Identification and introgression of high WUE traits to improve soybean drought adaptation

Alvaro Sanz-Saez, Brett Naylor, Arun Dhanapal, Jeffery Ray, Rusty Smith, Larry Purcell, Hussein Zakeri, Andrew Scaboo, Felix B. Fritschi

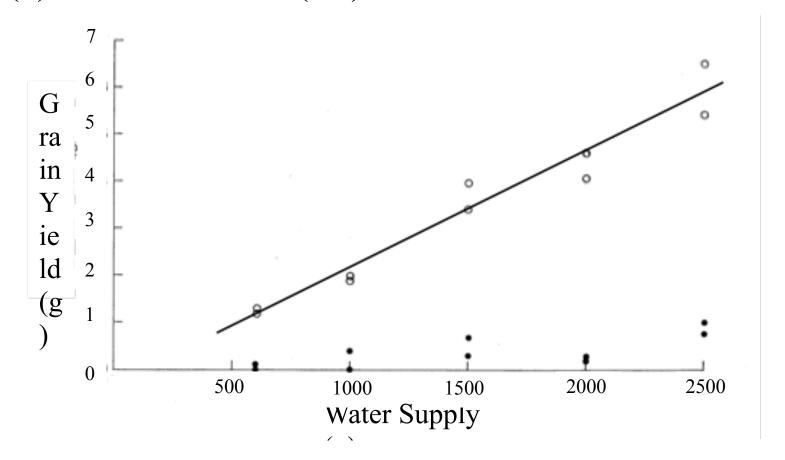




Introduction: Yield and Water Usage

Yield = WU x WUE x HI (Passioura, 1977)

- (a) Water Uptake (WU)
- (b) Water Use efficiency (WUE)
- (c) Harvest index (HI)



Introduction: Increasing Water Uptake

Rooting depth phenotyping

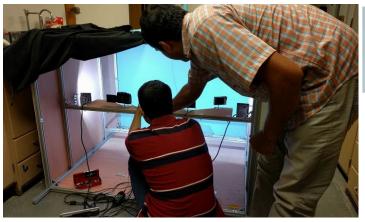


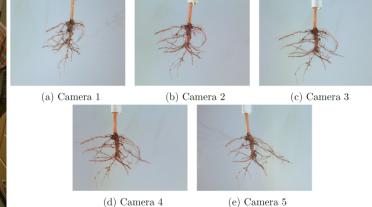


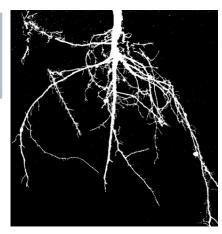




Top-soil root architecture phenotyping







Ali Suleiman and Larry York

Introduction: Water Use Efficiency and CID relation

CO2 C isotope composition is 12C (98.9%), 13C

(1.1%) 13C air > 13C Plant Biomass

Xylem

$$CID = \frac{D}{CiC} + R \frac{Ci}{C}$$

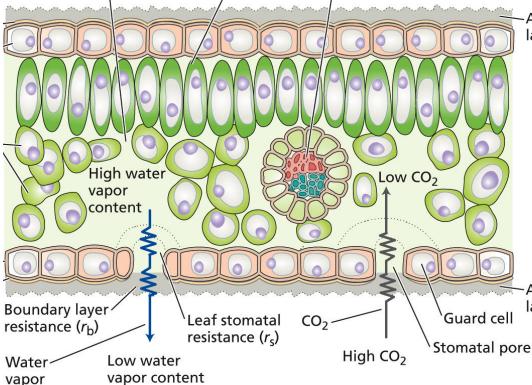
"D" is fractionation

layer Diffusion and Dilution

"R" is Rubisco fractionation

"Ci/Ca" intercellular and ambient partial pressure of

Air boundary layer 02



Palisade

parenchyma

Substomatal

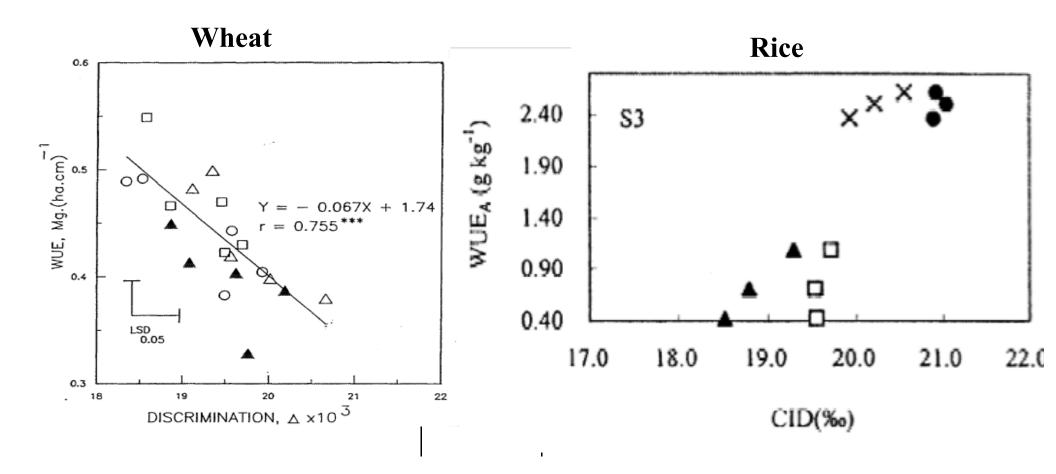
cavity

Introduction: Water Use Efficiency and CID relation

$$CID = \frac{D}{CiC} + R \frac{Ci}{C}$$

$$\frac{a}{a}$$

 $CID \approx Ci/Ca \approx -WUE$



Introduction: Objectives

What is the extent of genotypic variation in CID in soybean?

Can we identify loci for $\delta 13C$?

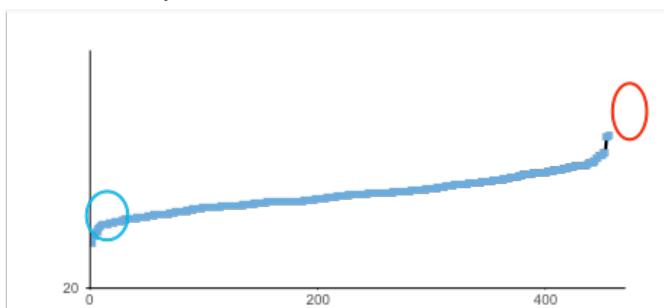
Is CID in soybean correlated with WUE?

How does water availability influence CID?

What physiological processes primarily underlie CID and WUE in soybean?

2) Genoty-pidenaifigation if to CUDD?

MG IV Two years and Two Location (4 Environments)



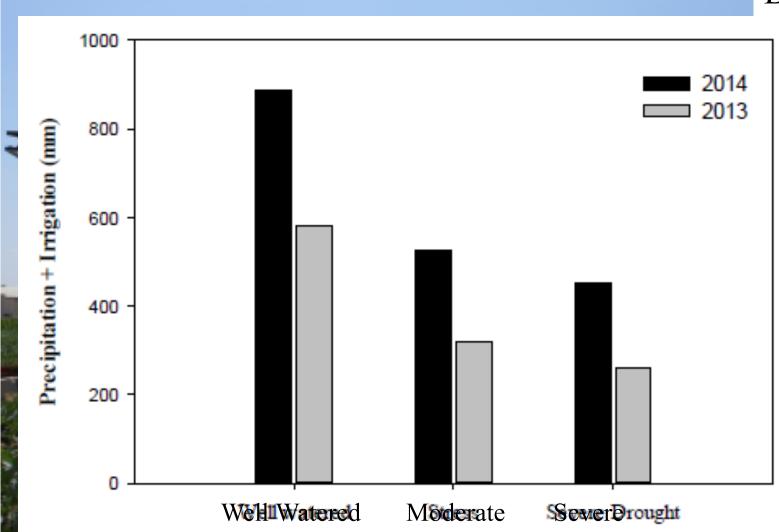


Genome-wide association Study (GWAS) of δ 13C

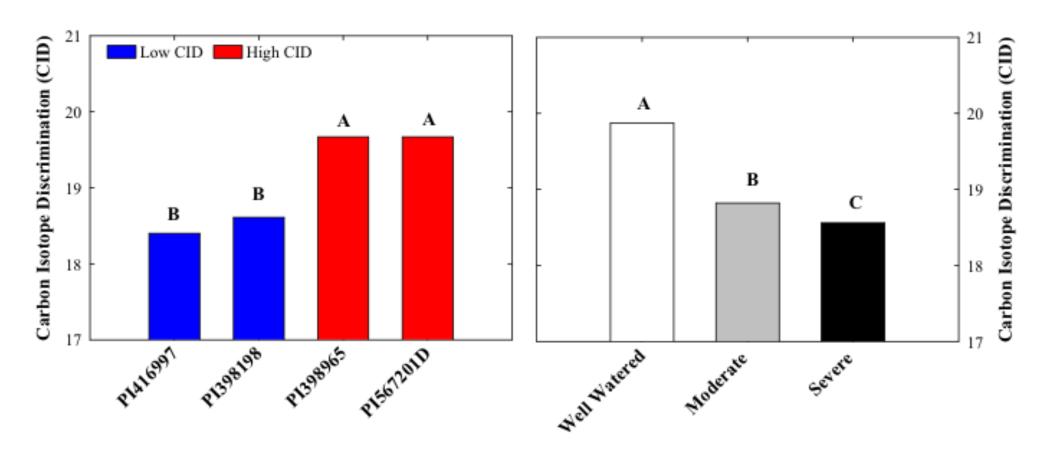
- 373 genotypes
- 4 environments
- 12,347 SNP
- 21 putative loci associated with δ 13C (39 SNPs).

Field Experiments in Rain Out Shelters

Brett Naylor



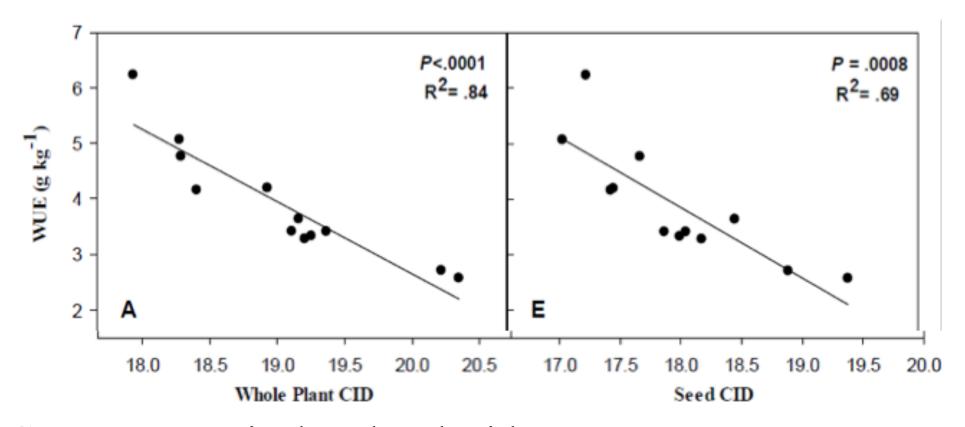
Field Experiments in Rain Out Shelters



CID successfully differentiate for WUE WUE drought > WUE well watered

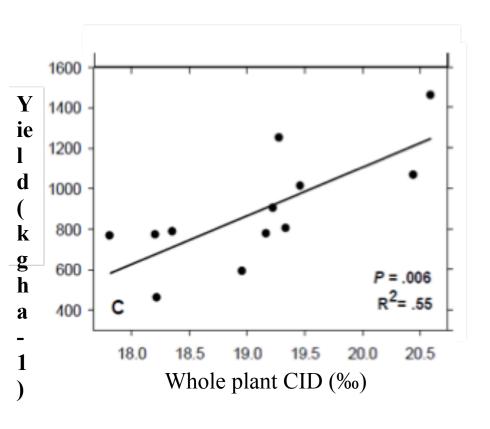
CID signature confirmed WUE results

Field Experiments in Rain Out Shelters



CID was negatively related with WUE What is the relationship between CID and Yield?

CID and soybean yield of PI and commercial varieties of in Missouri



- > 1 year
- > 4 cultivars
- > 4 locations

High yield associated with high WUE!?

Differences between cultivars: Elite vs PI Effect of the of environment conditions

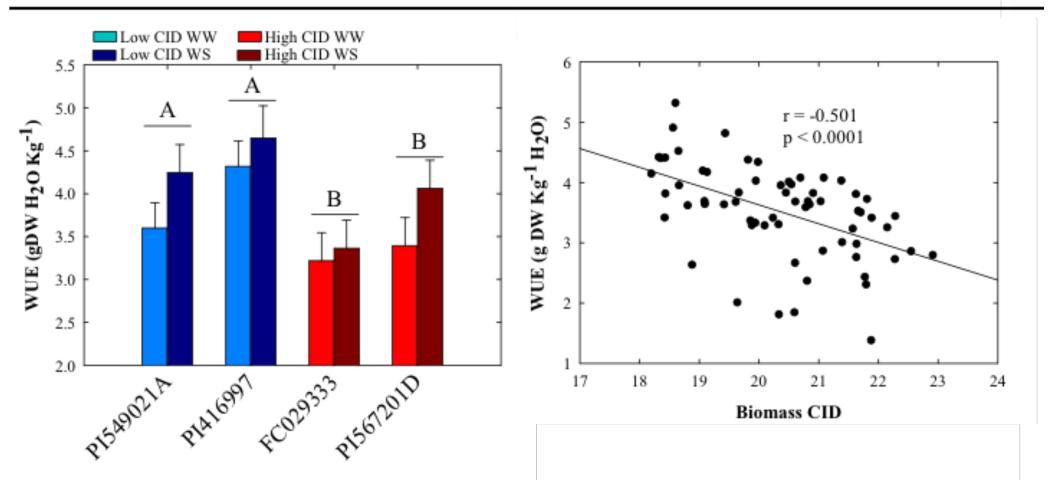
More experiments are needed!!



Diurnal photosynthesis along the season



Continuous monitoring of pot weight (transpiration)

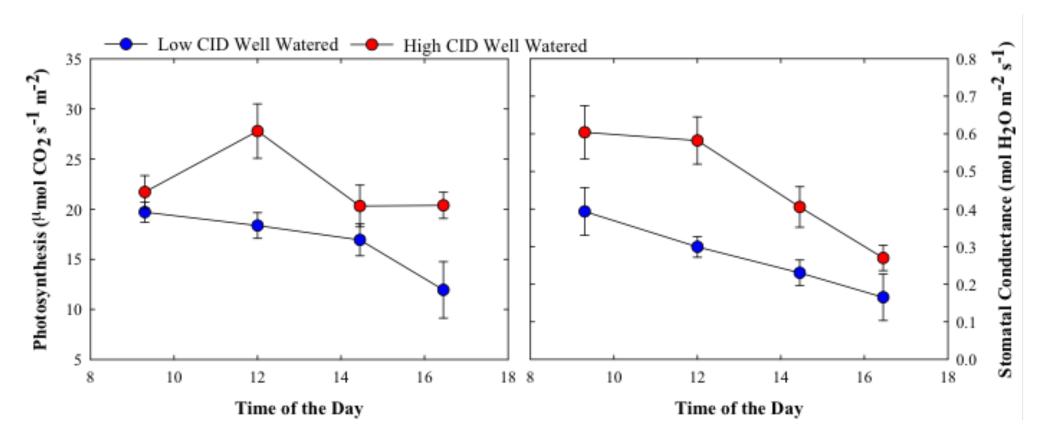


Low CID ≈ high WUE

CID-WUE relation maintained at \neq water availabilities

WUE and CID relationship consistent in field & pot exp

Possible causes of differential WUE



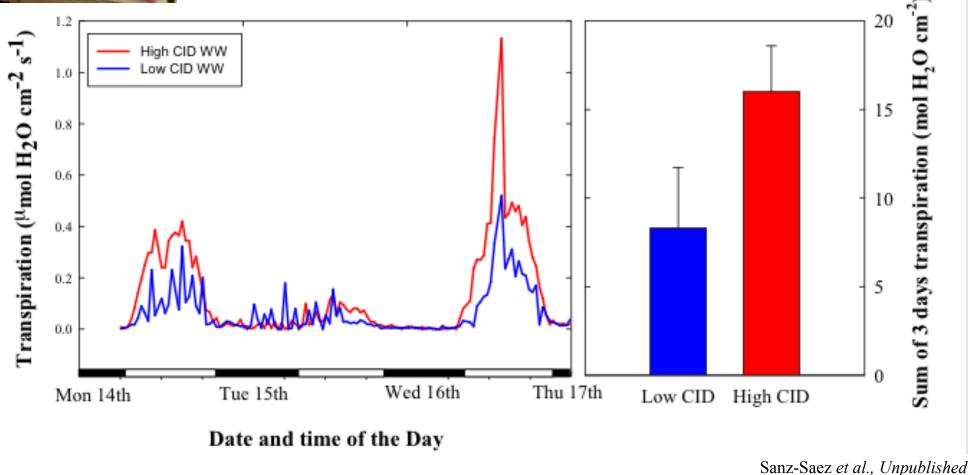
High CID (low WUE) genotype: higher photosynthesis and higher stomatal conductance

Does it mean higher transpiration?

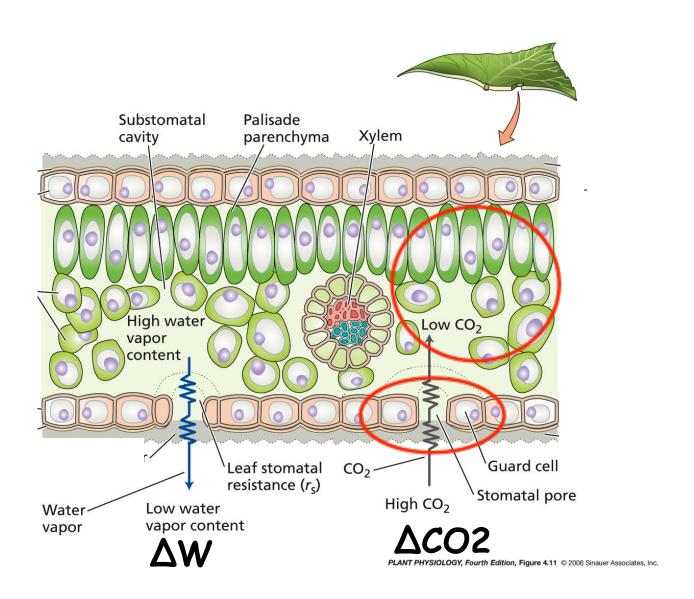
Possible causes of differential WUE

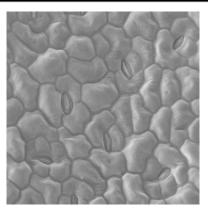


High CID (low WUE) genotypes showed higher transpiration than low CID (high WUE)

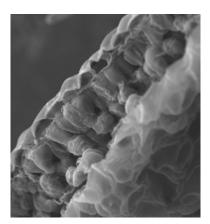


Possible causes of differential WUE

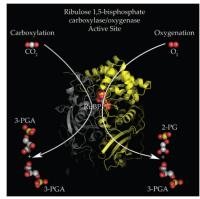




Stomatal density and size



Mesophyll Conductance



Rubisco partitioning

Conclusions

- Significant genotypic variation in CID in soybean
- Mapped 21 loci associated with d13C using GWAS
- CID is a good surrogate to measure WUE
- CID and WUE relationship is maintained in drought
- One of the causes of higher WUE was the reduction of transpiration in Low CID genotypes due to a lower gs, but more mechanisms could be involved

Acknowledgements









Larry Purcell







Rusty Smith Jeffery Ray