

# COBRA

Coordinating Organic Plant Breeding Activities for  
Diversity

## Observations in cycling populations of wheat

Odette Weedon, Maria Finckh  
**and all the cycling partners**



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- Evolutionary Breeding and Composite Cross Populations
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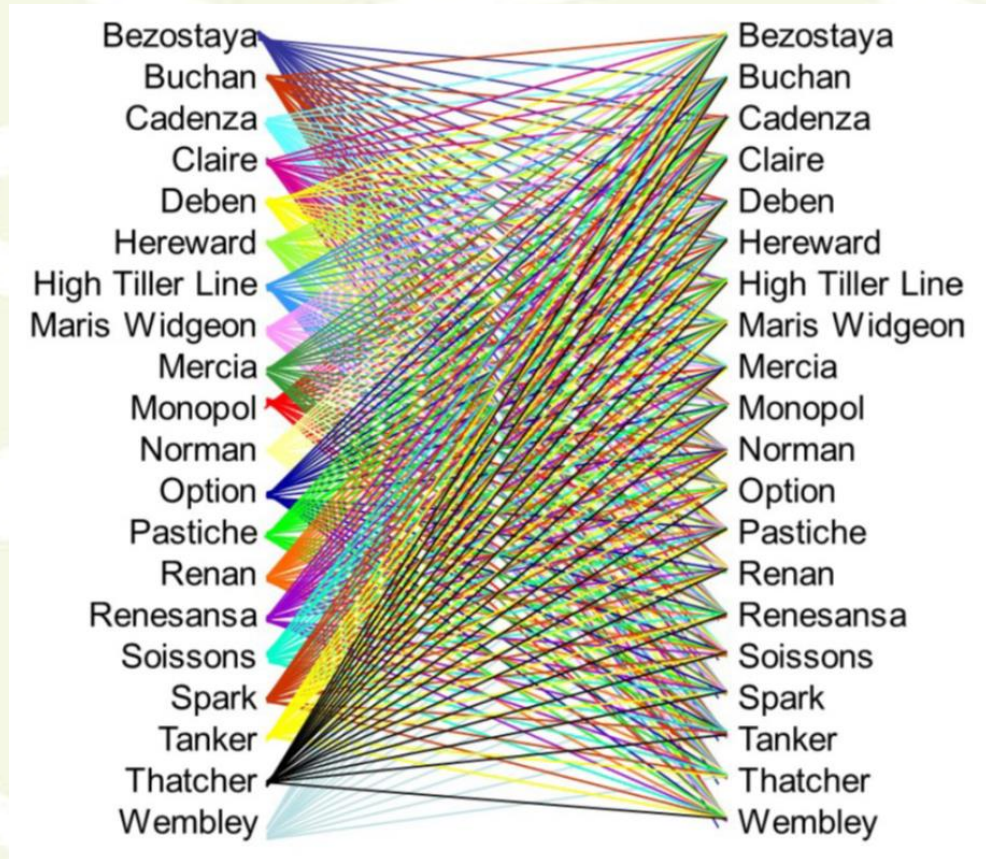
# Coordinating Organic Plant Breeding Activities for Diversity

- Study plant material with high genetic Diversity here: Composite Cross Populations (CCPs)
- Determine CCP resilience, adaptability, and overall performance in organic systems
- Provide options to improve breeding efficiency and novel breeding methods to enhance and maintain crop diversity



# Evolutionary Breeding and Composite Cross Populations

- Creation of genetically diverse populations undergoing both artificial and natural selection under different environmental conditions
- Highly adaptable to many environmental conditions and superior genetic make-up through carefully chosen parental lines



(Figure: ORC)



# Brief history of cycling CCPs



Year	Generation	Location
2001-2004	F <sub>1</sub> -F <sub>3</sub>	CCP created in the UK: 20 parents
2005	F <sub>4</sub>	Distribution among UK, DE, HU, F
2008	F <sub>7</sub>	Populations from UK, DE, HU start traveling = "cycling"



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2008	F <sub>7</sub>	Populations from UK, DE, HU start traveling = “cycling”
<b>2013</b>	<b>F<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>1st COBRA experimental year (Uni Kassel)</b>
<b>2014</b>	<b>F<sub>12</sub> + F<sub>13</sub></b>	<b>2nd COBRA experimental year (Uni Kassel)</b>

- Research fields of the University of Kassel (51°22” N and 9°54” E, ppt: 619mm, temp: 7.9°C, 247m above sea level)



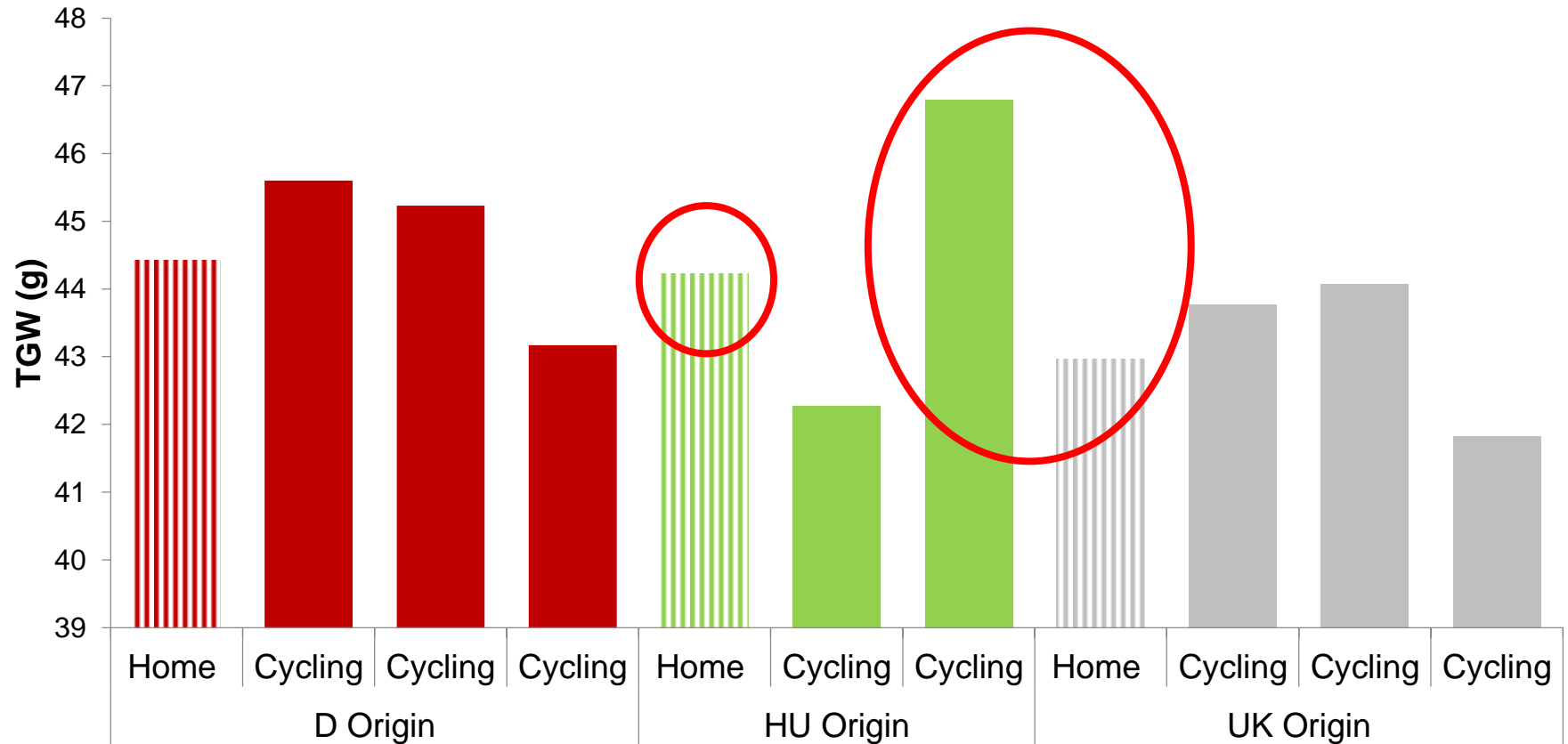
# Hypothesis and Aims

**H:** Exposing genetically diverse material to varying environments under natural selection increases general adaptability.

**A:** Compare populations that all originate from the same seed batch in 2005, but had been exposed to vastly different climates since 2008 in one site for their performance and diversity.



# TGW of the populations at experimental start in 2013

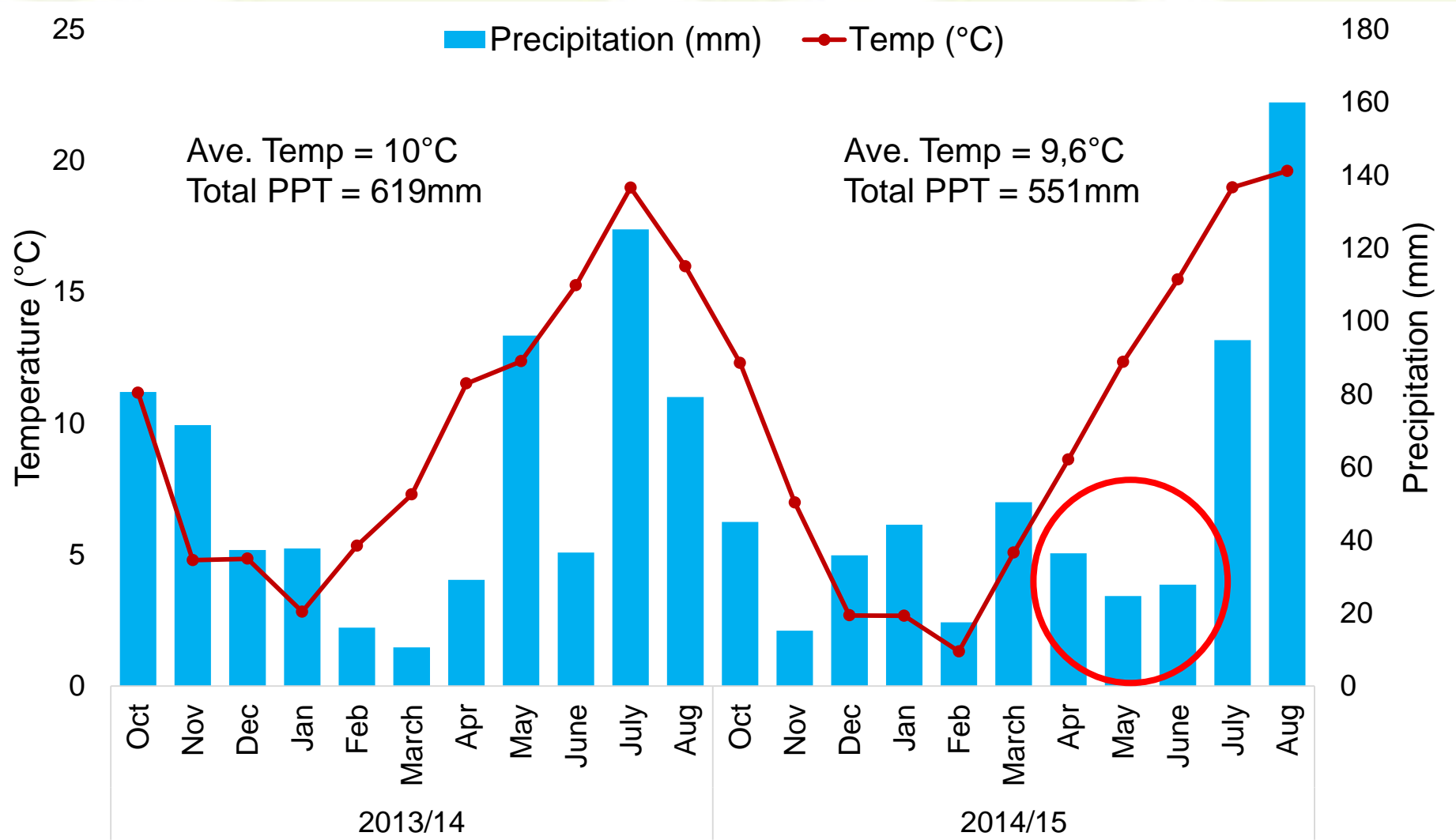


**Additional aim: Compare effects of origin of seeds on performance**  
**The second year is not financed in COBRA**

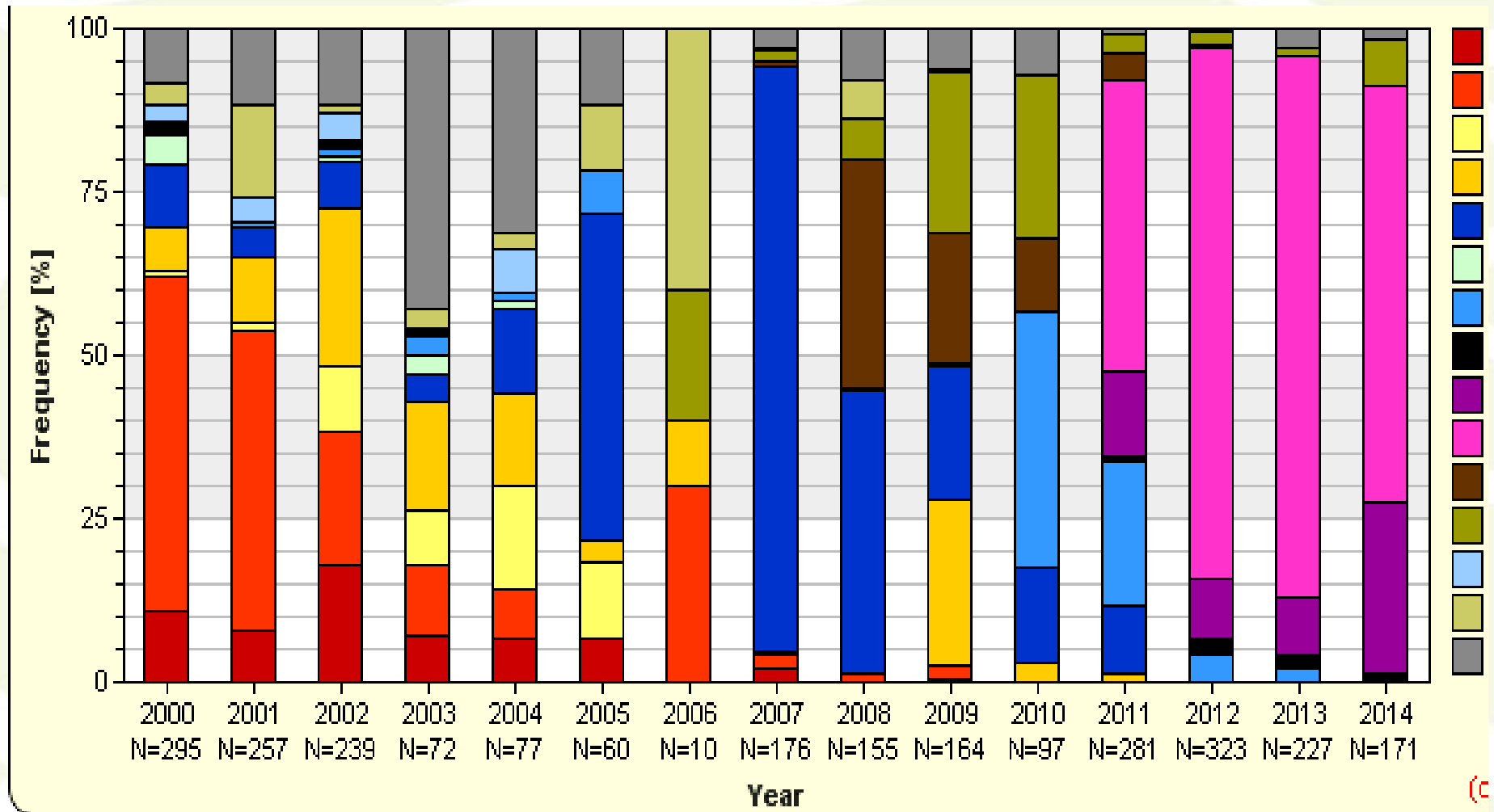




# Weather

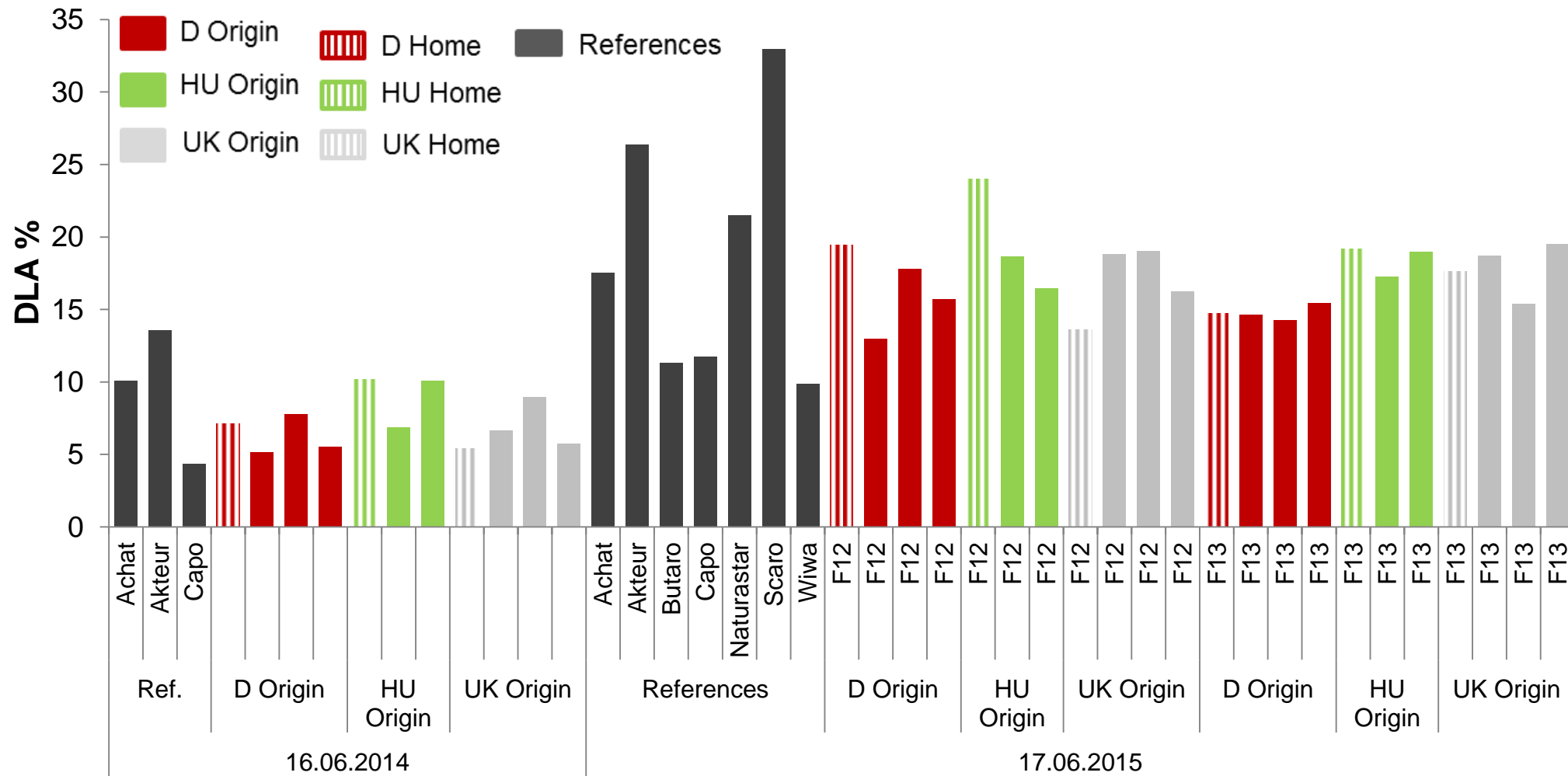


# High incidence of a new stripe rust race since 2011



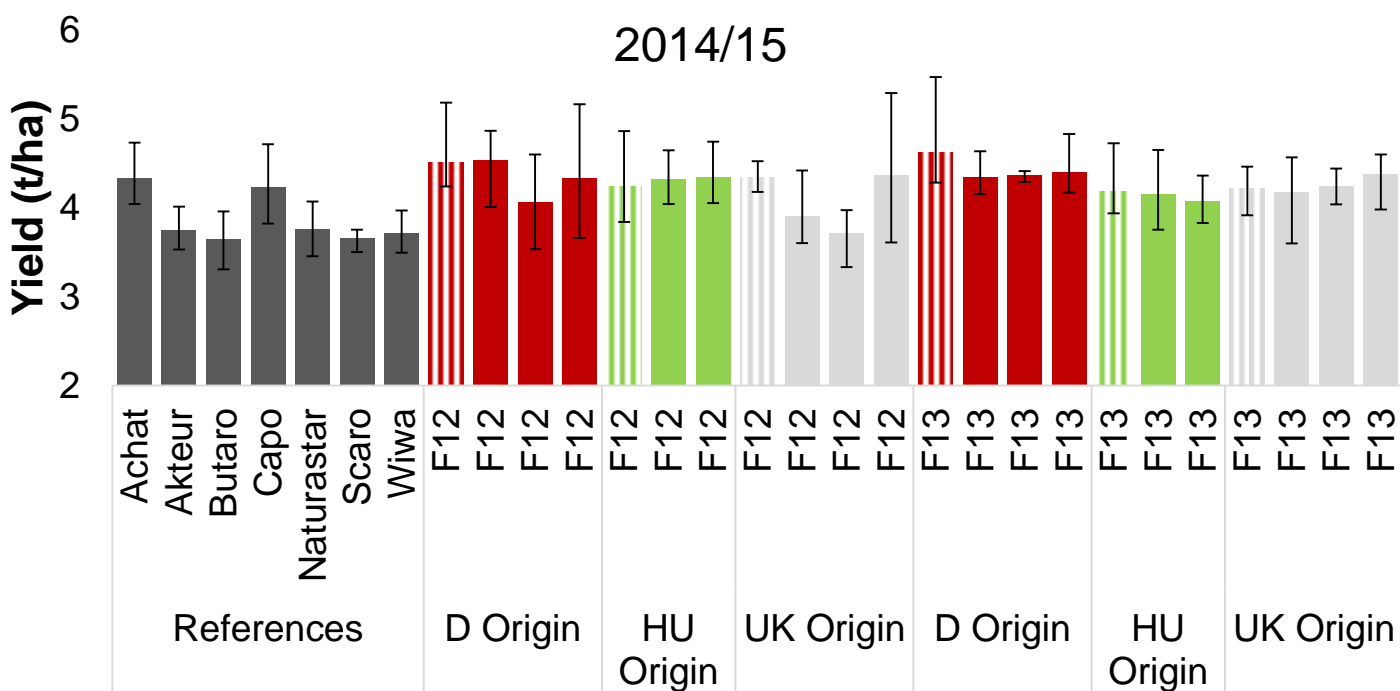
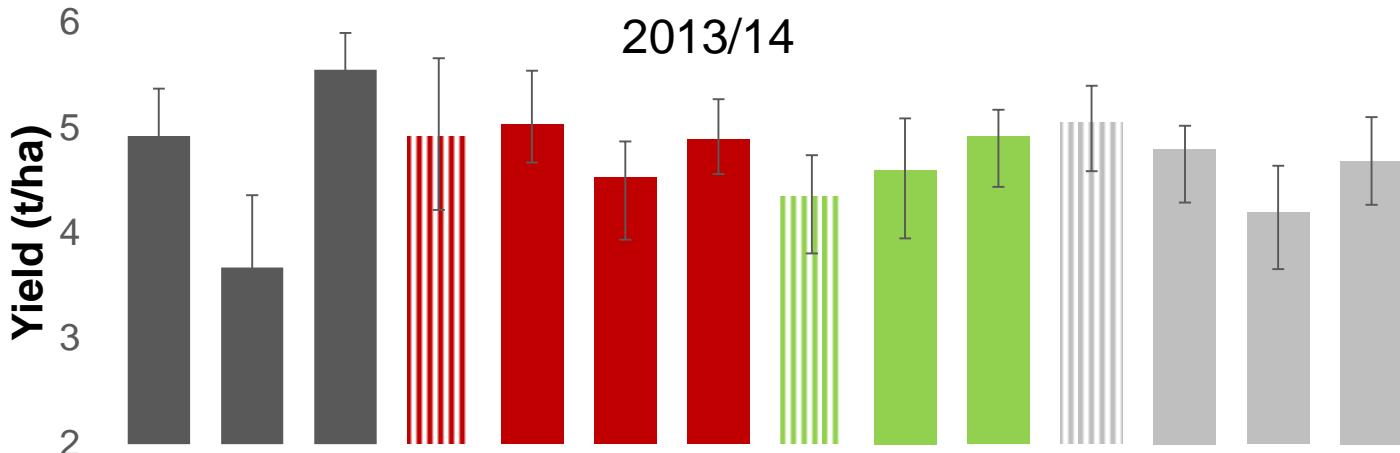
(www.rustracker.org)





- Stronger epidemic in 2015
- Most populations were healthier than references
  - No effect of TGW at sowing on disease

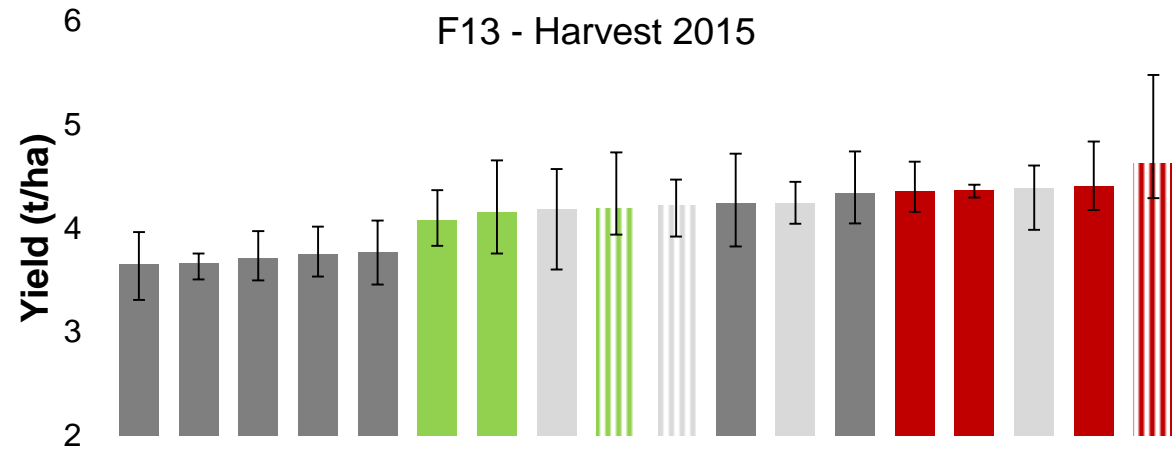
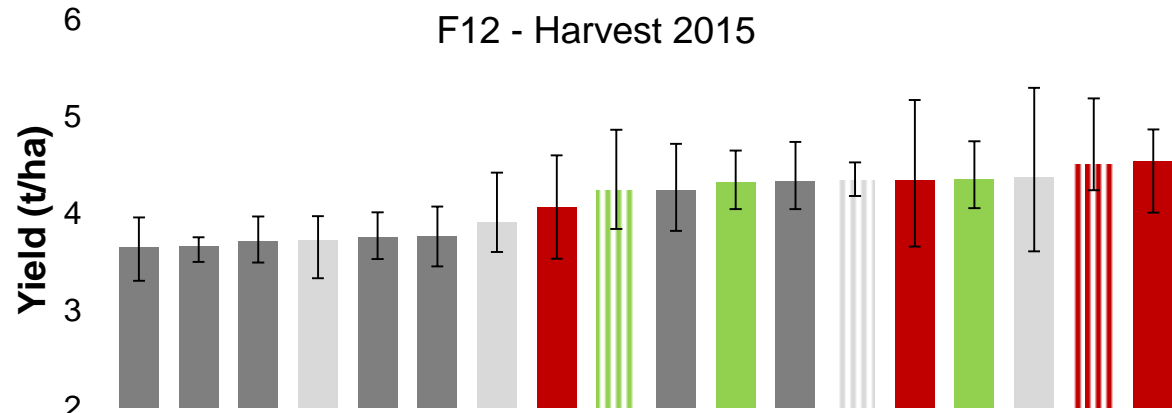
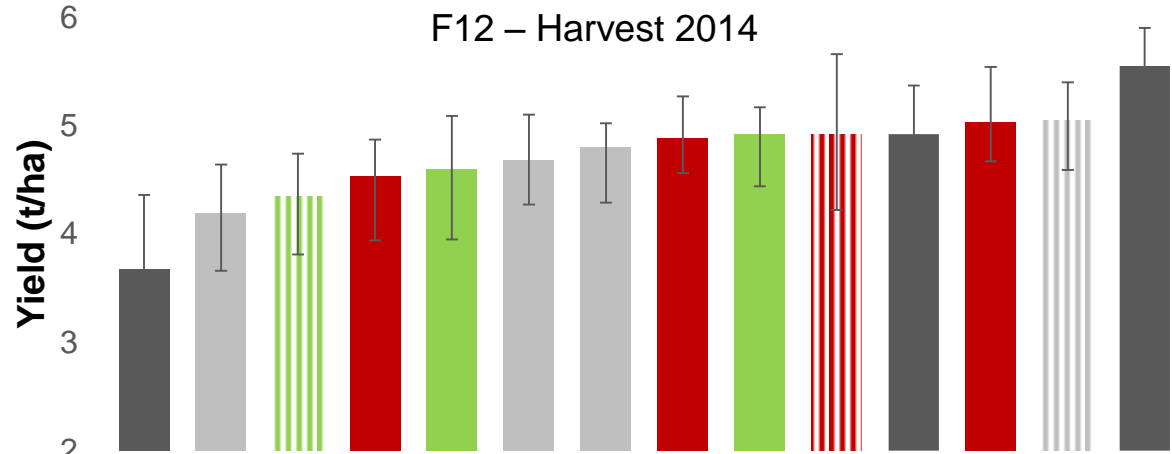




- Overall no effects of TGW on yield but less variation in F13?
- Drought in 2015 reduced yields
- Under drought stress CCPs outperformed varieties



Error bars indicate max. and min. values.

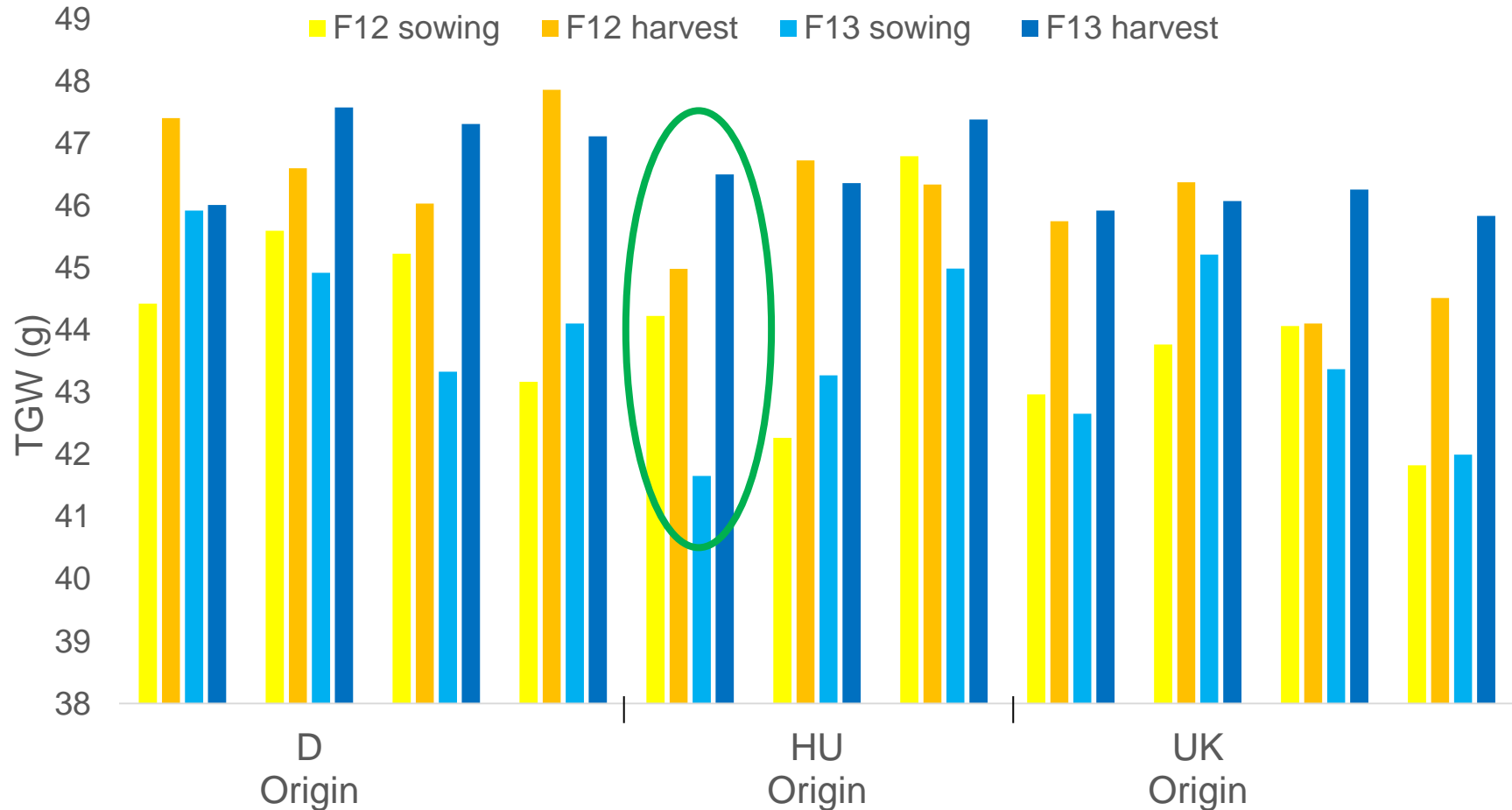


- Cycling populations did not have an advantage over the home populations
  - In 2014/15 ( $F_{13}$ ), dominance of German origin populations
- ➔ Adaptation advantage over other populations?



Error bars indicate max. and min. values.

2014/15



- In 2014/15 ( $F_{12}$ ), still some significant differences of harvested TGW between some of the populations (not shown)
- In  $F_{13}$ , no longer significant differences of harvested TGW between populations after one year under the same management system
- $F_{12}$  and  $F_{13}$  seeds from HU home pop started with different TGW, but ended similarly

# Conclusions

- Populations highly resistant to new yellow rust race
- Populations outperformed references under drought stress
- TGW at sowing did not have any effect on yield and disease incidence
- Significant differences of harvested TGW between populations disappeared in  $F_{13}$  after 1 year under same management
- Heritability of seed size is considered to be low, but rather seed size variation tends to be a result of phenotypic plasticity, especially as the result of environmental variation
- Seed size variation is considered an adaptive capacity, but only if seed size equates to seed quality



# Thanks to many many helpers!

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- Philip Schierning
- etc...





# And to all the cycling partners!

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- INRA, France
- Hungarian Centre for Agricultural Research, Hungary
- Louis Bolk Institute, The Netherlands
- Technical University München, Germany
- Organic Research Centre, United Kingdom



# Thank you for your attention!



Gefördert durch:  
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# 1<sup>st</sup> experimental year 2013-2014

Origins	F <sub>12</sub>	History	No. of cycling years
References	Achat		
	Akteur		
	Capo		
D Origin	Home	Since 2005	
	Home	Since 2005	
	Home	Since 2006	
	Cycling	D09-CH10-F11-UK12-DK13	4
	Cycling	D08-CH09-F10-DK11-TUM12-HU13	5
	Cycling	D08-CH09-F10-UK11-DK12-TUM13	5
HU Origin	Home	Since 2005	
	Cycling	HU09-NL10-D11-CH12-F13	4
	Cycling	HU08-NL09-D10-CH11-F12-UK13	5
UK Origin	Home	Since 2001	
	Cycling	UK08-TUM09-HU10-NL11-D12-CH13	5
	Cycling	UK08-DK09-TUM10-HU11-NL12-D13	5
	Cycling	UK09-DK10-TUM11-HU12-NL13	4

