

SUNFLOWER COMMERCIAL HYBRID YANA, DEVELOPED WITH MUTANT RESTORER LINE R 12003

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SUMMARY

Hybrid **Yana** was developed with simple cross of Bulgarian line *cms2607* and mutant line R12003. Mutant line was produced after treatment of immature sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) zygotic embryos of fertility restorer line R 2574 with ultrasound. In 2004, 2006 and 2007 years hybrid **Yana** was presented for testing at State Variety Testing Commission. The hybrid considerably exceeded the mean standard (the Bulgarian commercial hybrid Albena and French commercial hybrid Diabolo) by seed yield. The seed yield of hybrid **Yana** was significantly higher with 31 kg/dka, or 9.8%. The correlations of the cross *cms2607* × R12003 with the mean values of the parental lines (h1) and with the mean value of the parent with higher indices (h2) were statistically significant. In h1 the variation was from 152.4% to 1471.2%; in h2 the variation was within 149.5–1052.9%. The evaluation of the heterosis effect parameters proved that the parent with the higher values of the indices was superdominant. This was markedly expressed for indices total seeds number per head and seed yield per head. Hybrid **Yana** possessing immunity to the *Orobanche cumana* population of races A-F and immunity to *Plasmopara helianhi*-races 300, 700 and 731.

Key words: *Helianthus annuus*, ultrasound, mutant line, combining ability, hybrid, heterosis, resistance, *Plasmopara helianhi*, *Phomopsis helianthi*, *Phoma macdonaldii*, *Orobanche cumana*

INTRODUCTION

Developing highly productive sunflower varieties is a priority of modern breeding. The realization of their production potential depends directly on their resistance to diseases and pests and on their adaptability to changeable environments.

Worldwide there are hybrids tolerant or resistant to the economically important diseases on sunflower and the parasite *Orobanche* (Škorić, 1985); they, however,

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quickly drop out of national production lists due to the occurrence of new more virulent races which impose the necessity of new resistant varieties and hybrids.

Sunflower is a crop of high risk due to losses caused by diseases. Under conditions favorable for development of the fungal pathogens causing downy mildew (*Plasmopara helianthi*), phoma (*Phoma macdonaldii*), phomopsis (*Phomopsis helianthi*), sclerotinia (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) and the parasite *Orobanche* (*Orobanche cummana*), the crop may be entirely compromised.

There are two ways of overcoming this problem: a chemical approach and a breeding-genetic approach. The breeding-genetic approach improves the environment and is at the same time effort-saving. It has been demonstrated that it is the most efficient means for control of fungal diseases.

Downy mildew caused by *Plasmopara halstedii* Farl. Berlese et de Toni is one of the economically most important diseases which can lead to significant losses in sunflower production. During the recent years, rapid changes in the physiological specialization of the pathogen occurred. The fungus is forming new more virulent races which are overcoming the resistance of the varieties and hybrids used in mass production (Mouzeyar *et al.*, 1994; Viranyi and Gulya, 1996; Shindrova, 2005; Shindrova, 2010). According to other researchers these races are resistant to the fungicides applied in production (Viranyi *et al.*, 1992). Therefore there is a clear and present danger of epiphytoty of this disease and of subsequent significant losses for sunflower production.

The situation with broomrape is similar. The changes in the varietals structure during the last years and in the agronomy practices of sunflower cultivation created favorable conditions for propagation and rapid distribution of this parasite in Bulgaria. As a result it is expanding to new territories and the percent and rate of attack have increased. Significant changes occurred in the broomrape population as well: it enriched with new races of greater virulence (Shindrova, 1994; Shindrova, 2006). Similar processes are observed in other countries as well – Turkey, Romania, Spain, etc. (Pacurenu-Joita *et al.*, 1998, Kaya *et al.*, 2004; Fernandez-Martinez *et al.*, 2000). This situation requires searching for means of disease control and diminishing the losses they cause.

Target-oriented breeding work on sunflower is based on the production potential and adaptability with a view of its seed production. This leads to development of a crop with lower genetic variability and narrowing of the heritability basis of the new varieties. Improvement of plasticity and richer genetic potential can be achieved through gene mutations and recombination. Encheva *et al.* (2003a, 2008a,b) and Encheva, 2009 reported the development of sunflower lines resistant to diseases and *Orobanche* through the embryoculture method in combination with ultrasonic.

Positive results were obtained when induced mutagenesis and tissue cultivation were combined appropriately in tomato (Gavazi *et al.*, 1987), in maize, banana and plantain (Novak *et al.*, 1988, 1990), potato (Ahloowalia, 1990), wheat (Cheng *et al.*,

1990), oil crops (Ashri, 1993), in rice (Maluszynski *et al.*, 1994) and other crops (Mike *et al.*, 1990).

Of all methods recommended for control of diseases and broomrape on sunflower, the breeding method is the most efficient and economically most advantageous. The developing of resistant hybrids and their introduction in practice will lead to restricted propagation and distribution of the pathogens, and in the course of time – to cleaning of the infected fields.

The aim of this study was:

- a) investigation on some agronomical traits of hybrid **Yana** at State Variety Testing Commission and
- b) to evaluate hybrid **Yana** for resistance to *Phoma*, *Phomopsis*, *Downy mildew* and parasite *Broomrape*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A part of the experiments were carried out at the trial field of State Variety Testing Commission, and another under laboratory conditions.

Developing of mutant line

The Bulgarian fertility restorer line R 2574, which is highly homozygotic, was used as donor material. A main requirement to the initial plant material used according to the methods of embryo culture in combination with ultrasound is to be genetically pure, *i.e.*, homozygotic to the highest possible degree. Therefore the control line R 2574 with very good morphological uniformity due to long selfing (over 30 generations) was chosen as initial material for induced mutagenesis.

Plants were grown in the field and were hand-pollinated. Immature zygotic embryos (11-13 days old) were aseptically isolated and sterilized under the following conditions: 1) 1 min in 95% ethanol; 2) 15 min in bleaching solution (2.7% Cl); 3), followed by several washings with sterile distilled water. Sixty zygotic embryos were plated for each variant.

The isolated immature zygotic embryos were treated with ultrasound at dose 25.5 W/cm² for 1 min before plating on nutrition medium M for further growing (Azpiroz *et al.*, 1988): 1/2 MS (Murashige & Skoog, 1962) macro salts, MS micro salts, B5 vitamins (Gamborg *et al.*, 1968), 20 g/l sucrose, pH-5.7. The conditions for cultivation were: 25°C, 16/8 h photoperiod for one week. The embryo culture method allows isolation of embryos before terminating their development and their plating onto nutrition medium to grow *in vitro* seedlings. The plants which formed roots were transferred to soil and were further grown and self-pollinated under greenhouse conditions.

Field experiments

As a result from long-term selfing and individual selection, new sunflower line was produced in R9 generation. The main criterion for selection was resistance to *Orobanche cumana*.

Hybridization

To determine the combining ability of the new developed sunflower mutant line R 12003, the sterile analogue of the Bulgarian selfed line 2607 was used. The standards for comparing the new hybrid **Yana** developed were the Bulgarian commercial hybrid Perfect and French hybrid Diabolo.

The obtained hybrid was tested for three years 2004, 2006 and 2007 at the breeding fields of State Variety Testing Commission according to the block-design method, in three replications, the area of each replication being 25 m².

Biometric evaluation of hybrid Yana

The biometric evaluation and biochemical analysis of hybrid **Yana** was made on 10 plants for each individual year, and included main agronomic traits as seed yield, 1000 seed weight, oil in the kernel (%), plant height, head diameter, days to flowering and days to maturity. 1000 seed weight (g) was determined on three samples of 50 seeds per head each.

Heterosis effect was calculated for plant height, diameter of head, total seed number per head, 1000 seed weight, mean value of seed yield per head.

Biochemical analysis

To determined the oil content of air-dry seeds from the materials included in the study, Nuclear-magnetic resonance (Newport Instruments Ltd., 1972) was used.

Phytopatological evaluation

The phytopathological evaluation of hybrid **Yana** was performed with regard to the local *Orobanche* population and the diseases phomopsis, phoma and downy mildew at the Sunflower Phytopathology Laboratory and infection fields of DAI - General Toshevo.

The evaluation for resistance to downy mildew and broomrape were done according to standard methodologies (Panchenko, 1973; Gulya *et al.*, 1991). The phytopathological evaluation of hybrid was performed with regard to downy mildew *Plasmopara halstedii* (Farl.) Berlese & de Toni-race 300, 700, 731 and to the local *Orobanche* population (race A-F) at the Sunflower Phytopathology Laboratory during 2007.

With a view to characterizing the resistance to downy mildew were used the method suggesting by Gulya *et al.* (1991). The evaluation of 50 plants from hybrid was carried out using standard methodologies: 0% = S (sensitive); 100% = R (resistant).

Broomrape resistance was evaluated under greenhouse conditions according to Panchenko (1975), slightly modified to local conditions. Broomrape resistance was calculated as percentage of non-infected plants. The reaction of 50 plants from each hybrid was recorded using the following scale: 0-100%.

The evaluation for resistance to attacks of grey spots (*Phomopsis helianthi*) and black spots (*Phoma macdonaldii*) was performed in field and in artificial infection plots. The type and severity of the attack were read one week after mass flowering according to the following scales:

Type of grey spot attack:

- 0 - no symptoms;
- 1 - a necrotic lesion up to 5 cm in diameter;
- 2 - a necrotic lesion over 5 cm in diameter;
- 3 - several merged necrotic lesions on the stem;
- 4 - a stem broken at the place of infection.

Type of black spot attack:

- 0 - no symptoms;
- 1 - a necrotic lesion near the petiole;
- 2 - several necrotic lesions on the stem;
- 3 - the entire stem is covered with necrotic lesion or the stem is broken.

Attacking rate: what portion of the plant's stem is covered with lesions of the pathogen (1/3, 2/3 or 3/3) (Encheva and Kiryakov, 2000).

Statistical analysis

The developed new hybrid **Yana** were analyzed statistically with regard to the agronomic traits such as seed yield, 1000 seed weight, oil in the kernel, plant height, head diameter, days to flowering and days to maturity.

Analysis of the experimental data was by the statistical package BIOSTAST 6.0.

The means of parents and cross according to the investigated indices, such as plant height, head diameter, 1000 seed weight, total seed number per head, seed yield per head, mean errors and reliability intervals were calculated.

The coefficients of heterosis effect h₁ and h₂, on which the evaluation of the cross relative to the parents by the above indices was based, were also calculated.

The data were analyzed using the statistical package SPSS Version 17.0.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to investigate some agronomic traits of hybrid **Yana** and to evaluate it for resistance to phoma, phomopsis, downy mildew and parasite broomrape. The hybrid was developed with mutant restorer line R 12003 (Figure 2).

The farther line R 12003 was produced by treatment with ultrasound of immature zygotic embryos and in combination with embryo culture method at initial genotype R 2574. Line R 12003 possessed mutation for resistance to *Orobanche cumana*. The initial genotype R 2574 was susceptible to broomrape.

To determine the combining ability of the new developed sunflower line R 12003, the sterile analogue of the Bulgarian selfed line 2607 (Figure 1) was used. Sterile line was developed at the base of cytoplasm Pet 1.

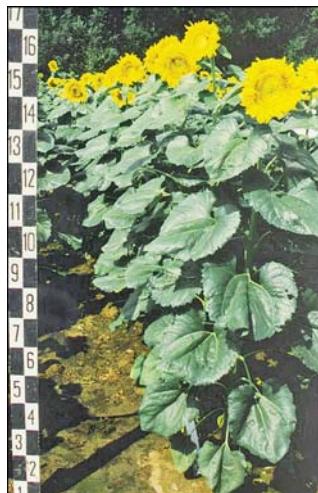


Figure 1: Male sterile line A 2607

Figure 2: Fertility restorer line R 12003

Study on the production potential and biological characteristics of hybrid Yana developed with the participation of mutant line R 12003.

The 3 years testing of line R 12003 showed 100% restoration ability and very good combining ability. The sterile analogue of the Bulgarian selfed line A 2607 was used for a tester. A two factor dispersion analysis of hybrid **Yana**-Figure 3 (simple cross ms2607 × R 12003) was carried out with regard to the main indices seed yield (kg/dka) and 1000 seed weight (g).



Figure 3: Hybrid Yana developed by the cross A 2607 × R 12003.

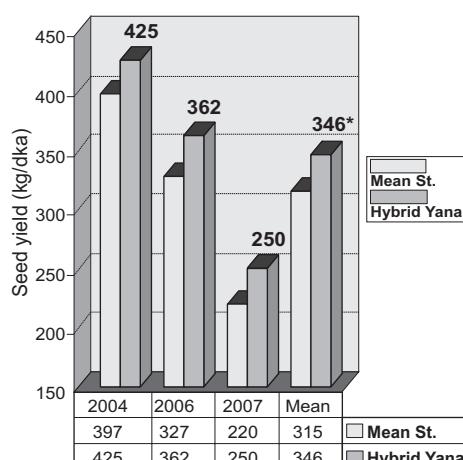


Figure 4: Seed yield of hybrid Yana and mean standard Perfect and Diabolo during 2004, 2006 and 2007 years (*-P= 5%).

In 2004, 2006 and 2007 years hybrid **Yana** was presented for testing at State Variety Testing Commission (in 7 different regions). The hybrid considerably exceeded the mean standard (the Bulgarian commercial hybrid Perfect and French commercial hybrid Diabolo) by seed yield.

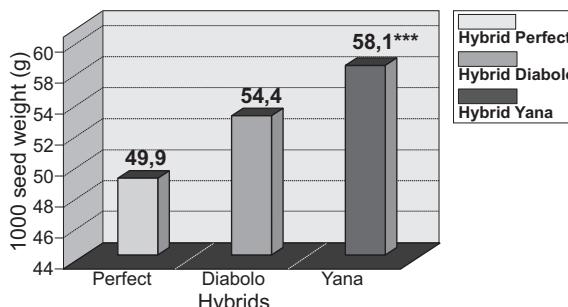


Figure 5: 1000 seed weight of standard Perfect, standard Diabolo and new hybrid Yana, harvest year 2006.

possessed plant height with 15.4 cm, less than the standard Perfect. This considerable positive difference is of important value for mechanize harvesting of the hybrid.

Table 1: Characteristics of hybrid **Yana** and standards-commercial hybrids Perfect and Diabolo. Harvest years 2006, average data

Traits	Standard hybrid Diabolo	Standard hybrid Perfect	Hybrid Yana	LSD
Plant height (cm)	156.81 d	174.13 a	158.71d	Gd 5% = 20.85
Diameter of head (cm)	17.97 b	17.98 d	16.87 d	Gd 5% = 1.25
1000 seeds weight (g)	54.35 d	49.93 c	58.09 d	Gd 5% = 5.31
Oil in the kernel (%)	50.94c	47.49c	46.00	Gd 5% = 0.66
Days to flowering (no)	68.00 b	66.00 a	64.00	Gd 5% = 1.66
Days to maturity (no)	122.00 b	119.00 d	118.0 d	Gd 5% = 3.76

Values with the same letter is not significant at the level of P=5%

Heterosis for agronomically important traits

Table 2 presents the mean values of the indices of parents and cross, as well as the mean value error. According to all indices, the cross A 2607 × R 12003 exceeded both parents, especially by total number of seeds, 1000 kernel weight and seed yield: for these indices the values were several times higher than the respective values for the parental lines.

Table 2: Mean values of plan height, diameter of head, total seed number per head, 1000 seed weight and mean value of seed yield per head of parents and the cross (2607 A × R 12003-hybrid **Yana**).

	2607 A	1200 3 R	2607 A × 1200 3 R
Plant height (cm)	121.1±1.1	116.5±1.7	181±1.8
Diameter of head (cm)	13.8±0.3	9.4±0.3	23.3±0.6
Total seed number per head (no)	131.9±18.6	38.1±6.6	745.1±120.1
1000 seed weight (g)	31.4±2.2	42.8±1.4	68.2±4.1
Mean value of seed yield per head (g)	5.1±0.8	2.2±0.3	53.7±7.7

This fact was also confirmed when evaluating the coefficients of heterosis effect h1 and h2 (Table 3). The correlations of the cross with the mean values of the parental lines (h1) and with the mean value of the parent with higher indices (h2) were statistically significant.

Table 3: Heterosis for plant height, diameter per head, total seed number per head, 1000 seed weight and seed yield per head relative to parental mean (h1) and better parent (h2)

	h1	h2
Plant height (cm)	152,4 **	149.46 **
Diameter of head (cm)	200,86 **	168.84 **
Total seed number per head (no)	876,6 ***	564.9 ***
1000 seed weight (g)	183,82 **	159,34 **
Seed yield per head (g)	1471,2 ***	1052.9 ***

** - statistically significant p=0.01; *** - statistically significant p=0.001

In h1 the variation was from 152.4% to 1471.2%; in h2 the variation was within 149.5-1052.9%. The evaluation of the heterosis effect parameters proved that the parent with the higher values of the indices was superdominant. This was markedly expressed for indices total seeds number per head and seed yield per head.

Characteristics of hybrid Yana.

Plant height of a hybrid **Yana** is from 136.0 to 170.8 cm. Lodging or breaking of the head at maturity is not observed. Average number of leaves on the main stem. The hybrid is without branches and lateral branches are not formed at maturity. Leaves are average size, heart shaped and green. Leaf blistering is weak. Fineness of serration is fine. The angle of lateral veins is right or almost right. Concave leaf - shape of cross section. Leaf wings absent. Ray flowers oval and orange. Yellow disk flowers. Anthocyanin coloration is absent. Presence of pollen. Bracts are green and rounded. Turned position of a head at maturity. Convex head-shape at the seed side. Seed-shape is black, ovoid-elongated and with gray stripes. The position of the stripes is both marginal and lateral.

Evaluation of mutant line R 12003 and hybrid Yana for resistance to some economically important diseases and parasite on sunflower

In most countries where sunflowers grow commercially successful production is endangered by many fungal pathogens and parasites. Losses may be severe, near 100% parts or even entire fields under extreme circumstances (Škorić, 1994).

The parasitic phanerogame *Orobanche cumana* grow on sunflower roots, resulting in weak and dwindle plants, with thin steam. The parasite enhances the transpiration of damaged plants, which in drought conditions are withering, even if attacked by a small number of parasitic plants (Ilieșcu *et al.*, 1998). Broomrape presents serious problems to sunflower production in Bulgaria, as well (Shindrova, 1994).

Hence, there is a need for greater variability providing additional sources of resistance to diseases, and insects, and seed quality characteristics among modern cultivated sunflower (Seiler, 1992). At present cultivated hybrid sunflower utilizes an extremely narrow genetic base, mainly the male sterile cytoplasm derived from the wild species *H. petiolaris* (Leclercq, 1969). Genetic variability, as resistance to parasite *Orobanche cumana* in particular may be increased using induced mutagenesis (Encheva *et al.*, 2008a).

In our study except the established morphological and biometrical changes a mutation was observed in the reaction of the genotypes towards *Orobanche cumana* parasite. The initial genotype R 2574 was susceptible to broomrape. The mutant line R12003 showed 100% resistance to the local broomrape population. These results were confirmed during several years of evaluation. On the basis of these data the conclusion was drawn that the resistance of the new line was due to the mutagenic treatment with ultrasound. This result confirmed our previous investigation with ultrasound (Encheva *et al.*, 2008a, 2008b).

The results allow us to presume that the resistance of the mutant sunflower line to *Orobanche cumana* occurred as a result from a single gene dominant mutation. Similar conclusion has been made by Christov *et al.*, 1996, analyzing the type of resistance to broomrape of mutant sunflower forms obtained through irradiation of air dry seeds with gamma rays. The authors found out that it was controlled by a single dominant gene. The dominant resistant gene mutants were obtained after EMS treatment of pollen of tomato (Gavazi *et al.*, 1987).

Many studies at classical breeding programme at sunflower show a monogenic control by a single dominant gene over sunflower resistance against races A to E (Ish-Shalom-Gordon *et al.*, 1993; Sukno *et al.*, 1999) and although two dominant genes (Dominguez, 1996b).

In nature, mostly the polyploid perennial species are considered sources of resistance. Among them, *H. tuberosus* has been most frequently used as a source of resistance to *Orobanche* (Pustovoit, 1978; Christov, 1996). Nikolova *et al.*, 1998, observed a high degree of resistance to the local *Orobanche* population in the wild species *H. divaricatus* (M-015), *H. giganteus* (M-011), *H. glaucophyllus* (M-12), *H. grosseserratus* (M-014), *H. mollis* (M-082), *H. nuttallii* (M-088), *H. smithii* (M-008). In hybridization of 100% resistant wild species with cultural sunflower, they observed variation in the resistance of the hybrid materials from 10 to 100%.

The race F resistant population BR4, derived from wild species, was found to be under the control of a single dominant gene designated *Or*₆ (Perez-Vich *et al.*, 2002). Pacureanu *et al.* (2004) reported also a single dominant gene controlling the resistance to race F in Romania.

In our experiment we prove that 100% stable resistance of the sunflower mutant line to the local *Orobanche* population can also be obtained through induced mutagenesis. The same mutation as resistance to the parasite broomrape, was obtained in all variants of treatment with ultrasound. This suggests that the

same mutable regions were affected in sunflower genome during *in vitro* treatment with mutagens.

Combining induced mutagenesis in immature sunflower zygotic embryo with the embryo culture method, it can be assumed that the new variability obtained is due only to the effect of the mutagen. This assumption is confirmed by the fact that the embryo culture method alone does not generate variation due to the lack of mutagen factors in the nutrition medium and the short period of *in vitro* cultivation of the immature zygotic embryos.

A study was carried on the hybrid **Yana** for resistance to the diseases *Phomopsis helianthi*, *Phoma macdonaldii*, *Plasmopara helianthi* and the parasite *Orobanche cumana* (Table 4).

Table 4: Evaluation of standards-commercial hybrids Diabolo and Perfect and new hybrid **Yana** for resistance to phoma, phomopsis, downy mildew and parasite broomrape (2007, %).

Hybrid	<i>Phomopsis helianthi</i>		<i>Phoma macdonaldi</i>		<i>Plasmopara helianthi</i>		<i>Orobanche cumana</i>	
	degree of infection	type	degree of infection	type	race	race	race	race
					300	700	731	A-F
Standard Diabolo	2/3	2	1/3	1	100.0	95.0	100	100.0
Standard Perfect	1/3	1	1/3	1	90.5	84.5	90.0	100.0
Hybrid Yana	1/3	1	1/3	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The hybrid **Yana** was characterized with immunity to the parasite *Orobanche cumana*-race A-F. That immunity was inherited from the mutant restorer line R 12003.

The new hybrid was immune to the *Plasmopara helianthi*-race 300 and 700. The last data showed 100% resistance to the new race 731, also. Hybrid **Yana** carry resistance to *Plasmopara helianthi*, inherited from the Bulgarian mother line of the hybrid (A 2607). While the standard Perfect possessed resistance to downy mildew at the range from 84.05% to 90.5%, second standard Diabolo showed resistance from 95.0% to 100.0%.

The response of the hybrids to grey and black spot attack is given in Table 4, also. Hybrid **Yana** demonstrated resistance to the attack of both phoma and phomopsis. At the same time the standard Diabolo showed lesions typical for the two pathogens covering 2/3 of the stems (grey spots) and 1/3 of the stems (black spots).

Resistance of hybrid **Yana** to some economically important diseases and parasite *Orobanche* are a guarantee that it is suitable for mass production.

CONCLUSION

We succeed to create mutant sunflower line with positive changes as resistance to parasite *Orobanche cumana* population of races A-F. A mutant line R 12003 was created at initial susceptible genotype R 2574. Mutation was induced after treatment of immature sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) zygotic embryos of fertility restorer line R 2574 with ultrasound.

The available literature on sunflower does not provide data on treatment of immature zygotic embryos with ultrasound. In this respect the approach is especially valuable due to the fact that immature sunflower zygotic embryos are treated at an early stage of development, *i.e.*, this is functional tissue. Our results confirmed the conclusion of Skirvin, 1978, that mutagenesis physical or chemical, is favorable for induction of mutations in tissue cultures. It was established that the possibilities of experimental mutagenesis in using embryos at an early stage of their development are greater, as compared to air dry seeds (Atanassov, 1988). Although induced mutagenesis is a random and unpredictable process, it is an invaluable fact that the occurred mutation of resistance to the parasite broomrape is of stable inheritance in the progenies of the fertility restorer line.

Hybrid **Yana** was developed with simple cross of Bulgarian line cms2607 and mutant line R 12003. During three years tasting at State Variety Testing Commission hybrid **Yana** considerably exceeded the mean standard (the Bulgarian commercial hybrid Albena and French commercial hybrid Diabolo) by seed yield. The hybrid simultaneously possessing immunity to the *Orobanche cumana* population of races A-F and immunity to *Plasmopara helianthi*-races 300, 700 and 731.

Hybrid **Yana** was successfully used for seed production at Bulgaria and Romania.

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