

20th International Sunflower Conference 20-23 June 2022 Novi Sad, Serbia

syngenta

Sunflower drought QTLs discovery in semi-controlled conditions

21st of June 2022

Introduction – Objective



Drought tolerance traits identification

Adapt to the climate change

Develop news genetics

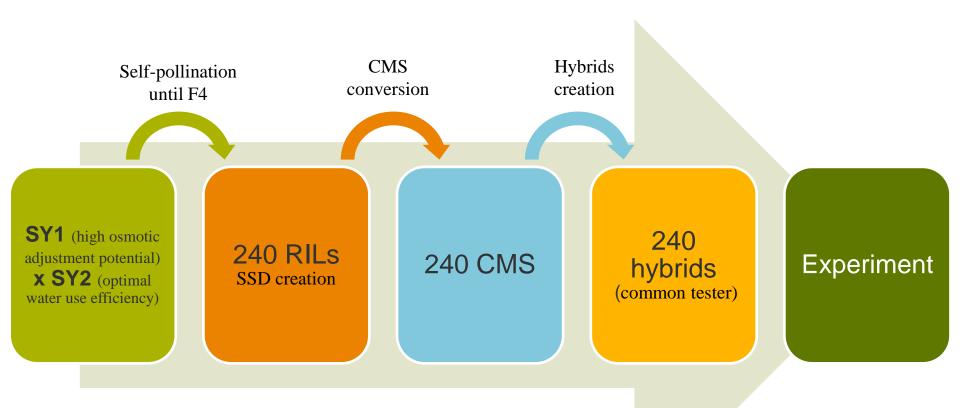
Still competitive in our market areas

→ Identification of additional yield and flowering QTL under drought conditions





Materials and Methods – Plant materials







Materials and Methods – Experiment and traits measurements

Chile, Graneros

Well-watering



240 plots x 4 repetitions, RCB

→ watering management

Water stressed



240 plots x 4 repetitions, RCB

→ irrigation was stopped 10 days before flowering

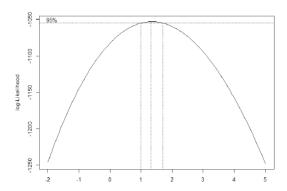
Phenotypic data → yield in kilograms per plot flowering date



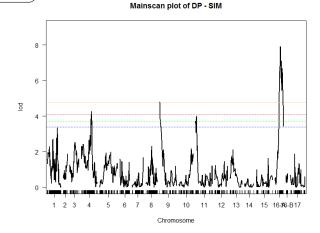


Materials and Methods – Statistical and QTL analysis

1 Data adjustement

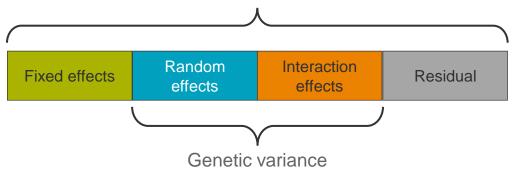


3 QTL discovery SIM

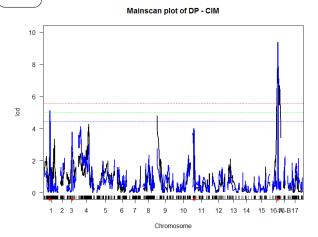


2 BLUP extraction

Phenotypic variance



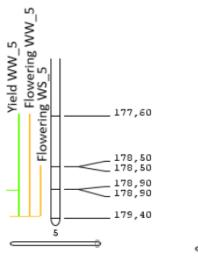
4 QTL discovery CIM

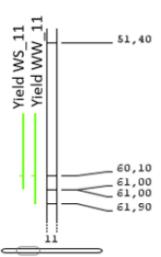


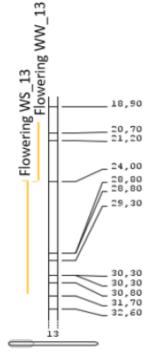


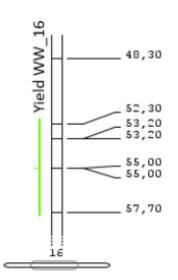


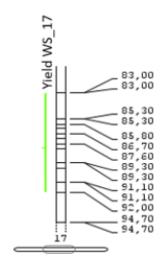
Results and Discussion











QTLs detected on well-watering condition

Trait	LG	LOD	Interval confiance (cM)
Yield WW_5	5	17,29	3,62
Flowering WW_5	5	30,7	1,81
Yield WW_11	11	4,32	6
Flowering WW_13	13	7,2	4
Yield WW_16	16	5,43	6

QTLs detected on water stressed condition

Trait	LG	LOD	Interval confiance (cM)
Flowering WS_5	5	28,23	3,38
Yield WS_11	11	4,19	4,99
Flowering WS_13	13	6,35	7,72
Yield WS_17	17	4,12	9





Conclusion and perspectives

Adaptive QTLs linked to drought tolerance

Adaptive QTLs similar with literature

Yield QTLs highly integrated

Flowering QTLs high heritability

→ Improve sunflower breeding pipeline









