

GENOMIC SELECTION OF AGRONOMIC IMPORTANT TRAITS IN SPRING BARELY

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Cultivating Value

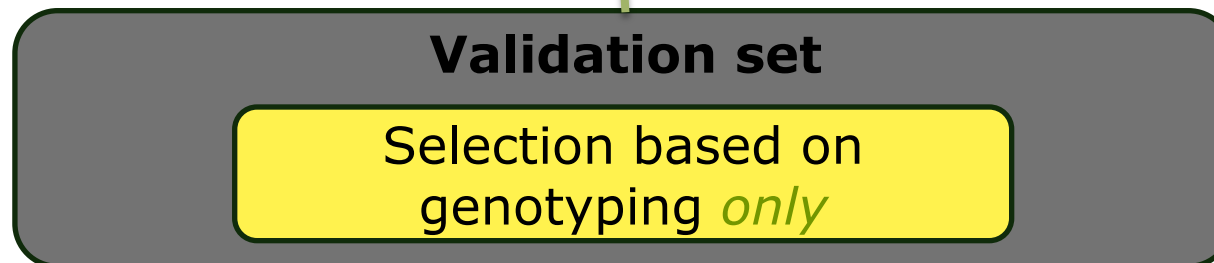
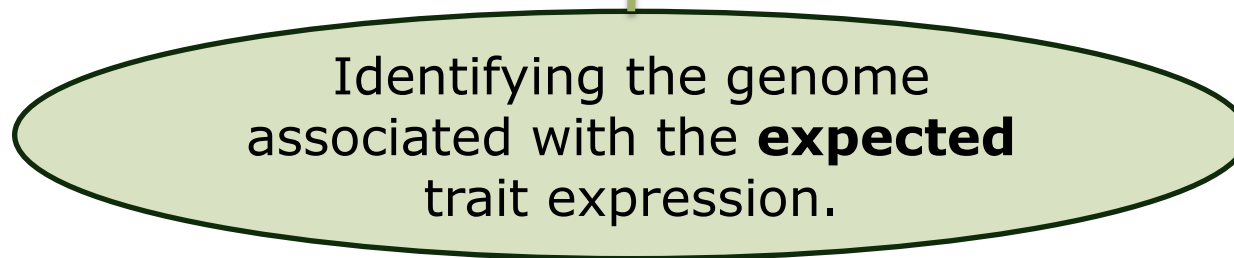
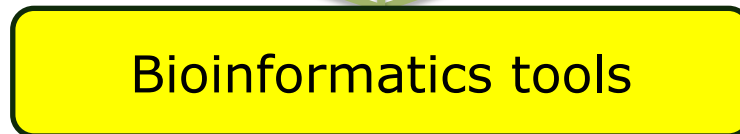
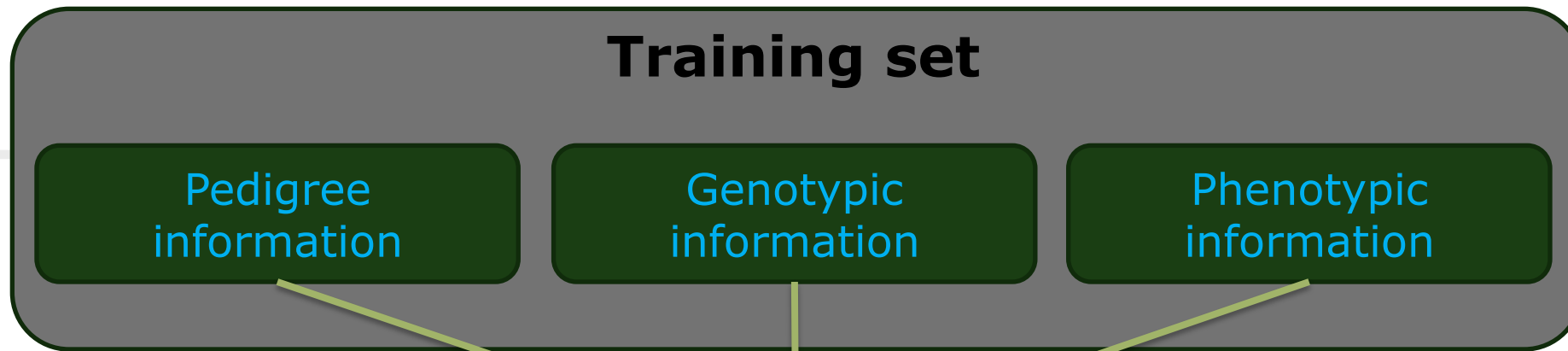
Nordic Seed 

Genomic selection

- The idea of “genomic selection, (GS)” was proposed by Meuwissen et al. (2001)
 - Omit significance testing and to use estimates of genetic marker effects.
 - GS is developed to accurately predict the genomic breeding value of lines by using genome-wide markers data.
 - Dense marker coverage is needed to maximize LD between markers and QTLs related to the trait of interest.

GS advantage

- In GS, the underlying genetic control and biological function is not known (the cost of obtaining that knowledge is not needed)
- Most important advantages are reductions in the length of the selection cycle and phenotyping cost resulting in greater genetic gain per year.
- Genomic information may not be as accurate as real phenotypes, but it may be cheaper and faster
- One marker-genotyping can predict many traits
- Improvement of complex traits
- Better protection against copying by competitors (improvement is based on many markers)



MODELS

- Yield and moisture (several locations and reps)

$$pheno = LYT + idg + id + lyid + lyx + e$$

**y is year*

- Heading and height (one location no reps)

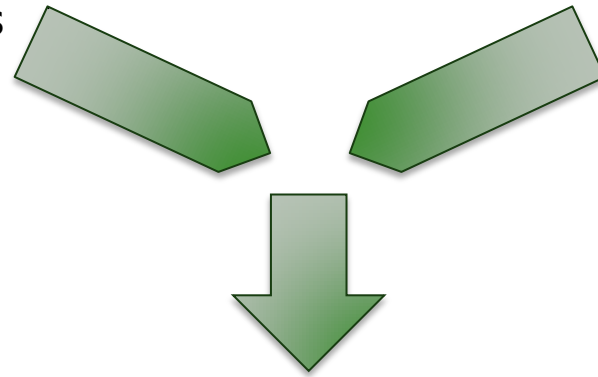
$$pheno = LYT + idg + lyid + e$$

- Single line cross-validation

Genomic selection: blending markers and phenotypic selection

Classical MAS:

- One or a few genetic markers
- Quick breeding cycles (Backcrosses) to move positive alleles from one variety to another
- Traits affected by few genes, e.g. disease resistance genes



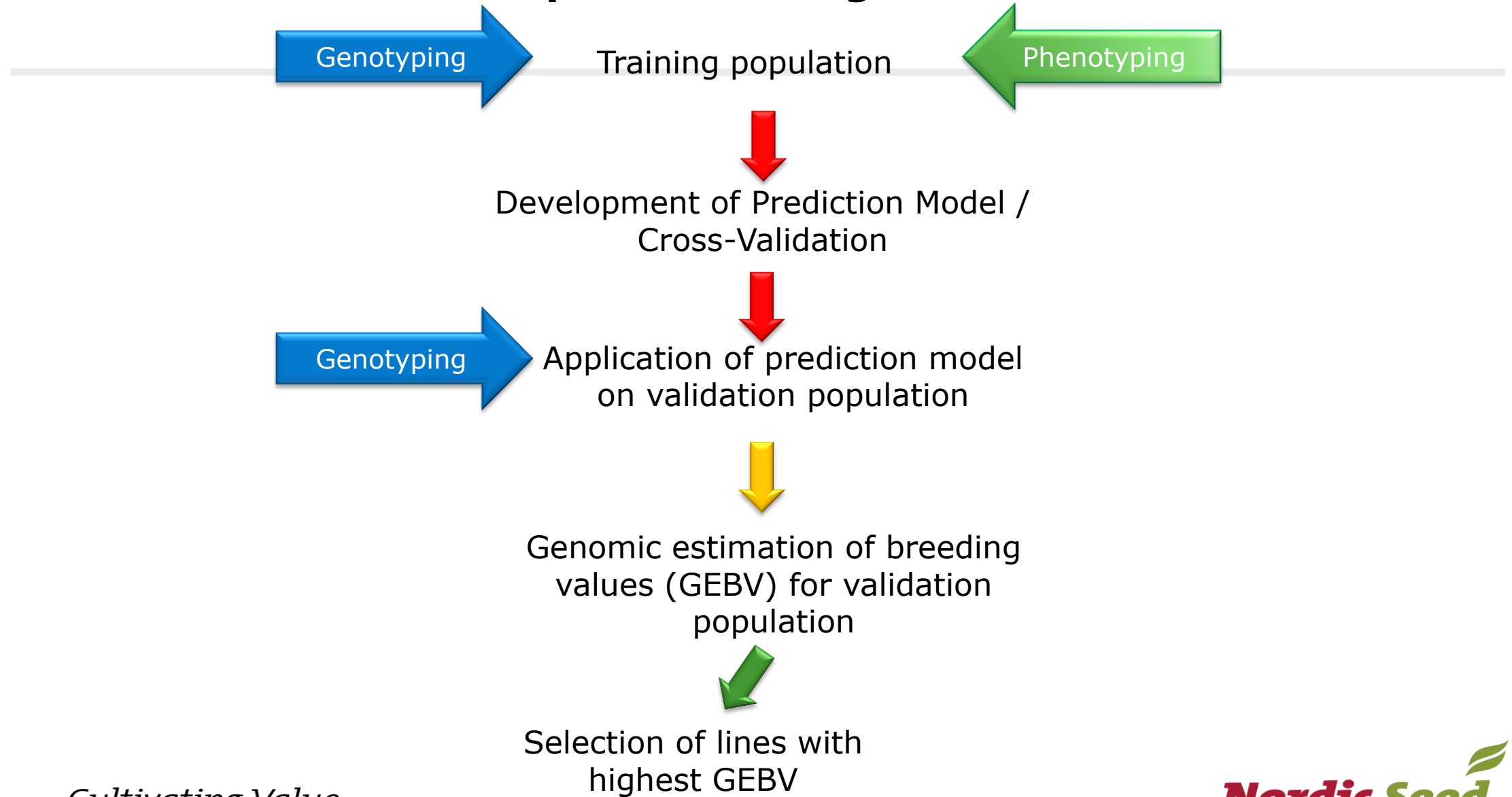
Phenotypic selection:

- Only use phenotypes
- Need large numbers of test crosses in large field trials
- Long and multi-stage breeding cycle
- Traits affected by many genes, e.g. yield

Genomic selection:

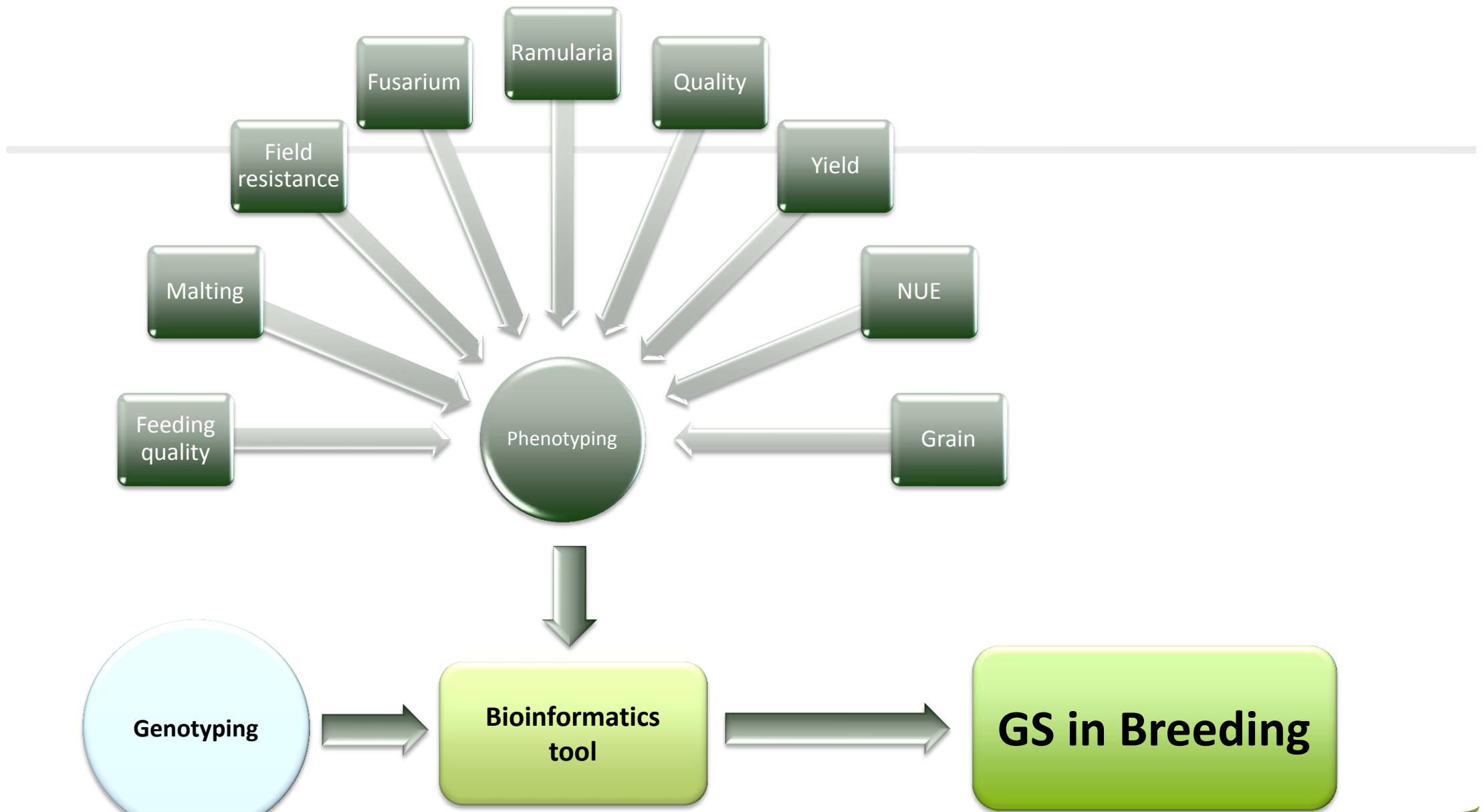
- Join many markers and phenotypes
- Combine quick breeding cycles and less field trials
- Target traits affected by few or many genes

Genomic Selection in plant breeding



GS advantage

- Most important advantages are reductions in the selection cycle length and phenotyping cost at the same time increasing genetic gain per year.
- In GS, the underlying genetic control and biological function is not known (the cost of obtaining that knowledge is not needed).
- Genomic information may not be as accurate as real phenotypes, but it is cheaper and faster.
- Genomic selection can improve the complex and costly traits.
- Better protection against copying by competitors (improvement is based on many makers)



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Phenotypic data

Year: 2013-2016, Locations : Abildgaard, Dyngby, Holeby

Grain quality (3 Loc, 1 rep)

– 2.8 2.5 2.2 >2.5 >2.2 <2.2mm Protein % SW (kg/hl)

Malting quality (3 Loc, 1 rep)

– Extract yield Filtering speed Wort color β -Glucan Viscosity Wort clearness

Disease (1 Loc, 1 rep)

– Mildew Net Blotch Rust Rhynchosporium

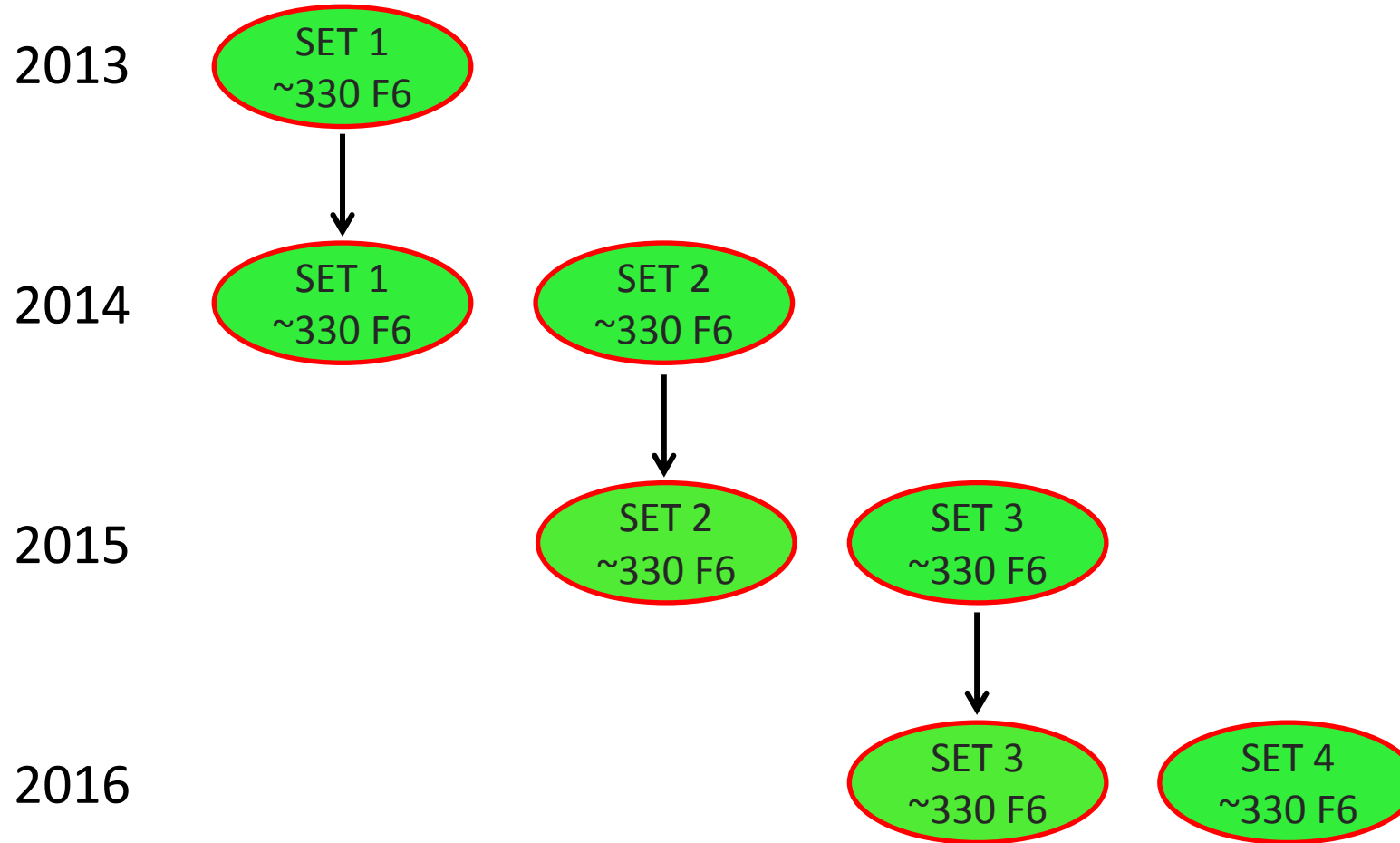
Yield and moisture (3 Loc, 3 rep)

Straw breaking (1 Loc, 3 rep)

Necking (2 Loc, 1 rep)

Heading and height (1 Loc, 1 rep)

Data collection



Summary

- Theory of genomic selection sounds good
- The model of genomic selection in plants are mostly on place
- Applicability of genomic selection has to be proofed
- Future breeding based on genomic selection needs more results
- Saving resources and shortening of breeding cycle

Research and development group at Nordic Seed

- Ahmed Jahoor, Head of breeding and research
- Jihad Orabi, Head of molecular breeding
- Jens Due Jensen, Barley breeder
- Vahid Edriss, Post Doc. quantitative genetics / GS
- Nanna Hellum Nielsen, Post Doc. Malt quality/ GS
- Hanne Svenstrup, Laboratory technician





THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

Genomic selection of agronomic important traits in Spring barely

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