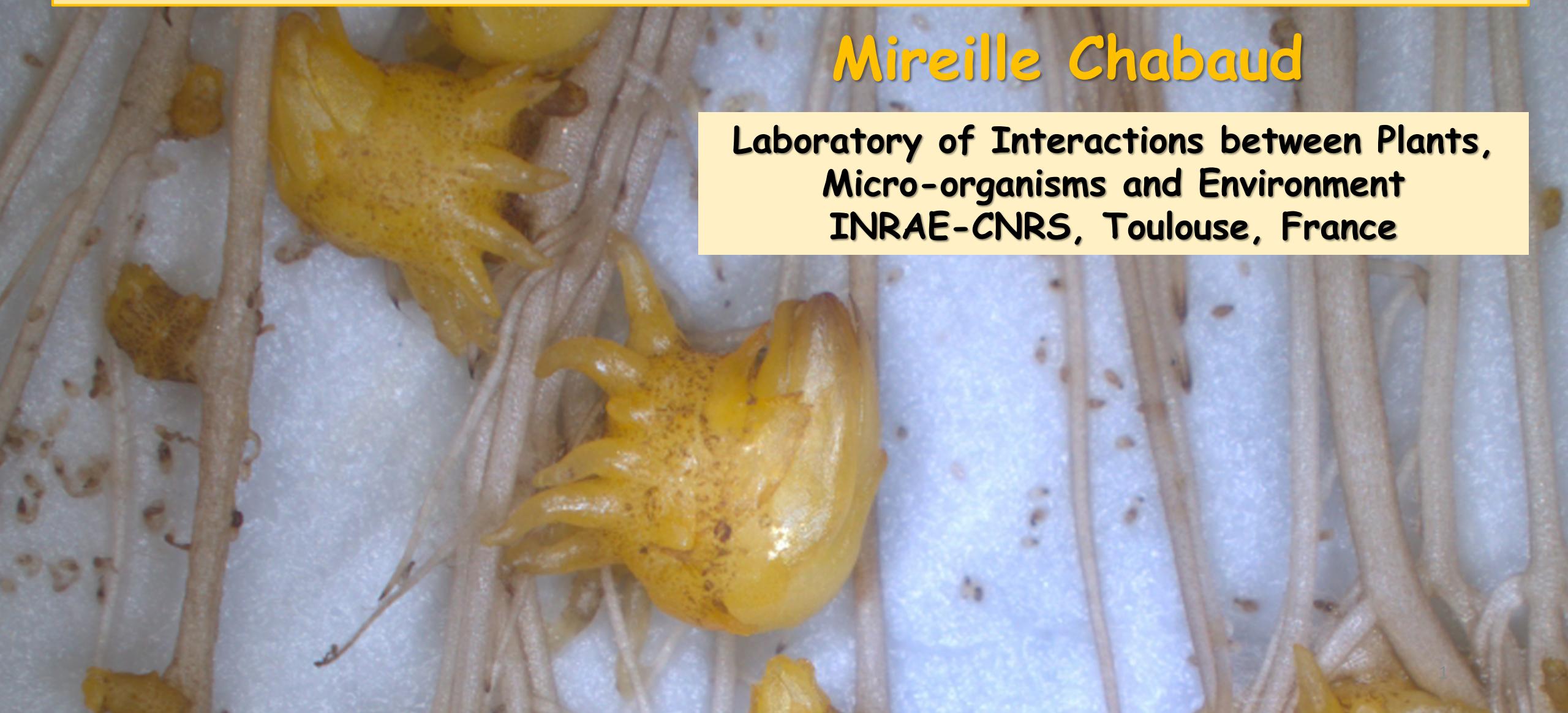


# Exploitation of *Helianthus* genetic diversity for broomrape resistance in sunflower

Mireille Chabaud

Laboratory of Interactions between Plants,  
Micro-organisms and Environment  
INRAE-CNRS, Toulouse, France

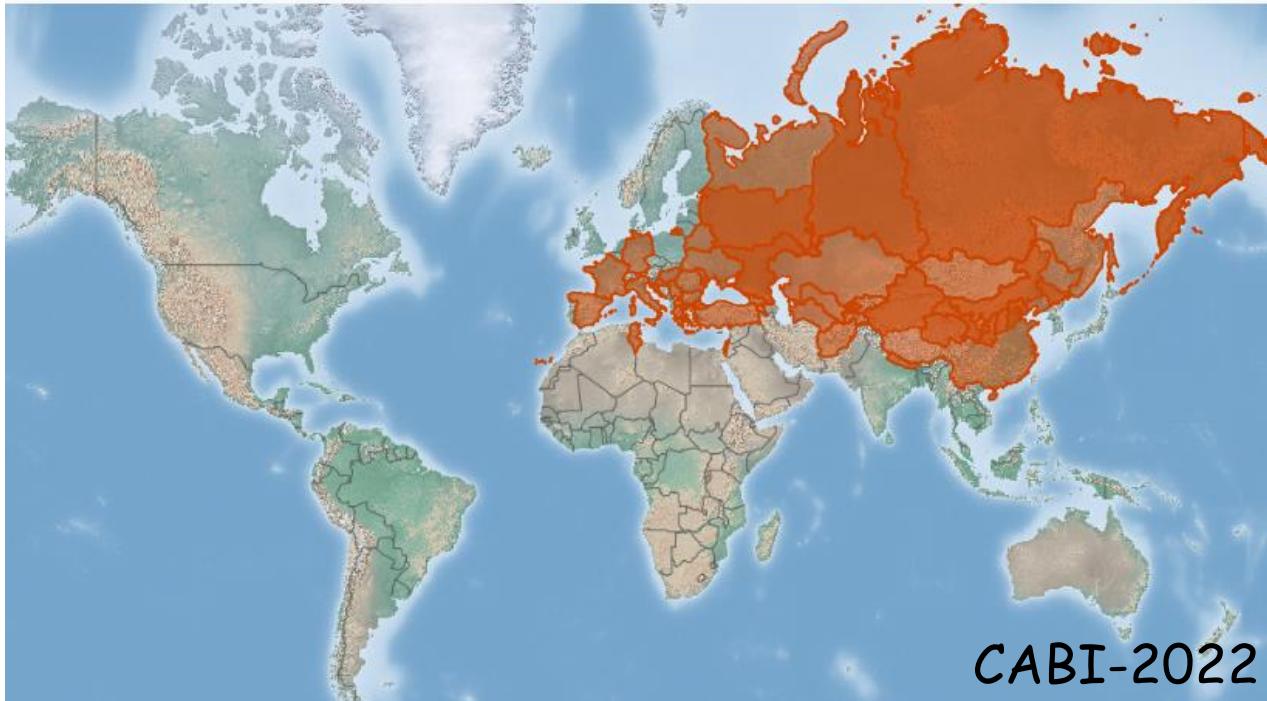


# Broomrape (*Orobanche cumana*): an obligate parasitic plant, a major pest for Sunflower

★ Broomrape geographical distribution overlaps sunflower cultivated areas  
(with the exception of America)

★ Genetic resistances:  
(HaOr7, Duriez et al., 2019 INRAE syngenta )

HaOr5 and *Or<sub>DEB2</sub>* under progress

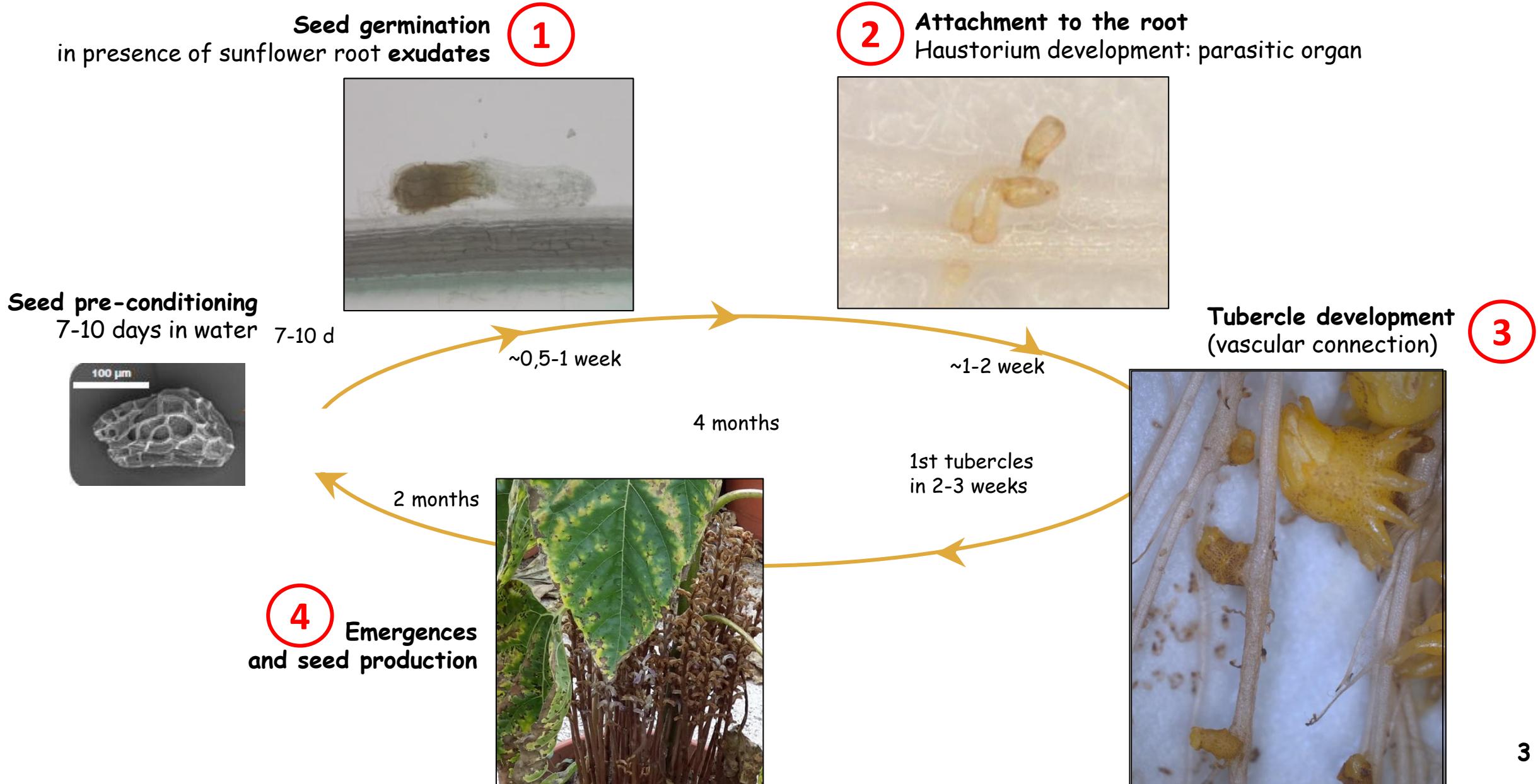


★ Evolution of virulence:  
Races A to G/H

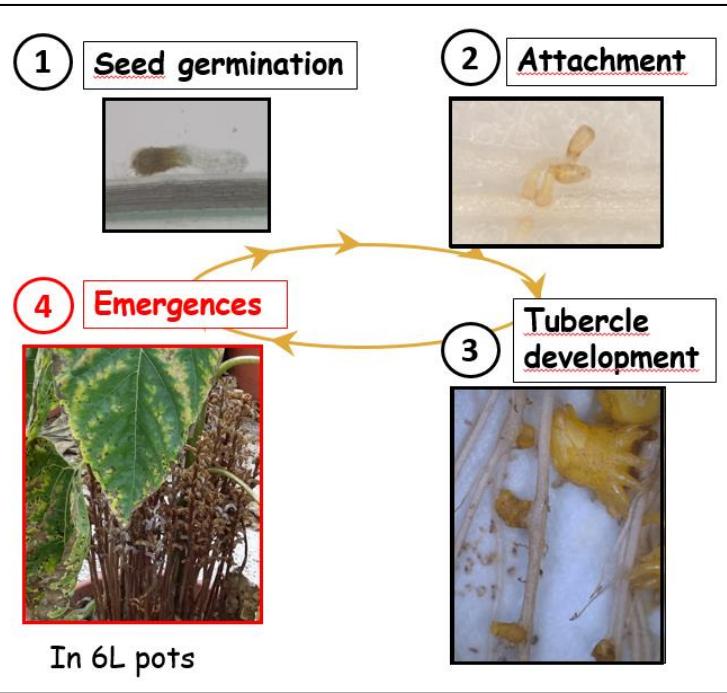


Permanent evolution of races:  
need for new resistances  
affecting various stages of  
the interaction  
toward **pyramidal sustainable**  
resistance

# The biological cycle of the parasitic plant *Orobanche cumana*



# Wild *Helianthus* : a large reservoir of broomrape resistances



E-BOU (FR); G-ROmania



	Late resistance	Resistance	Segregating	Susceptible
6 plants/ accession				
Wild <i>H. annuus</i>	2		3	31
Wild annual <i>Helianthus</i> <i>anomalus, bolanderi, debilis, exilis, neglectus, petiolaris, praecox</i>	16		3	2
				argophyllus

Wild perennial  
*Helianthus*

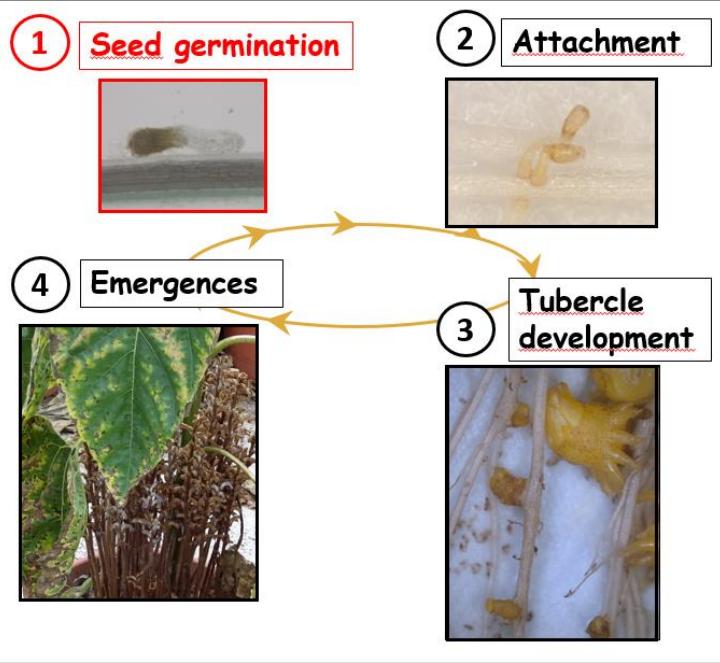
*divaricatus, grosseserratus, nuttallii, pauciflorus, strumosus,  
tuberosus*

13 1

winteri

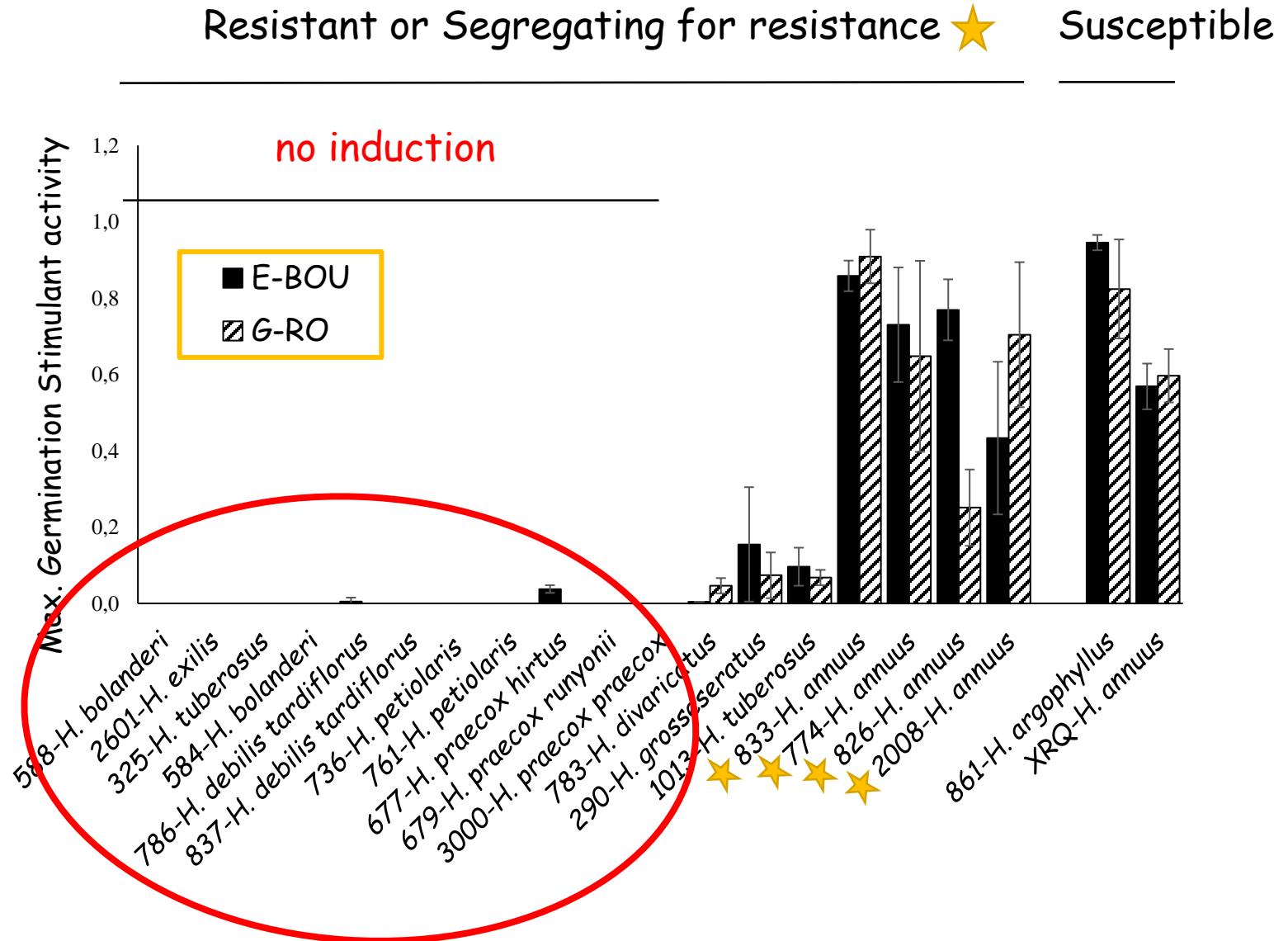
18 accessions from 9 species resistant or segregating  
for resistance used for multiple screenings

# Inactive root exudates in wild *Helianthus* species

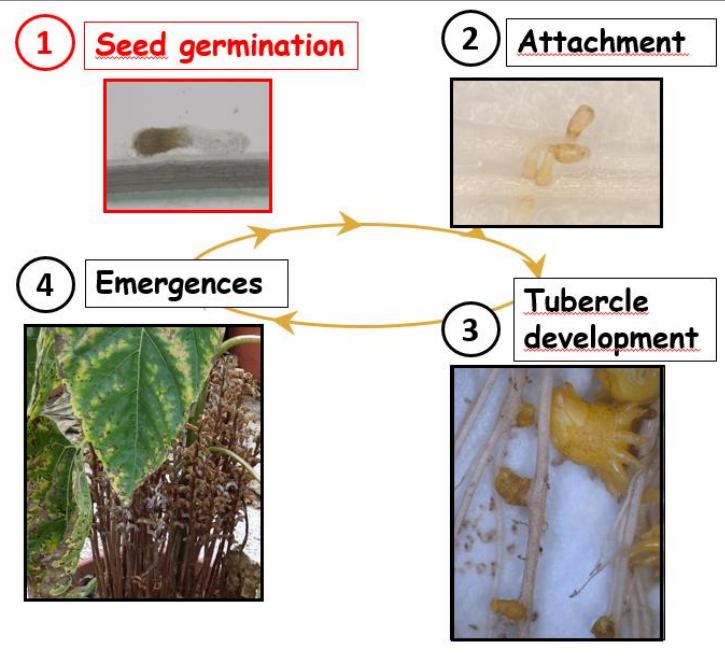


Plants grown in glass beads (6 plants/ accession)  
Root exudate harvests after 3-6 weeks

Pouvreau et al., 2021

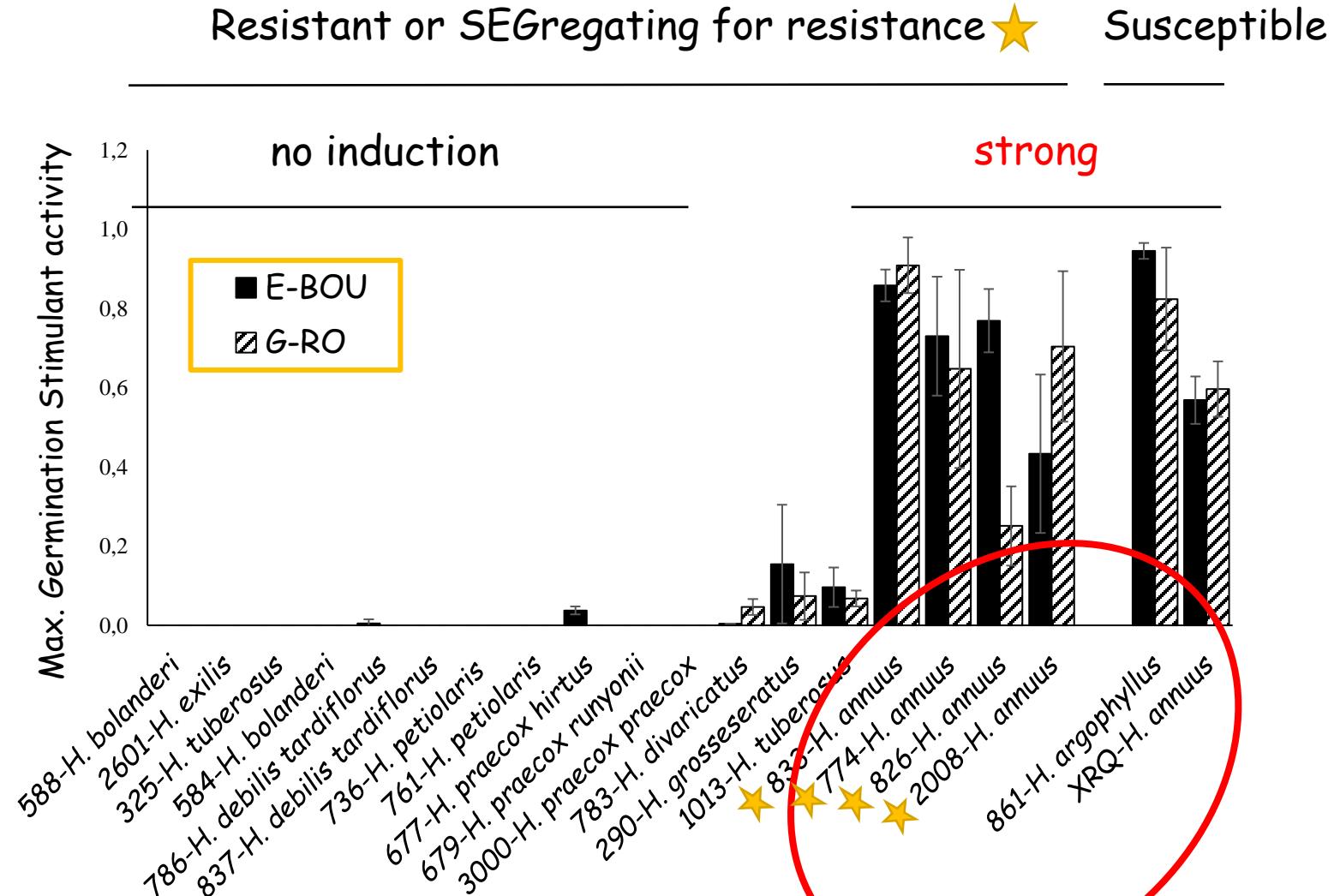


# Inactive root exudates in wild *Helianthus* species

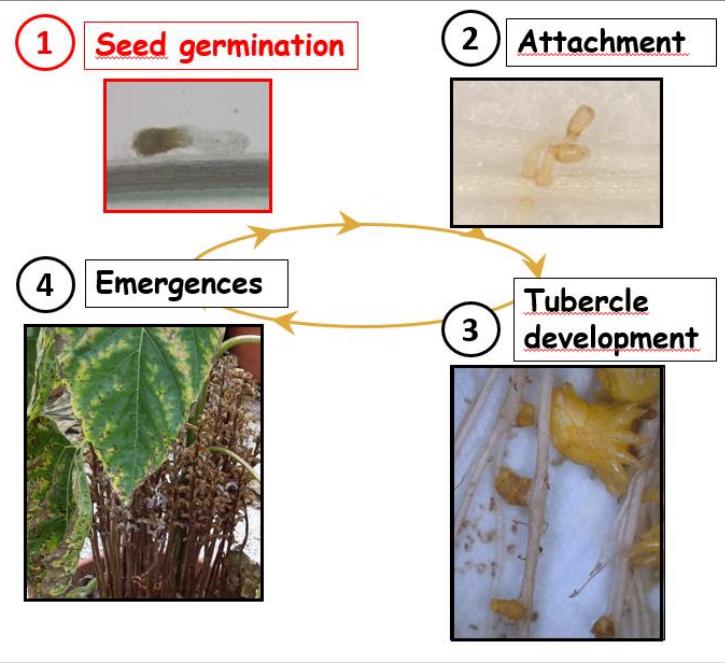


Plants grown in glass beads (6 plants/ accession)  
Root exudate harvests after 3-6 weeks

Pouvreau et al., 2021

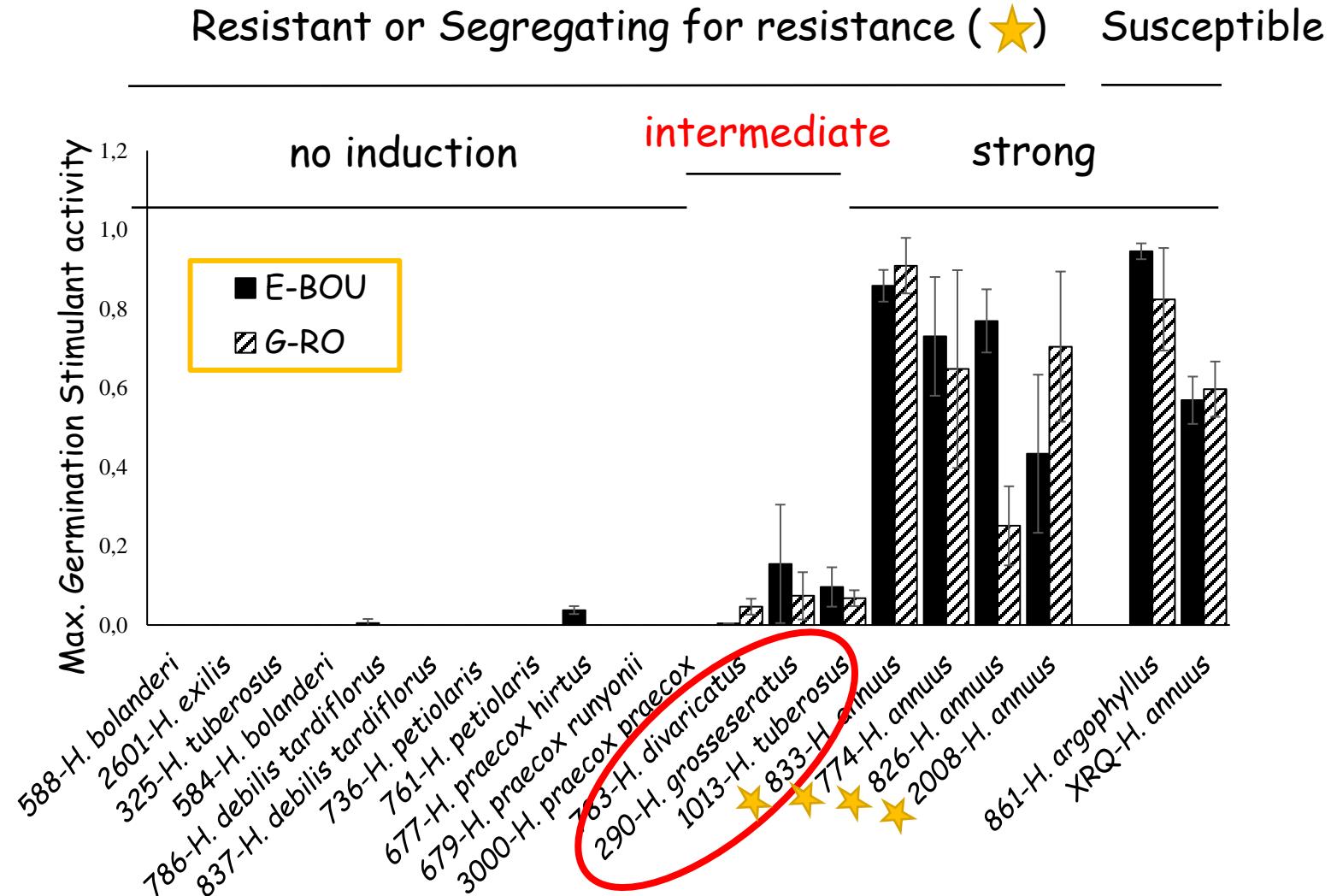


# Inactive root exudates in wild *Helianthus* species

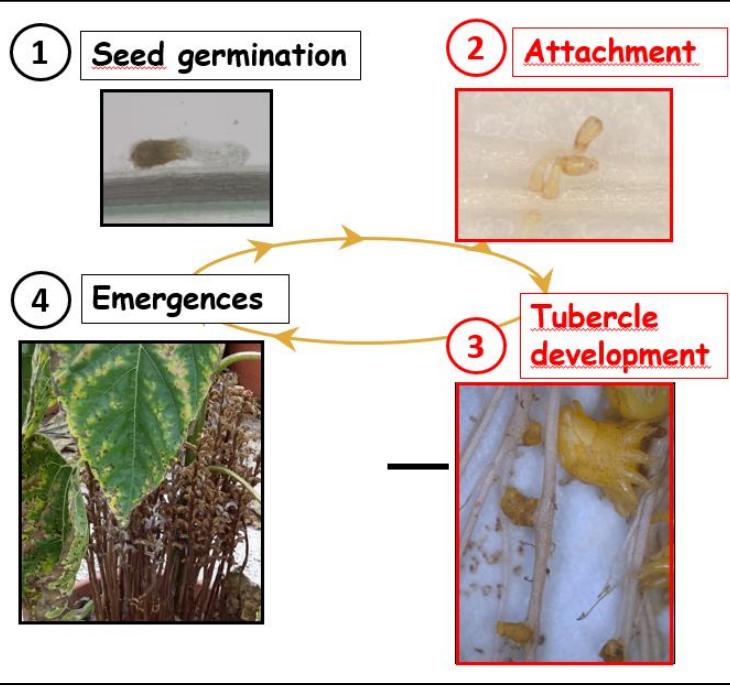


Plants grown in glass beads (6 plants/ accession)  
Root exudate harvests after 3-6 weeks

Pouvreau et al., 2021

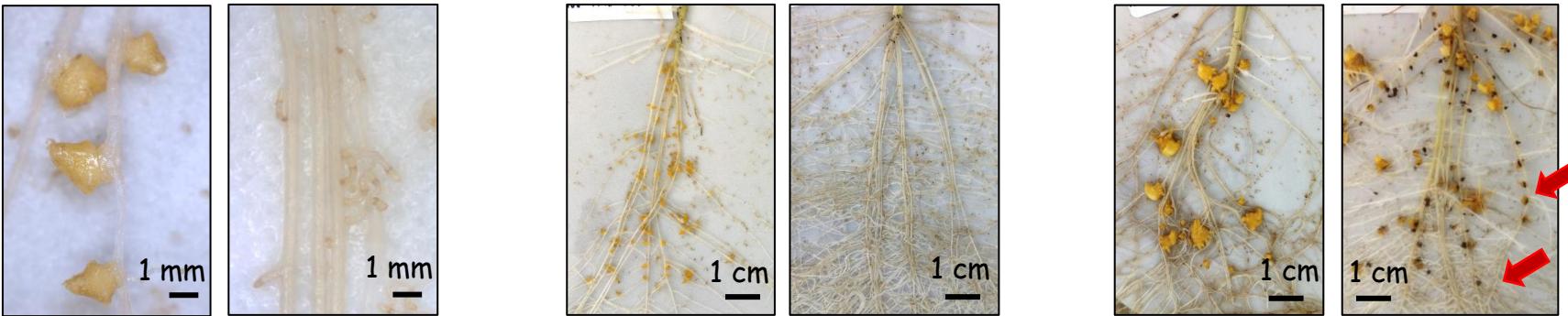


# 4 phenotyping classes at attachment and tubercle stages



Inoculation with E-BOU (FR)  
-/+ Treatment (GR24 + DCL)

Le Ru et al., 2021



Compatible / Incompatible attachments at 14 dai

Number of tubercles at 21 dai

Percentage of necrotic tubercles at 28 dai

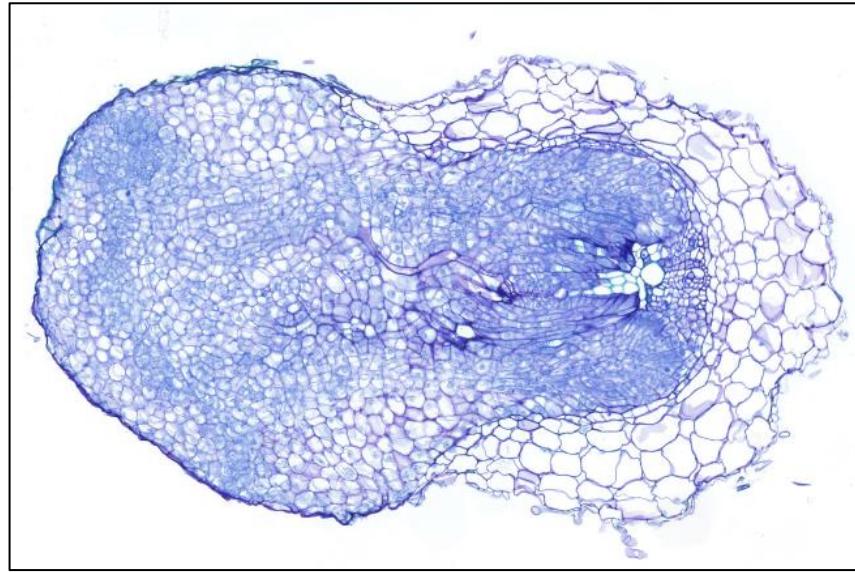
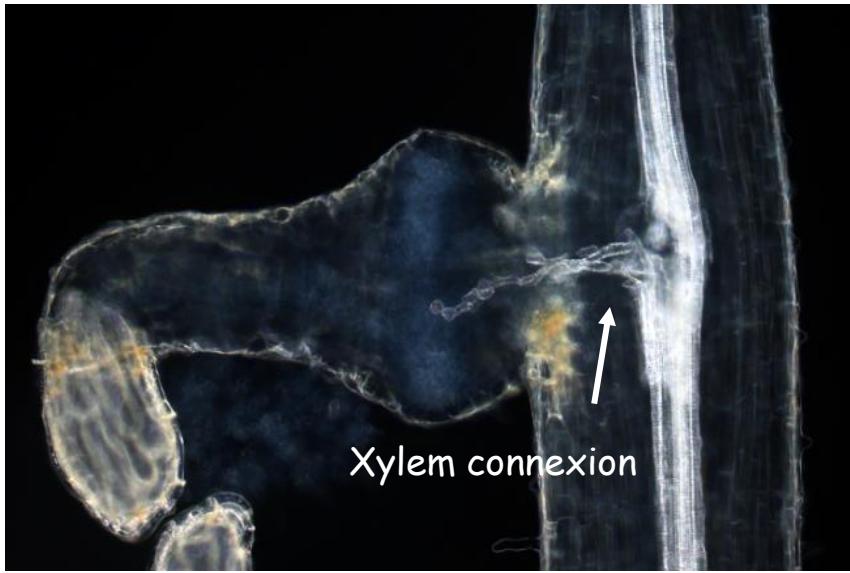
class	Not Treated		Treated		Accessions sequenced	Number
	attachments	tubercles	attachments	tubercles		
I	-	-	+	-	588 bolanderi, 2601 exilis, 325 tuberosus	3
II	-	-	+	+	584 bolanderi, 786 debilis tardiflorus, 837 debilis tardiflorus, 736 petiolaris, 761 petiolaris, 677 praecox, 679 praecox, 3000 praecox,	8
III	+	-	+	-	783 divaricatus, 290 grosseserratus, 1013 tuberosus, 833 annuus	4
IV	+	+	+	+	774 annuus, 826 annuus, 2008 annuus	3



INTERNATIONAL  
CONSORTIUM  
ON SUNFLOWER  
GENOMICS

Number

# Similar cytological phenotypes in wild *Helianthus* incompatible attachments

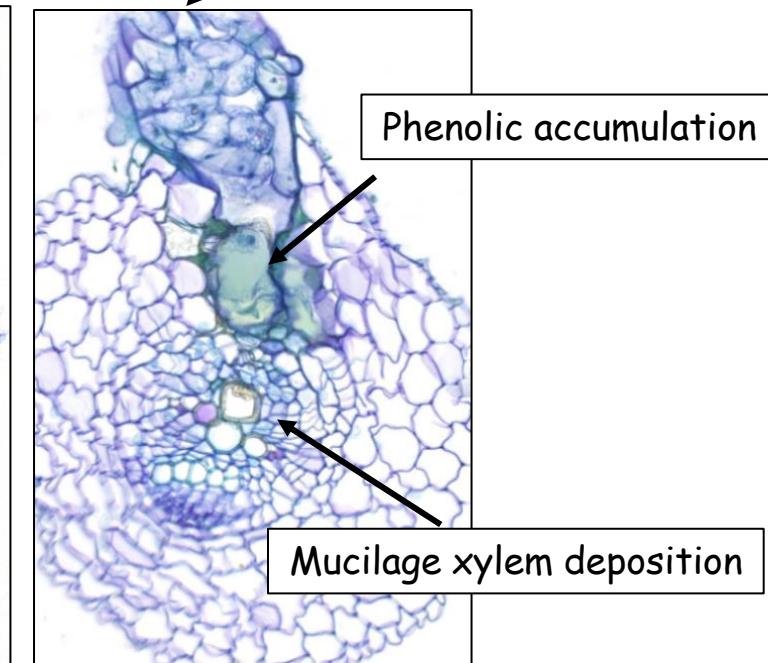
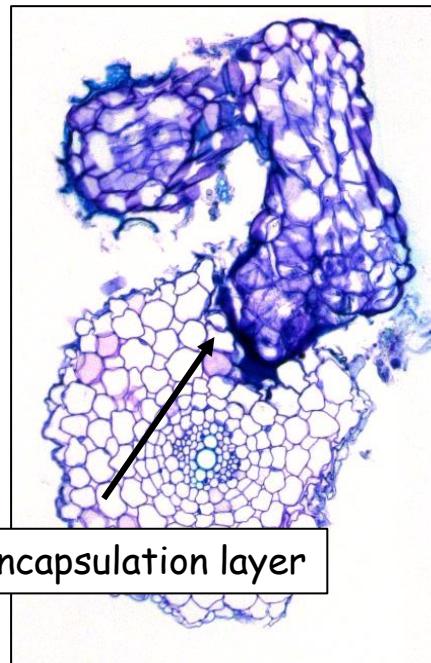


Compatible attachments

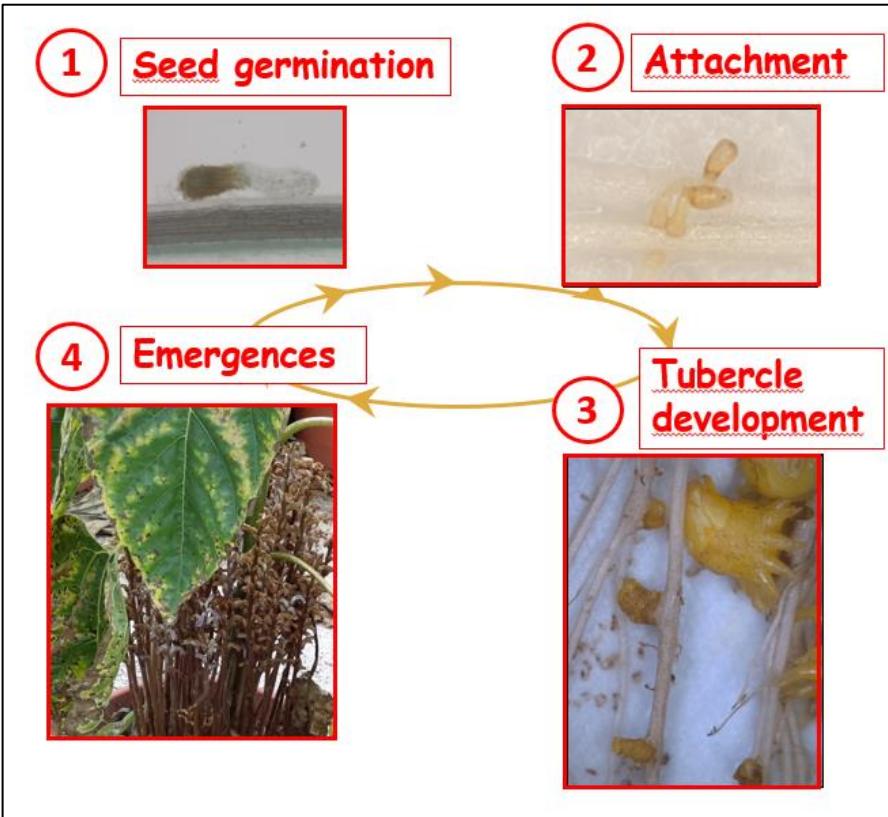


Incompatible attachments

Absence of vascular connexion and parasite vessel differentiation



# Conclusions and Perspectives



★ Many resistances in wild *Helianthus* affect all the stages of the interaction with broomrape

➡ Pre-breeding resources for sunflower

➡ Characterization of resistant genes

# Acknowledgments

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Leonardo Velasco

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Sabine Delgrance  
Jean-Bernard Pouvreau  
Philippe Delavault

# Foundings



