

Multi-environment QTL mixed models for dissecting N use efficiency and tolerance to low N in wheat

LE GOUIS J, BOGARD M, REBETZKE G, CHAPMAN S

INRA/UBP, UMR 1095 GDEC, 234 avenue du Brézet, 63100, Clermont-Ferrand, France
CSIRO Plant Industry, Queensland Bioscience Precinct, 306 Carmody Road, St Lucia QLD 4067, Australia
CSIRO Plant Industry, Clunies Ross Street, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

Email : jlegouis@clermont.inra.fr



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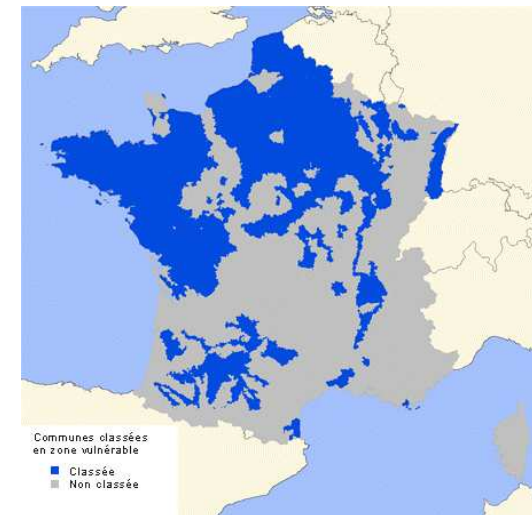
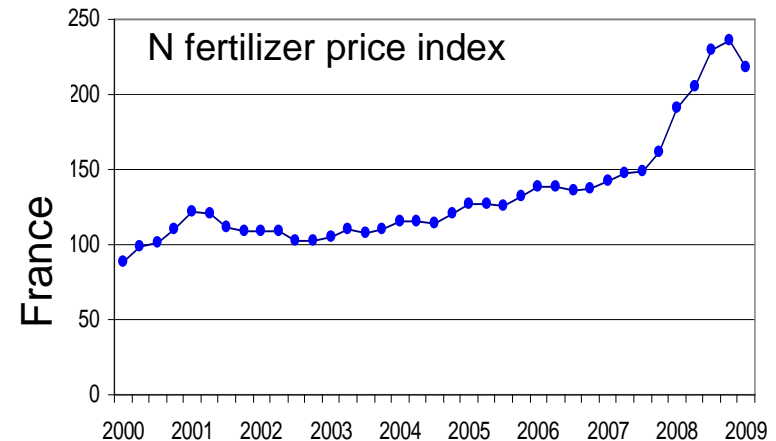
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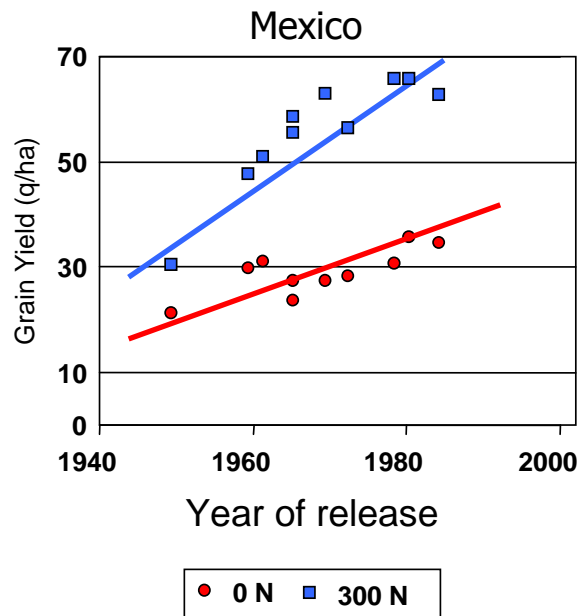
Context

Nitrogen (N) fertilizer in the wheat production system

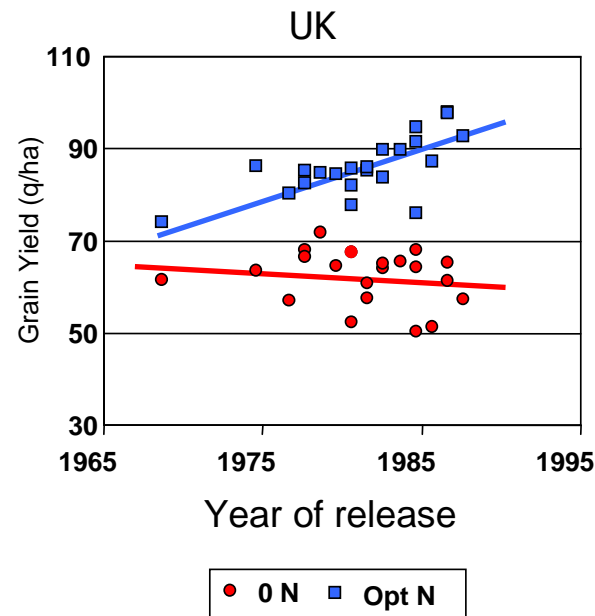
- > impact on grain yield (GY)
and grain protein content (GPC)
 - > economic issues
 - > about 30% of operational cost
 - > about 66% of energetic cost
 - > environmental issues
 - > water pollution
 - > greenhouse effect
- ⇒ Agronomical solutions
- ⇒ Need to breed for wheat varieties that
- > have a high N use efficiency (NUE)



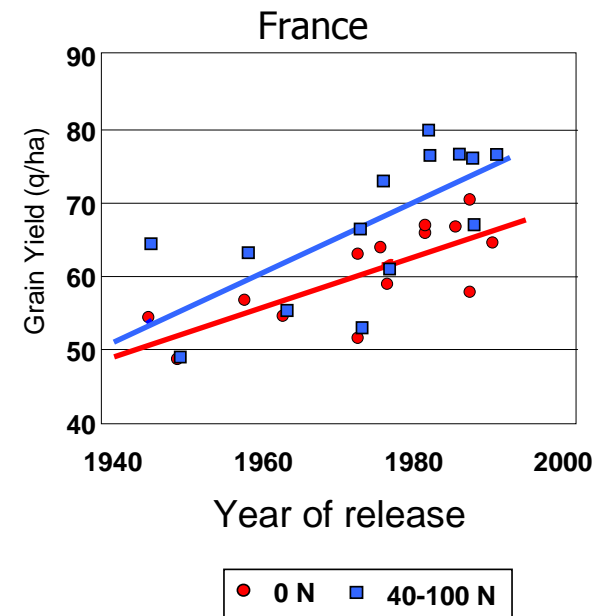
Lower genetic progress at low N



Ortiz-Monasterio et al, 1997



Foulkes et al, 1998



Brancourt et al, 2003

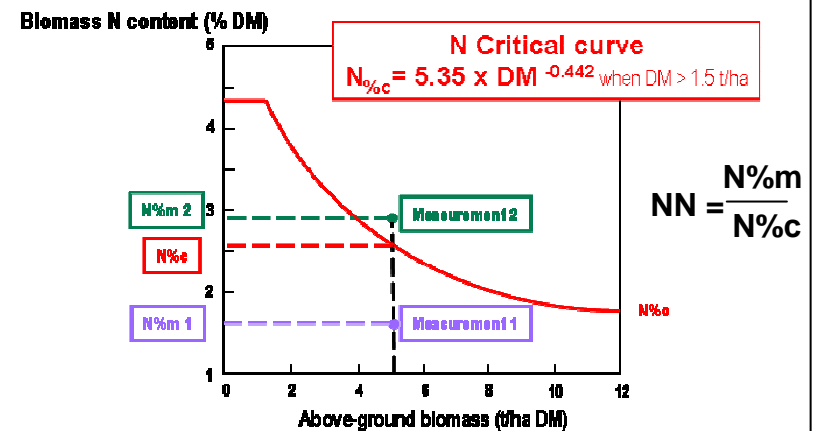


Traits and definitions

- **NUE** = Grain Yield / Available N
 - N uptake efficiency (NUpE) = Plant N / Available N
 - N utilization efficiency (NUtE) = Grain Yield / Plant N

Available N = Soil N + Fertilizer N
Supposed to be the same for all genotypes

- **NNI** = Nitrogen Nutrition Index
 - Based on the N critical curve (Justes et al 1994)
 - Indicates N stress level
 - Environment: indicator of the overall level of N stress
 - Genotype : a component of the resistance to N stress

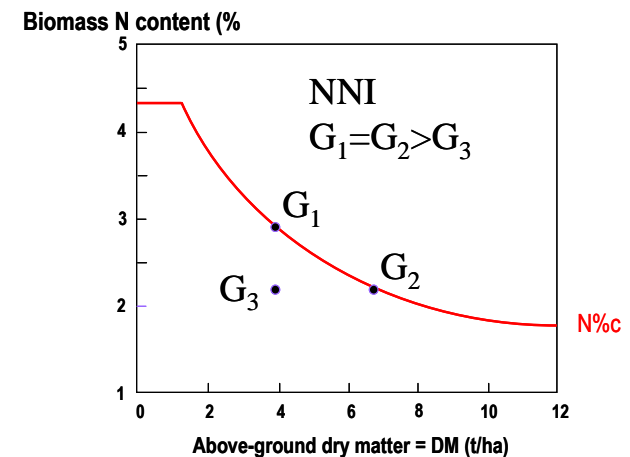


Traits and definitions

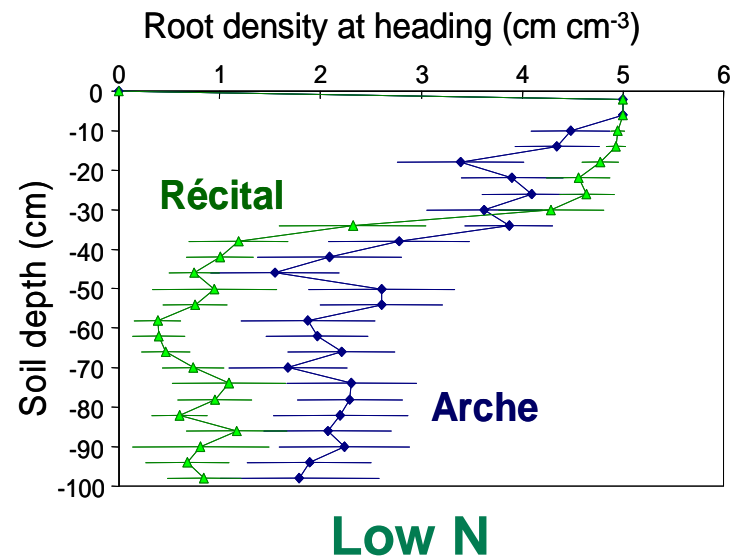
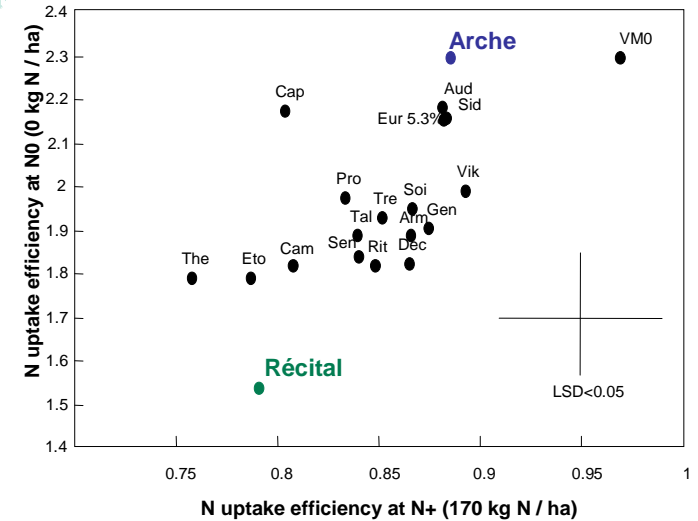
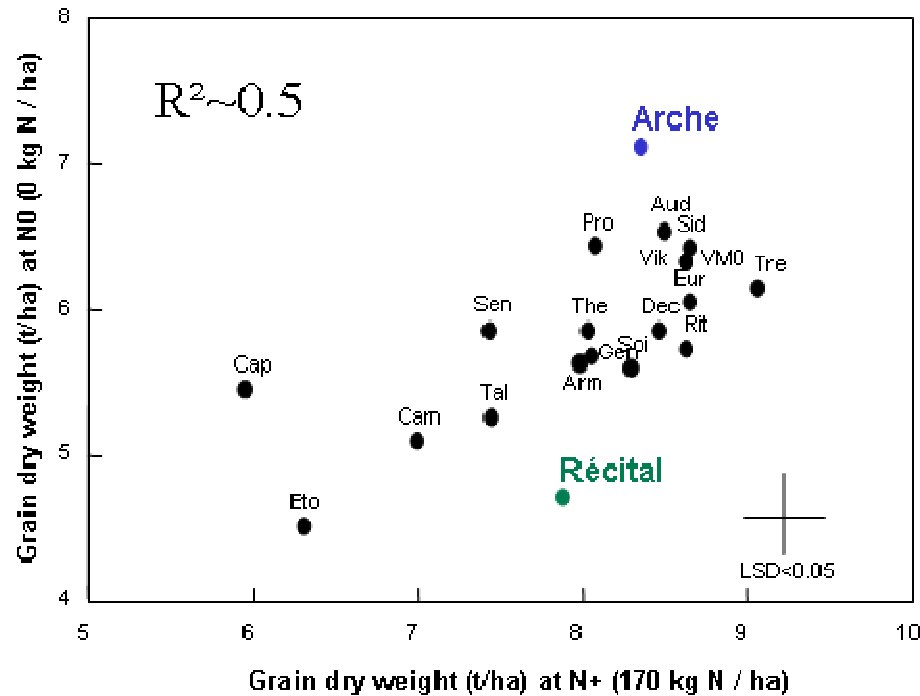
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Genetic variability for response to N stress



(Le Gouis et al 2000, Devienne-Barret et al unpublished)

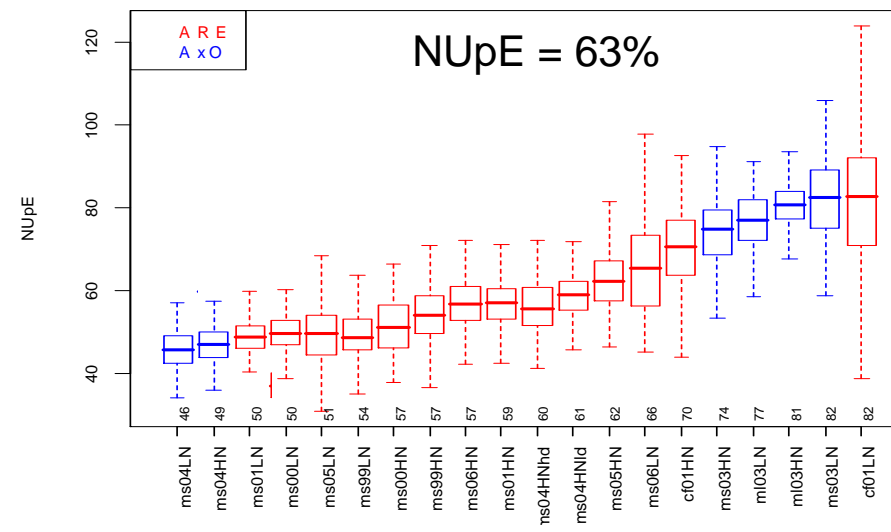
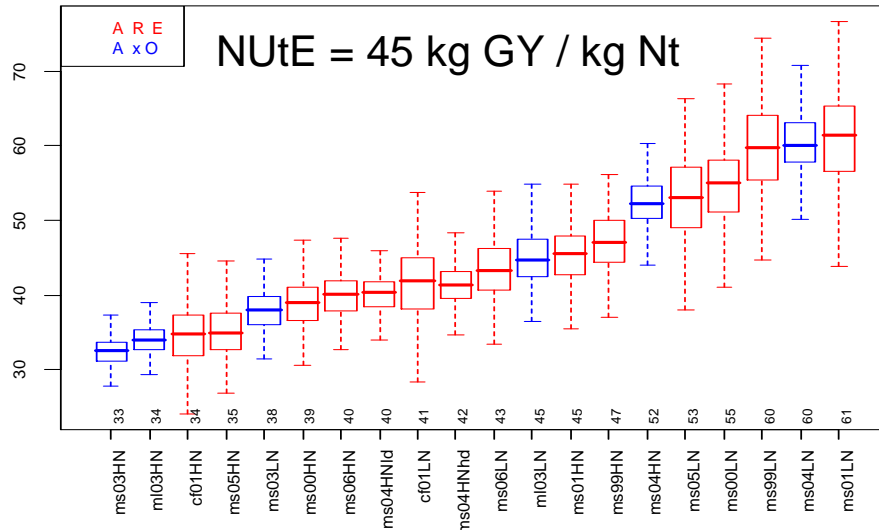
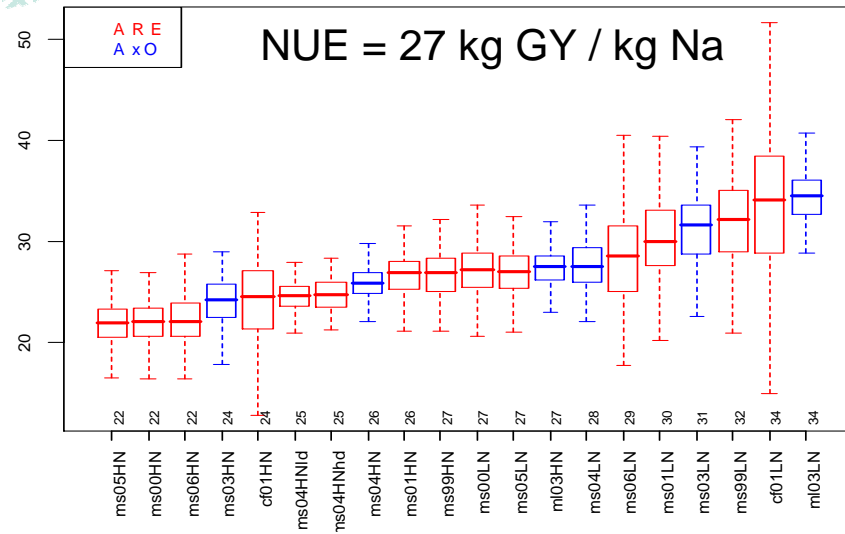
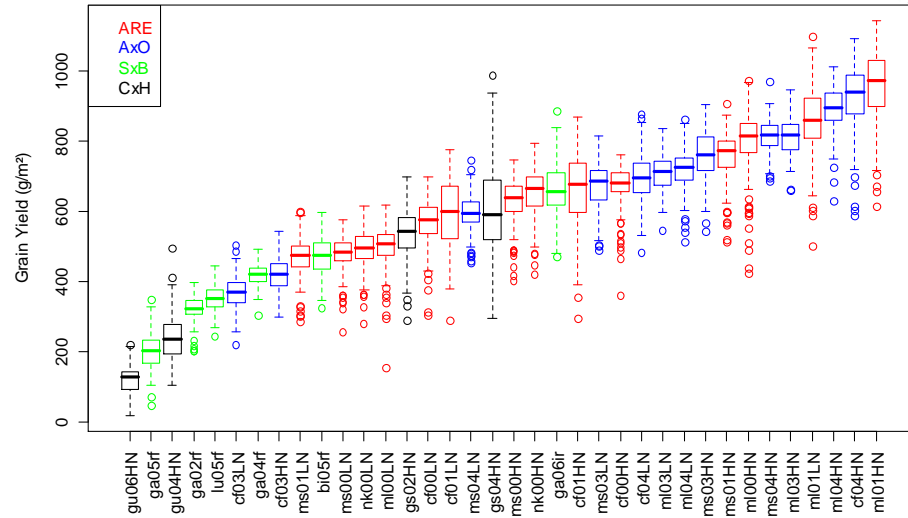


Populations and Trials

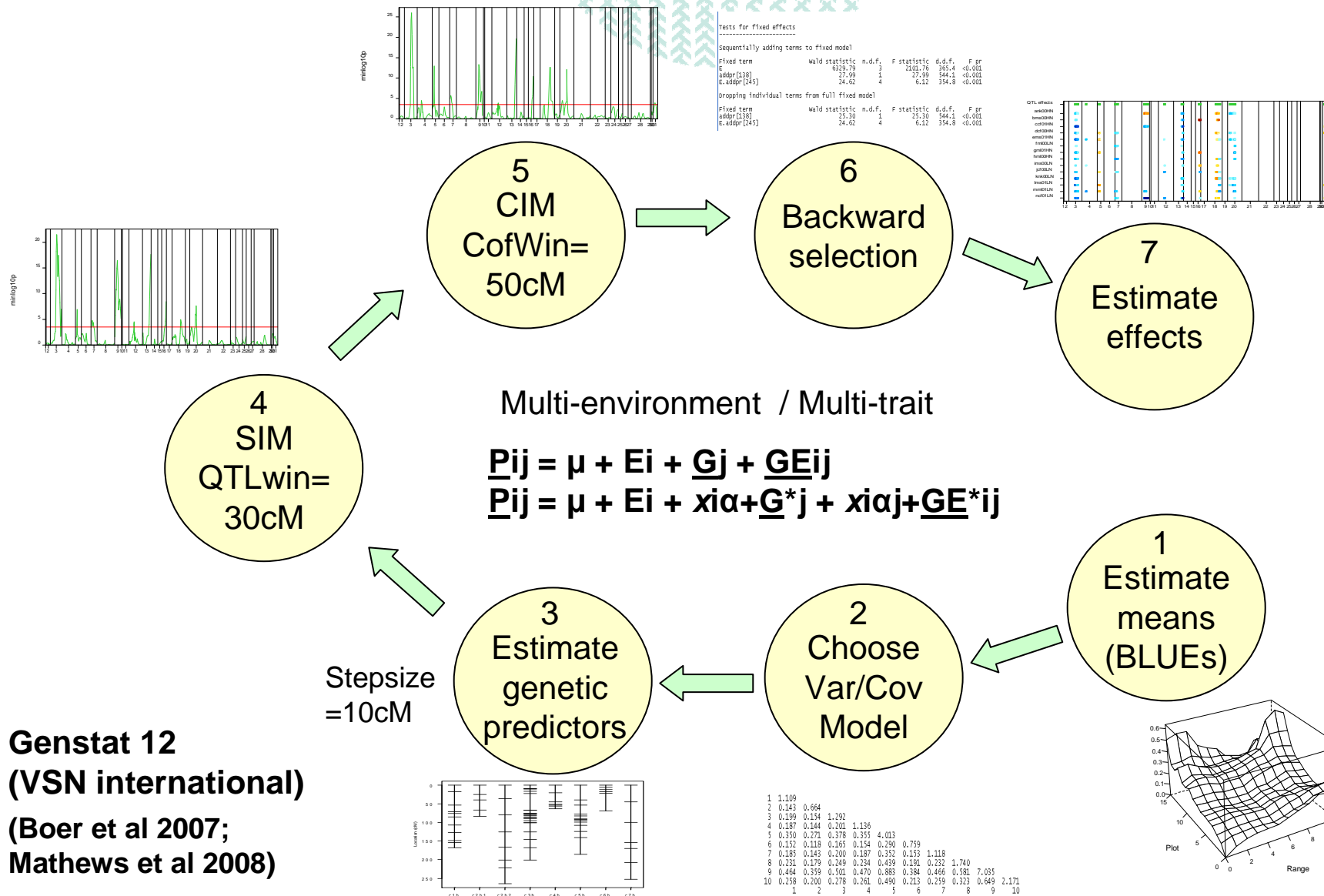
	Arche x Récital (F)	Apache x Ornicar (F)	Seri x Babax (Au)	Cranbrook x Halberd (Au)
Size	198	158	186	139
Map	208	188	425	405
Env	14	12	6	4
Traits	Biomass / N% Flo-Mat	Biomass / N% Flo-Mat	Biomass / N% Flo	Biomass / N% Flo+180°Cd
	NUE, NUtE, NUpE, NNI			NNI



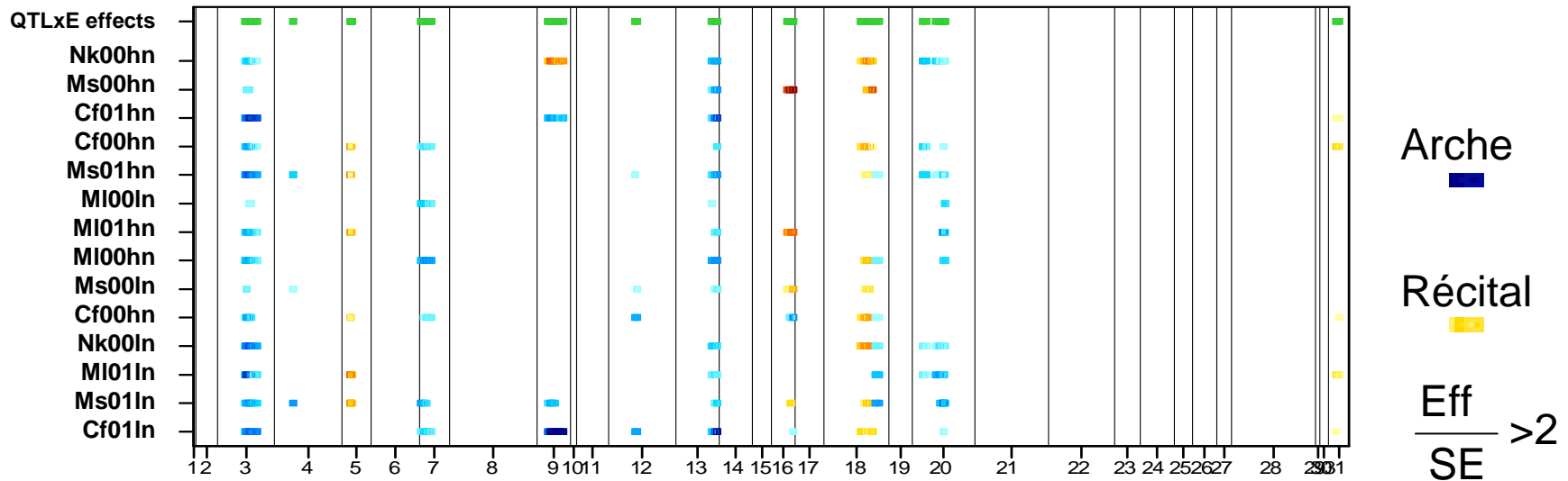
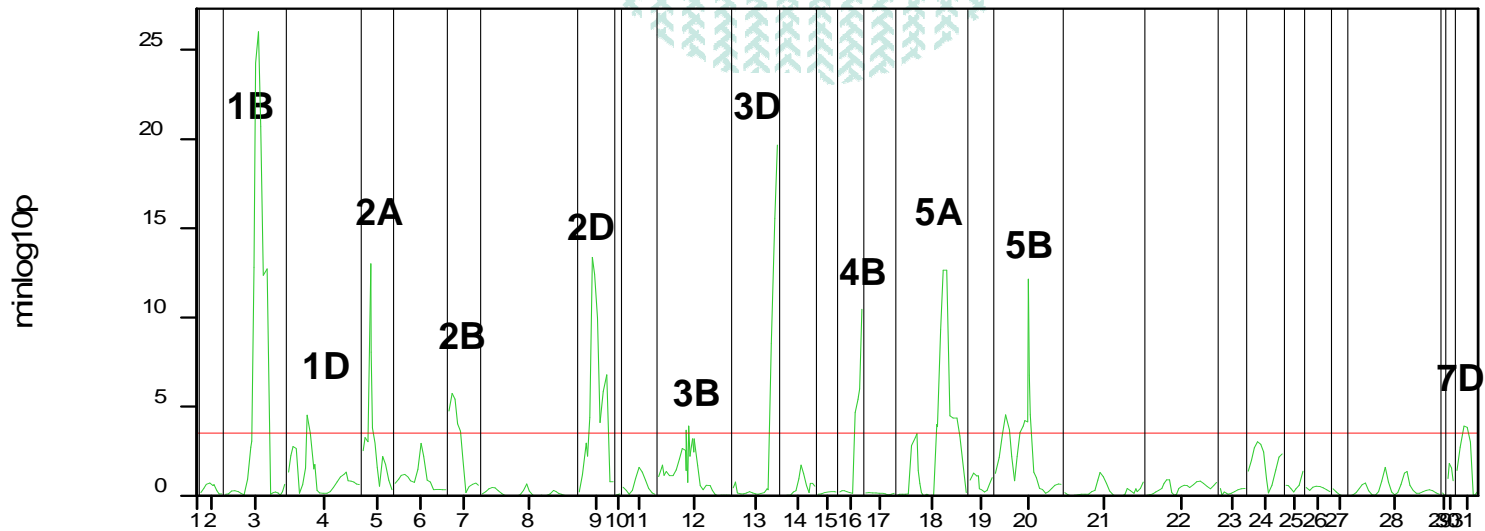
Range of variation



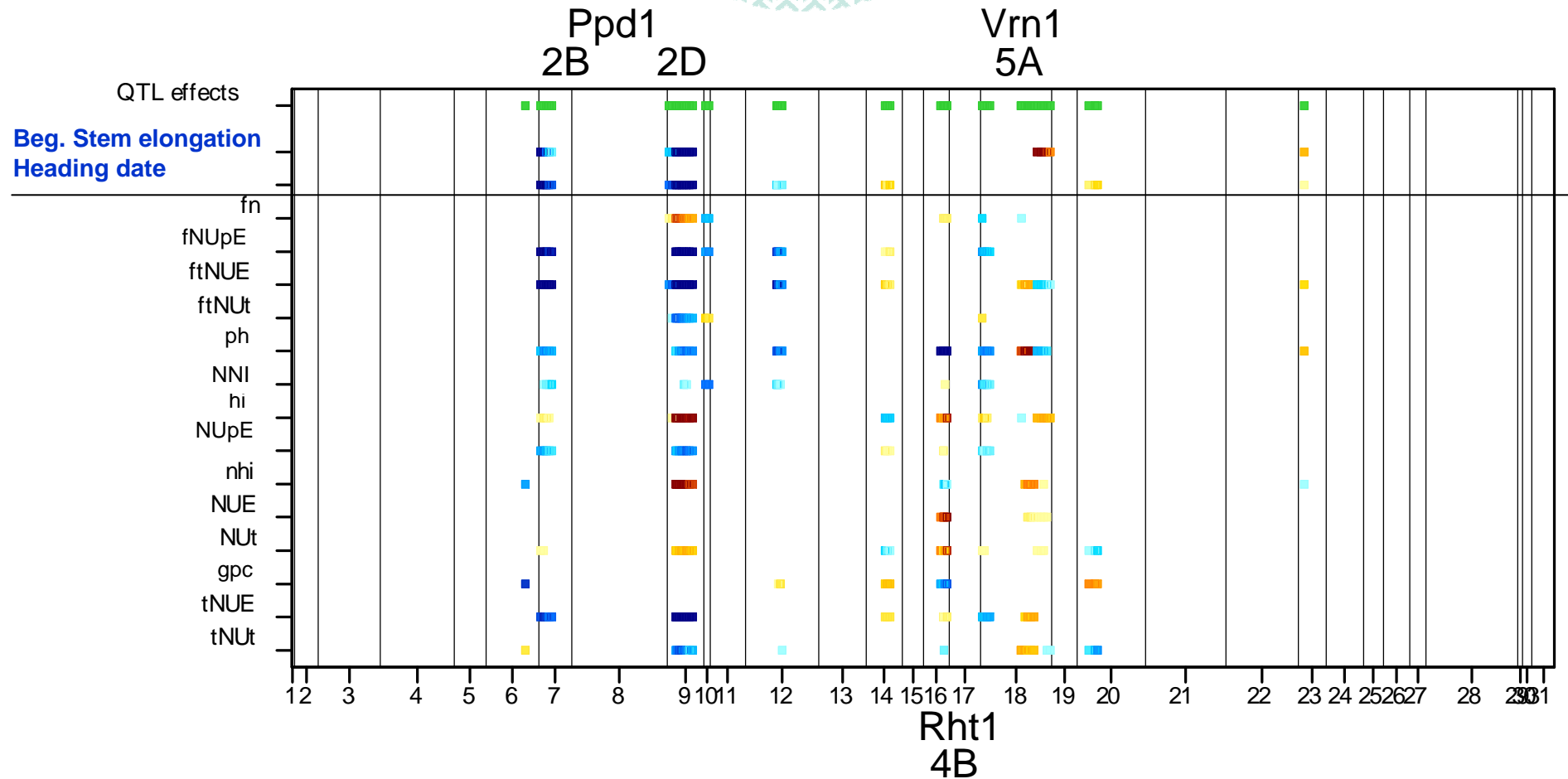
QTL detection - mixed linear QxE model



QTL detection for NUE



Large impact of development



Mons 2000HN+ ARE
Final model

Arche Récital



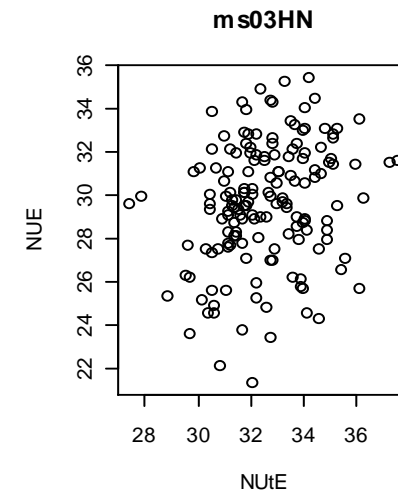
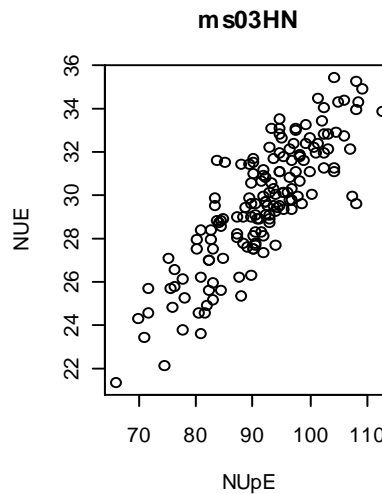
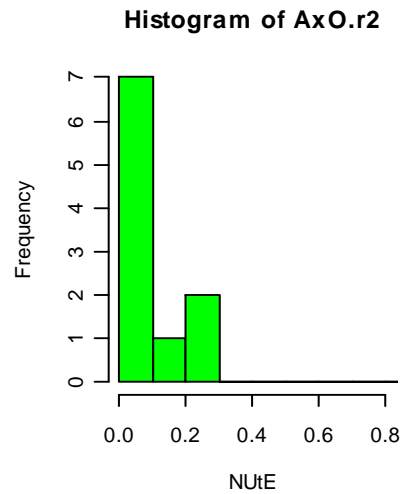
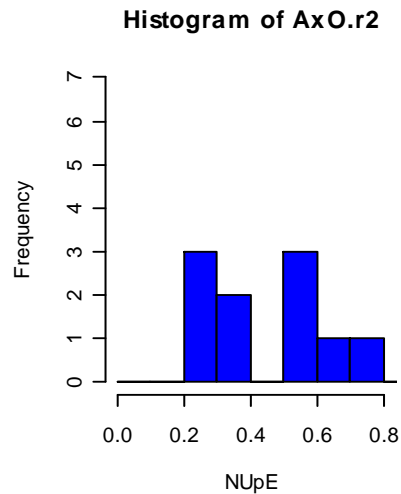
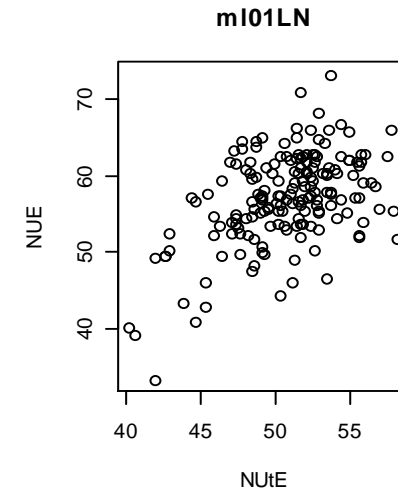
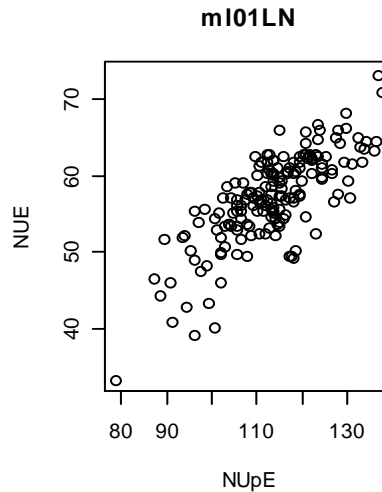
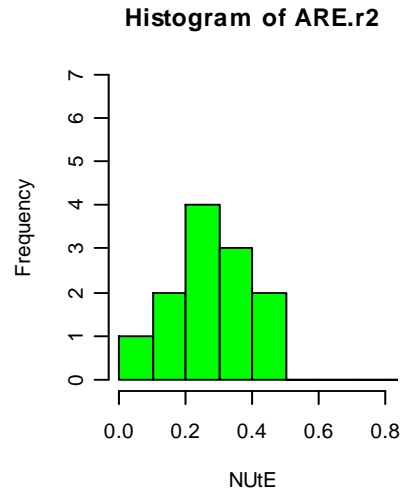
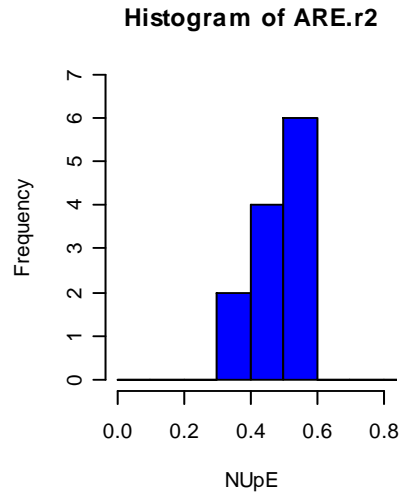
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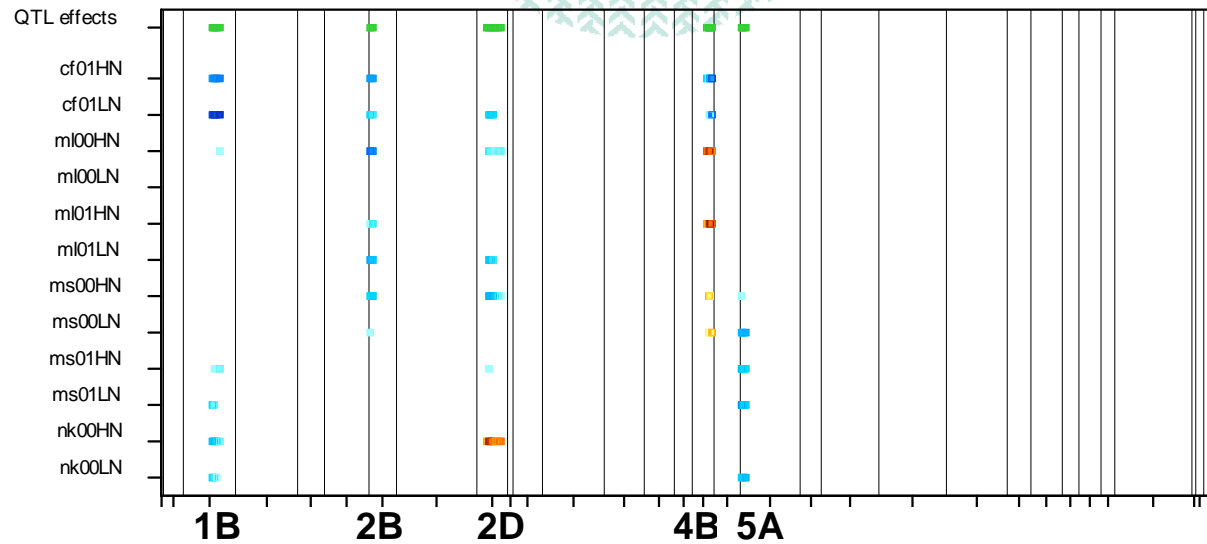


Correlations with NUE

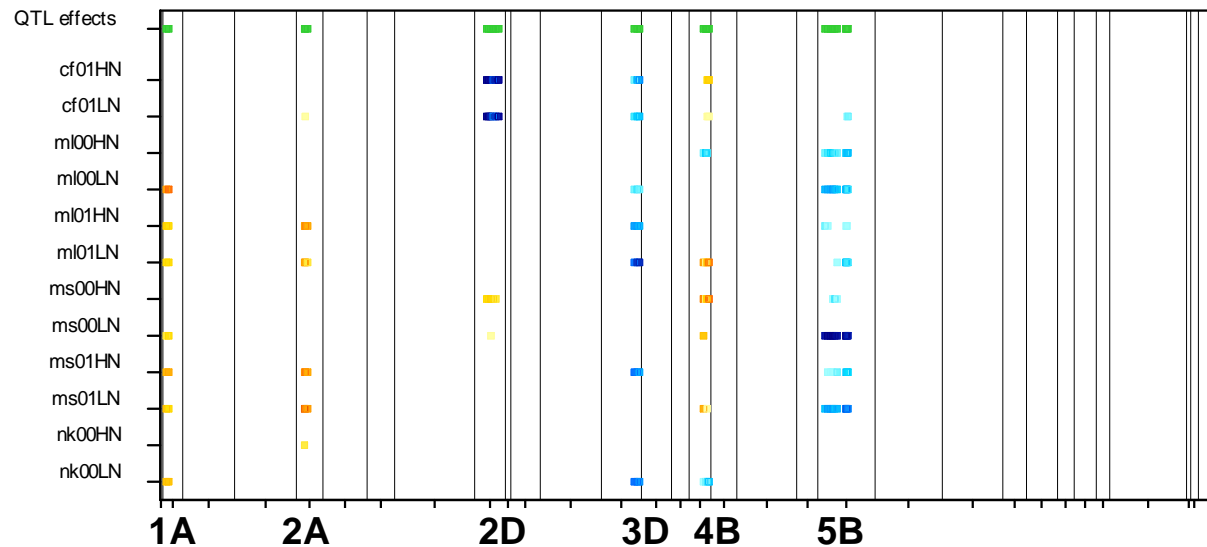


Identification of NUE components QTL

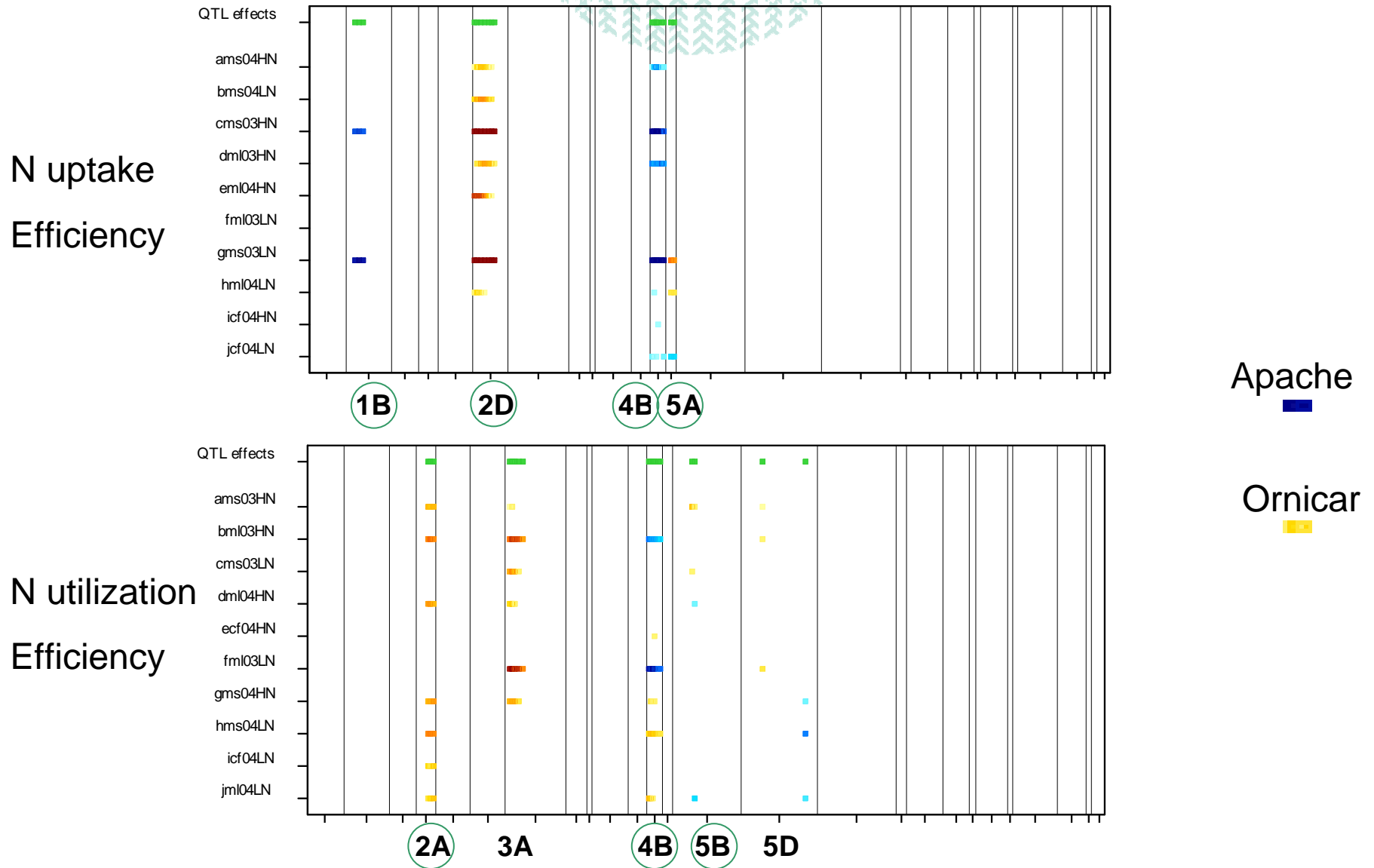
N uptake
Efficiency



N utilization
Efficiency

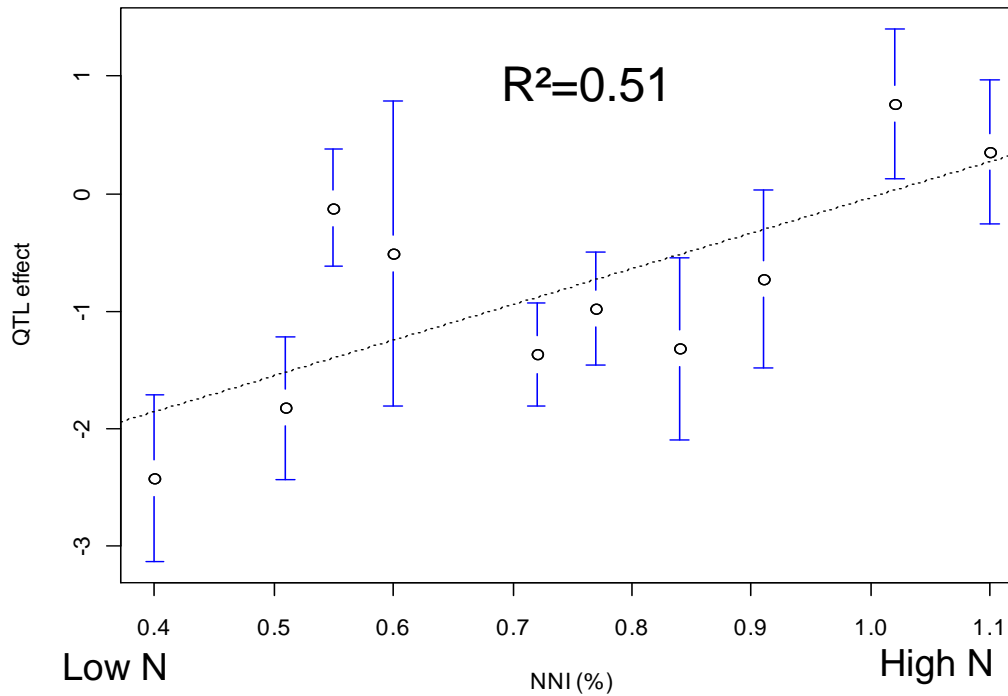
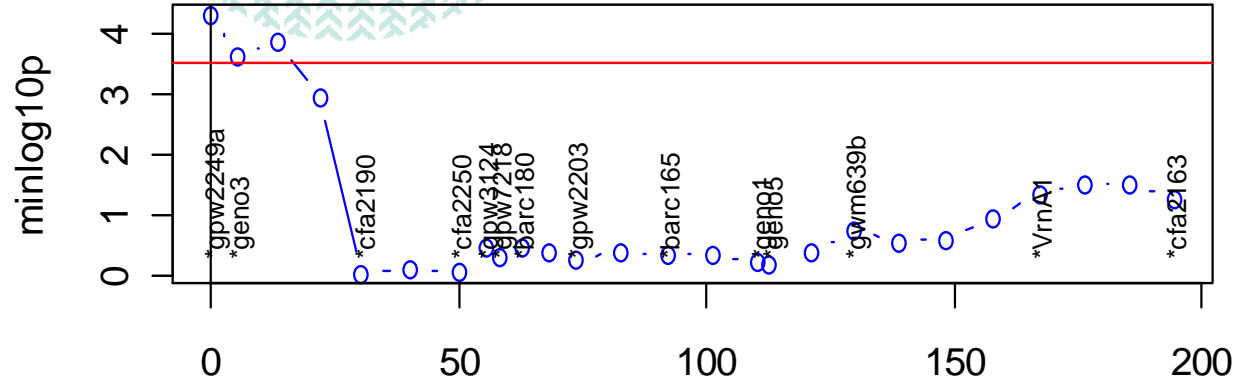


Comparison between populations



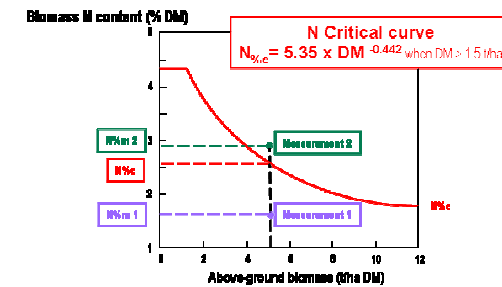
Environments cofactors

N uptake efficiency
QTL_5A

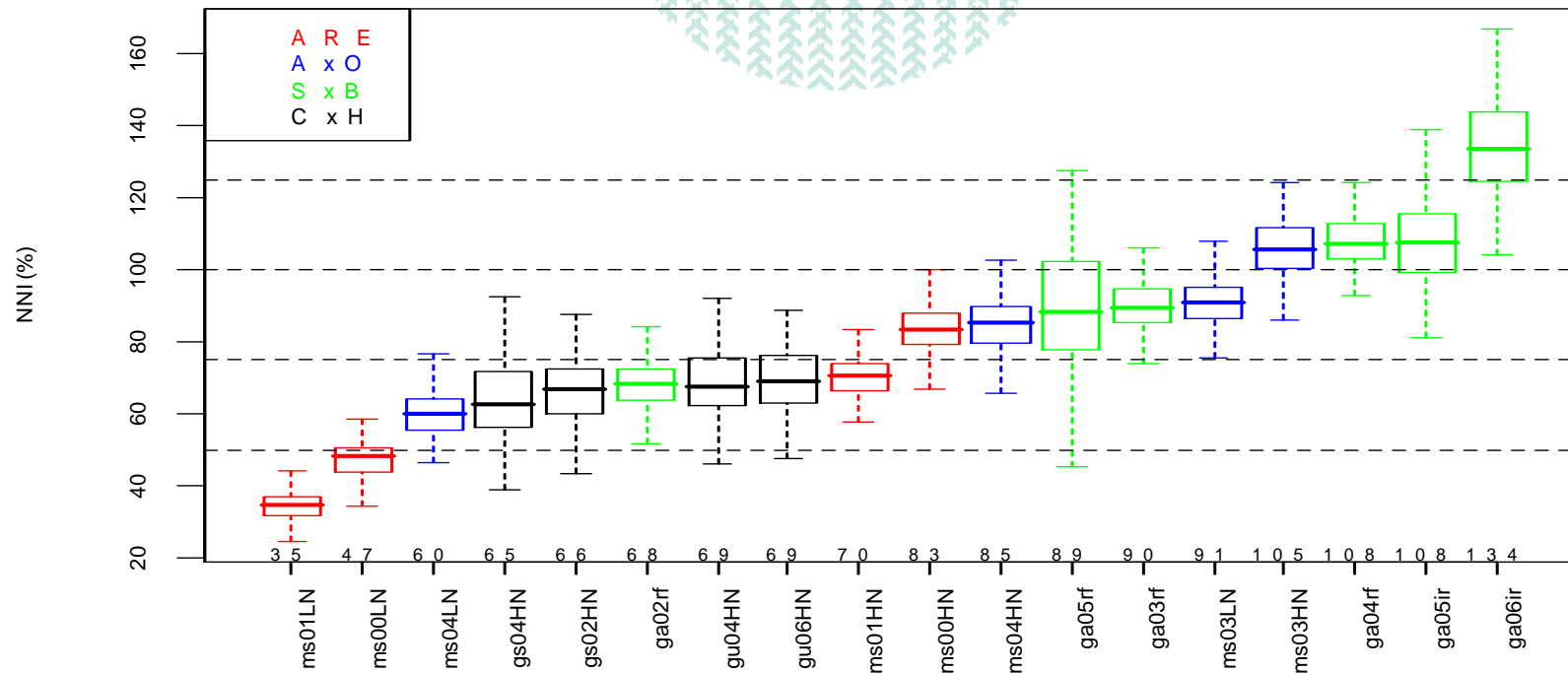


Arche

Récital



QTL detection for NNI



ARE c2D

AxO c2D

SxB c1A

SxB c4A

CxH

-	-							-	A								
		O								O			-	O			
												-	B		S	B	-
					B							B	B			B	B

Inter

Inter

Inter

Add



Conclusions

- Using multi-environment trials on 4 mapping populations
 - Identify QTL for NUE and its components NUtE and NUpE
 - For some of the QTL (2A, 2D, 4B, 5A) the most probable candidates genes are development gene (Ppd, Vrn, Rht)
 - Most of the QTL showed a significant QxE interaction (17/21=80%)
 - For one QTL (ARE-NUpE-5A) a significant correlation found between the allelic effect and NNI
 - QTL detected for NNI (2D, 1A, 4A)



Perspectives

Complete/Extend QTL detection to other populations

- INRA/BBSRC NUEtraits project (J. Foulkes)
- Perform multi-trait/multi-environment detection (/multi-population)
- Project QTL on a consensus map

Better characterize the environment to explain QxE interaction

- Measured environment covariates (NNI)
- Probe genotypes
- Crop model to simulate environment stress indicators

Identify / validate candidate genes

- Map-based cloning for one QTL on 3B (U. Masood, J. Salse)
- Near-Isogenic lines currently constructed for ARE QTL



Acknowledgements

- **Génoplante projects**

- **POPULATIONS** : V. Benard, P. Brabant, F. Dedryver, P. Dufour, N. Duranton, C. Quandalle, G. Gay, N. Marty, M.-R. Perrettant
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