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From fundamental research to crop production Laying the groundwork

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Plant

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EPSO represents plant science in Europe

Independent academic organisation

(www.epsoweb.org)

- Members: 200 research institutes, universities, departments, representing 31 countries
- >24 000 researchers and staff in plant science, about 2 600 personal members

What is EPSO doing?

- Science strategy and policy
- Science support (10 working groups, workshops, white papers, social media, EPSO online seminars)
- Science outreach FoPD







Mendel's studies of peas revealed the laws of inheritance

Mendel's work laid the foundation for the sciences of plant genetics and plant breeding



Source: Teaching Tools in Plant Biology, 2009, ASPB







Distinguished plant breeder <u>Norman Borlaug</u> **1914-2009**, Nobel Laureate 1970



Basic and applied/translational plant research

- Basic biological processes
- Model species
 - -Arabidopsis thaliana Genome sequenced in 2000
- Crop species genomes:
 - -Rice 2002
 - -Barley 2017
 - -Wheat 2018
- Genome sequences are the foundation of modern plant research and breeding
- NGS next generation sequencing technology essential









Huge natural genetic diversity exists



Photo courtesy of CIMMYT Maize Germplasm Bank





When genetic variation is lacking

- Mutation breeding (irradiation, chemical)
 - Induce random mutations and search for useful changes in traits

• TILLING

Induce random mutations and search for changes in known genes

Genetic transformation

- Transfer genes from non-crossable species

• Gene editing

- Edit specific changes in DNA





7 Norges miljø- og biovitenskapelige universitet



Example: dwarfing genes in wheat, the Green Revolution genes





Plants sprayed with gibberelin.

Figure 1.4 Isogenic lines of Rht1, Rht2 and Rht3 in April Bearded (A), Bersée (B) and Huntsman (H) genetic backgrounds

Gale MD, Youssefian S (1985) Chapter 1 - Dwarfing genes in wheat. In: Russell GE (ed) Progress in Plant Breeding–1, pp 1-35



Demonstration that the dwarfing genes (*Rht*) are the same as Gai, the Arabidopsis gibberelin insensitivity gene.



Historic reduction in plant height of wheat



- Modern wheat originates from only 2 of 7 ancestral groups of wheat
- A lot of untapped variation to improve modern wheat



Cheng et al. (2023) Harnessing Landrace Diversity 1 Empowers Wheat Breeding for Climate Resilience. bioRxiv <u>https://doi.org/10.1101/2023.10.04.560903</u>



Dwarf wheat with Rht genes fails to produce higher grain yield than taller plants under drought

High-rainfall site



Jatayev et al. (2020) Plant, Cell & Environment 43:2355-2364 https://doi.org/10.1111/pce.13819



Low-rainfall site



New 'Green Revolution' gene discovery sows hope of drought resilient wheat

- Traditional semidwarf wheats cannot be planted deeper to avoid drought
- Rht13 dwarf gene acts in tissues higher up in the wheat stem.
- Seeds can be planted deeper



A) Magnif (Rht-B13a) and B) Magnif M (Rht-B13b)







Flowering time influences biomass accumulation and grain filling The length of the vegetative phase affects biomass and seed production



and climate

- Avoid drought
- Shorten or extend plant life cycle
- Modulate plant size
- Utilize variation in flowering time genes to fine-tune floral transition
- Candidate genes identified in model species => conserved function in crops => identify, validate and deploy in breeding



Changing flowering time to adapt to season



The Nordic Public-Private-Partnerships for pre-breeding

Primary objective:

- to support long-term breeding goals for Nordic agriculture and horticulture through collaborative prebreeding projects in a pre-competitive manner
- Four principles:
 - Pooled public funding while allowing some countries to move faster
 - Project based participation from plant breeding companies (12 out of 13 companies)
 - Engagement of the best research environments for the respective projects
 - 50/50-funding between public sources and industry
- **Importance:**
 - Restored collaboration between plant breeding companies and universities
 - Mutual benefits, study and develop genetic resources, access to germplasm and field trials, need >50% public funding for small crops, need added funding (PhD, post doc) from the universities





PPP projects

Period 2012-2020:

- NORDFRUIT Pre-breeding for Future Challenges in **Nordic Fruit and Berries**
- Pre-breeding in **Perennial Ryegrass** (*Lolium perenne* L.)
- 6P2 The Nordic PPP **Plant Phenotyping** Project Phase 2
- Combining Knowledge from Field and Laboratory for Pre-Breeding in **Barley**

Period 2021-2023:

- CResWheat- Pre-breeding for Nordic Climate-Resilient **Spring Wheat**
- 6P3 The Nordic PPP **Plant Phenotyping** Project Phase 3
- SustainPotato
- NORDFRUIT **Apple** Pre-breeding for Future Challenges in Nordic Apples
- 2024- projects on wheat, potato, berries and oat



Source: www.norden.org/nordpub



Thank you!







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