

# Improving fertiliser acquisition and mineral content in vegetable Brassicas

John Hammond, Martin Broadley, Graham King, Philip White



The University of  
**Nottingham**



# Outline

- 1. Improving fertiliser acquisition efficiency**
- 2. Improving crop mineral quality**

# Drivers for improving fertiliser use

## Water quality

- diffuse pollution - eutrophication
- Agricultural contribution = 11,800 tonnes P per year\*

## Climate change and energy usage

- $4.9 \times 10^9$  GJ yr<sup>-1</sup>
- $318 \times 10^6$  t CO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup>

## Crop yield and quality

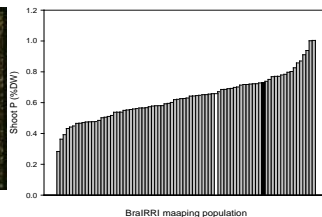
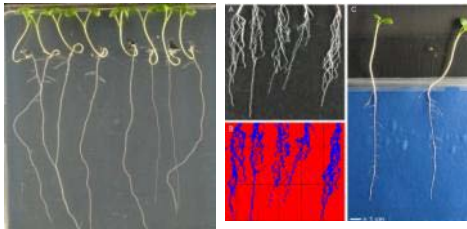
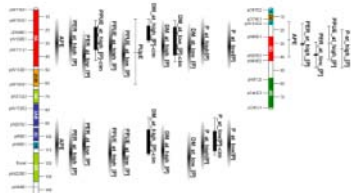
- economic optimum

## Phosphorus is not recycled

- non-renewable
- estimated 100-200 years
- Increased prices



# Timelines / approaches



**2002 – Definitions / Background**

**2003 – C-genome diversity analysis**

**2004 – C-genome QTL mapping**

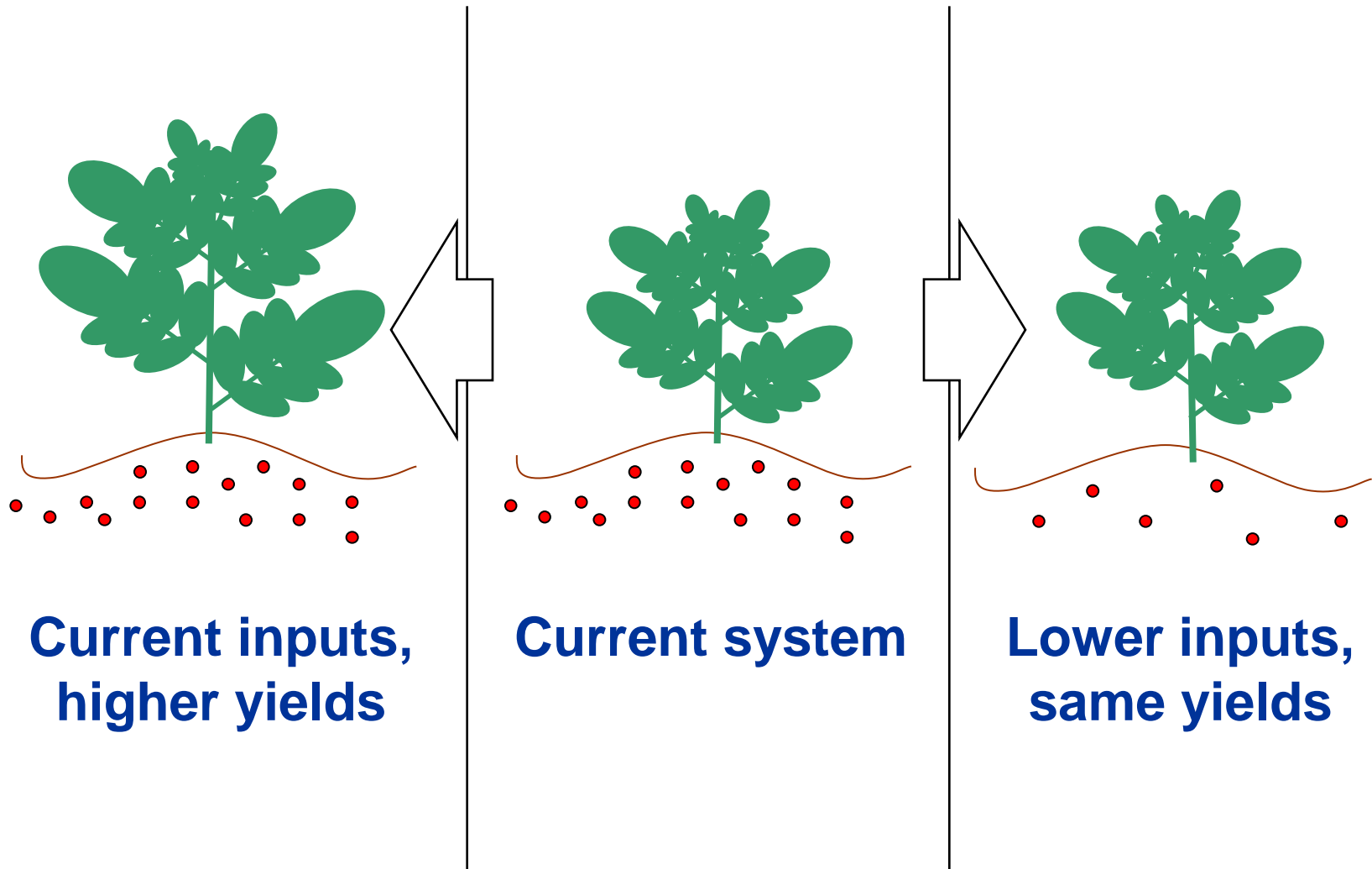
**2006 – AC-genome diversity analysis**

**2007/8 – Root traits dissection**

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**2008/9 – C-genome fine mapping**

## Definitions / Background: P-use efficiency



# Definitions / Background: P-use efficiency

## Phosphorus Response Components of Different *Brassica oleracea* Genotypes Are Reproducible in Different Environments

D. J. Greenwood,\* A. M. Stellacci, M. C. Meacham, M. R. Broadley, and P. J. White

Published in Crop Sci. 45:1728–1735 (2005).

Crop Breeding, Genetics & Cytology

doi:10.2135/cropsci2004.0484

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Plant and Soil (2006) 281:159–172  
DOI 10.1007/s11104-005-4082-6

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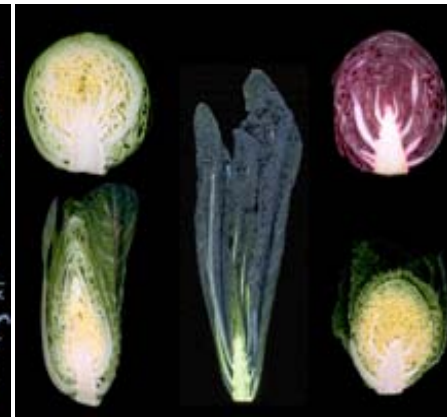
### Relative values of physiological parameters of P response of different genotypes can be measured in experiments with only two P treatments

D.J. Greenwood<sup>1,4</sup>, A.M. Stellacci<sup>2</sup>, M.C. Meacham<sup>3</sup>, A. Mead<sup>1</sup>, M.R. Broadley<sup>3</sup> & P.J. White<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Warwick HRI, Wellesbourne, Warwick, CV35 9EF, UK. <sup>2</sup>Department of “Scienze delle Produzioni Vegetali”, University of Bari, via Amendola 165/a, 70126, BA, Italy. <sup>3</sup>University of Nottingham, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, LE12 5RD, UK. <sup>4</sup>Corresponding author\*



# C-genome diversity analysis



# Phosphorus use efficiency in *Brassica* C-genome

## Glasshouse experimental design:

2 levels of P

3 replicates per DFS line (376 accessions)

9 replicates per  $F_1$  (74 accessions)



## Field experimental design:

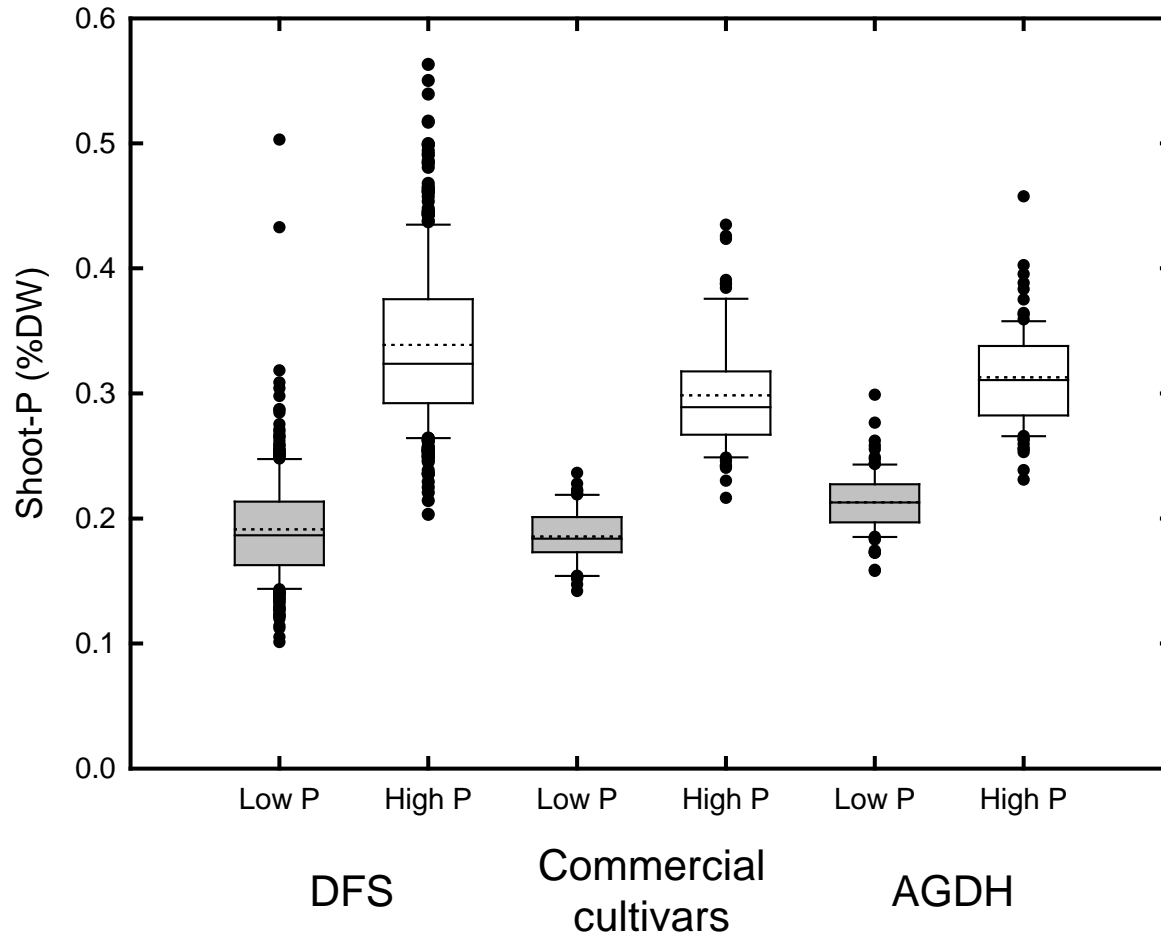
4 levels of P

3 replicates per  $F_1$  (74 accessions)

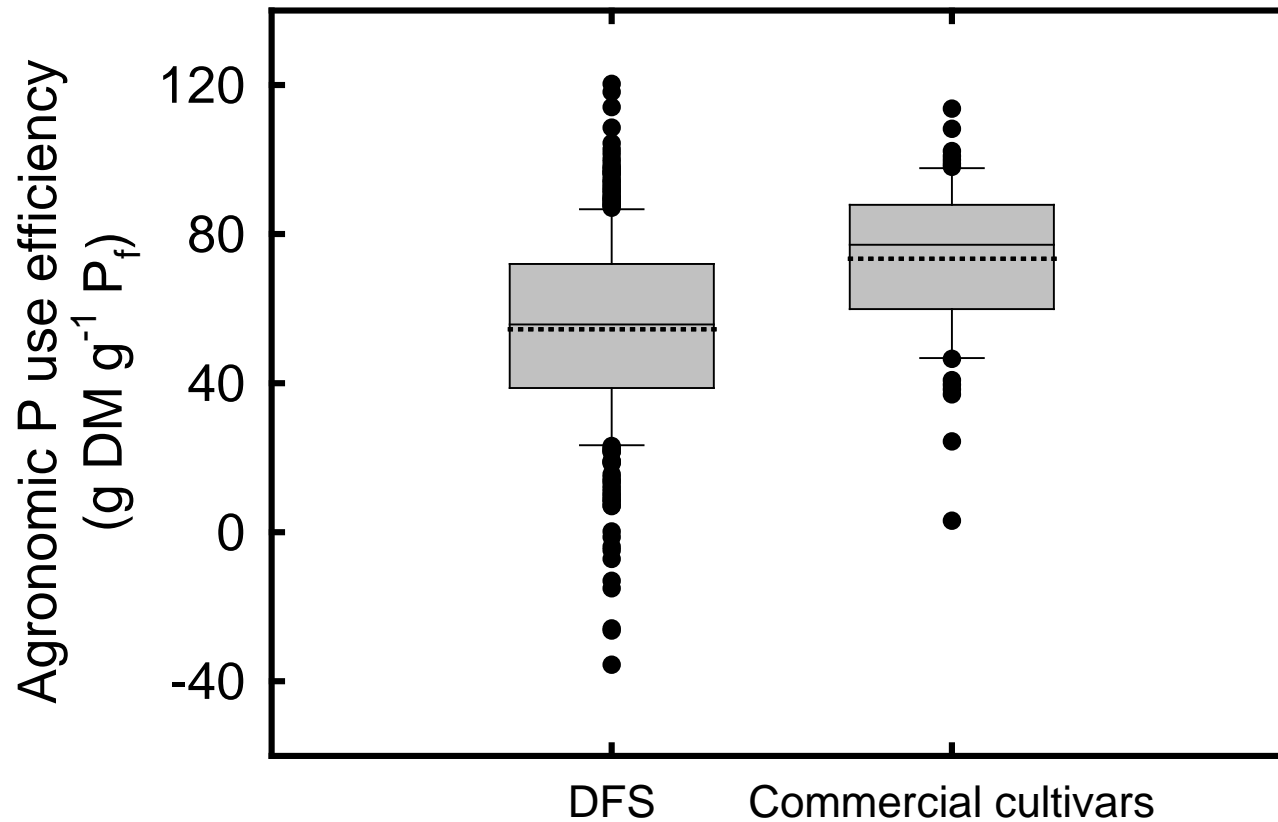




# Wide distribution for shoot [P] in *Brassica* C-genome



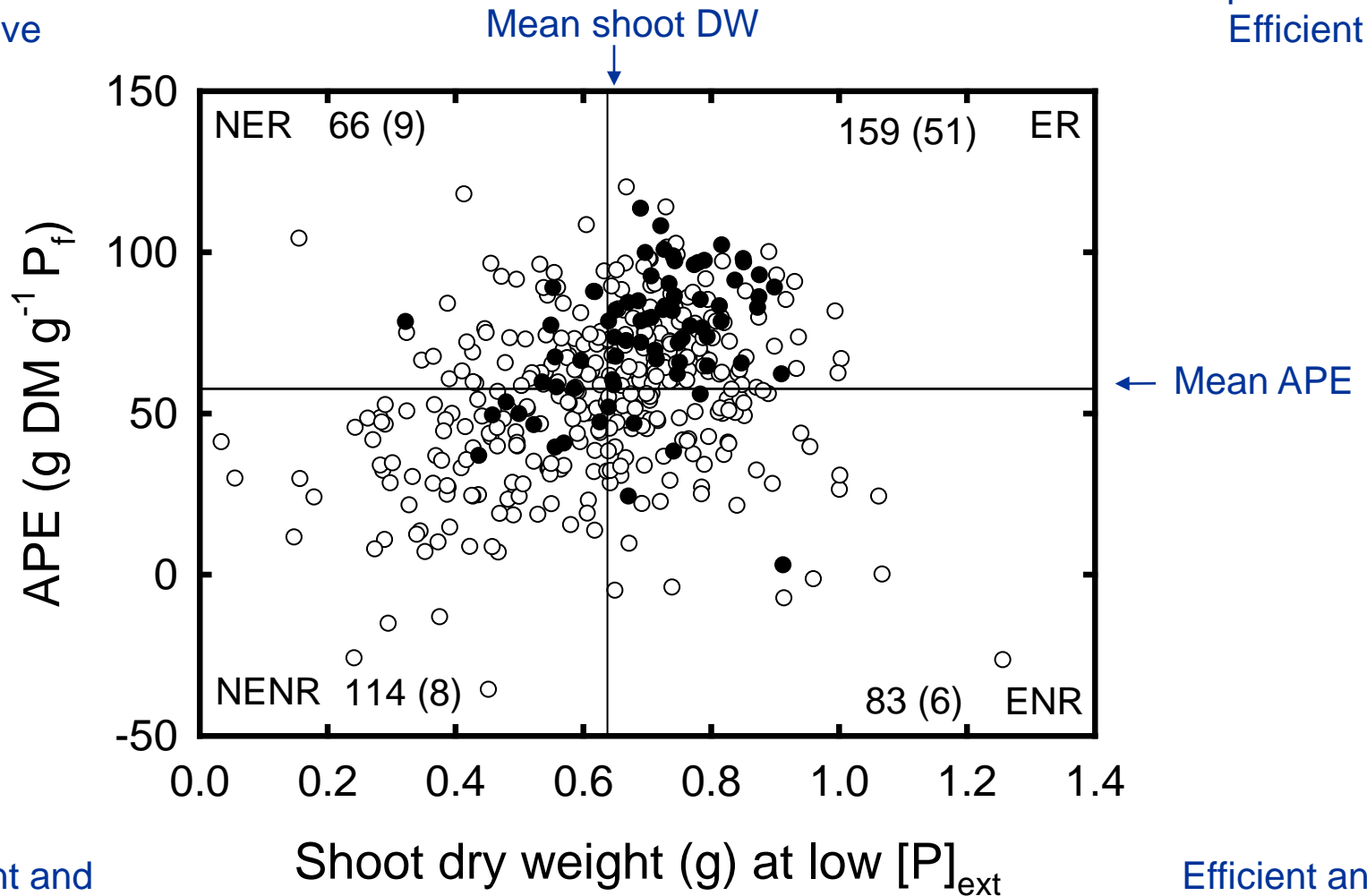
# Agronomic PUE in *Brassica* C-genome



# Current breeding is selecting for PUE

Non-efficient and responsive

Responsive and Efficient

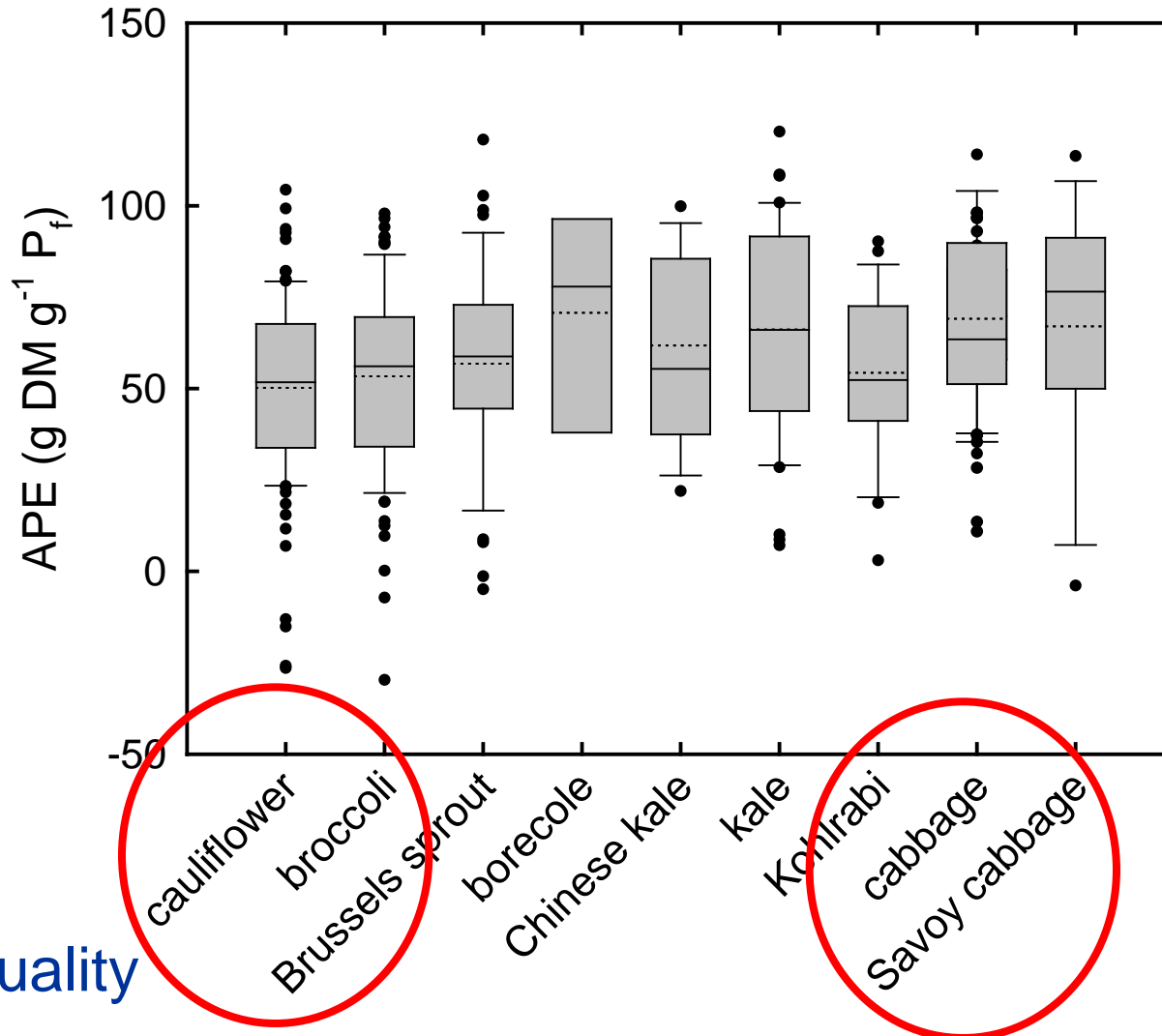


Non-efficient and Non-responsive

Efficient and Non-responsive

**...but it is driven by yield not improved use or acquisition**

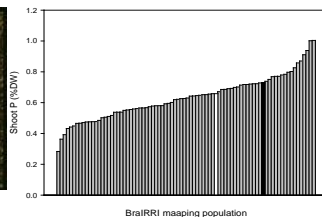
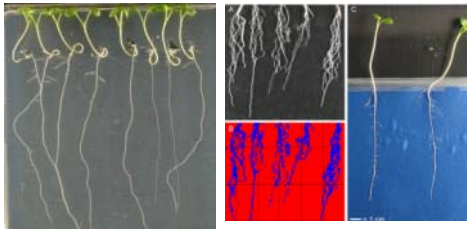
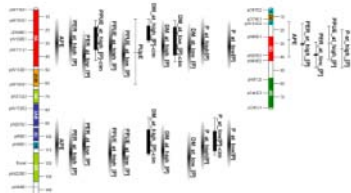
# C-genome diversity analysis: P-use efficiency



Bred for quality

Bred for yield

# Timelines / approaches



**2002** – Definitions / Background

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**2004** – C-genome QTL mapping

**2006** – AC-genome diversity analysis

**2007/8** – Root traits dissection

**2008/9** – A-genome trait / eQTL / tilling

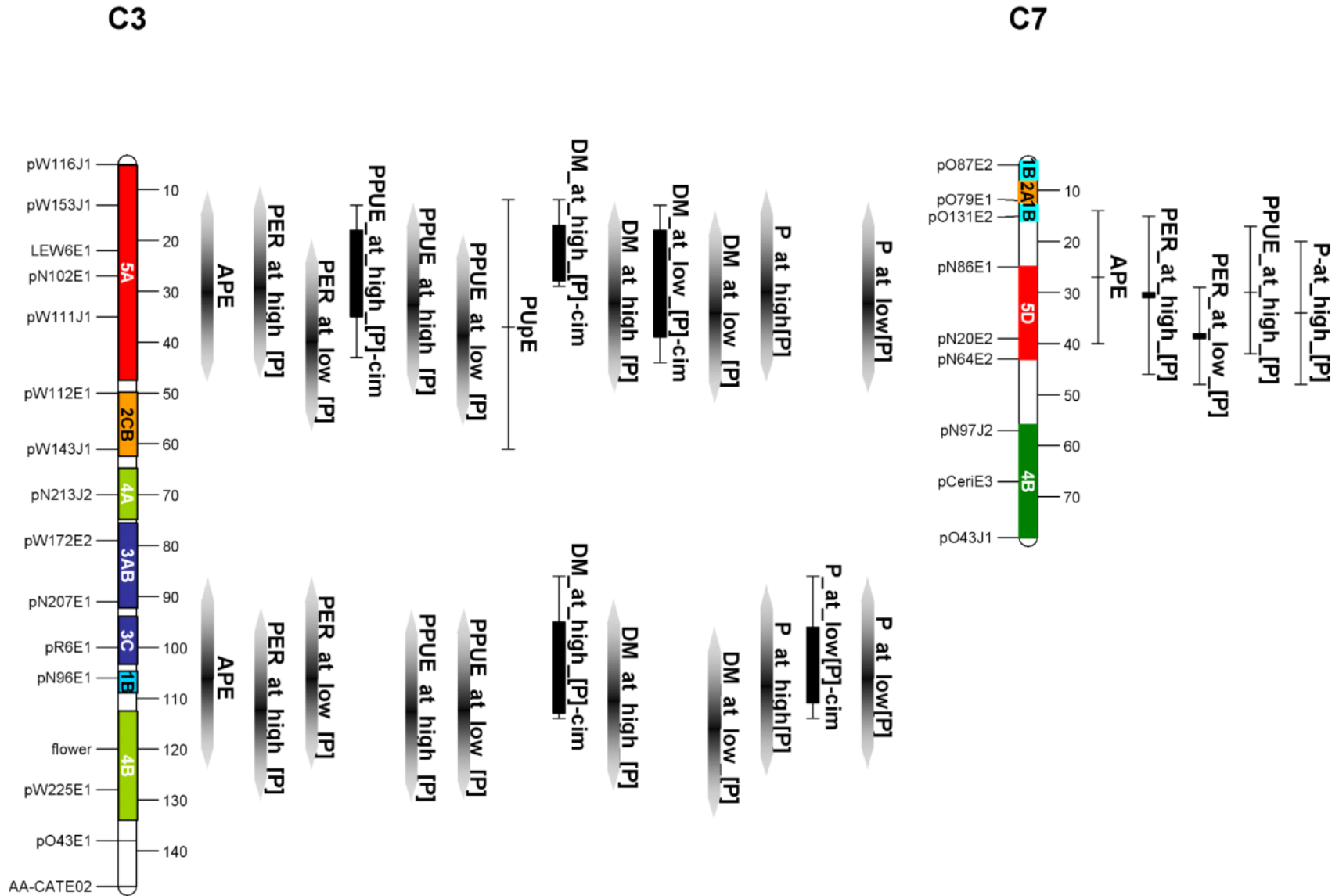
**2008/9** – C-genome fine mapping

# PUE in *Brassica* C-genome has high genetic component

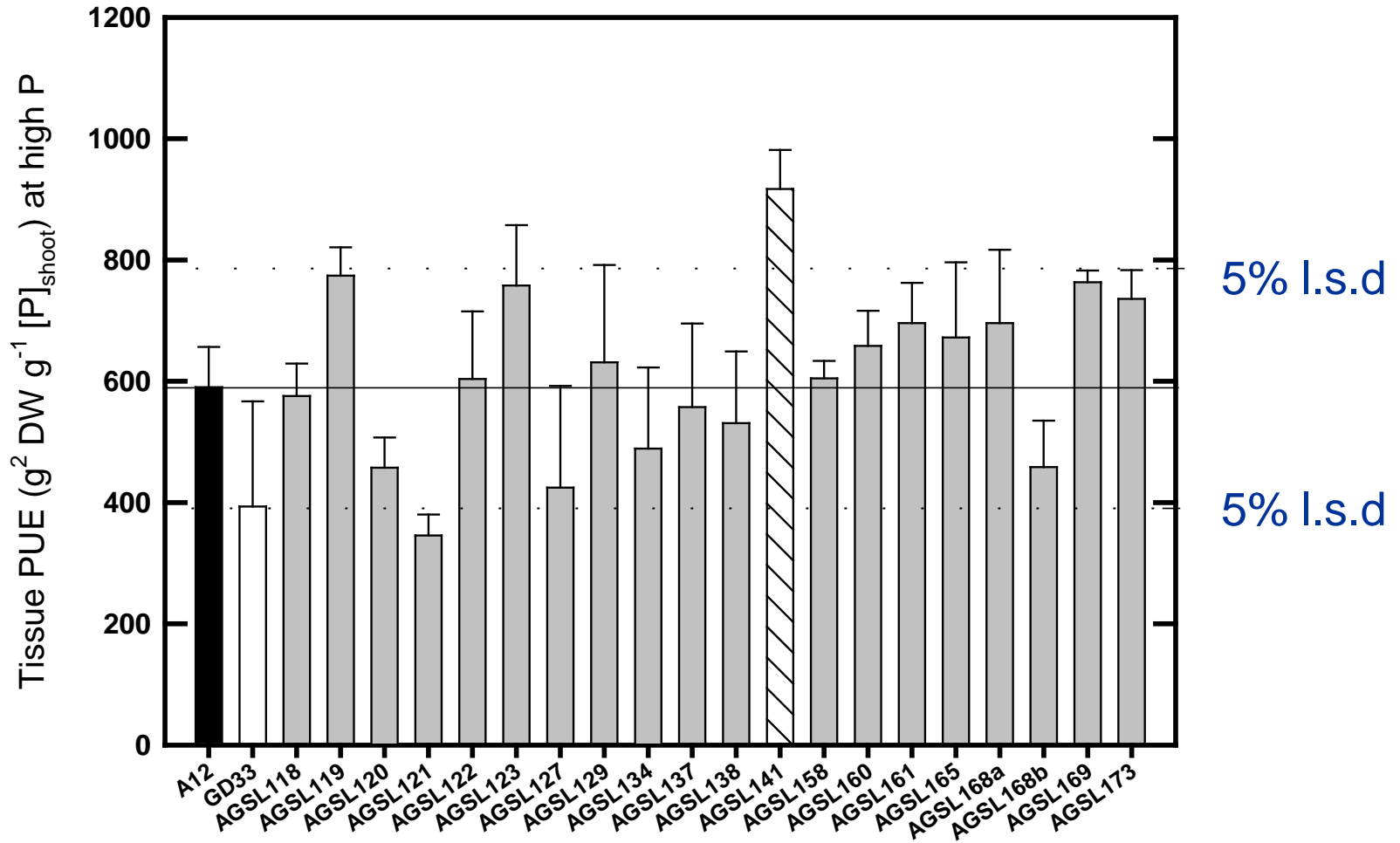
## Potential genetic contribution (%) to variation in PUE

Variance component	Shoot [P]		Agronomic PUE	P uptake efficiency	Physiological PUE	
	Low P	High P	$\Delta$ Yield/ P applied	$\Delta$ shoot [P]/ P applied	Yield/ Shoot [P] at low P	Yield/ Shoot [P] at high P
Experimental	35.1	64.3	37.3	36.5	65.1	55.6
<b>Genetic</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Residual	35.7	24.7	47.6	55.5	26.0	29.7

# C-genome QTL mapping: P-use efficiency



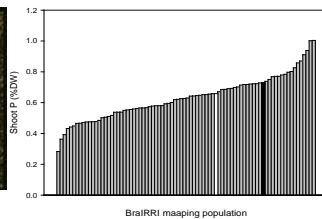
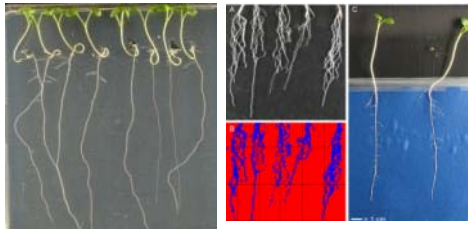
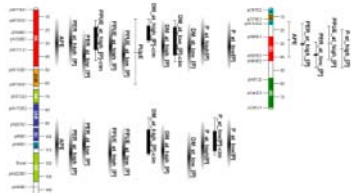
# Significant QTL on O3 associated with tissue PUE at high P



AGSL141 substitution at bottom of O3 – consistent with –ve effect of ‘A’ allele  
 AGSL134 substitution at top of O3 – consistent with +ve effect of ‘A’ allele



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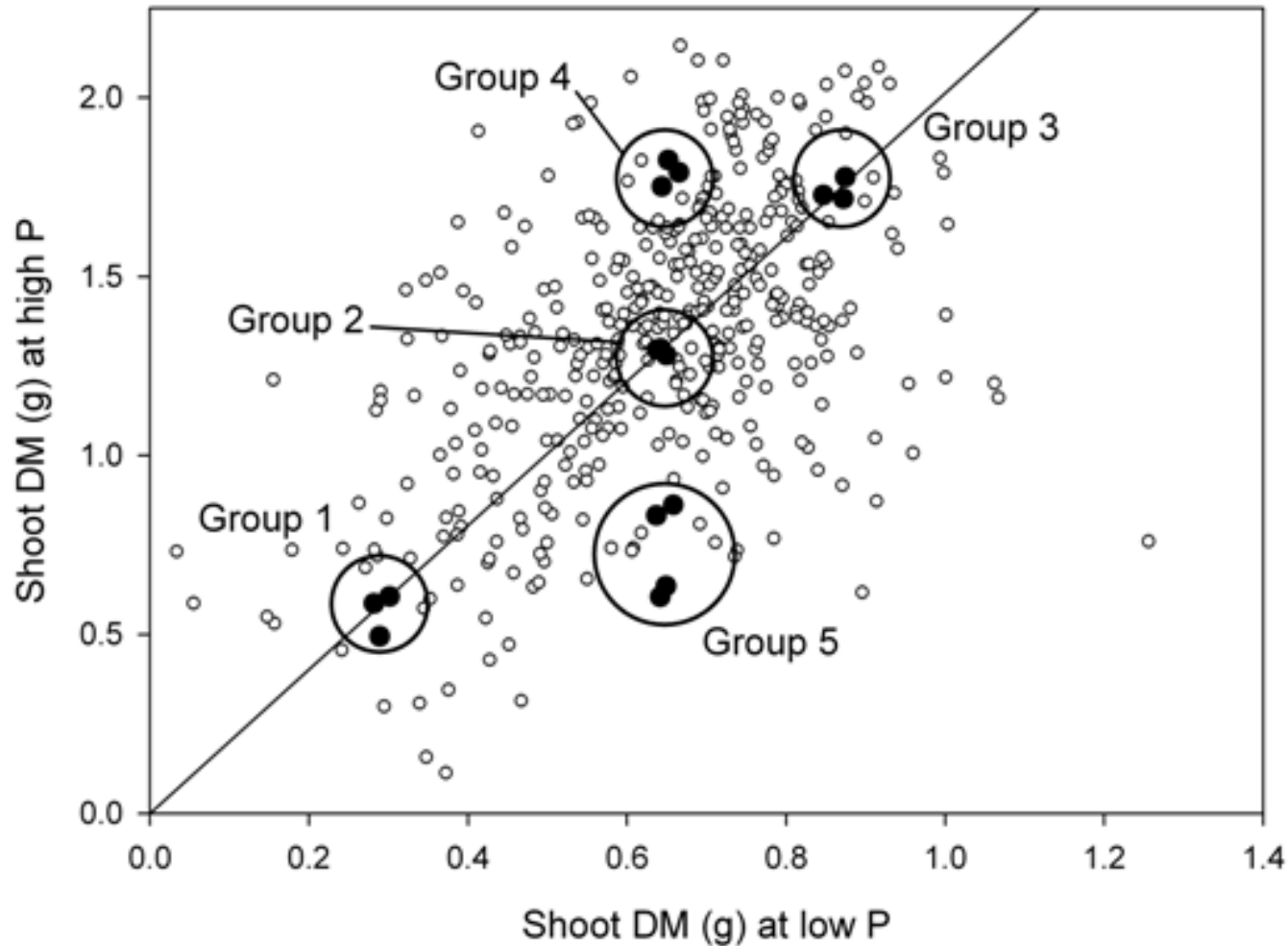
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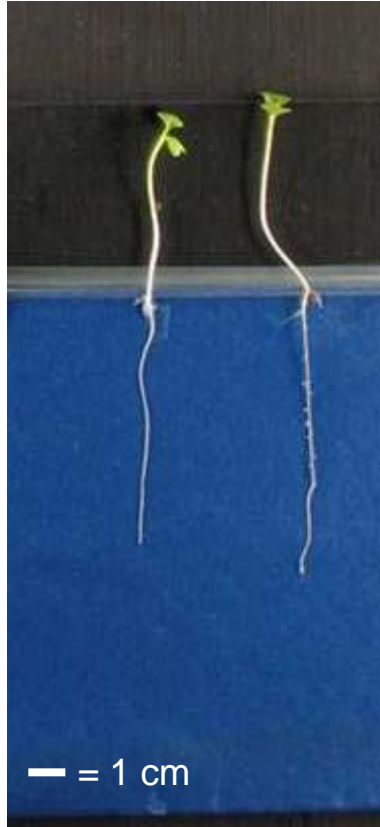
**2008/9 – A-genome trait / eQTL / tilling**

**2008/9 – C-genome fine mapping**

# Dissecting PUE - selection of extreme phenotypes

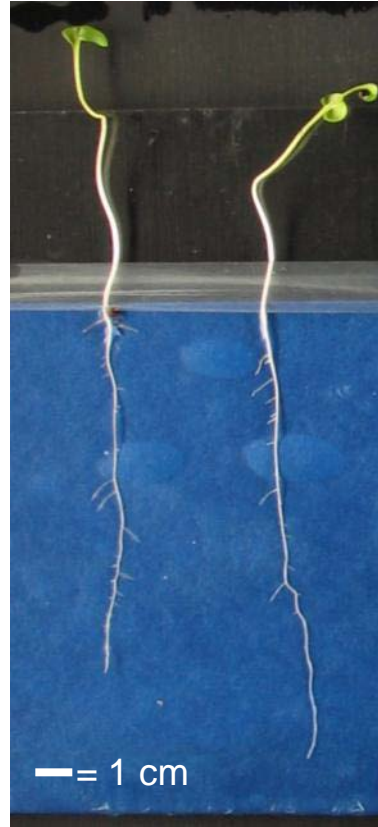


# Quantifying root traits – quickly and easily



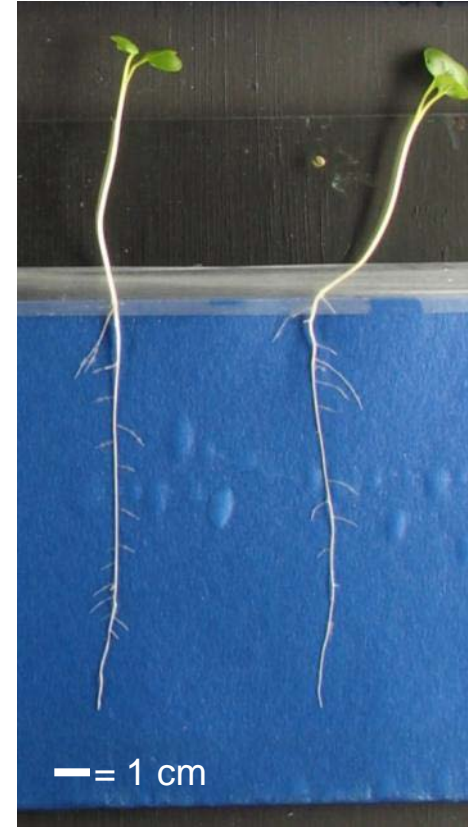
*B. oleracea* var. *italica*

**Non-responsive  
Low tissue PUE**



*B. oleracea* var. *acephala*

**Responsive  
High tissue PUE**

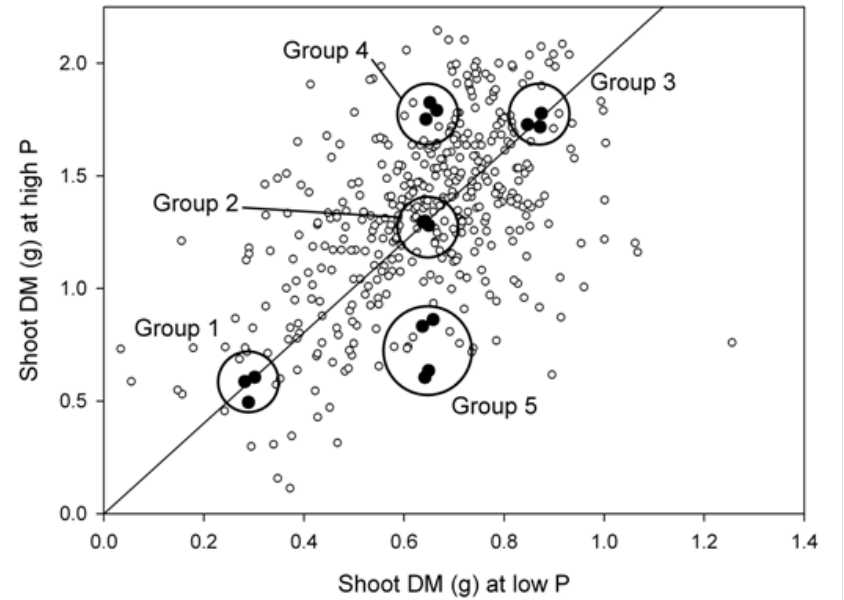
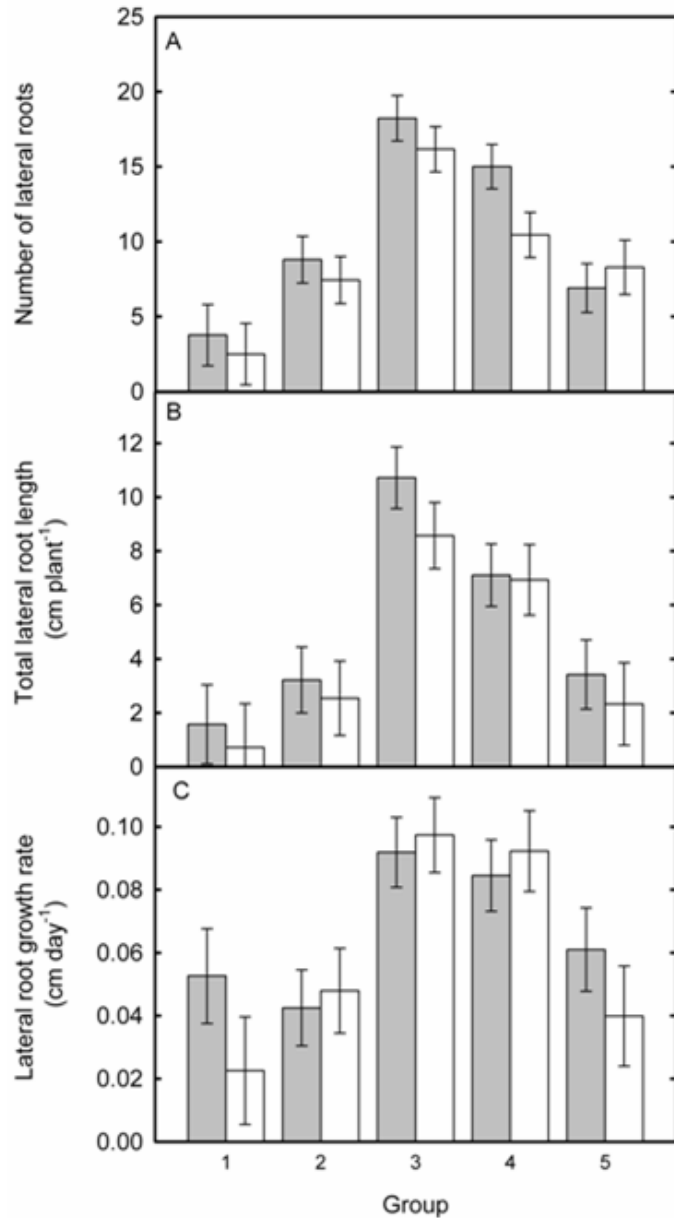


*B. oleracea* var. *capitata*

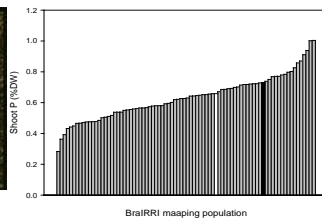
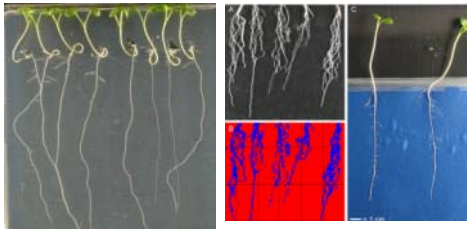
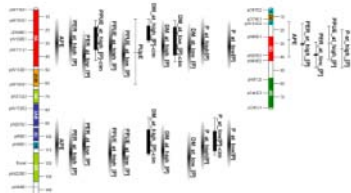
**Responsive  
High tissue PUE**

Plants grown for 10 days on vertical glass plates supported on blue blotter paper and supplied with a modified MS nutrient solution containing  $0.006 \mu\text{M P}$

# Lateral root traits correlate with yield and PUE



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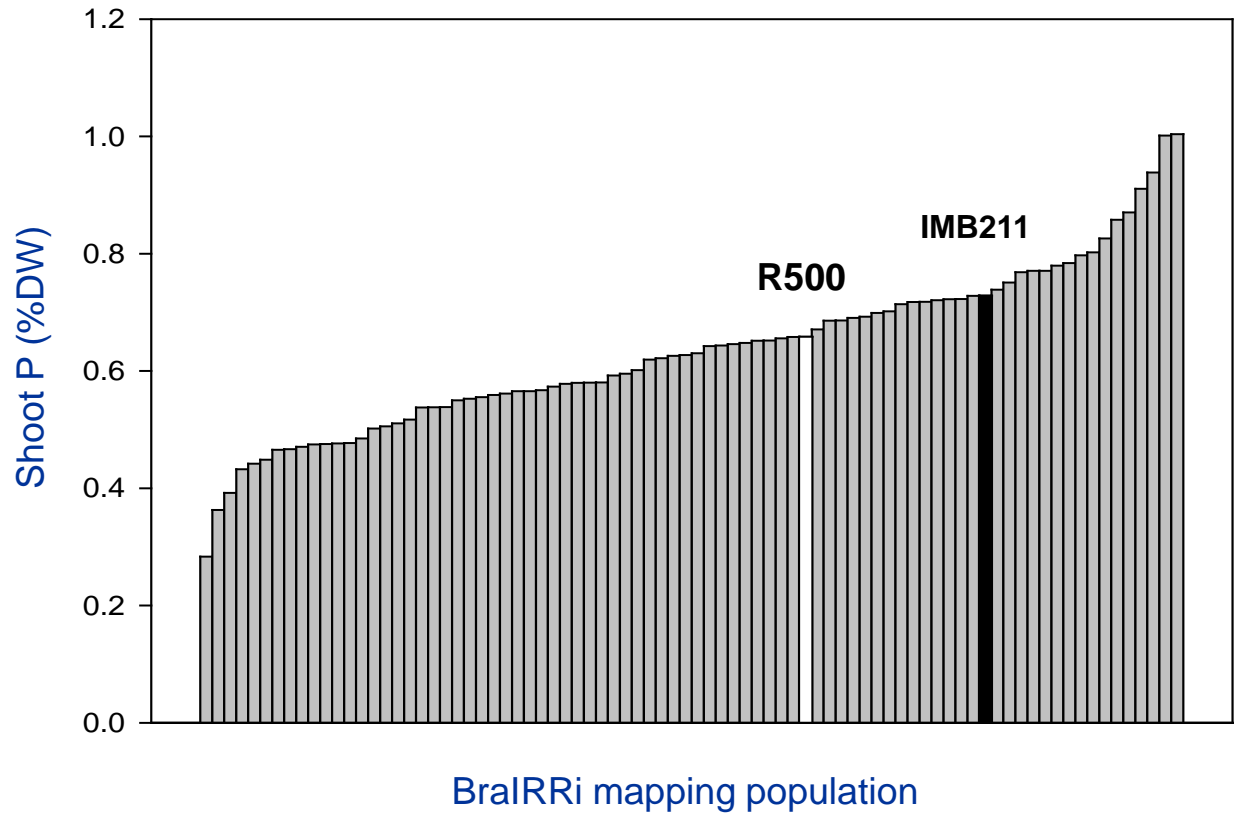
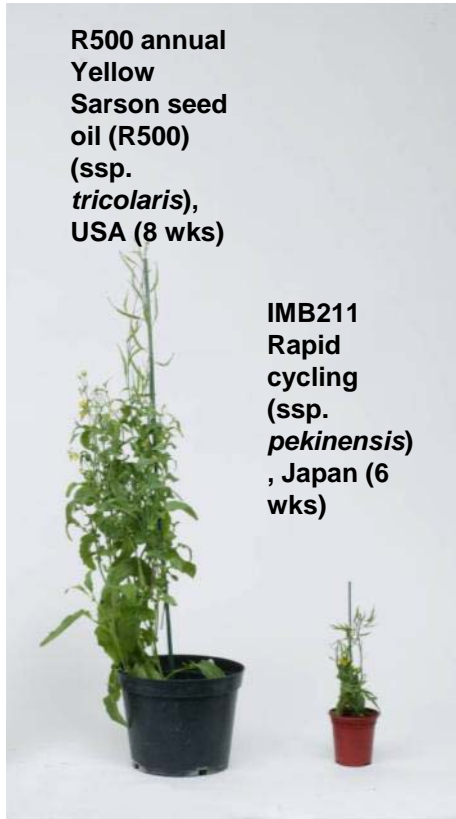
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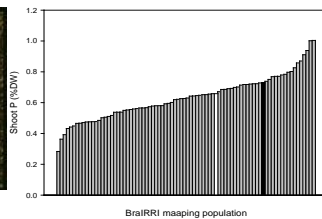
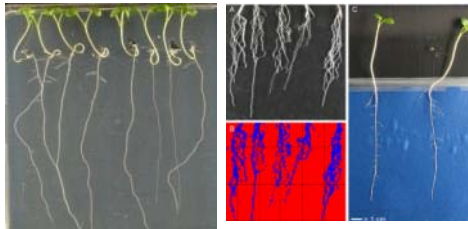
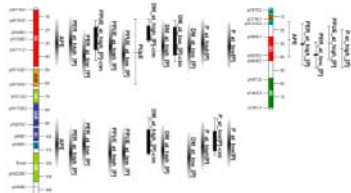
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# A-genome mapping and eQTL



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# Outline

- 1. Mineral nutrient acquisition efficiency**
- 2. Improving crop mineral quality**



# Dietary calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) deficiencies

Relatively large amounts of Ca and Mg required in the human diet

Numerous health disorders associated with low Ca and Mg status

e.g. Ca... bone-related (osteoporosis, rickets), etc.

e.g. Mg... heart dysfunction, hypertension, diabetes, pre-eclampsia, etc.

Soft-tissue biomarkers of Ca/Mg status unreliable, intake used to identify risk

<http://www.eatwell.gov.uk/healthydiet/nutritionessentials/vitaminsandminerals/>

# Dietary calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) deficiencies

~6 million UK adults <LRNI for Mg

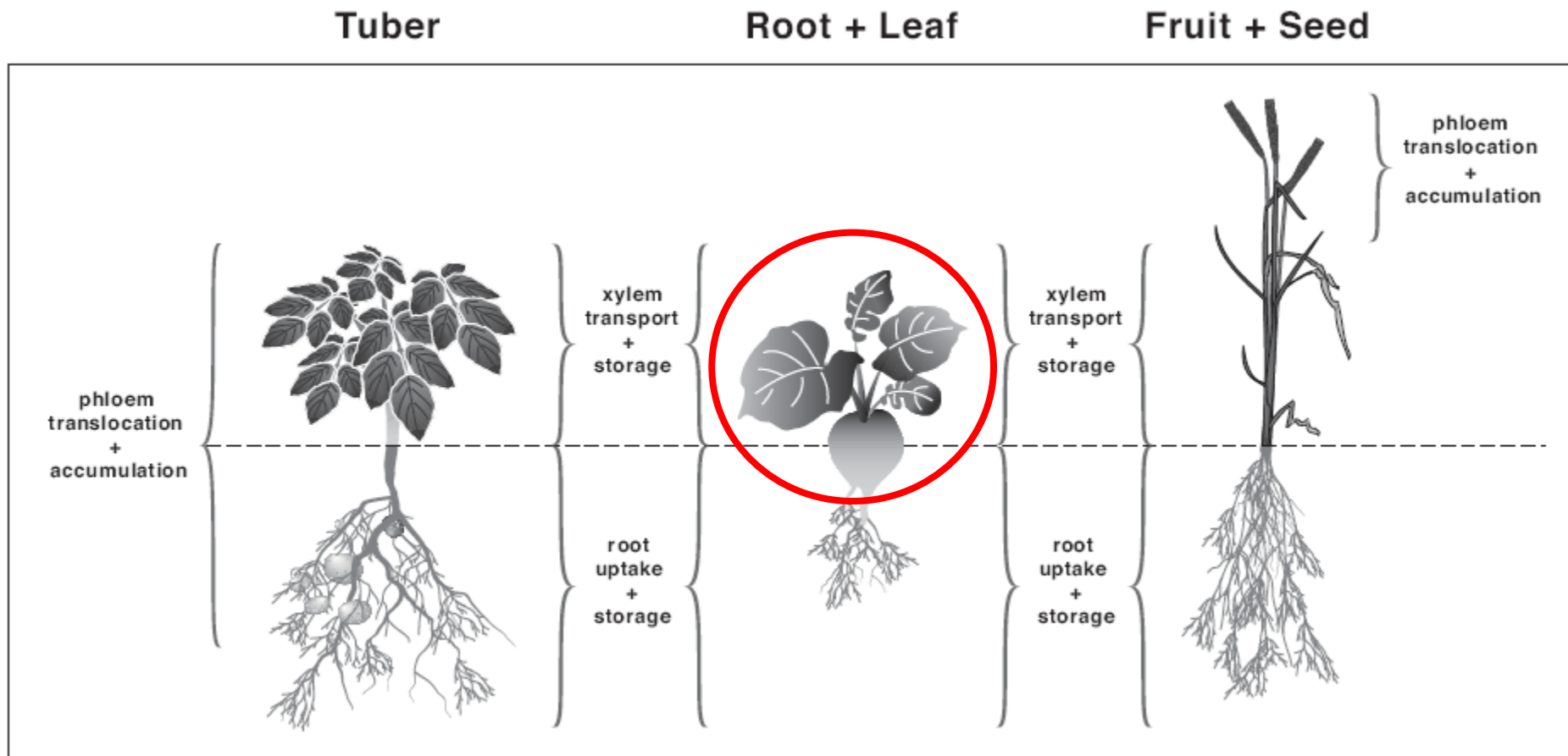
Calcium RNI = 700 mg d<sup>-1</sup>; LRNI = 400 mg d<sup>-1</sup>.

~3 million UK adults <LRNI for Ca

UK diet high in dairy + mandatory Ca-fortification of non-wholemeal flour

Many more at risk globally?

# Brassica as a good target for Ca and Mg biofortification



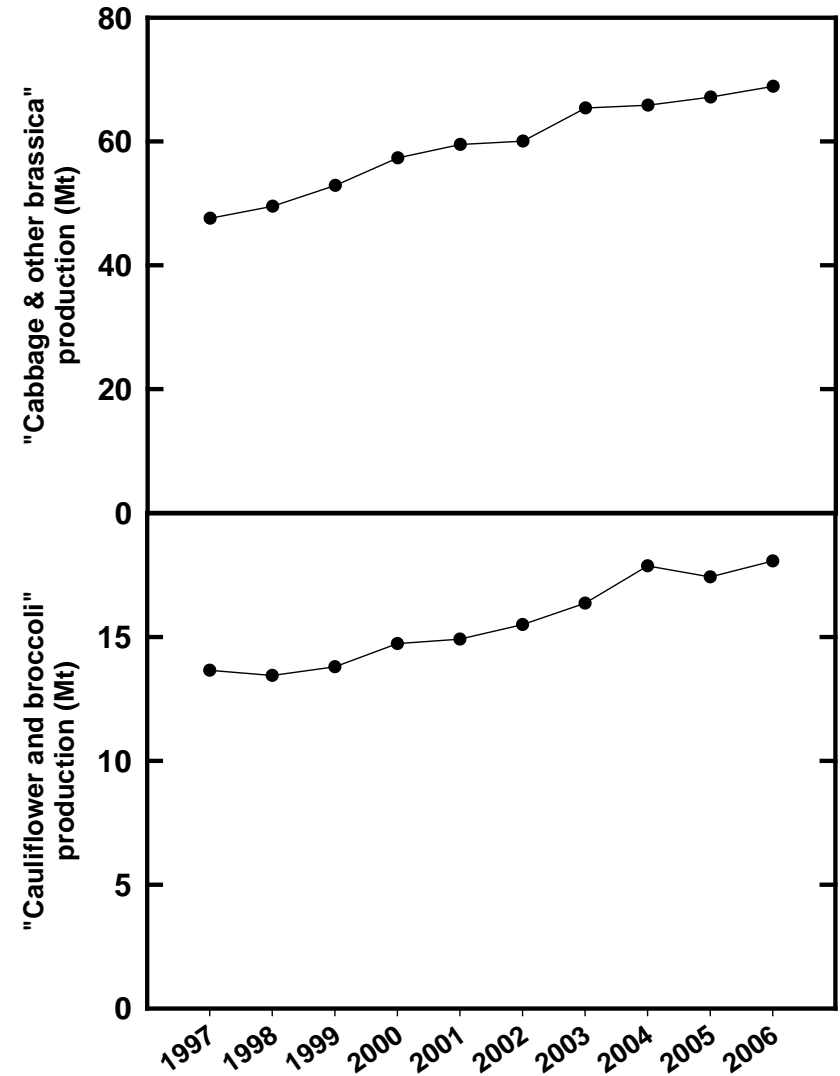
# Brassica as a good target for Ca and Mg biofortification

2006 production:

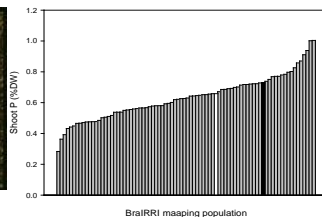
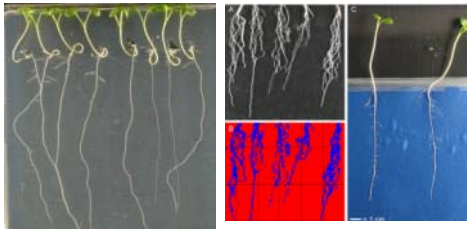
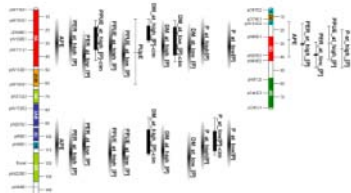
68.9 Mt yr<sup>-1</sup> cabbages / other brassica

18.1 Mt yr<sup>-1</sup> cauliflowers / broccoli

cf. 64.4 Mt yr<sup>-1</sup> onions and shallots



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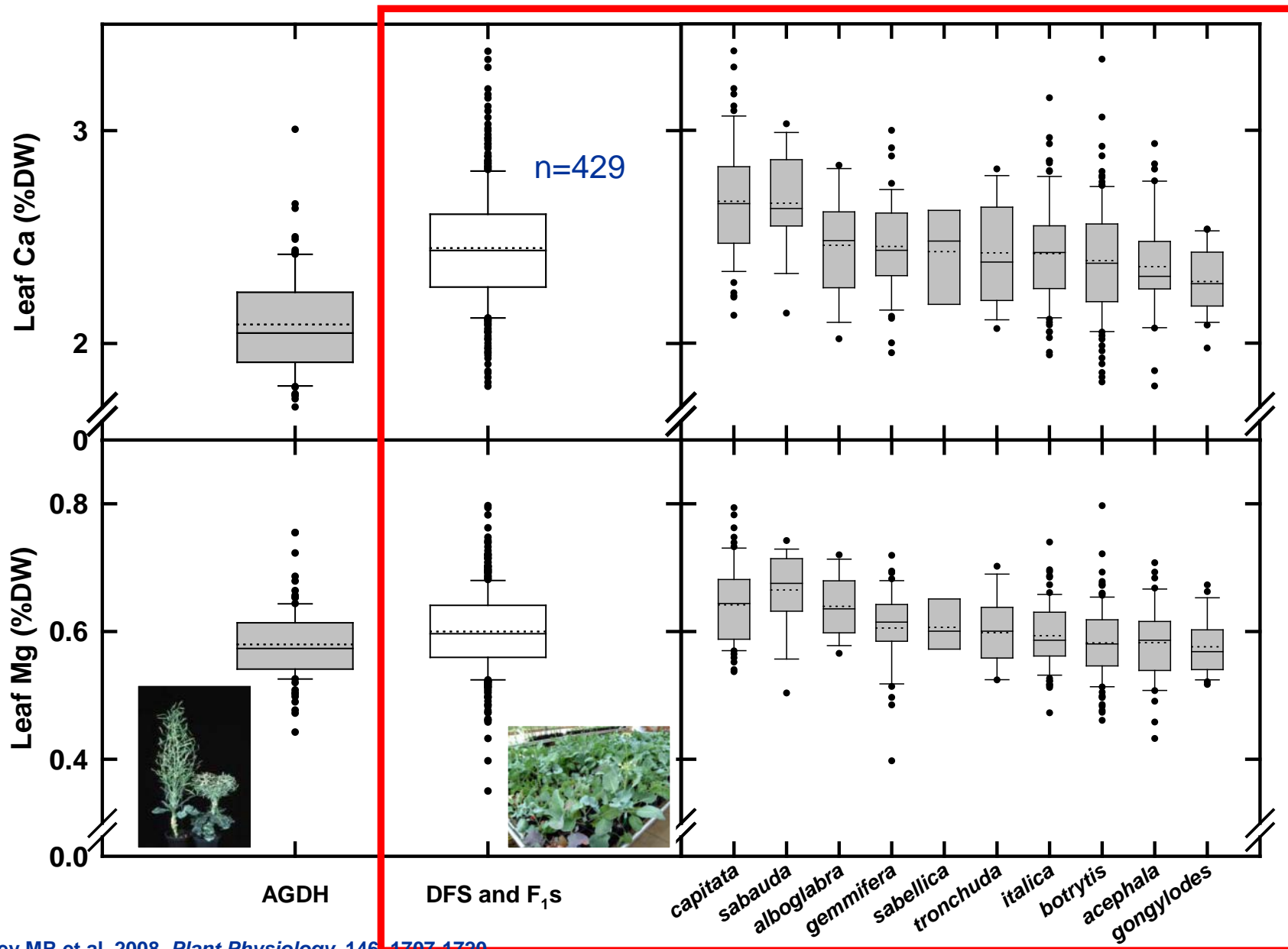
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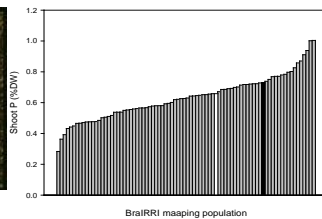
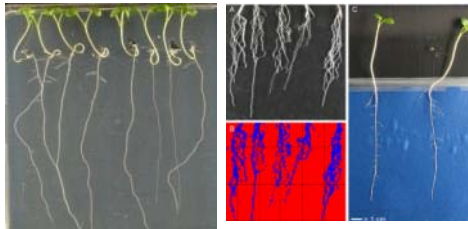
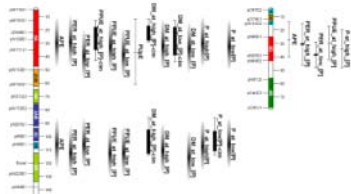
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# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*



# Timelines / approaches



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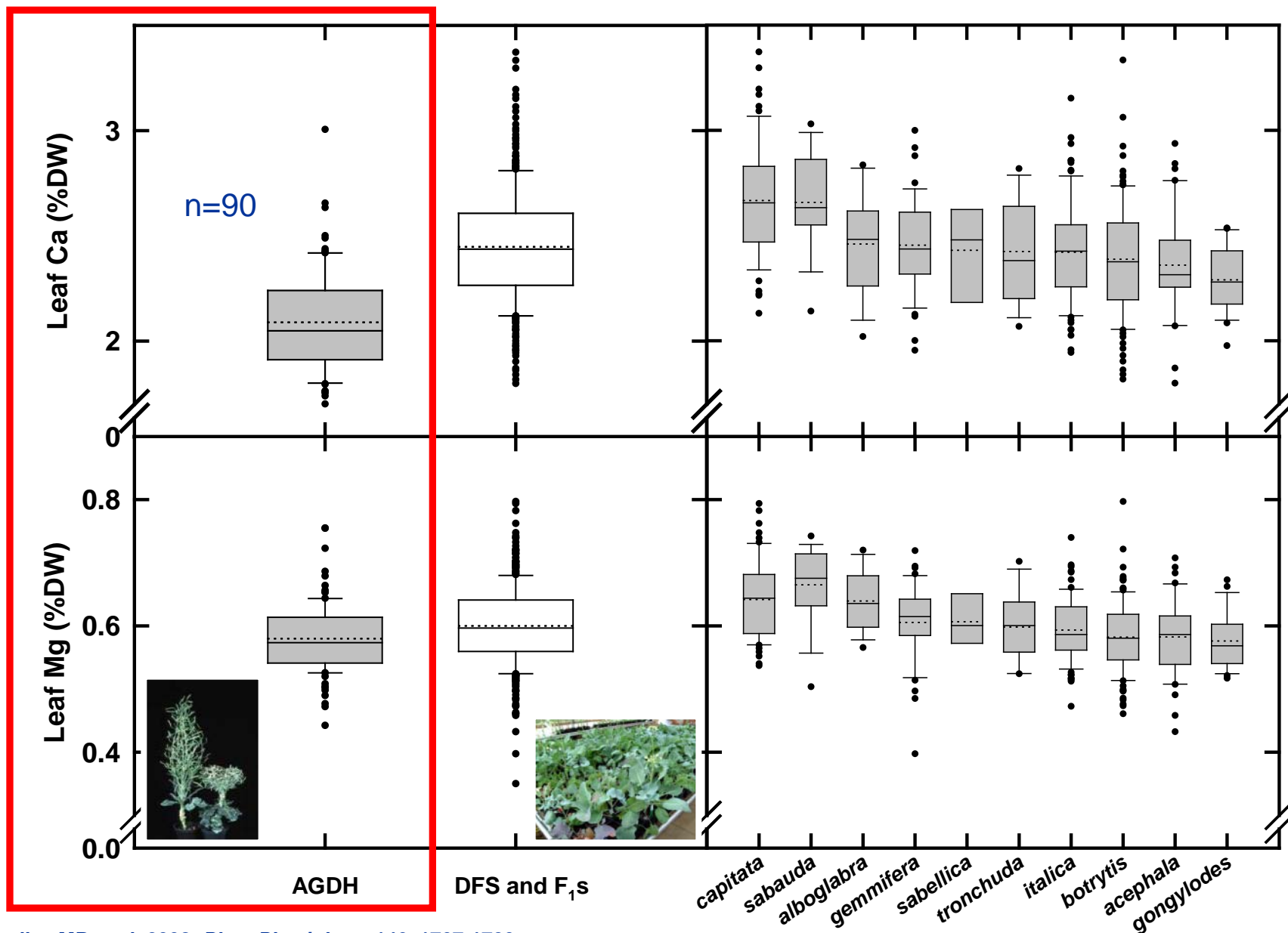
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# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*



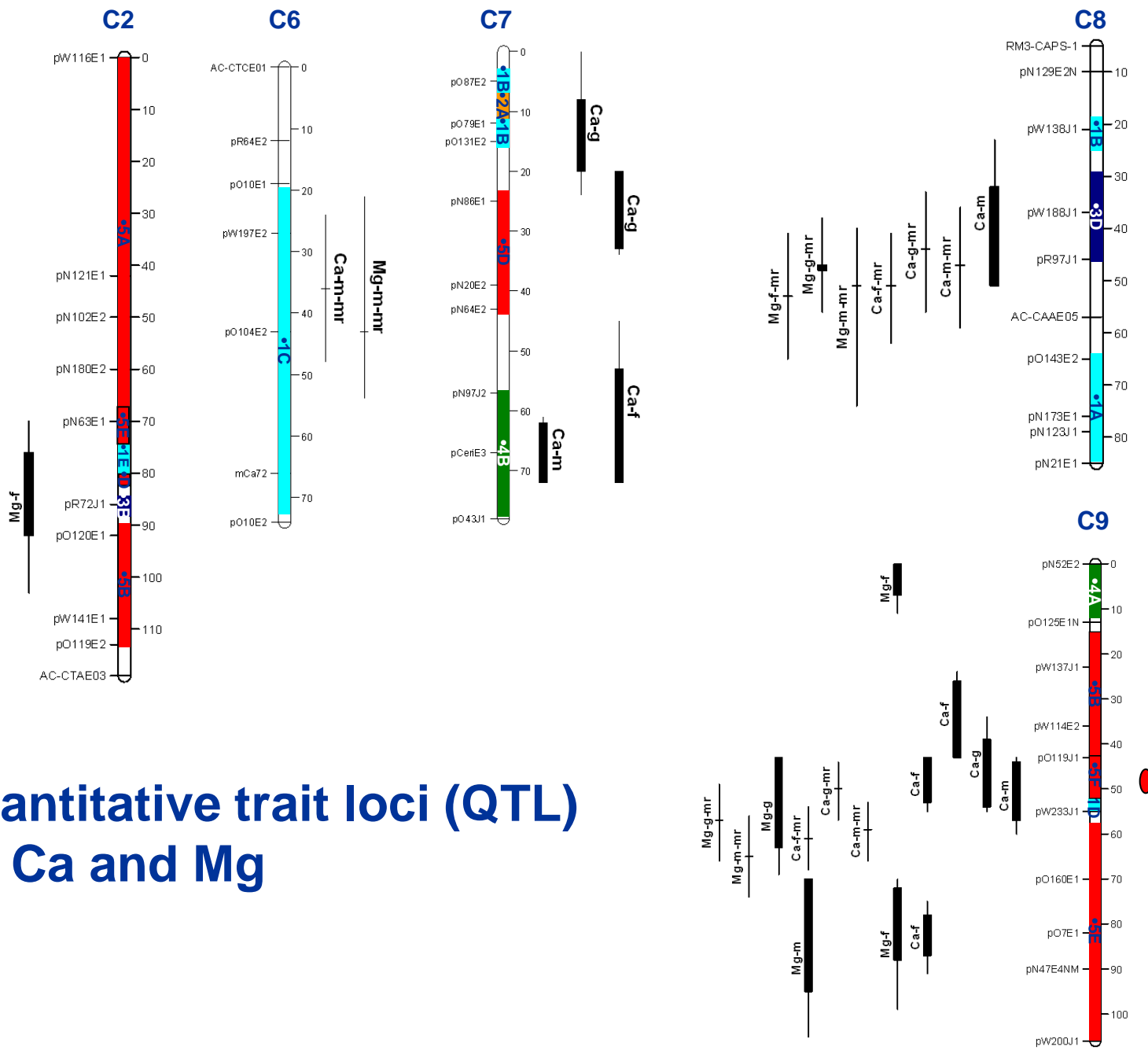


# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*

Variance component	Ca	Mg
Genotype ( $V_A$ )	36.0	37.7
$[P]_{\text{ext}}$	0.2	4.0
$[P]_{\text{ext}} / \text{genotype}$	1.4	1.1
'other'	62.4	57.2

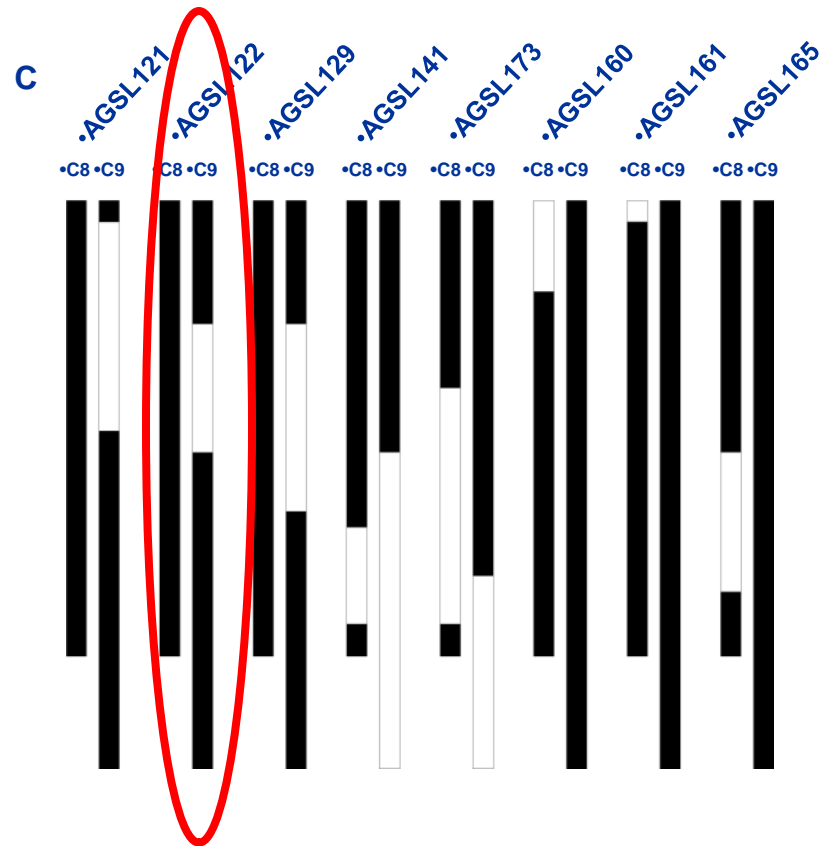
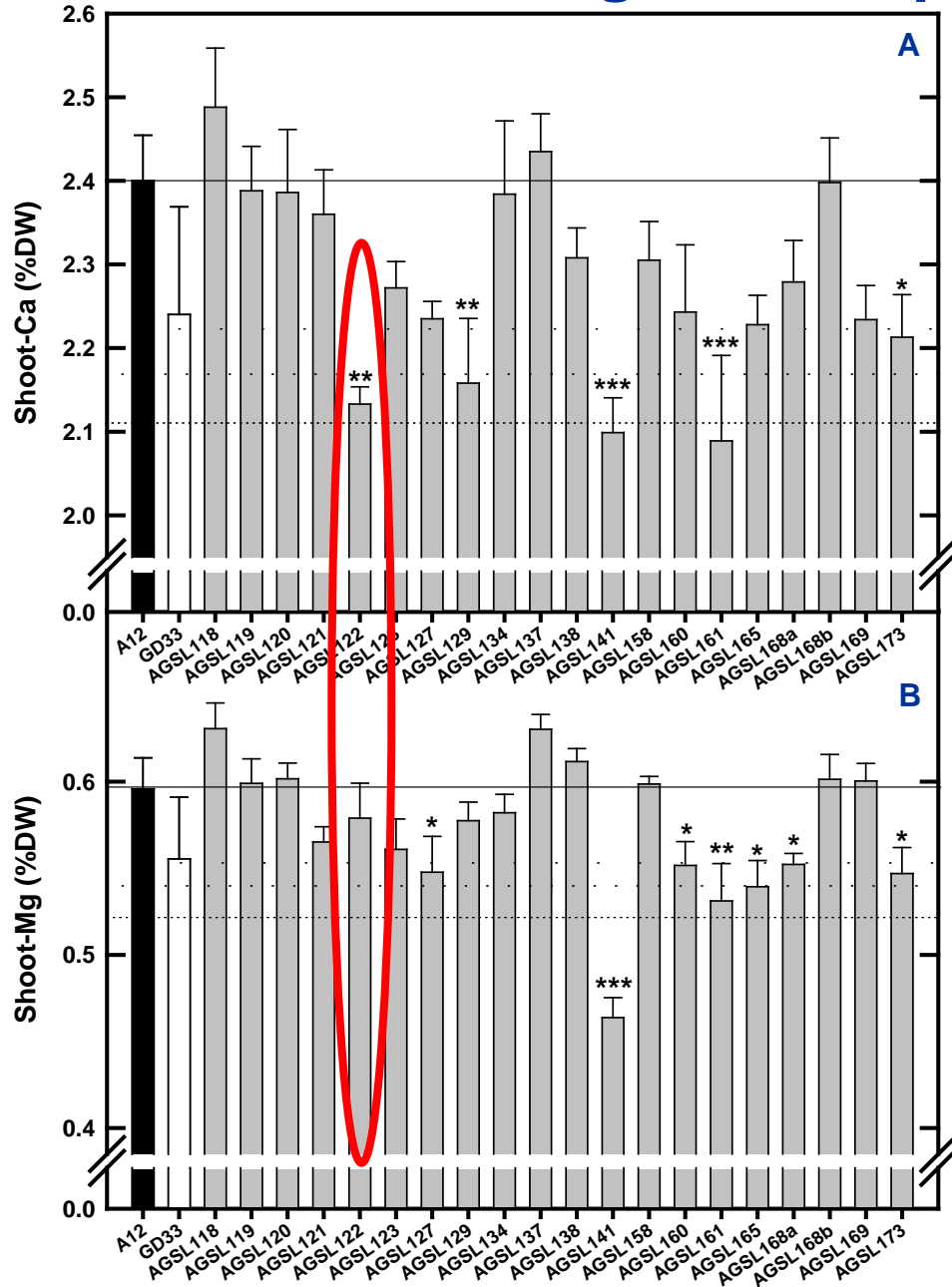
High heritability in AG population  
(*alboglabra* X *italica*)



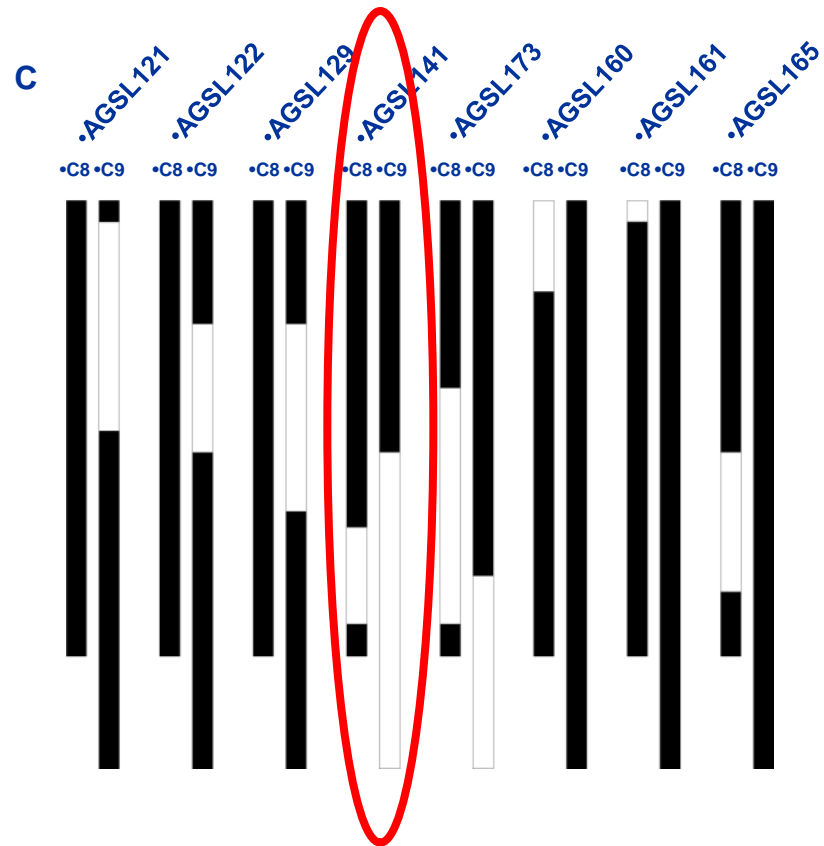
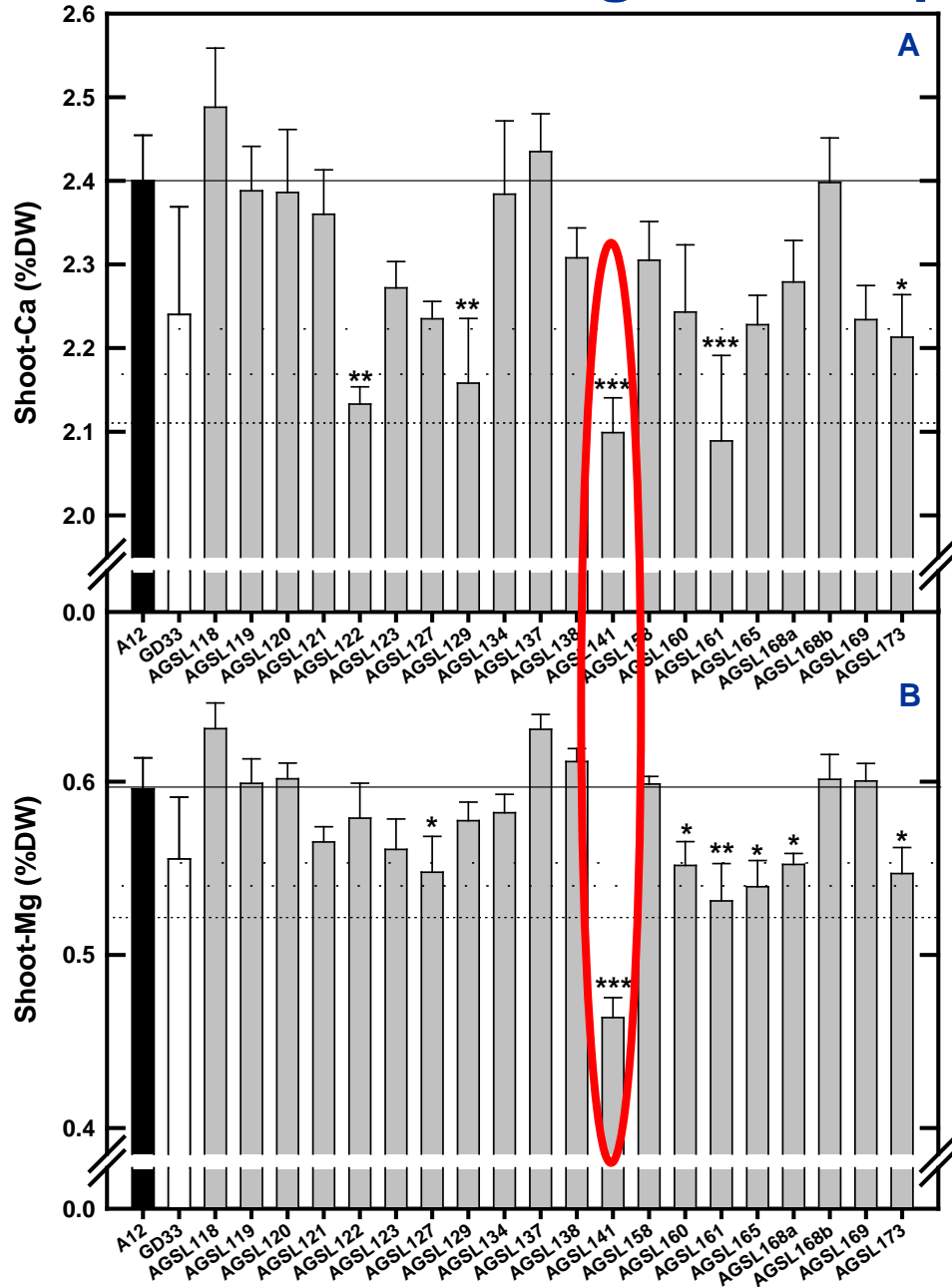


# Quantitative trait loci (QTL) for Ca and Mg

# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*



# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*



# Potential for genetic improvement of *Brassica*

AGSLs introgressed into maternal A12 'rapid' cycling background ( $B_1F_2$ s)



# Acknowledgements

Duncan Greenwood  
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Tracey Overs



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