



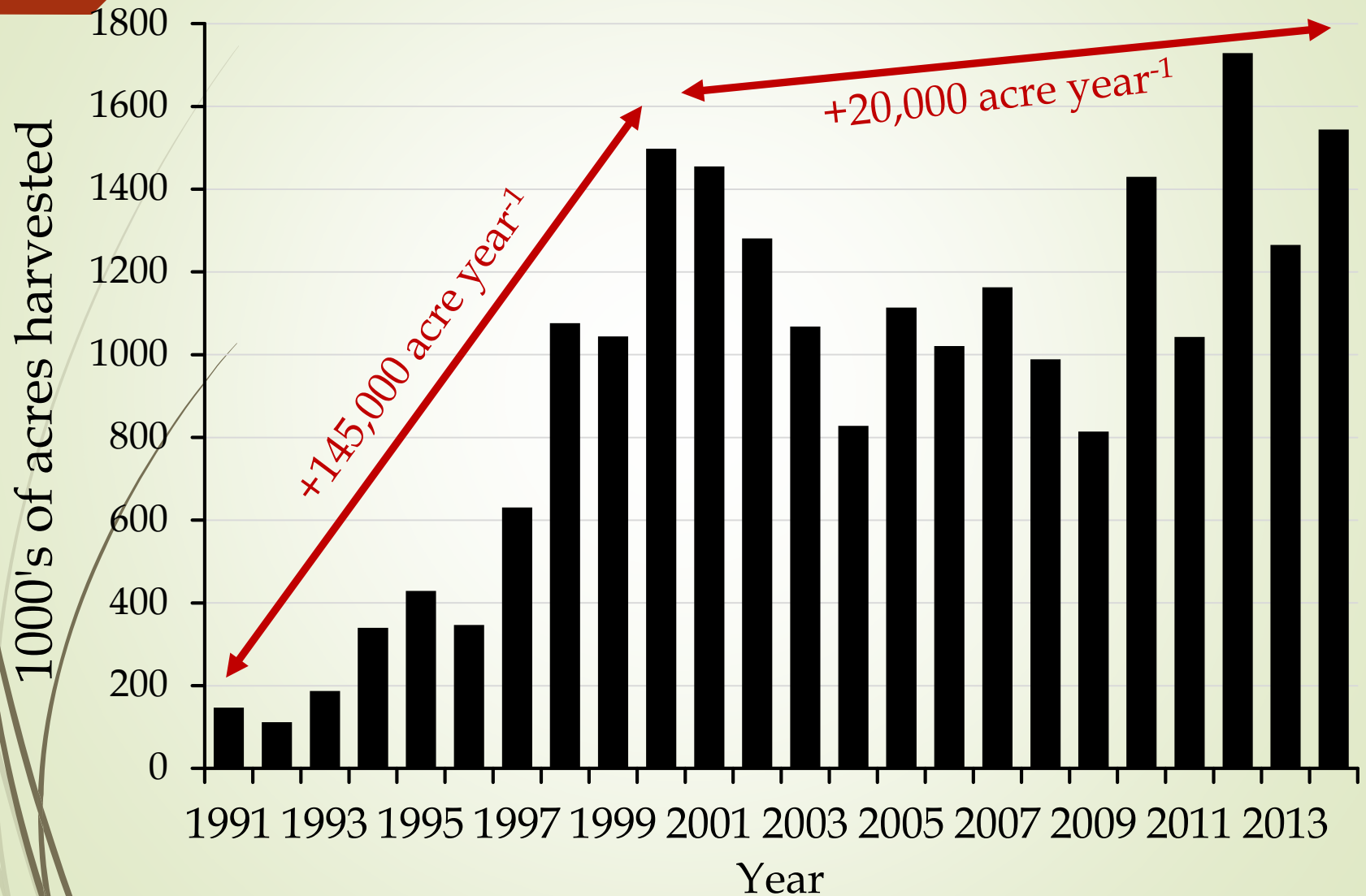
# Improving canola production and production systems with genetic and agronomic advances to increase canola acreage in the Pacific Northwest.

Jack Brown<sup>1</sup>, Jim B. Davis<sup>1</sup>, Kate Painter<sup>1</sup>, Kurt Schroeder<sup>1</sup>, Fangming Xiao<sup>1</sup>, Aaron Esser<sup>2</sup>, Don Wysoci<sup>3</sup>, Robert Stougaard<sup>4</sup>, and Chengci Chen<sup>4</sup>

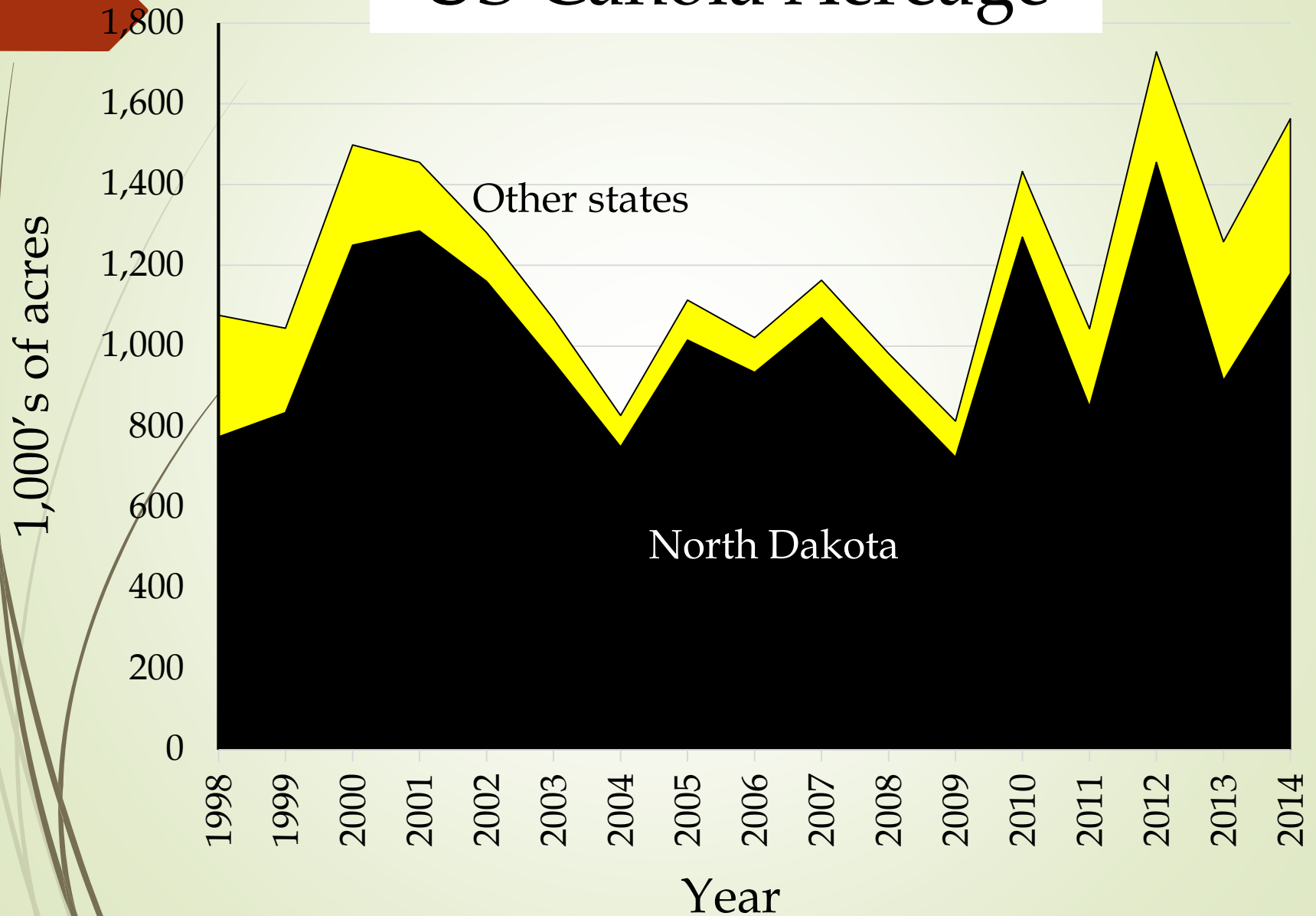


<sup>1</sup>University of Idaho, <sup>2</sup>Washington State University,  
<sup>3</sup>Oregon State University, <sup>4</sup>Montana State University.

# US Canola Acreage



# US Canola Acreage



# Other US State Acres

1,000's of acres

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

2008

2009

2010

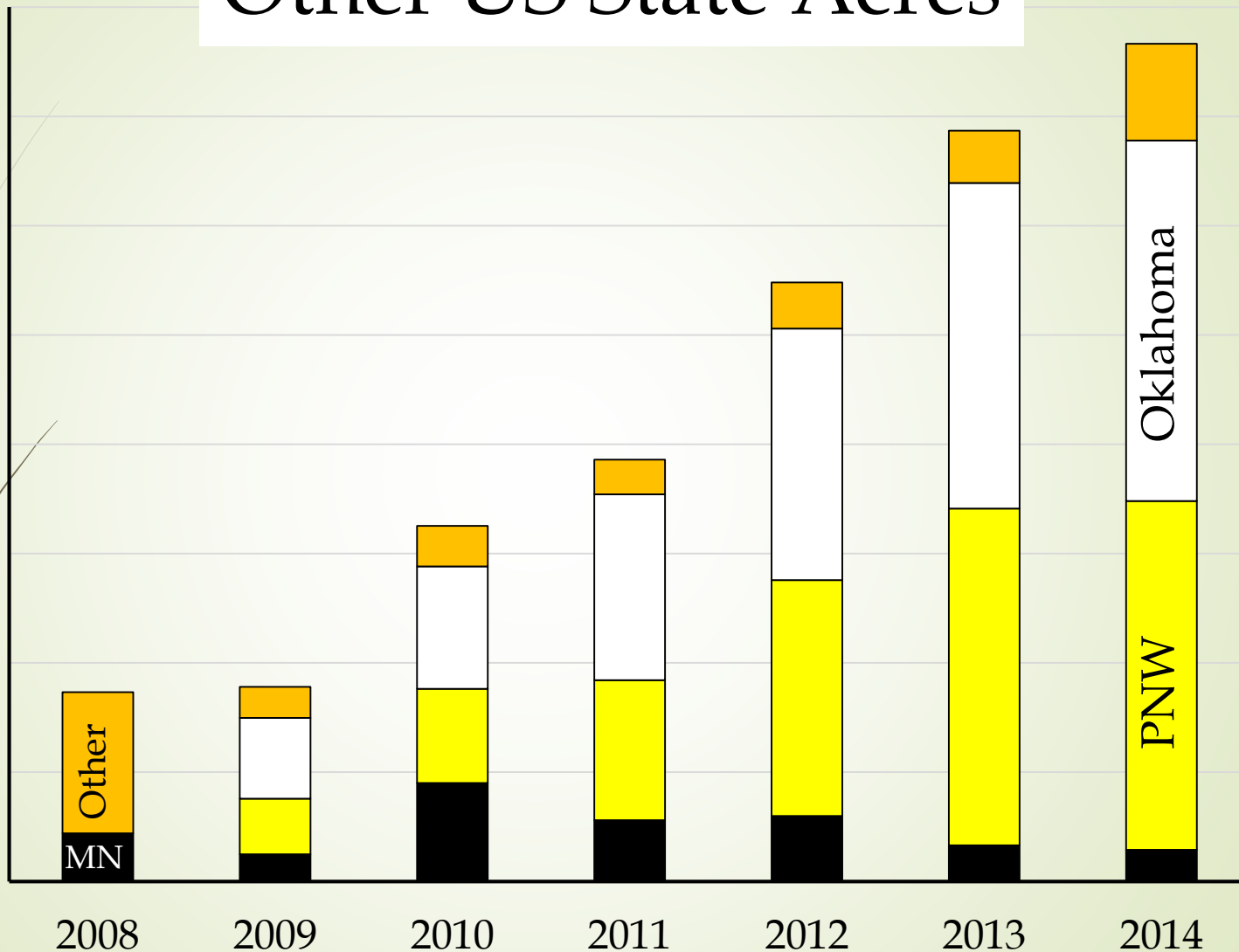
2011

2012

2013

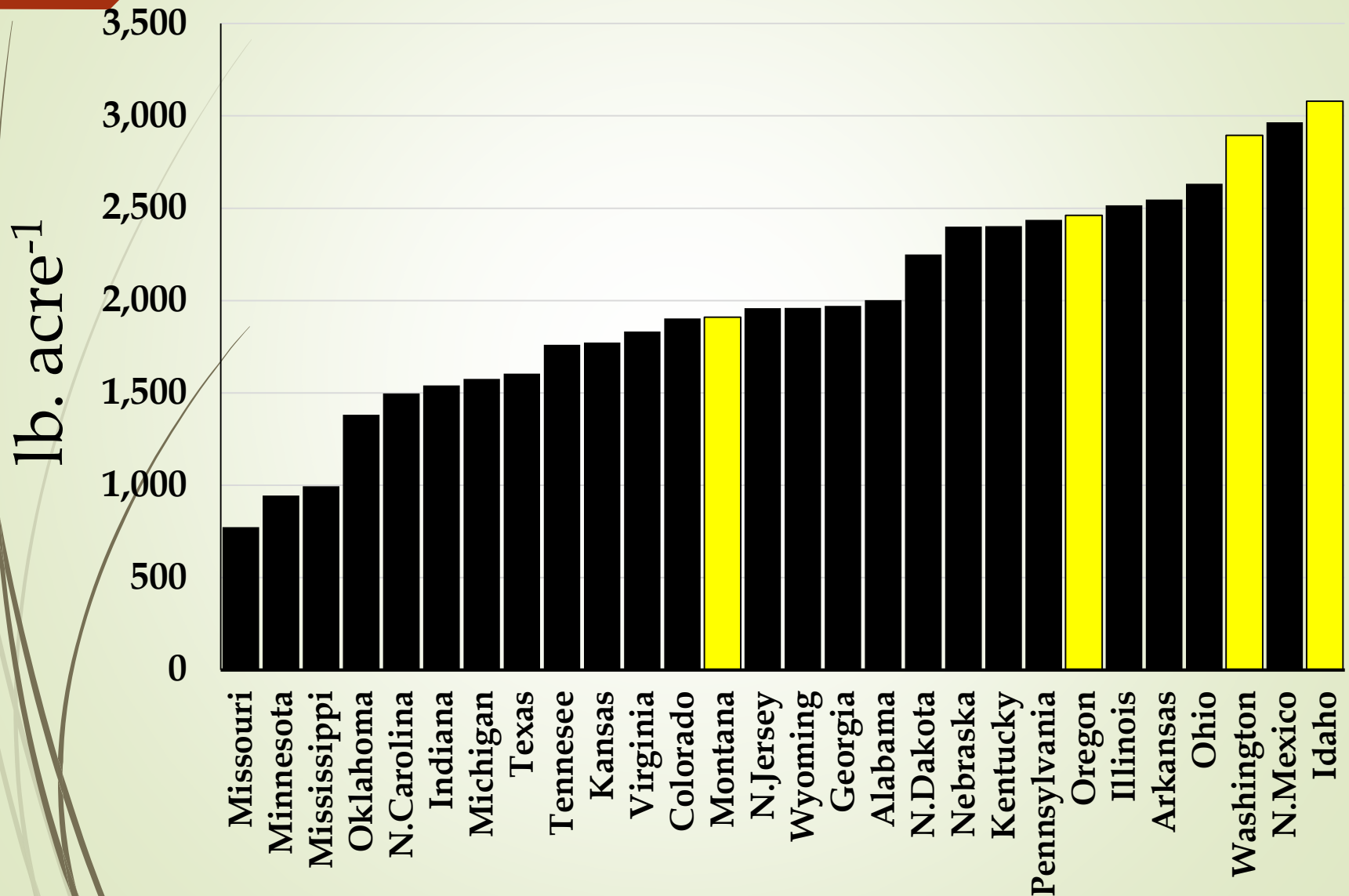
2014

Year

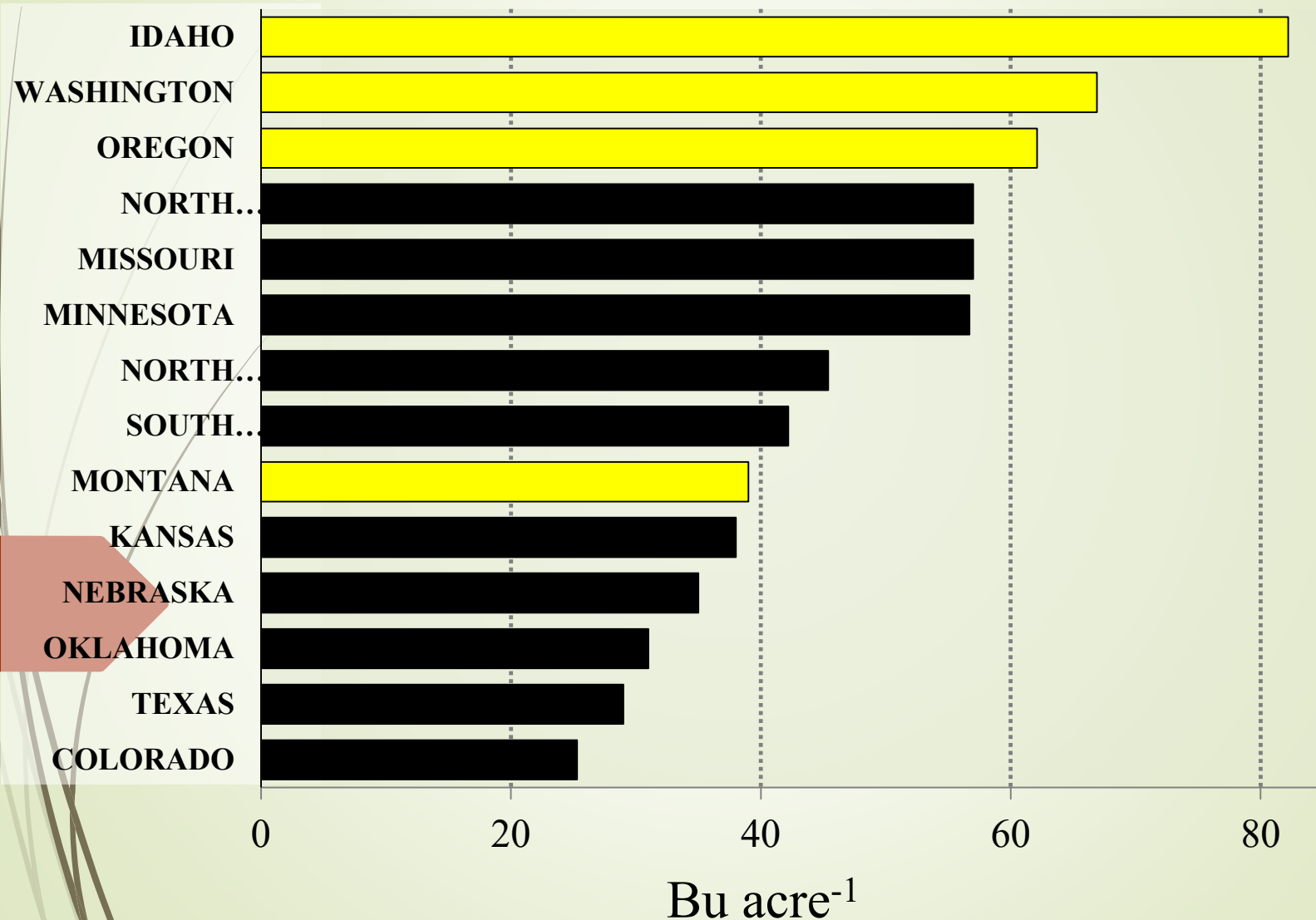


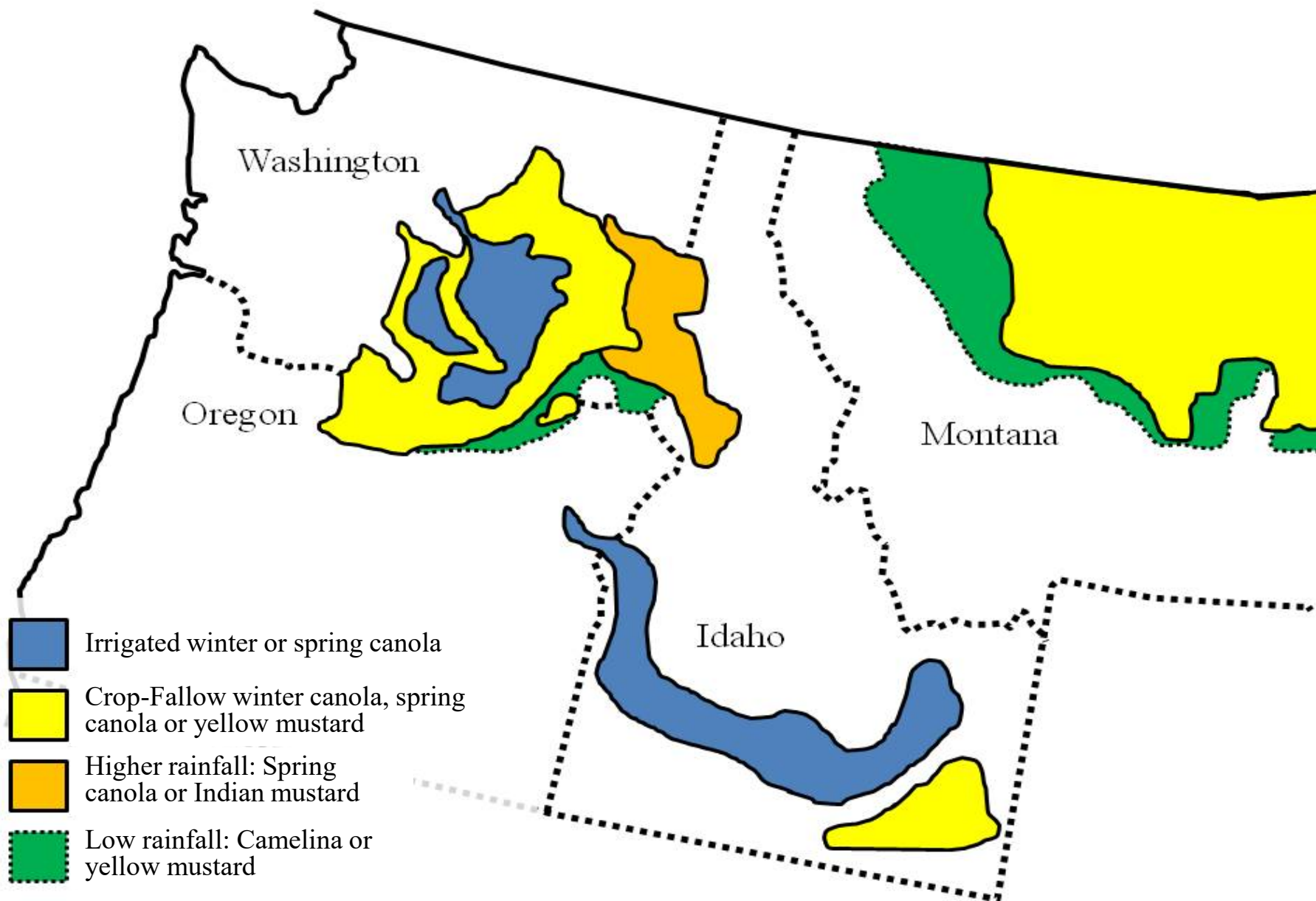


# 35 years of Cultivar Trials



# US wheat yield by state harvested in 2013.





# Potential Canola Acreage

Environment type	Total acres†	Crop	Canola acre	Seed yield	Canola oil	Canola seed meal
				- lb acre <sup>-1</sup> -	-- tons --	-- tons --
Low rainfall	10.5	Spring canola	0	0	0	0
		Winter canola	400,000	2,500	200,000	400,000
Intermediate rainfall	1.6	Spring canola	50,000	1,300	13,000	26,000
		Winter canola	150,000	2,900	87,000	174,000
High rainfall	1.7	Spring canola	70,000	2,000	28,000	56,000
		Winter canola	20,000	3,200	12,800	25,600
Irrigated	1.5	Spring canola	60,000	2,800	33,600	67,200
		Winter canola	75,000	3,750	56,250	112,500
Total	15.0		825,000	18,450	430,650	861,300



# Objectives

- ✓ Objective 1: Develop and identify canola cultivars that afford the highest productivity and greatest profitability for different agronomic zones in the PNW.
- ✓ Objective 2. Quantify the effects of growing canola in rotations with wheat in the PNW.



# Breeding Objectives

## Yield



Oil  
Content

## Quality



Food



Bio-fuel



Feed

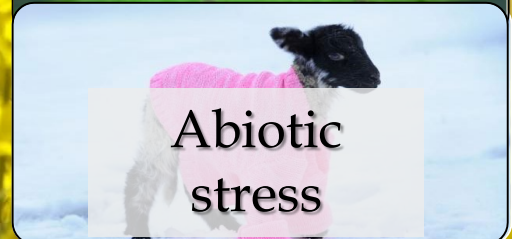
## Reduce inputs



Disease



Insect Resistance



Abiotic  
stress





Field Trials

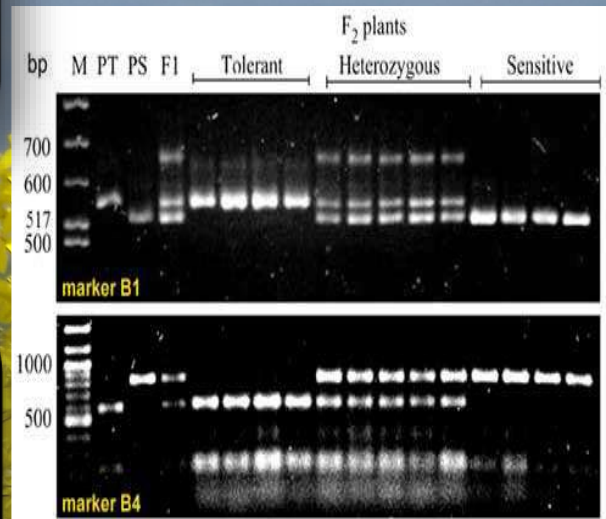
# Selection



Disease Test



Tissue Culture



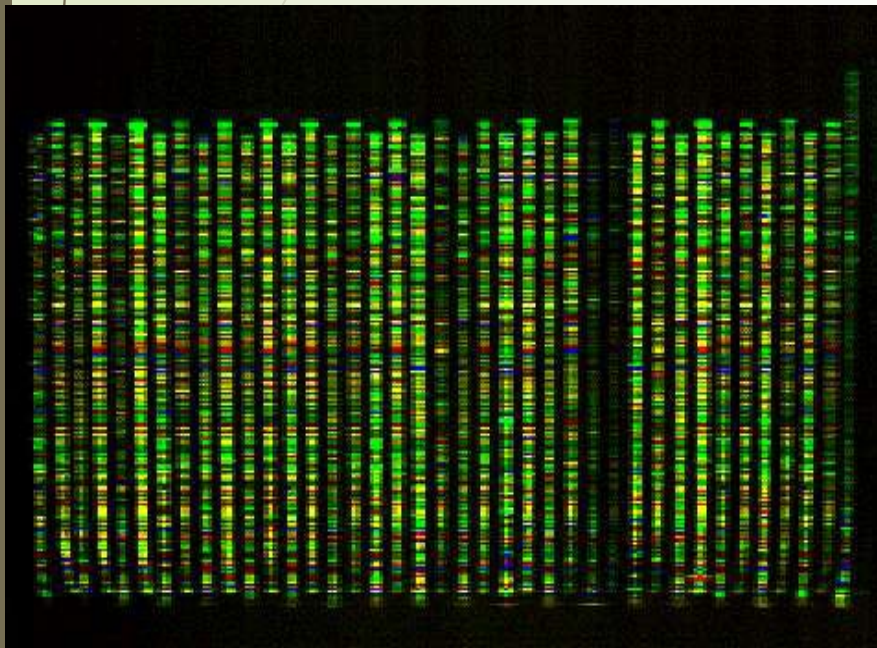
Molecular Markers



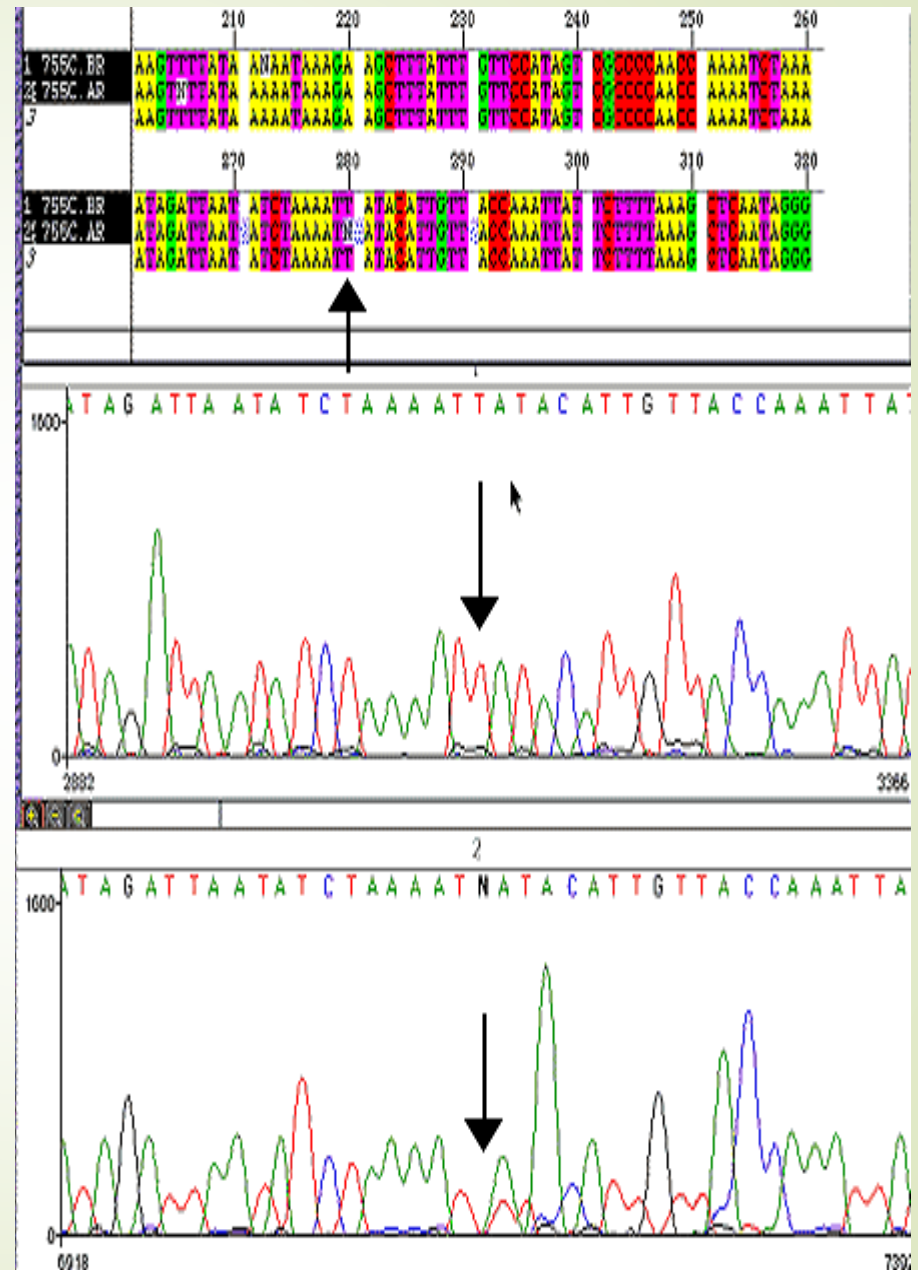
Quality Test



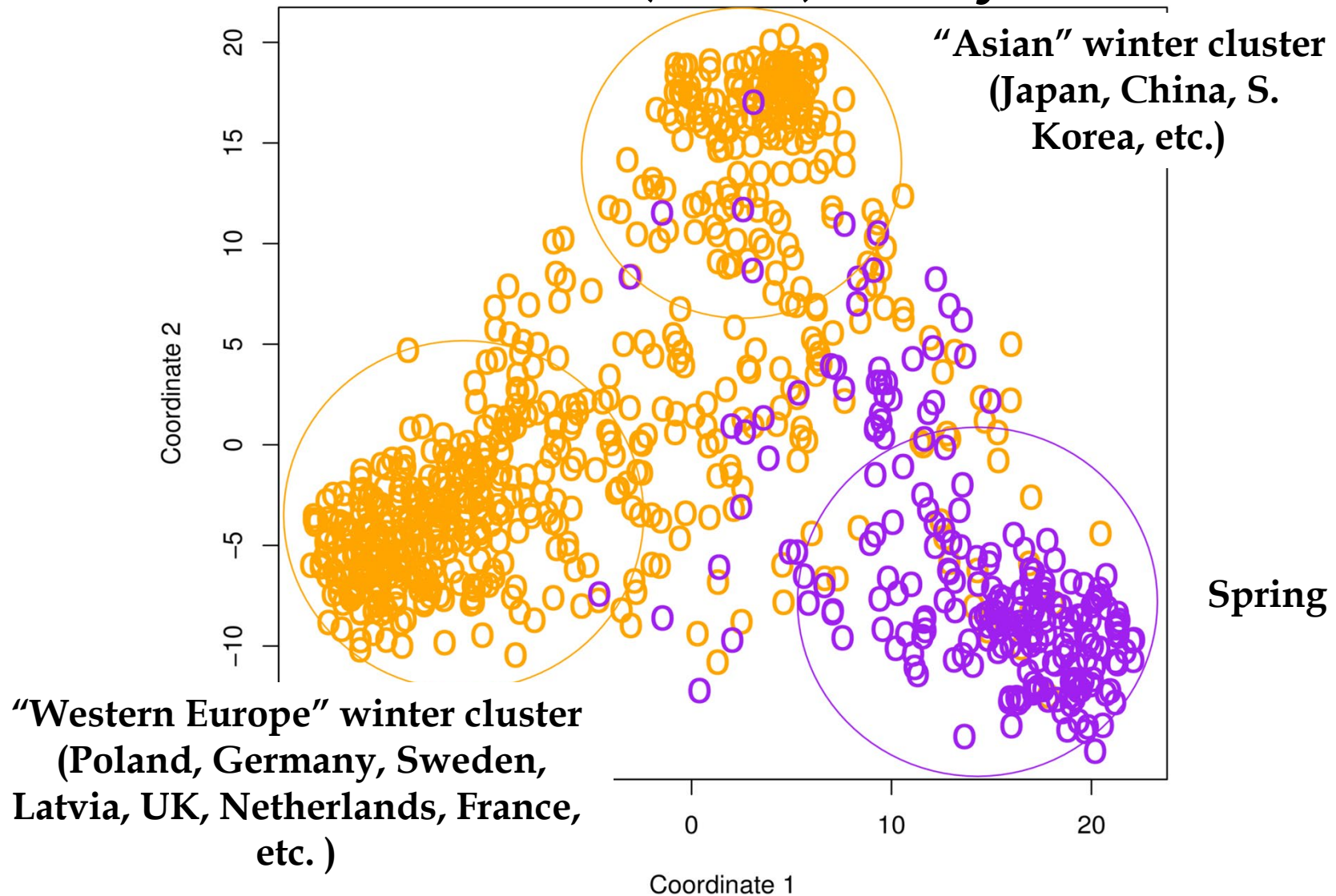
# Genomic Wide Association Studies



900 genotypes  
40K SNP's

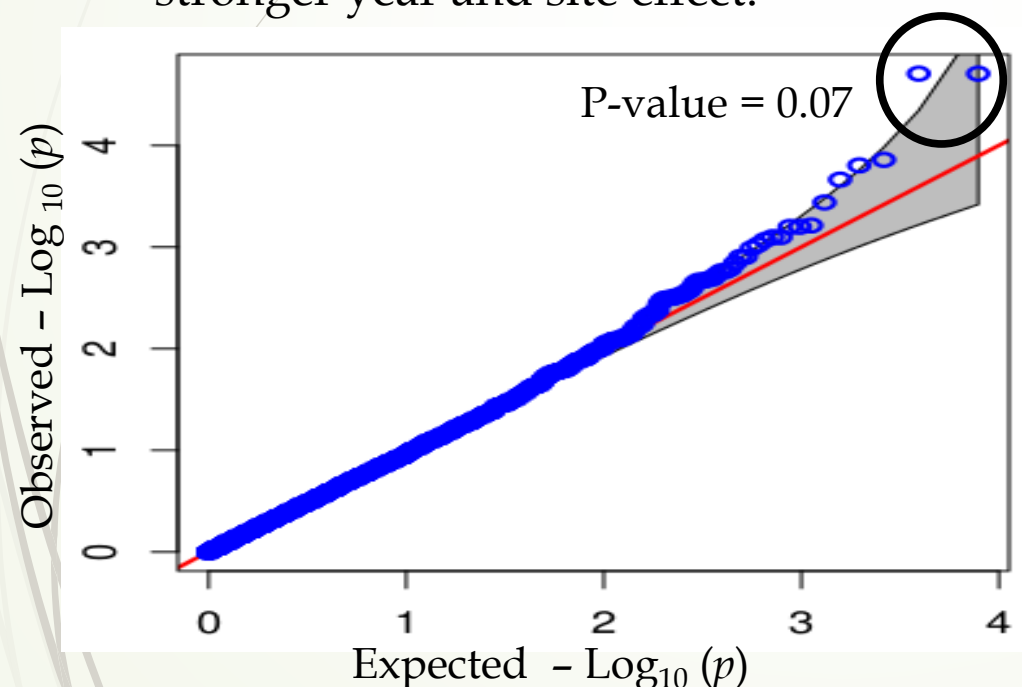


# Population Structure: Principal coordinate (PCO) analysis



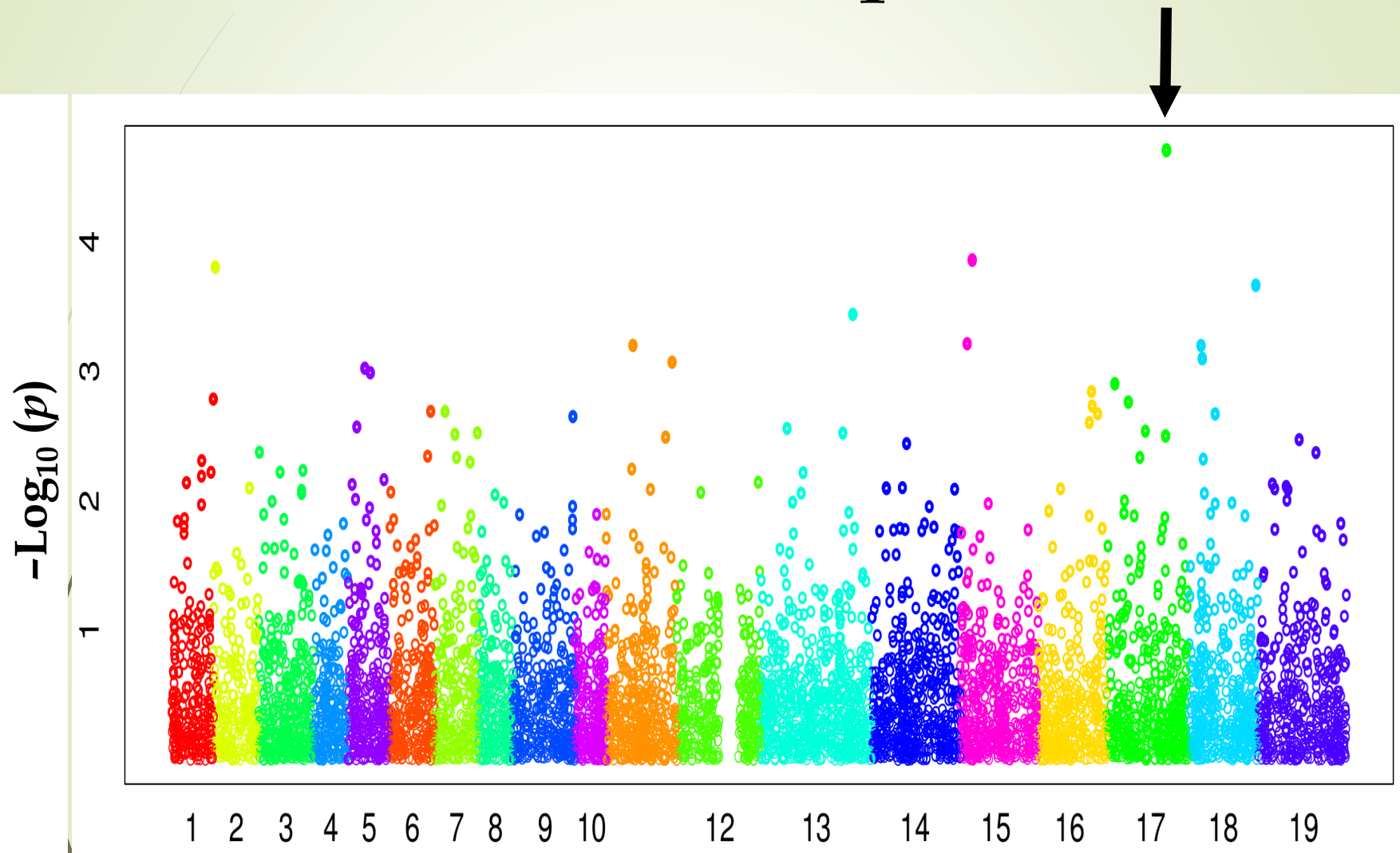
PCOs based on 260 SNPs from SNP array data set

- Best Linear Unbiased Estimates (BLUE's) → observed yield values corrected for environment.
- Incorporated within-spring population structure and kinship as covariate in the GWA's.
- Top 20 low and high yielding accessions from 2014.
  - ✓ stronger year and site effect.



BLUES_2014	Accession ID / cv name	Origin
Low yield	Ames 2777	Eur
Low yield	Matador	Eur
Low yield	Lisora	Eur
<b>Low yield</b>	Stellar	Am
Low yield	Gisora	Eur
Low yield	PI 470079	Asia
Low yield	Norin 5	Asia
<b>Low yield</b>	S. V. Gulle	Eur
Low yield	Mokpo 23	Asia
Low yield	Yonkokuban	Asia
Low yield	PI 633124	Eur
Low yield	Mokpo 32	Asia
Low yield	PI 458979	Am
Low yield	Bronowsky	Eur
Low yield	Svalof gullen	Eur
Low yield	Norin 8	Asia
Low yield	IMC_202	Am
Low yield	PI 458936	Eur
Low yield	PI 470018	Asia
Low yield	Gulliver	Eur
<b>High yield</b>	03IL5.6.1	Am
High yield	04SC28.4.3	Am
High yield	05SC.14A9.21.6	Am
<b>High yield</b>	05SC.1A4.10.1	Am
<b>High yield</b>	05SC11.A1.35.2	Am
High yield	07SC38.16_duplo	Am
High yield	07SI.42.3	Am
High yield	5SC11A1.24.6	Am
High yield	5SC11A1.8.1	Am
<b>High yield</b>	5SI.BA5_JB8.16	Am
High yield	Estrade	Am
High yield	IMC 105	Am
High yield	KAB36_LL	Am
High yield	Pioneer_46A76	Am
High yield	PM.2	Am
High yield	Profit	Am
<b>High yield</b>	UISC001.3.5	Am
<b>High yield</b>	UISC003.1.17	Am
High yield	UISH00.3.19.23	Am
High yield	PI 432392	Asia

# Manhattan plot





# Winter Kill





# Cold & Drought Tolerance

- ✓ Develop cold- and drought-tolerant canola varieties that will efficiently utilize water and express extreme winter hardiness.
- ✓ The *RC12A* gene that plays a significant role in abiotic stress tolerance will be genetically manipulated into 'Amanda' and '06UIWC.1' winter canola.
- ✓ The *RC12A* gene encodes for a plasma membrane-related protein that is specifically related to cold stress tolerance.

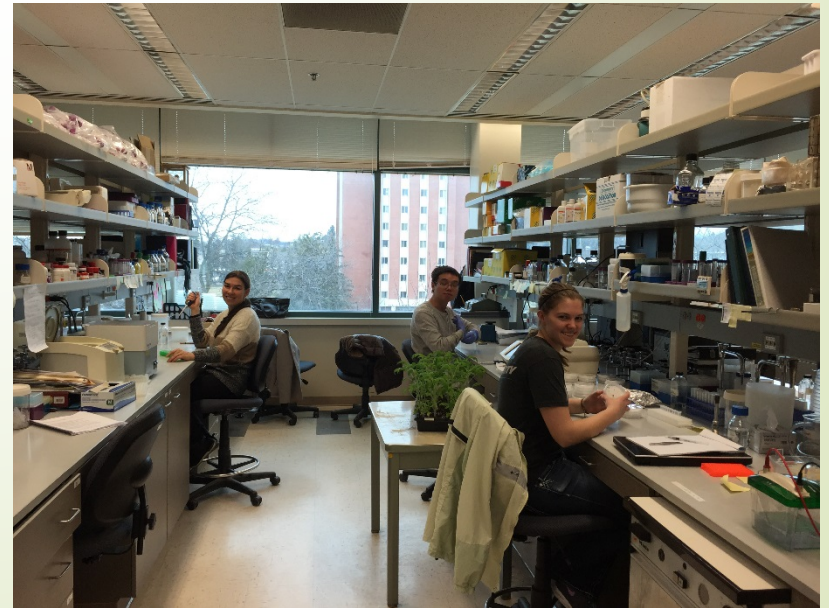
# Cold & Drought Tolerance

- ✓ Two approaches to manipulate the *RC12A* gene.
  - One is over-expression of the endogenous canola *RC12A* gene (*BnRC12A* );
  - the other one is heterogeneous expression of the *Arabidopsis RC12A* gene (*AtRC12A* ) in canola.
- ✓ In both cases, the *RC12A* gene (*BnRC12A* or *AtRC12A*) will be cloned into a strong CaMV 35S promoter-driven plant expression vector and over-expressed in the locally-adapted winter canola cultivars and advanced breeding lines.



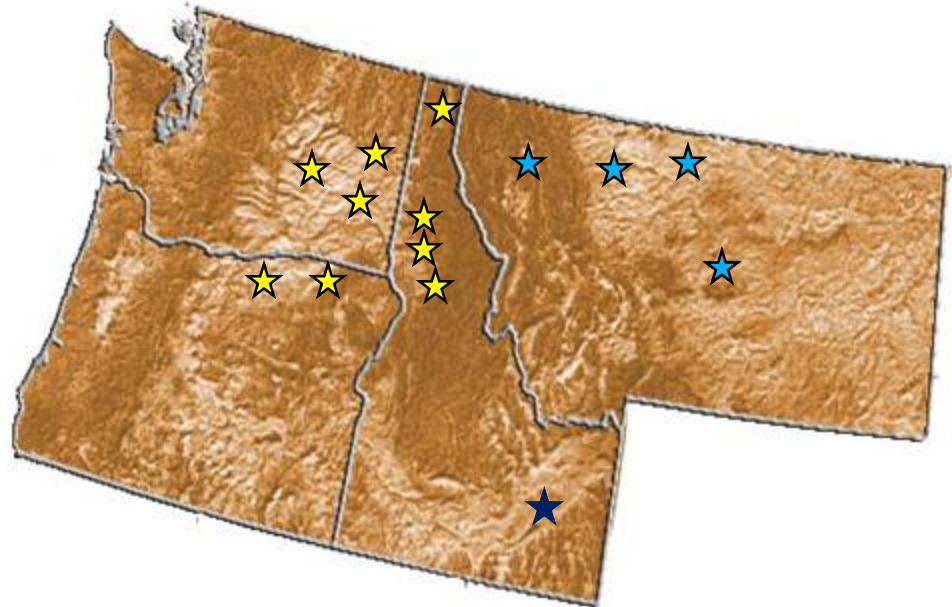
# Cold & Drought Tolerance

- ✓ We have generated the necessary cDNAs from both *Arabidopsis* and canola plants.
- ✓ Cloning the *RC12A* gene from these cDNA's is in process.



# Pacific Northwest Cultivar Variety Trials

- 616 different spring canola cultivars from 30 different companies have been tested.
- 453 different winter canola varieties have been tested from 20 different private and commercial breeding.





# Winter Canola

Cultivar	Mean	2014	2013	2012
Amanda	2,583	3,546	3,515	3,833
Athena	2,461	3,350	3,439	3,682
06.UIWC.1	2,660	3,543	3,739	4,058
05.UIWC.15.7.5 <sup>1</sup>	2,430	3,345	3,367	3,599
HyClass-125RR <sup>2</sup>	2,347	2,881	2,776	3,825

<sup>1</sup> IMI Resistant; <sup>2</sup> Roundup Ready,



# Spring Canola Cultivars

Cultivar	Mean	2015	2014	2013
Westar	1,754	1,723	1,788	1,902
HyClass.955 RR <sup>1</sup>	2,299	2,387	2,420	2,499
DKL30-42 RR <sup>1</sup>	2,259	2,334	2,283	2,546
InVigor-L139LL <sup>2</sup>	2,378	2,213	2,241	2,582
Cara CL <sup>3</sup>	1,828	1,706	1,695	1,831
Empire	1,960	1,917	1,855	2,095
07SC27.12.B3	1,837	1,703	1,775	1,975

<sup>1</sup> Roundup Ready, <sup>2</sup> LibertyLink, <sup>3</sup>IMI resistant

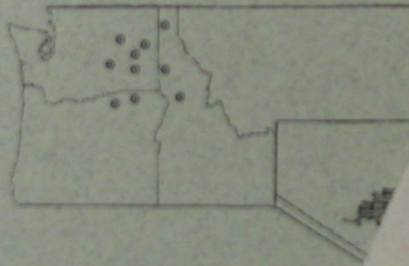


<http://www.cals.uidaho.edu/brassica/>  
<http://webpages.uidaho.edu/jbrown/brassica/>

Pacific Northwest  
Mustard  
Variety Trial  
2006



Pacific Northwest  
Spring Canola  
Variety Trial  
2006



Pacific Northwest  
Winter Canola  
Variety Trial  
2005-2006



Jack Brown  
University of Idaho





# Pacific Northwest Agriculture

We must reduce soil erosion and improve water and air quality.



Pesticide applications cause environmental concerns.



## Ron Henning's

2007

2008

2009

- winter canola → fallow → winter wheat
- winter wheat → fallow → winter wheat





Date:	2007		2009		
Treatment	Yield (#/ac)	Gross \$ (\$/ac)	Yield (bu/ac)	Gross Return (\$/ac)	Gross Return (\$/ac)
Wheat	2,602	\$355	34.1	\$142	\$496
Canola	1,724	\$293	47.5	\$197	\$490
Sig.	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05	n.s.



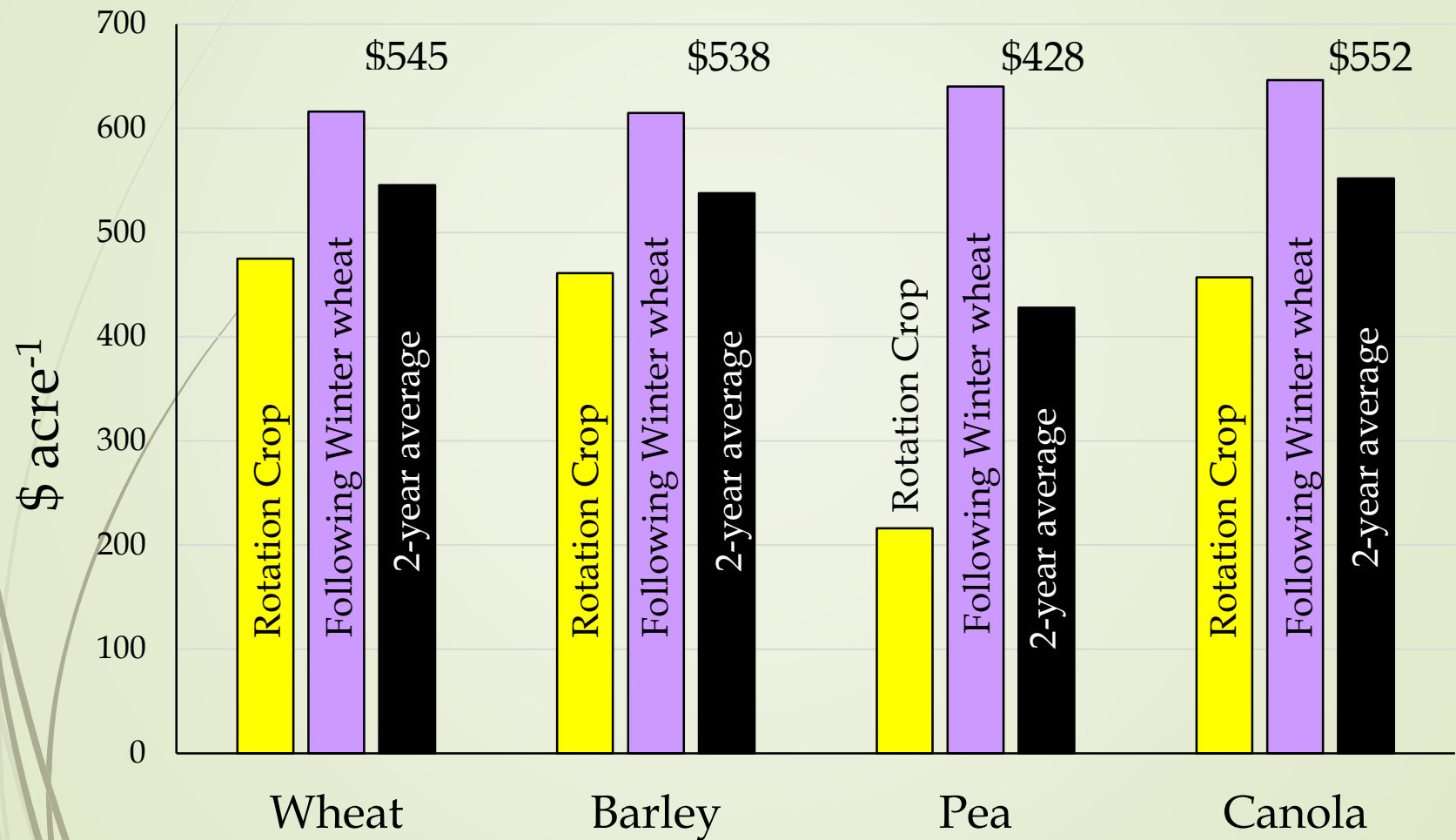


# Pre-Proposal Research





# Gross Crop Returns



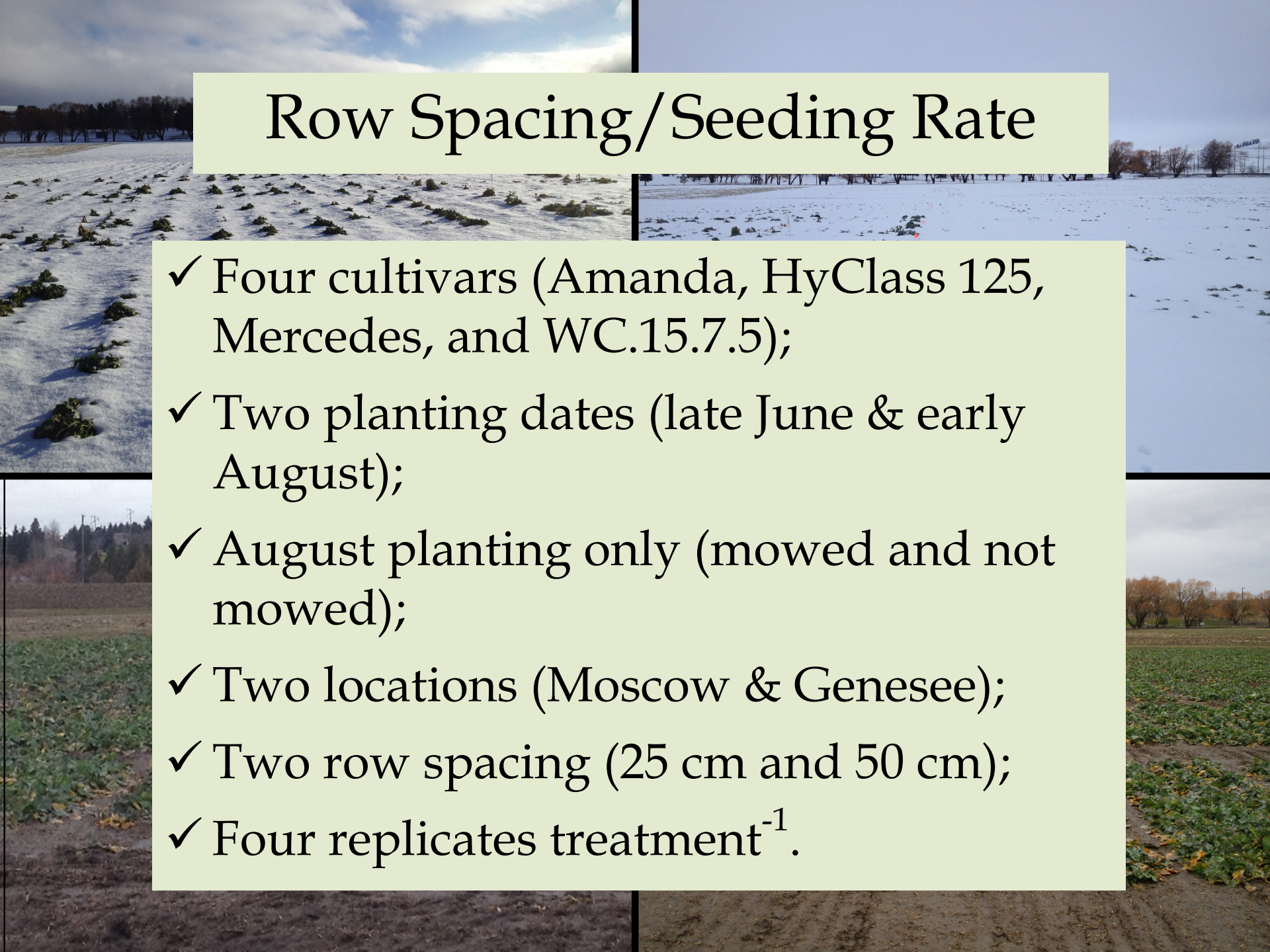
# Crop Rotation Effects

Study Site	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
ID Spring Rotation	Spring wheat	Spring canola	Winter wheat (SWWW)	
		Spring pea		
		Spring barley		
		Spring wheat		
ID Winter Rotation	Winter wheat & Fallow	Winter canola	Winter wheat (SWWW)	
		Austrian winter pea		
		Winter wheat		
WA Spring Rotation	Spring barley	Spring canola	Winter wheat (HRWW)	
		Spring wheat		
		Spring Pea		
WA Winter Rotation	Fallow	Winter canola	Spring wheat (HRSW)	
		Austrian winter pea		
		Winter wheat		
OR Winter Rotation	Fallow	Winter canola	Fallow	Winter wheat (SWWW)
		Austrian winter pea		
		Winter triticale		
		Winter wheat		

# Objectives

- ✓ **Objective 3.** Determine the effects of row spacing, seeding rate, planting date, and mowing on winter survivability and productivity of early-planted winter canola in the PNW.
- ✓ **Objective 4.** Survey the PNW's potential for development of blackleg.

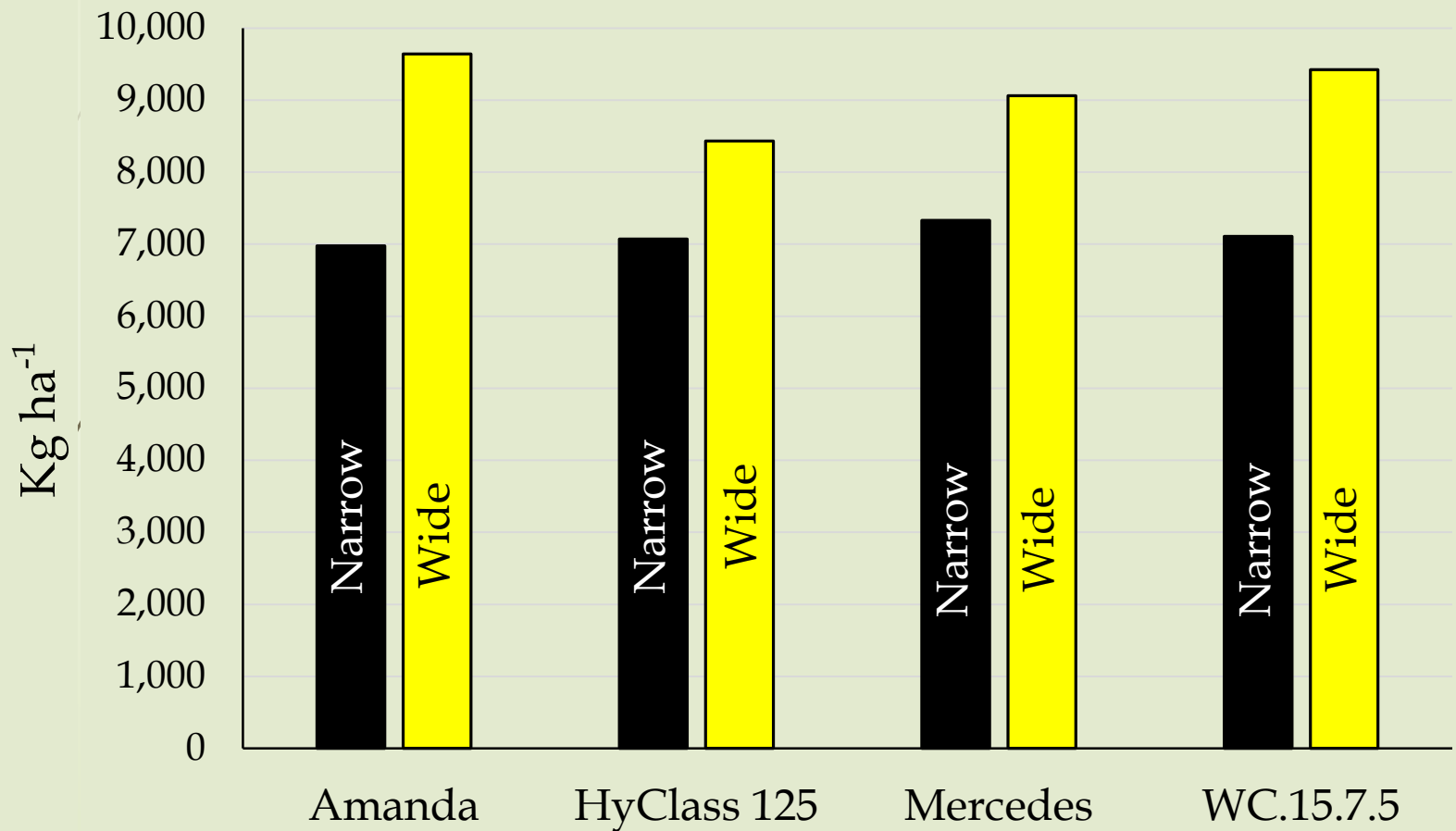


The background of the slide is a collage of four photographs showing agricultural fields. The top-left photo shows a field with small green plants in rows under a cloudy sky. The top-right photo shows a wide field with rows of plants under a blue sky. The bottom-left photo shows a field with rows of plants, with trees in the background. The bottom-right photo shows a field with rows of plants, with trees in the background.

# Row Spacing/Seeding Rate

- ✓ Four cultivars (Amanda, HyClass 125, Mercedes, and WC.15.7.5);
- ✓ Two planting dates (late June & early August);
- ✓ August planting only (mowed and not mowed);
- ✓ Two locations (Moscow & Genesee);
- ✓ Two row spacing (25 cm and 50 cm);
- ✓ Four replicates treatment<sup>-1</sup>.

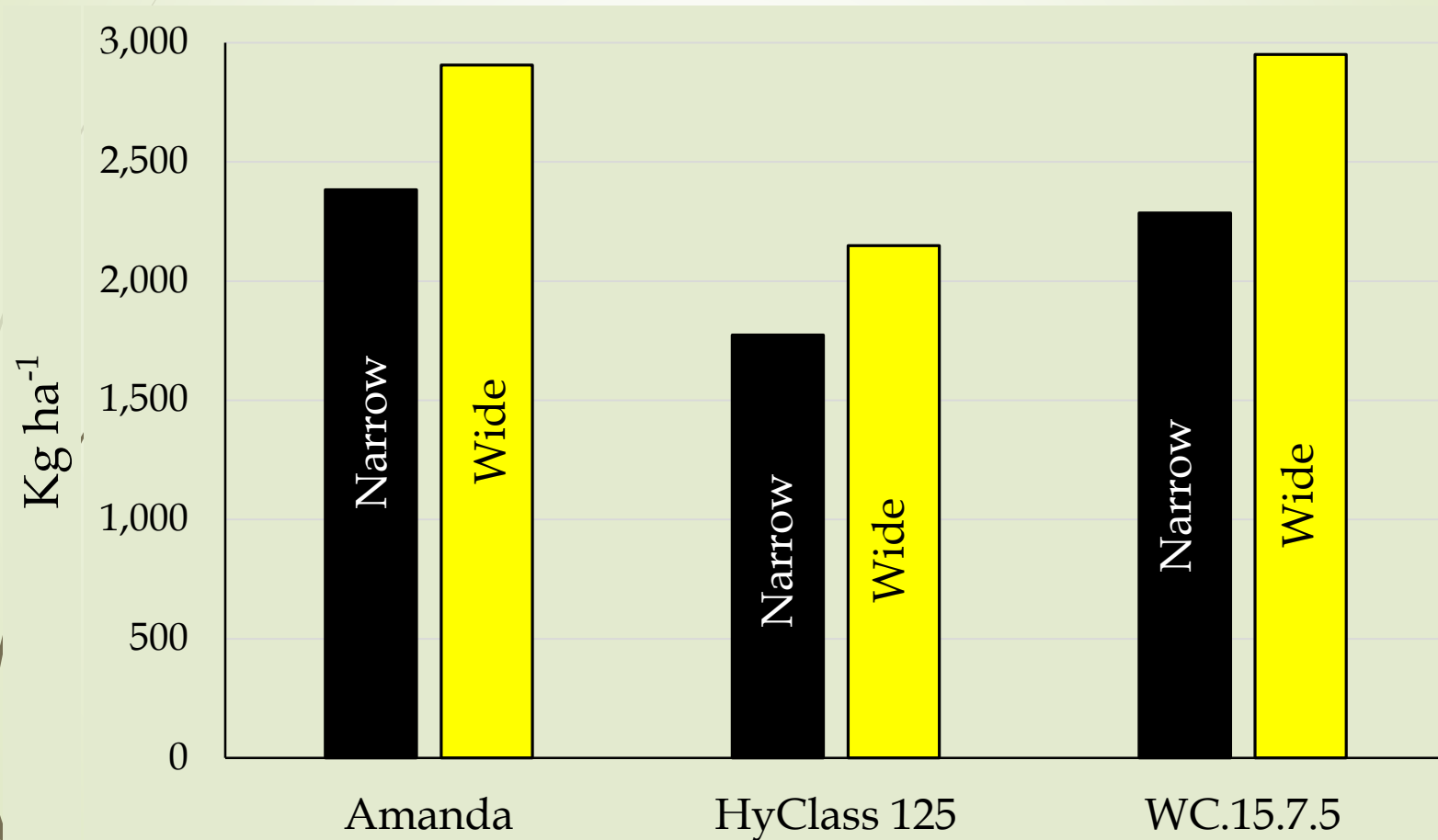
# Row Spacing/Seeding Rate (Fall plant biomass)





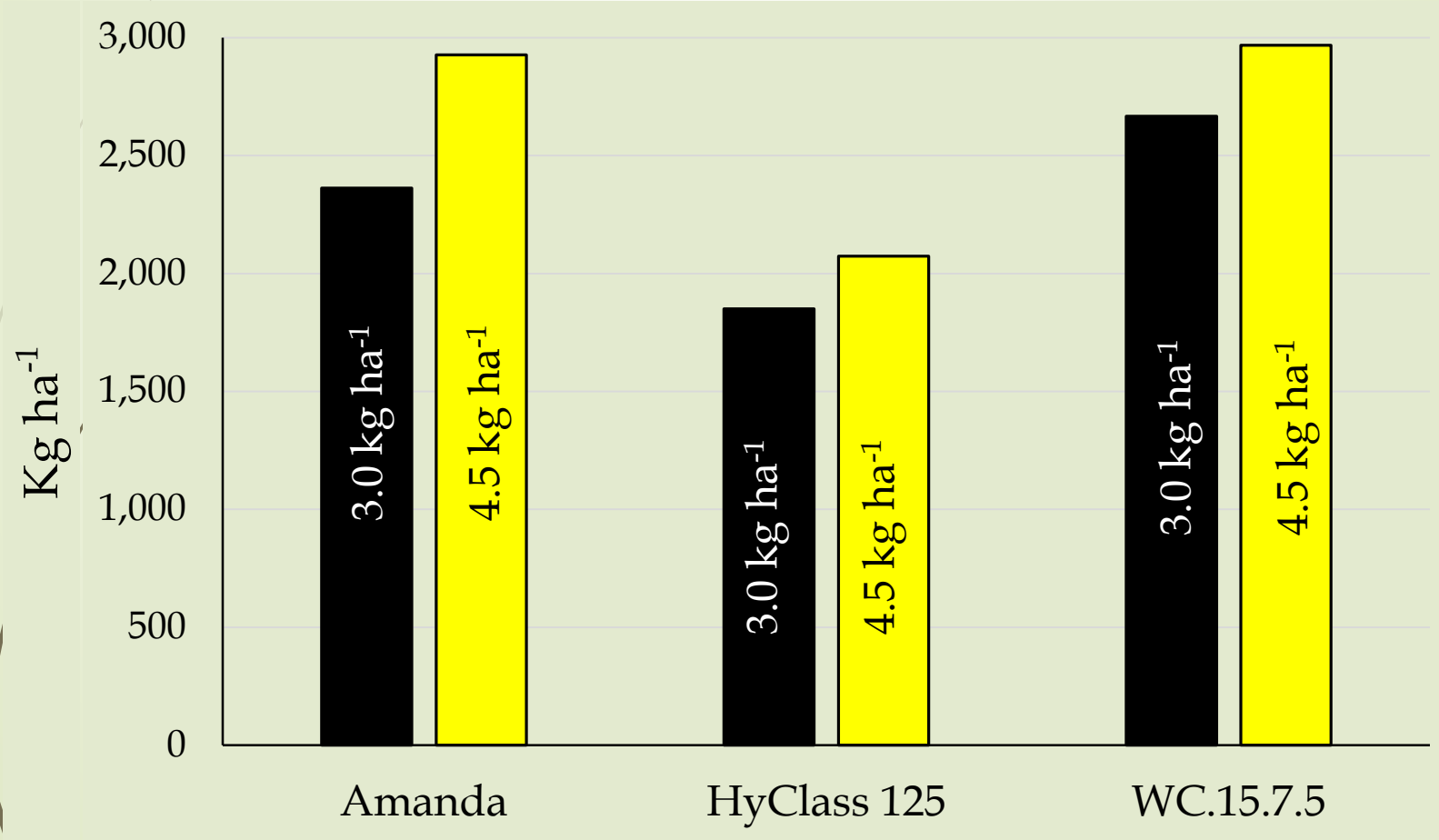
# Row Spacing/Seeding Rate

(Seed Yield 2015)



# Row Spacing/Seeding Rate

(Seed Yield 2015)

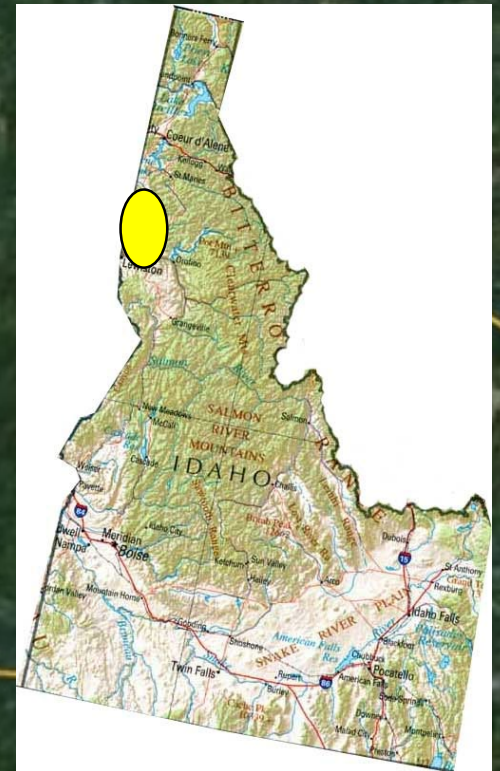
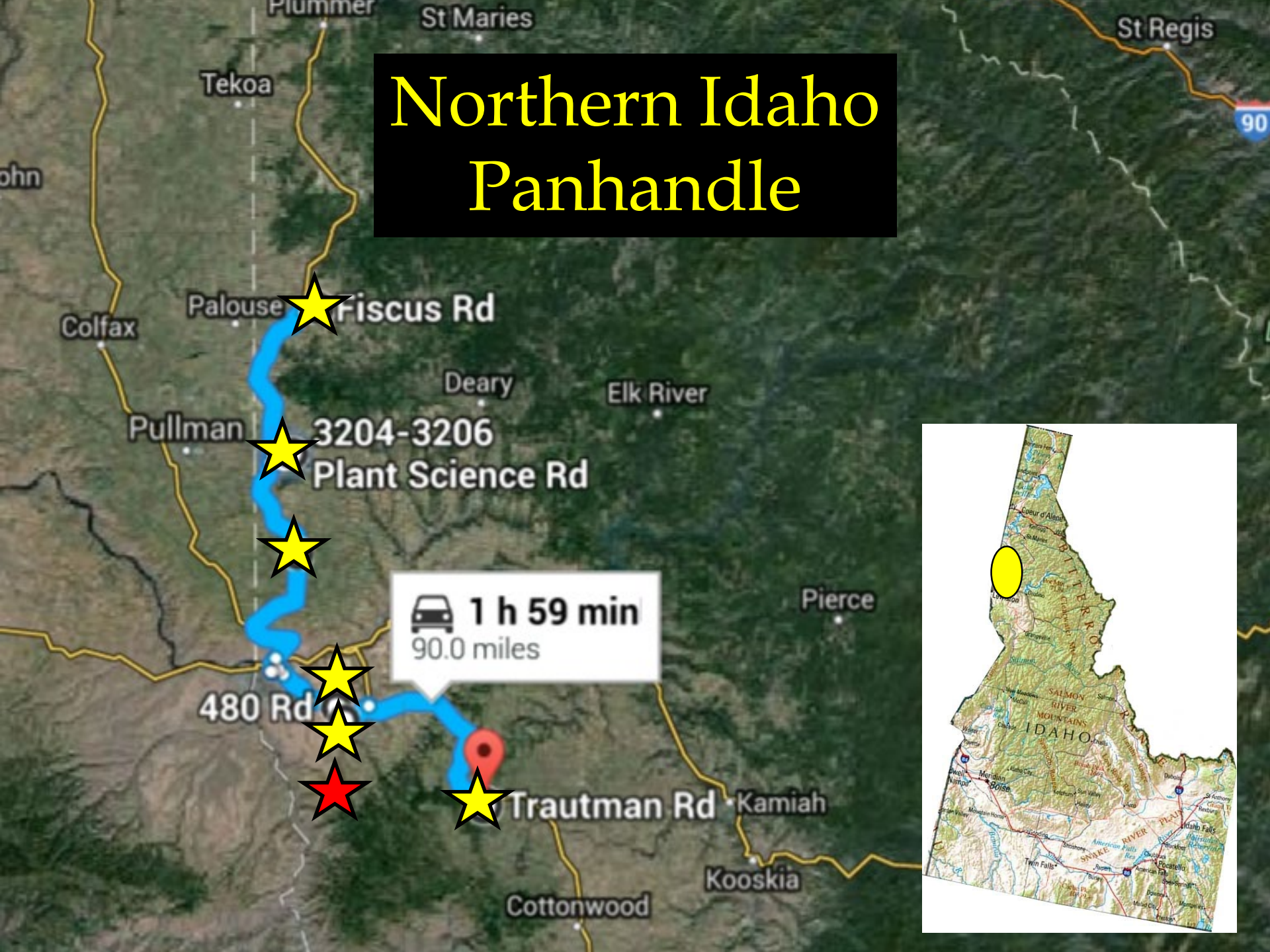


# Blackleg on Canola



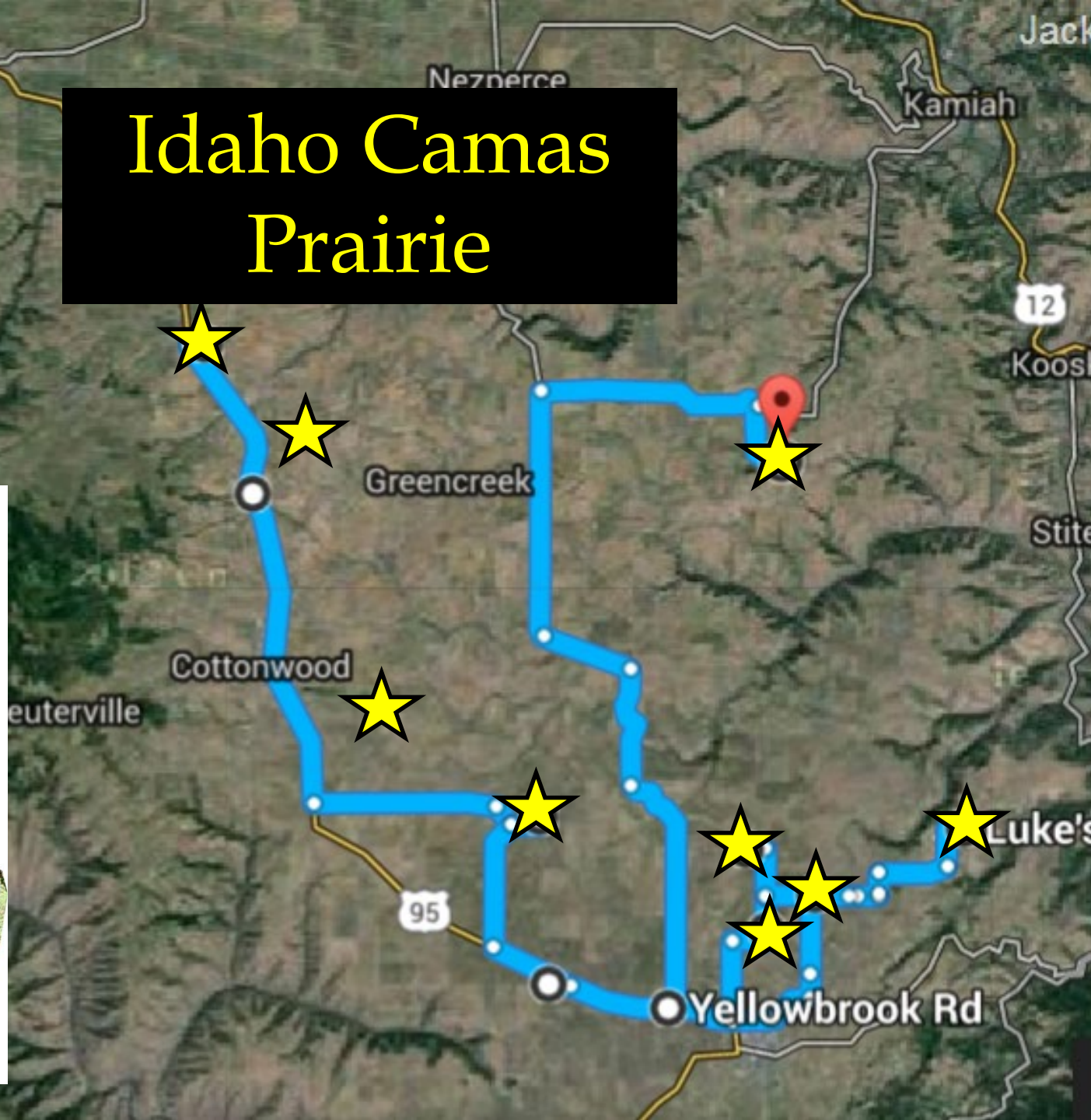
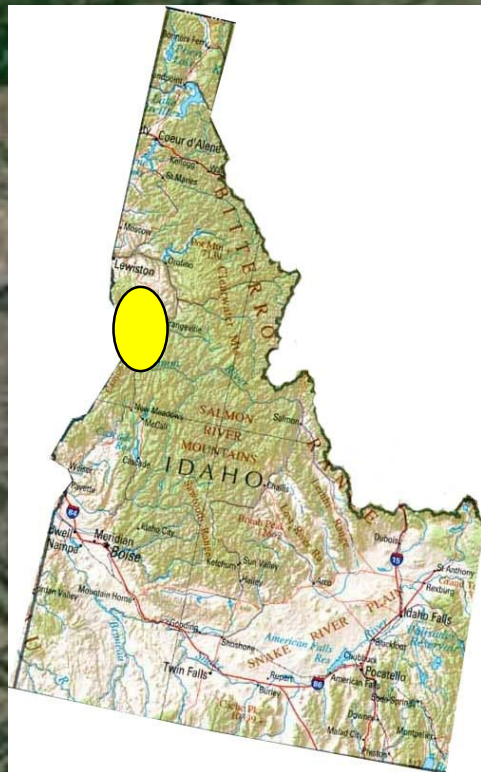


# Northern Idaho Panhandle





# Idaho Camas Prairie

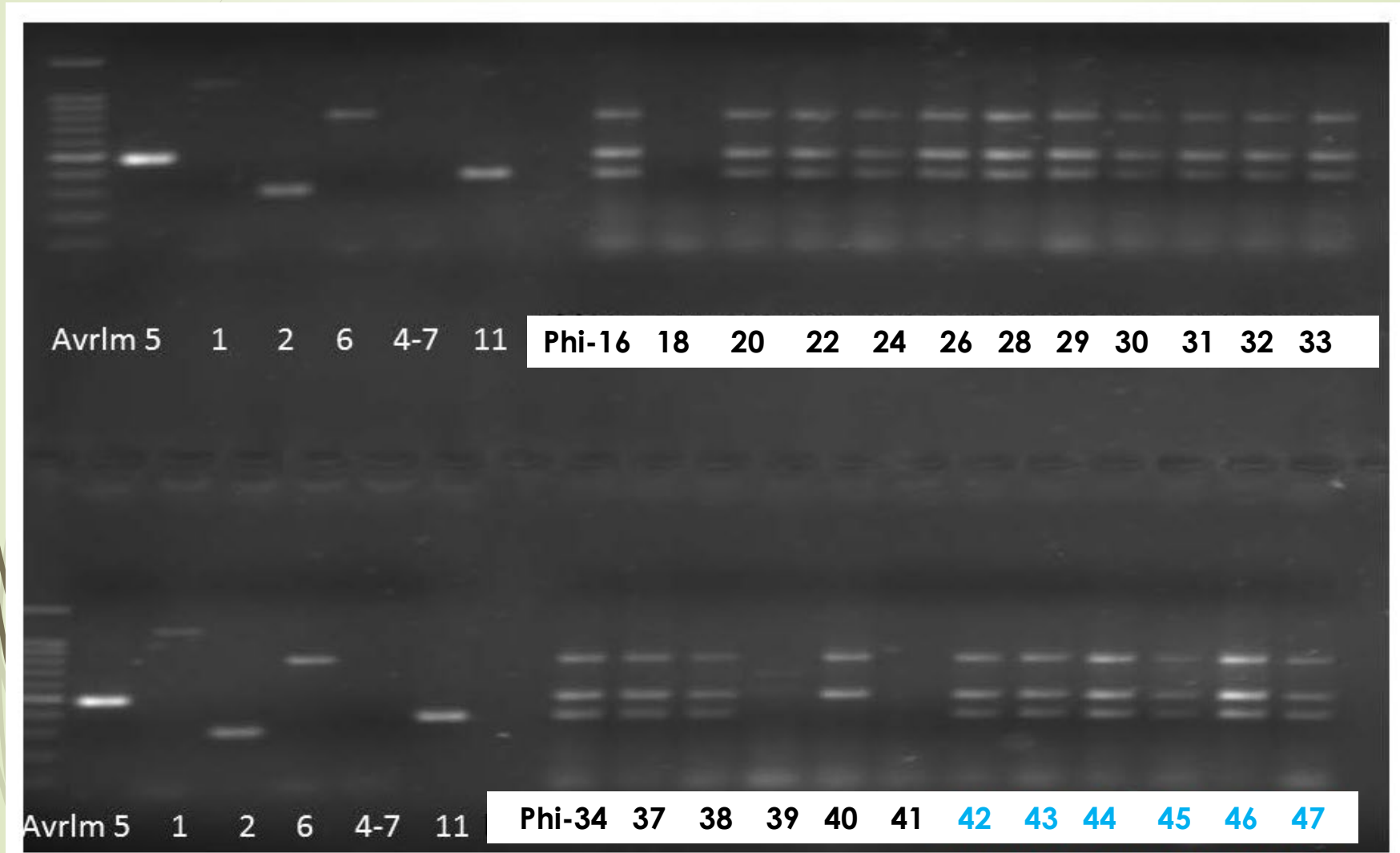








# PCR differentiations of 6 *Avr* genes of 24 isolates



# Distribution of *L. maculans* race structure from different locations

Location	<i>L. Muculans</i> races	# Isolates
Willamette Valley, OR	Avr-3-5-6-7-11-LepR1	2
	Avr-5-6-7-11-LepR1	4
Lewiston, ID	Avr-1-3-4-5-6-7-9-11-LepR1-LepR2-(LepR3)	4
	Avr-1-3-4-5-6-7-9-11-LepR1-(LepR3)	1
	Avr-1-5-6-7-9-11-LepR1-(LepR3)	1
Camas Prairie, ID	Avr-5-6-7-11-S-LepR1	10
	Avr-5-6-7-11	1
	Avr-1-2-5-6-7-11-LepR1	1
	Avr-5-6-11	1
	Avr-2-5-6-7-11-S-LepR1	1
	Avr-1-2-3-4-S-LepR1-LepR2	1
	Avr-5-6-7-9-LepR1	1
	Avr-3-5-6-7-11-LepR1	2



# Blackleg on Canola





# Extension and outreach

- ✓ Grower days;
- ✓ Field demonstrations;
- ✓ Extension handouts  
bulletins;
- ✓ News articles;
- ✓ Web sites and Tweets.



An aerial photograph of a rolling landscape. The terrain is divided into various agricultural fields. Large sections are a vibrant yellow, likely rapeseed or sunflower fields. Other areas are a deep green, possibly pastures or young crops. A significant portion of the land is brown, indicating recently plowed or harvested fields. The landscape is interspersed with dense, dark green coniferous forests. A small, dark blue pond is visible in the lower-left quadrant. A few small white buildings, likely farmhouses, are scattered throughout the landscape. The overall scene depicts a typical rural agricultural region.

# Questions