2 area; DH choice; WGIN-04 - low Nup
Xi19	1	Best Group 1 yield; DESK - high NUE, NupE, NutE; WGIN-04 - low yield and Nup

**To include:**

- **Soil mineral-N (to 90 cm in February)**
- **Growth stages (GS 09, 31, 61, 92)**
- **At GS 31:** N uptake in shoots; root axes per plant
- **At GS 61:** Weights, areas, numbers; %N in leaves, stems, ears; crop height
- **At GS 92 Hand:** Grain and straw yield; yield components; grain and straw %N
- **At GS 92 Combine:** Grain and straw yield; quality parameters (from sp.wt., hardness, HFN, Zeleny, Mixing, Alvin, gluten).



**Many thanks to ....**

**Peter Barraclough**

**Darren Lovell**

**The field team – Chris, Phil and Alan Lock**

**The sample processing team – Phil, Juliet and Alan**

**N analysis team – Jo and Ruth**

**Farm staff**

**Defra project (AR0714)**

**John Foulkes (Univ. Nottingham)**

**Malcolm Hawkesford (RRes)**

**Peter Barraclough (RRes)**

# YEAR 2 :WGIN Field Experiments

## Second Wheat Syndrome

### Crop sequence

Break (non-wheat) – 1st wheat – 2nd wheat

### Observation

Some wheat genotypes give consistently good yields when 2<sup>nd</sup> wheat crops whilst others yield poorly

Good – Napier, Istabraq, Cordiale

Poor - Equinox, Robigus, Claire

### Hypothesis to be tested

Differential sensitivity to take-all fungus

WGIN traits workshop June 2004 (UoN/ADAS)

**Natural take-all infection  
Artificial take-all inoculation**

## **Co-ordinators**

**Neil Paveley (ADAS)**

**Rosemary Bayles (NIAB)**

## **Technical input from**

**Bill Hollins (RAGT)**

**Geoff Bateman and Richard Gutteridge (RRes)**

**Thomas Jolliffe (Advanta)**



# WGIN Website



<http://www.wgin.org.uk/>

**Sam Irving – Project Assistant**  
**Sanjay Patel**



# YEAR 1 Varieties

Underlined = parent of public DH mapping population

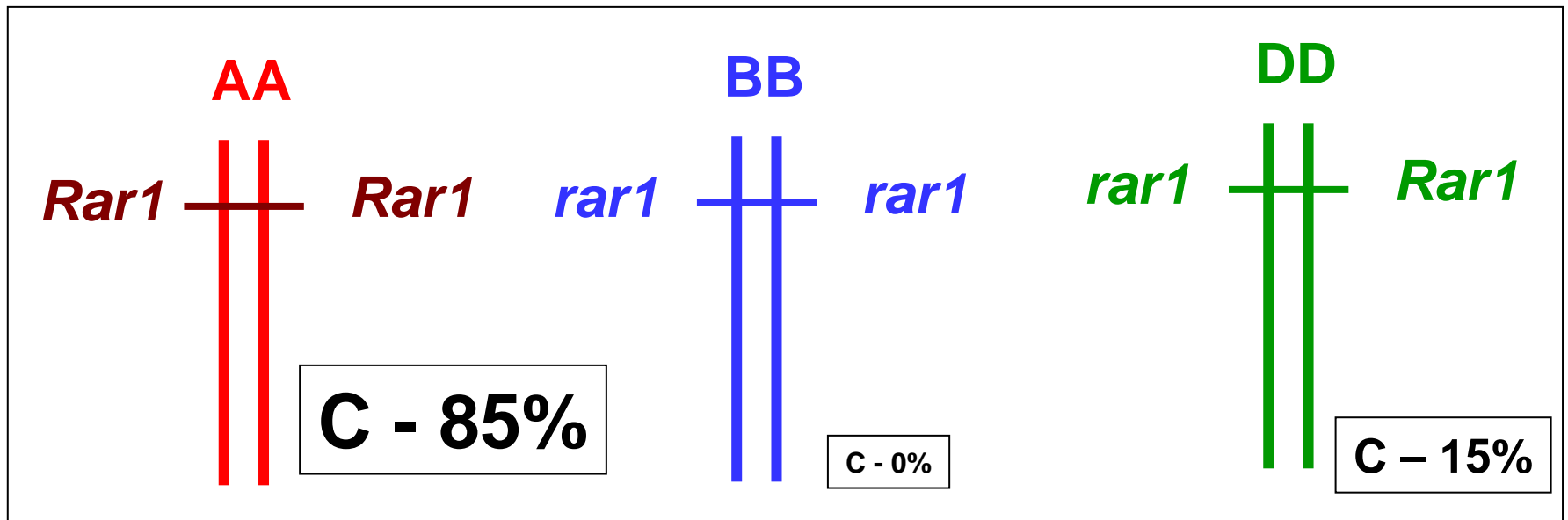
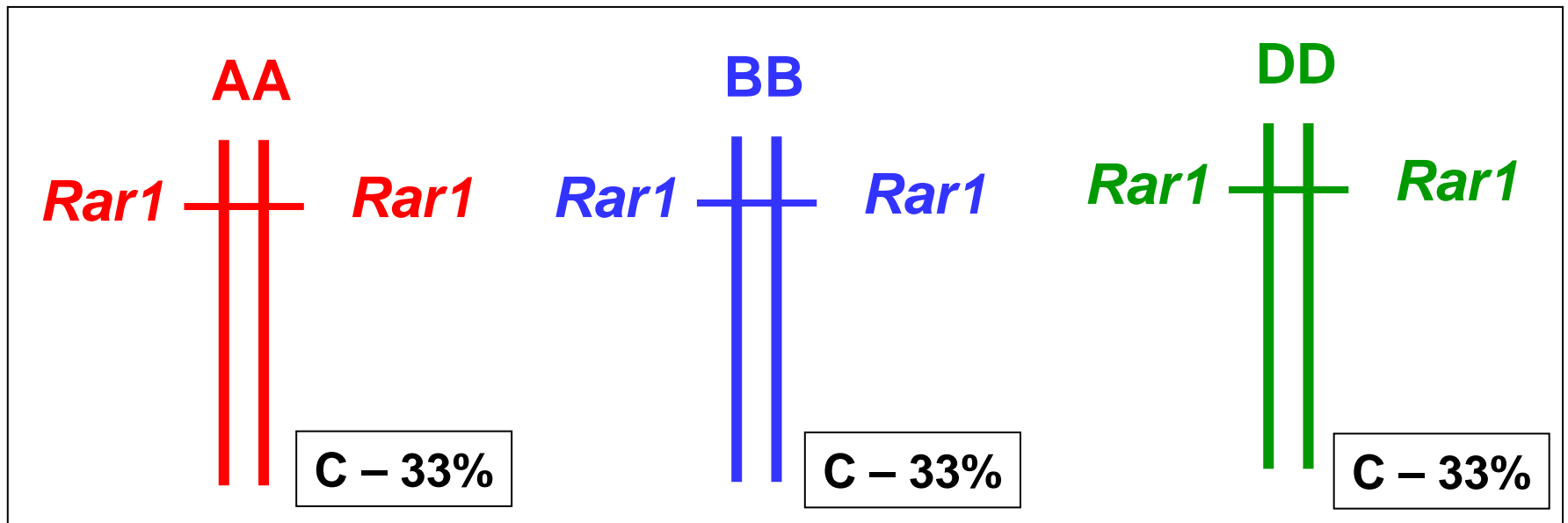
---

Arche	<b>Flanders</b>	Petrus
<u>Avalon</u>	<b>Hereward</b>	<u>Rialto</u>
Batis	Isengrain	<u>Riband</u>
<u>Beaver</u>	<u>Lynx</u>	Scorpion
<u>Cadenza</u>	Malacca	Sokrates
Caphorn	Maris Widgeon	<u>Soissons</u>
<b>Capelle-Desprez</b>	<b>Mercia</b>	Solstice
Chablis (Sp)	Monopol	<u>Spark</u>
Einstein	Opus	Xi19
ELS - Hurley	Paragon (Sp)	Zyta
Enorm	PBIS	

---

**Blue = public molecular data available**  
**Green = Broadbalk long term exp RRes**

# Genome specific TILLING in hexaploid wheat

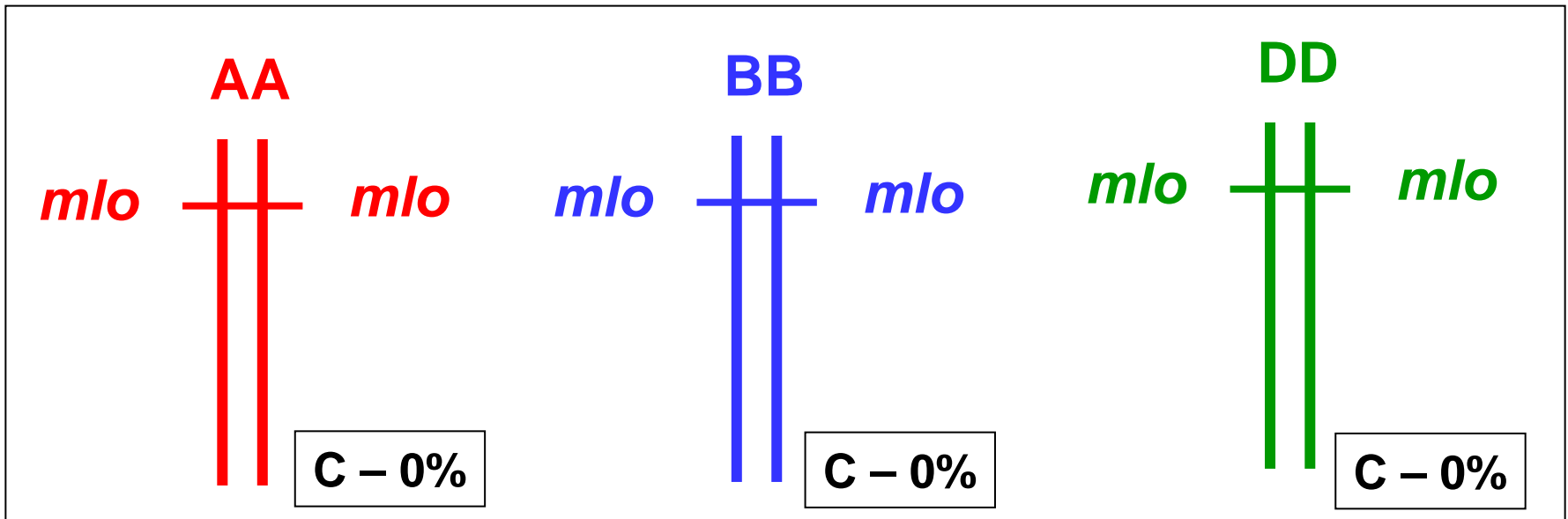


# TILLING for *mlo* in hexaploid wheat

In barley the recessive gene *mlo* confers resistance to **all** barley powdery mildew isolate ( race-non specific)

The wheat *mlo* gene functions in barley (2002)

In hexaploid wheat – the triple NULL is required



**TILLING for  $A^{mlo}$**



$A^{mlo}A^{mlo}BBDD$  X

**TILLING for  $B^{mlo}$**



$AAB^{mlo}B^{mlo}DD$

**TILLING for  $D^{mlo}$**



$AAB^{mlo}B^{mlo}DD$  X

$AABB^{mlo}D^{mlo}D^{mlo}$



$A^{mlo}AB^{mlo}BDD$

X

$AAB^{mlo}BD^{mlo}D$

alleles	ABD	$AB^{mlo}D$	$AB^{mlo}D^{mlo}$	$AB^{mlo}D^{mlo}$
ABD				
$AB^{mlo}D$				
$A^{mlo}BD$				
$A^{mlo}B^{mlo}D$				$AA^{mlo}B^{mlo}B^{mlo}DD^{mlo}$

selfed



$AA^{mlo}B^{mlo}B^{mlo}DD^{mlo}$

# Second wheat syndrome

**Recommended list yield:**

	<b>1st / 2nd wheat</b>
<b>Equinox</b>	<b>101 / 96</b>
<b>Robigus</b>	<b>106 / 99</b>
<b>Claire</b>	<b>101 / 99</b>
<b>Napier</b>	<b>103 / 104</b>
<b>Savannah</b>	<b>102 / 104</b>
<b>Einstein</b>	<b>103 / 105</b>
<b>Istabraq</b>	<b>106 / 107</b>
<b>Cordiale</b>	<b>101 / 104</b>