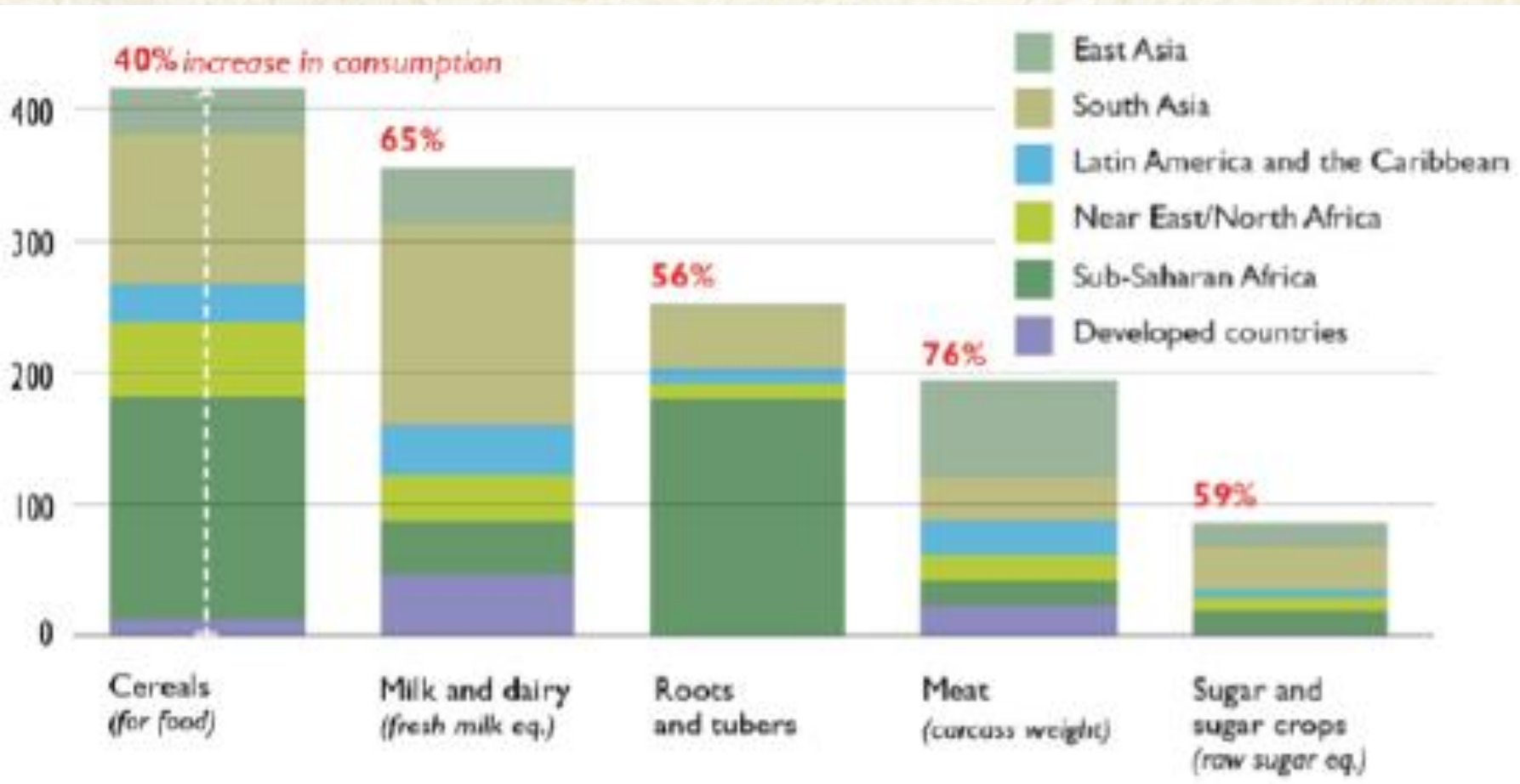


# **Mitigating Abiotic Stresses through Breeding for Yield Stability**

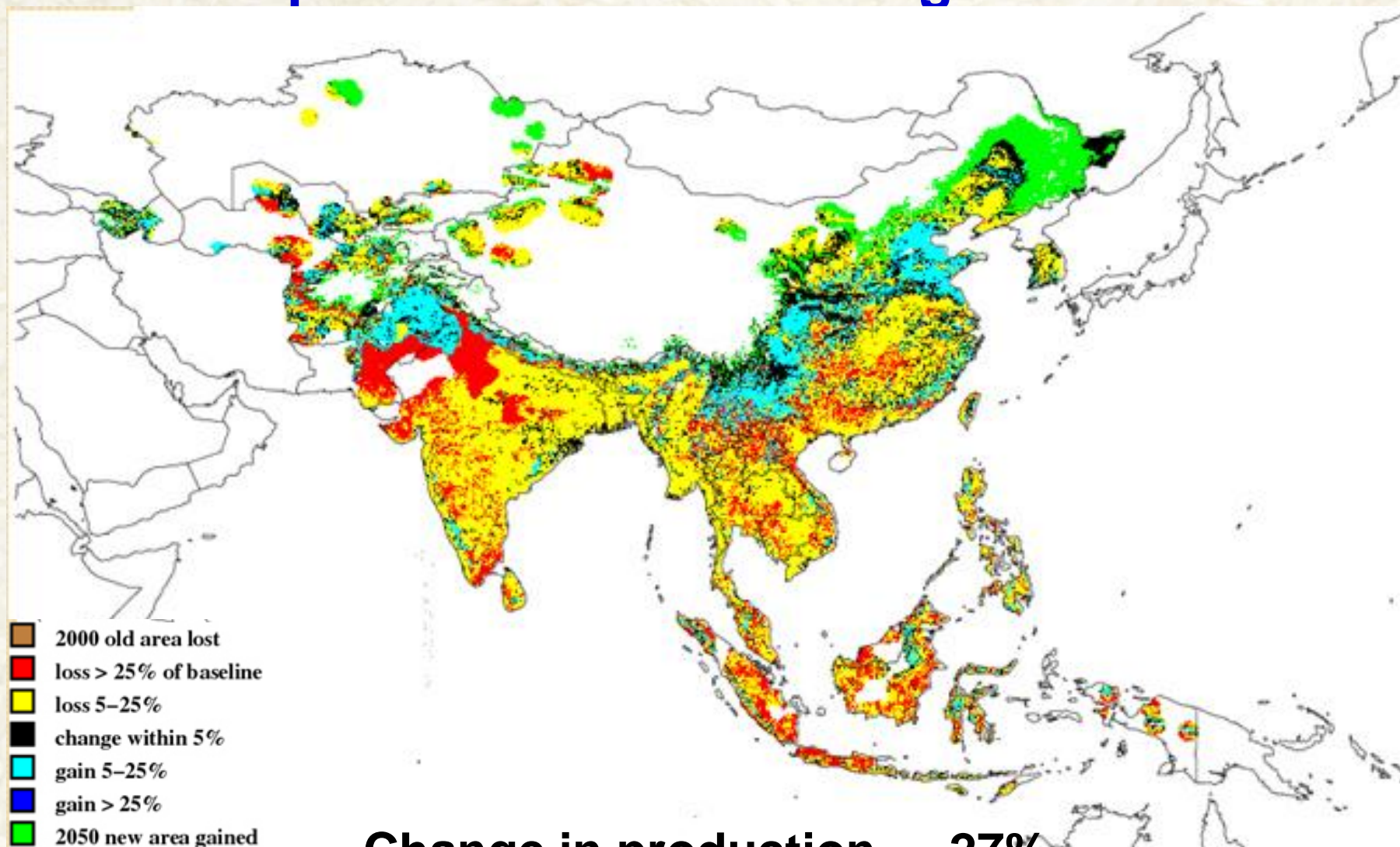
**Arvind Kumar  
IRRI, Philippines**

**2016 HRDC Annual Meeting  
March 31, 2016**

# Need for increasing food demand by 2050 (MT)



# Climate induced percentage change in production in 2050: Irrigated Rice in Asia



**Change in production = -27%**

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<b>Period</b>	<b>Research achievement</b>
1981-91	Development of CMS lines:IR58025A,IR62829A reached NARS in 1991
1991-95	Identification of restorer lines, tolerance to biotic stresses- identification of CMS line, restorer lines, hybrids
1995-2000	Improvement of CMS lines for biotic stress tolerance, increased fertility, increased heterosis
2000-2010	Quality improvement, addition of biotic stress tolerance
2010- continue	Large scale movement of hybrids to rainfed areas

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## Biotic stress tolerance

Research at IRRI: 1970-2000

Application in Hybrids: 1995-2010

Stress	Genes	Prominent genes/ donors
Bacterial blight	27- <i>Xa 1</i> ----- <i>Xa27</i>	IRBB60, IET8585, PR111, PR113, PR115
Blast	> 60 genes, <i>Pi 9</i>	<i>Pi 9</i> , <i>Pi 40</i>
Brown spot	<i>qBL</i> <sub>12.1</sub>	IR 86126-45-B-B Dinarado/IR64
BPH	26	BPH 3, BPH 17, BPH 18, BPH 20, BPH 21
Gall midge	10	<i>Gm 4</i> - Abhaya <i>Gm 8</i> - Aganni

**Improved lines with resistant genes largely used in the hybrid programs**

## Tolerance to abiotic stresses- Need

- Hybrid movement/adaptation to rainfed areas
- Yield decrease due to climate change related activities
- Drought, high temp, low temperature problems likely to increase
- More short spells of floods
- Soil fertility deterioration/expansion in problem soils
- Water, Labor shortages

### **General perception:**

- **Tolerance to abiotic stress is too complex to be used in breeding programs**
- **Tolerance to abiotic stresses is linked to low yield potential**

## Traits development for abiotic stresses at IRRI

1. Submergence tolerance
2. Stagnant flooding
3. Anaerobic germination
4. Salinity tolerance
5. Drought tolerance
6. High temperature
7. Low temperature
8. Direct seeded rice

- **Donors for different stresses identified after screening 000's of accessions,**
- **Mapping populations, QTLs identified, RILs/NILs**
- **Improved lines with QTLs/genes developed**
- **Improved lines with combinations of QTLs/genes developed**

## Submergence tolerance: Swarna Sub1

- 1970s: tolerant types identified
- 1990: Breeding lines, mapping
- 2006: *SUB1* cloned, MABC
- 2009 – varieties released

***SUB1*: Major QTL on Chr. 9, provides protection for 3 -18 d of complete flooding**



FR13A  
“Donor”

Sensitive Variety



-Sub1

+Sub1

Swarna



# Sub1 varieties released in Asia

Breeding line	Year	designation	Country
IR05F102 (Swarna)	2009	Improved Swarna	India
	2009	INPARA-5	Indonesia
	2010	BRRI dhan-51	Bangladesh
	2011	Swarna-Sub1	Nepal
	2011	Yemyoke Khan	Myanmar
IR07F102 (IR64)	2009	NSIC Rc194	Philippines
	2009	INPARA-4	Indonesia
IR07F290 (BR11)	2010	BRRI dhan-52	Bangladesh
IR09F436 (Ciherang)	2011	INPARA-5	Indonesia
	2014	BINA dhan11	Bangladesh
IR07F101 (S. Mahsuri)	2012	S. Mahsuri-Sub1	India
	2011	S. Mahsuri-Sub1	Nepal
	2014	BINA dhan12	Bangladesh
CR1009-Sub1	2014	CR1009-Sub1	India

## QTLs for tolerance to stagnant flooding

Traits	QTL	Chr.	LOD	R <sup>2</sup>
DTF	q SFDTF <sub>3.1</sub>	3	12.51	26.00
DTF	q SFDTF <sub>5.1</sub>	5	4.11	7.00
GRAIN YIELD IN KG PER HECTARE	q SFGY <sub>3.1</sub>	3	6.20	14.30
GRAIN YIELD IN KG PER HECTARE	q SFGY <sub>5.1</sub>	5	3.66	12.20
GRAIN YIELD IN KG PER HECTARE	q SFGY <sub>6.1</sub>	6	3.46	7.40
LEAF SHEATH 3rd INTERNODE LENGTH	q SFLSI <sub>3-2.1</sub>	2	4.16	10.00
LEAF SHEATH 3rd INTERNODE LENGTH	q SFLSI <sub>3-5.1</sub>	5	3.49	8.00
LEAF SHEATH 2ND INTERNODE LENGTH	q SFLSI <sub>2-5.1</sub>	5	4.73	10.20
LEAF SHEATH 2ND INTERNODE LENGTH	q SFLSI <sub>2-6.1</sub>	6	4.10	9.00
LEAF SHEATH 1st INTERNODE LENGTH	q SFLSI <sub>1-5.1</sub>	5	4.40	11.00
PLANT ELONGATION RATE	q SFPER <sub>5.1</sub>	5	12.46	32.00
PLANT HEIGHT	q SFPH <sub>3.1</sub>	3	4.04	8.30
PLANT HEIGHT	q SFPH <sub>5.1</sub>	5	5.59	12.10
SURVIVAL RATE	q SFSR <sub>1.1</sub>	1	2.89	10.00
SURVIVAL RATE	q SFSR <sub>6.1</sub>	6	2.97	7.30

- **Fine mapping being initiated for qSFGY<sub>3.1</sub> and qSFGY<sub>5.1</sub>**

# Sub + SF tolerant breeding lines

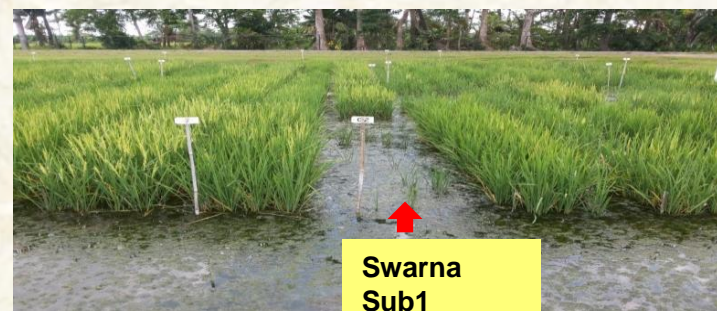


**2014D**

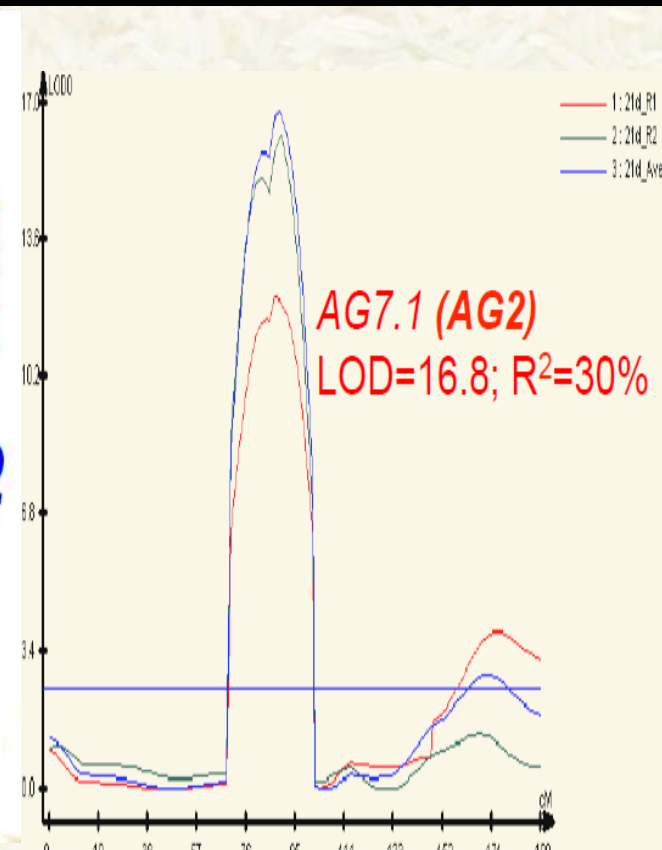
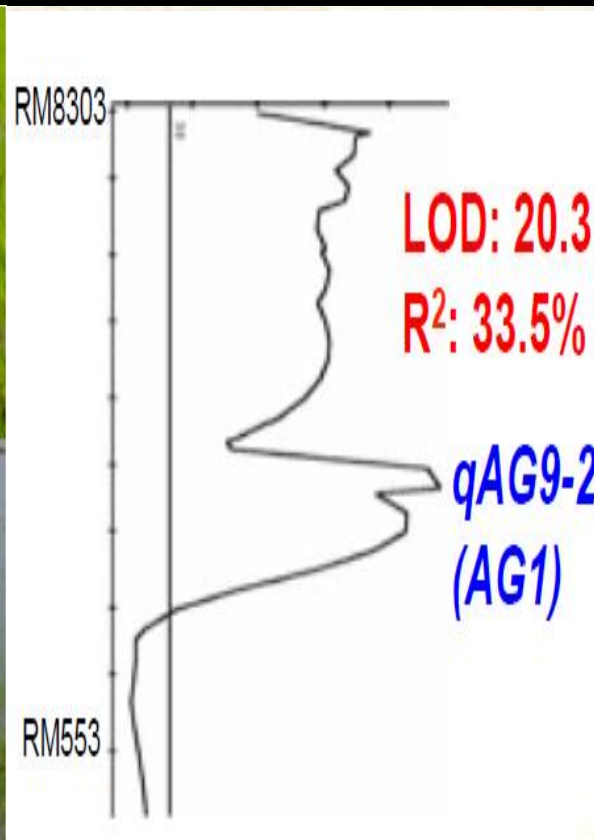
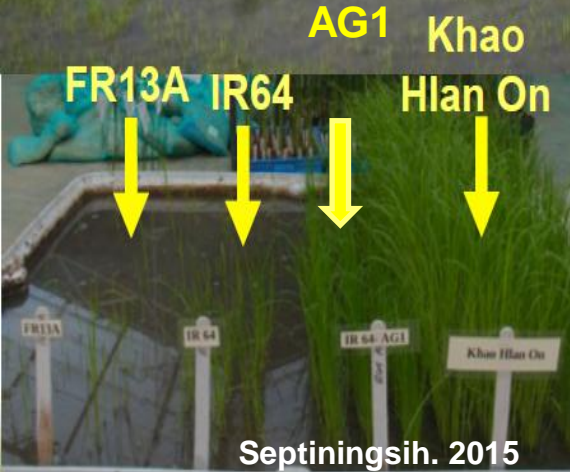


**2015DS**

Designation	Yield SF	Yield normal	SF	Sub
IR13F441	2807	5145	3	4
IR13F484	1924	4721	3	4
IR13F556	1578	4645	2	4
IR13F662	1504	4273	3	4
IR13F475	2366	4118	2	4
IR13F474	2590	4019	1	4



# Anaerobic germination QTLs and MAS



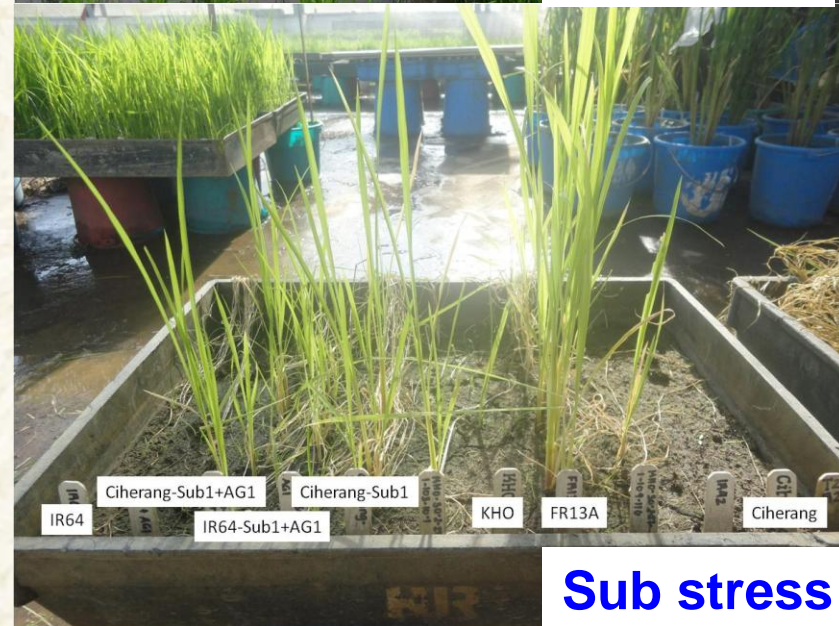
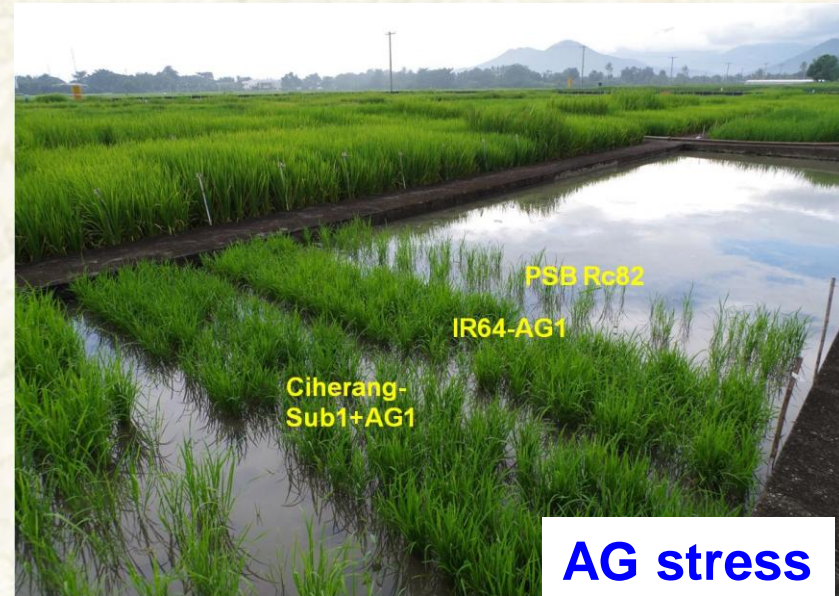
- QTL discovered in a KHO/ IR64 BC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2:3</sub> population
- QTL fine mapped and candidate gene Identified (Kretzschmar et al. 2015)

- QTL discovered in a Ma Zhan Red/ IR42 BC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>3</sub> population
- QTL fine mapping and candidate gene analysis ongoing (H. Tnani et al.)

# MAB for Anaerobic germination

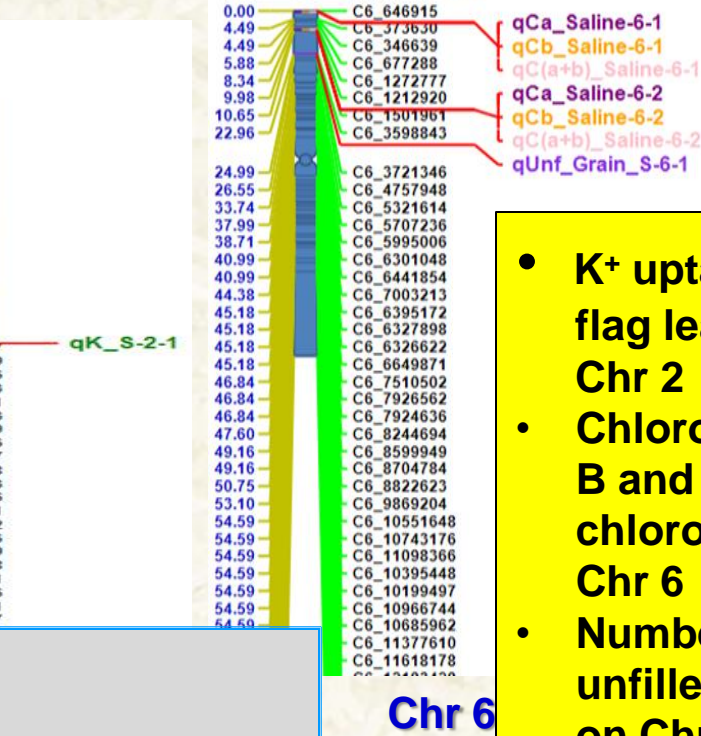
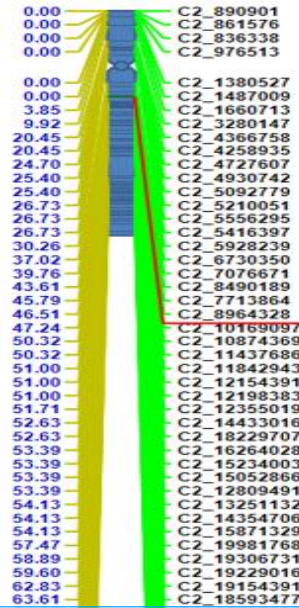
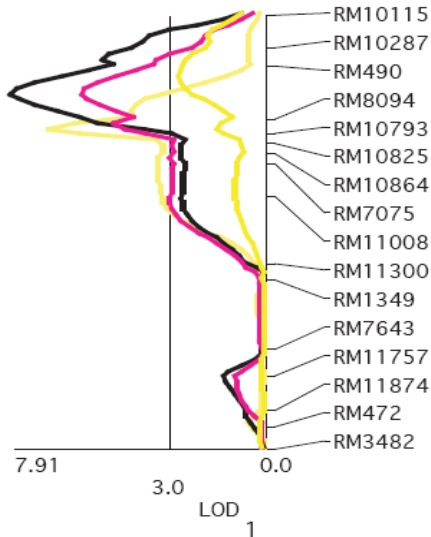
- Rc82-AG1 and Rc82-AG2 developed—seeds ready for multiplication
- BG300-Sub1+AG1 and BG300-Sub1+AG2 development is underway
- BG366-Sub1+AG1 and RC22-Sub1+AG1 development is underway
- Ciherang-Sub1+AG1+AG2 developed; seed multiplication is underway

E. Septiningsih



## Vegetative stage- *Saltol*

## Reproductive stage *CSR28/Sadri (RILs)*



- $K^+$  uptake in flag leaf on Chr 2
- Chlorophyll A, B and total chlorophyll on Chr 6
- Number of unfilled grains on Chr 6

## Popular varieties introgressed with *Saltol*:

- BRR1 dhan28
- BRR1 dhan29
- BR11
- IR64
- AS966
- Swarna

# Major QTLs for grain yield under drought

QTLs	Chr	Donors	Recipients	Ecosystems
<i>qDTY<sub>1.1</sub></i>	1	N22, Apo, Vandana, Dagad deshi, Dular, Kali Aus	Swarna, IR64, MTU1010, Sabitri	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>2.2</sub></i>	2	Aday sel	IR64	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>2.3</sub></i>	2	Vandana, Kali Aus	Way Rarem, IR64	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>3.1</sub></i>	3	Apo, IR55149-04	Swarna, TDK1	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>3.2</sub></i>	3	Vandana, N22, Moroberekan IR77298-5-6-18	Way Rarem, Swarana, Sabitri	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>4.1</sub></i>	4	Aday sel	IR64	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>6.1</sub></i>	6	Apo, IR55419-04	Swarna, TDK1	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>6.2</sub></i>	6	IR55419-04, Moroberekan	Swarna, TDK1	Upland, lowland
<i>qDTY<sub>12.1</sub></i>	12	Way Rarem, IR74371-46-1-1, Dular	Vandana, Sabitri, Sabitri	Upland, lowland

IRRI improved the yield by 0.8-1.5 t/ha under moderate to severe drought of ten popular rice varieties following MAB- Vandana, Swarna, IR64, TDK, Sabitri, Kalinga 3, Sambha Mahsuri, MR219, MRQ74, Anjali

# Drought tolerant lines free from linkage drag

	Designation	Stress			Non stress		
		DTF	PHT	GY	DTF	PHT	GY
A	IR 91659:41-95-5-B	90	72	3079	94	84	4530
	IR 91659:54-36-9-B	92	68	3299	96	82	5027
	IR 91659:41-95-6-B	86	69	3123	96	81	4487
	Swarna	102	63	561	96	84	4312
$qDTY_{1.1}$	LSD <sup>0.05</sup>	3	6	771	3	5	1246
B	IR 90266-B-491-1	83	92	1750	74	109	5750
	IR 90266-B-155-1	86	96	1637	73	113	5740
	IR 90266-B-53-1	84	102	1947	70	116	5672
	TDK1	99	73	173	74	111	5985
$qDTY_{6.2}$	LSD <sup>0.05</sup>	4	10	714	8	14	1578
C	IR81896-B-B-309	98	82	1928	92	138	5174
	IR81896-B-B-481	98	76	929	95	127	5592
	IR81896-B-B-305	102	85	808	94	130	6717
	Swarna		54	0	101	126	4965
$qDTY_{3.1}$	LSD <sup>0.05</sup>	7	24	664	6	11	2200
	IR 79971-B-102-B	79	84	920	83	110	3547
	IR 79971-B-421-B	84	79	756	84	110	3156
	IR 79971-B-86-B	68	76	847	73	101	3311
D	Vandana	64	73	617	63	94	2180
$qDTY_{2.3}$	LSD <sup>0.05</sup>	5	10	241	3	12	782



# MAB for abiotic stress: IR64 + qDTYs



Parent 2007



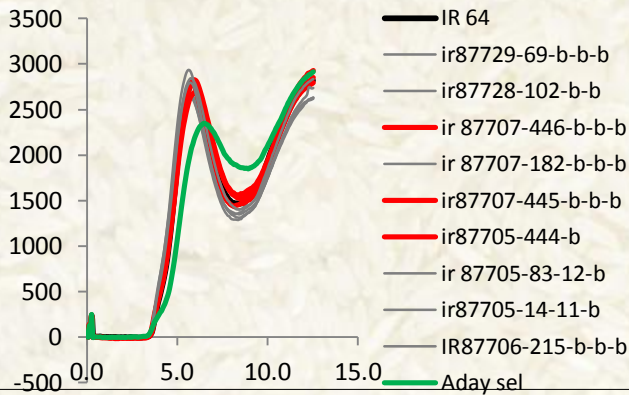
QTL, introgression 2010



Product released in 2014 as IR 64 drt 1 in India, Sukhadhan 4 in Nepal, Yeanelo 4 in Myanmar



IR64 drought IR64



RVA test: similar cooking quality

- **IR64 drought: first molecular product for drought**
- **0.6- 1.2 t/ha yield advantage under drought with similar high yield under irrigated situation**
- High quality as that of IR64**



IR64 drought IR64



IR64 IR64 drought

ENTRY	Rajshahi	Nepal ganj	RPR	HYD SS	HYD MS	Hazari bag	Rewa
IR64 -DR	1525	3472	3956	1684	3800	1604	3731
IR 64	980	1597	2662	660	3085	958	2503
SED	156	170	285	939	600	422	909

Designation	DTFNS	DTFS	PH	PHS	GYNS	GYNS	4DAD	SUB	7DAD	SUB
IR 96321-1447-651-B-1-1-2	94	93	90	71	5396	1629	3	3		
IR 96321-315-323-B-3-1-1	93	102	100	69	7000	1712	3	2		
IR 96321-558-257-B-4-1-2	94	89	87	63	5624	1465	3	3		
IR 96321-1447-521-B-2-1-2	93	92	91	73	5897	1539	3	3		
IR 96321-558-257-B-5-1-2	97	97	87	60	5696	1367	2	2		
IR 96321-558-563-B-2-1-1	96	93	88	63	6069	1219	3	3		
IR 94391-131-358-19-B-1-1-1	79	76	79	51	7969	1728	3	3		
Swarna	106	117	95	67	5243	742	8	8		
Swarna sub 1	105	119	96	65	5656	488	3	4		



IRRI



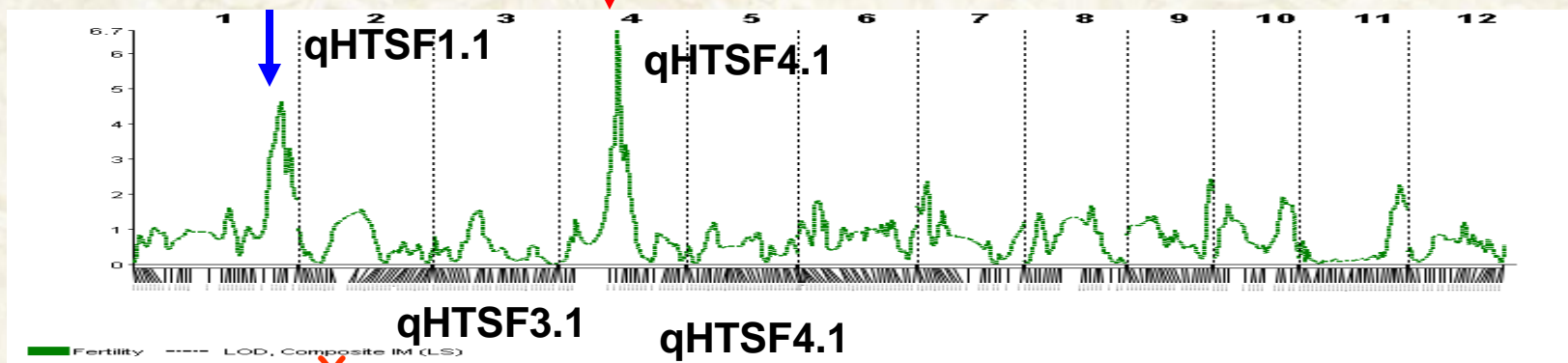
Hyderabad, India



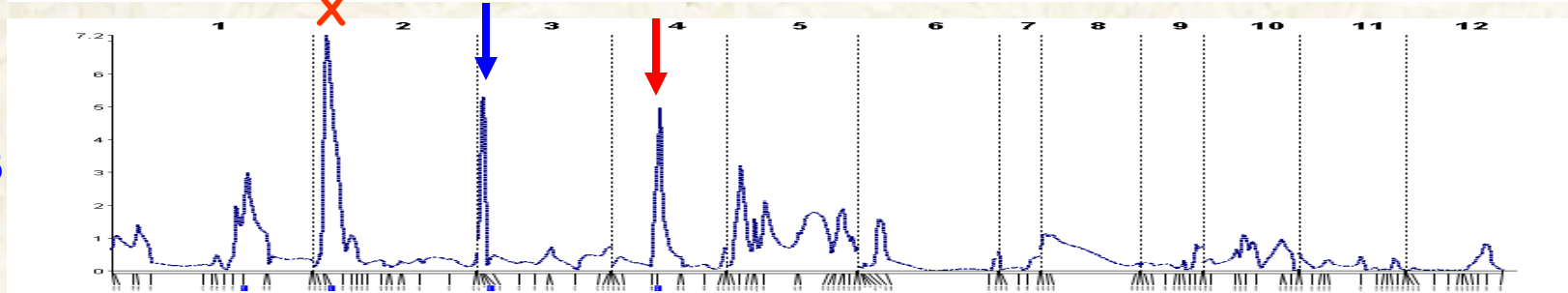
Bihar, India

# High Temperature; QTLs identified, introgressed

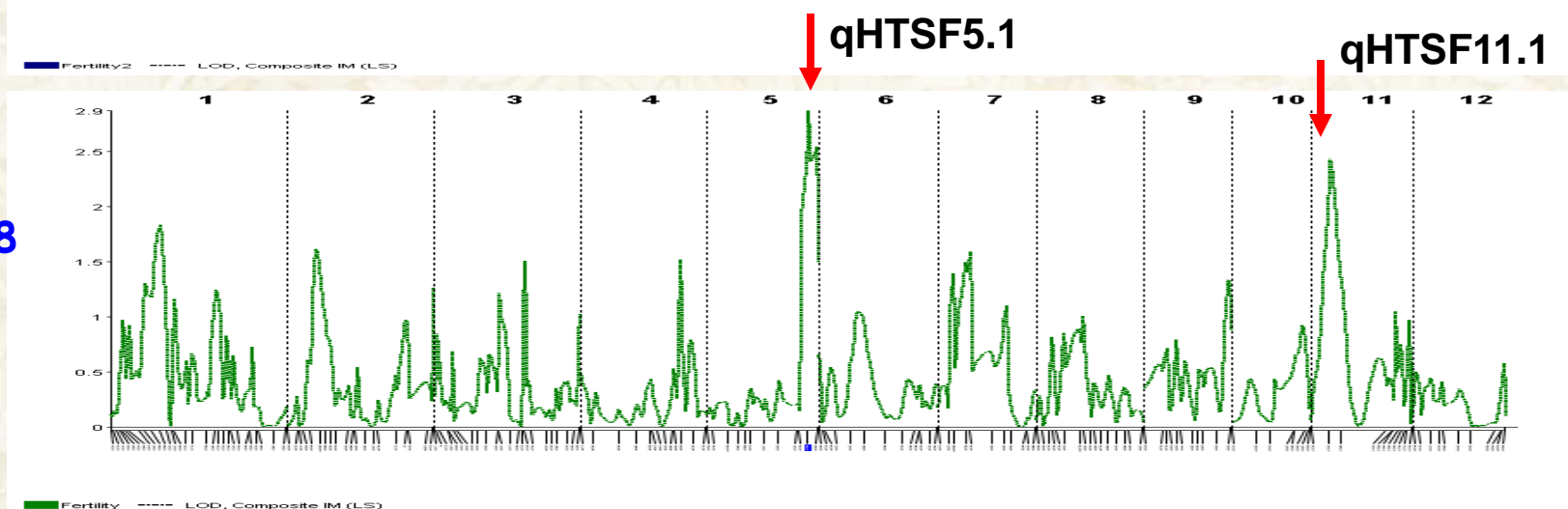
IR64/N22



IR64/G178



MY23/G178

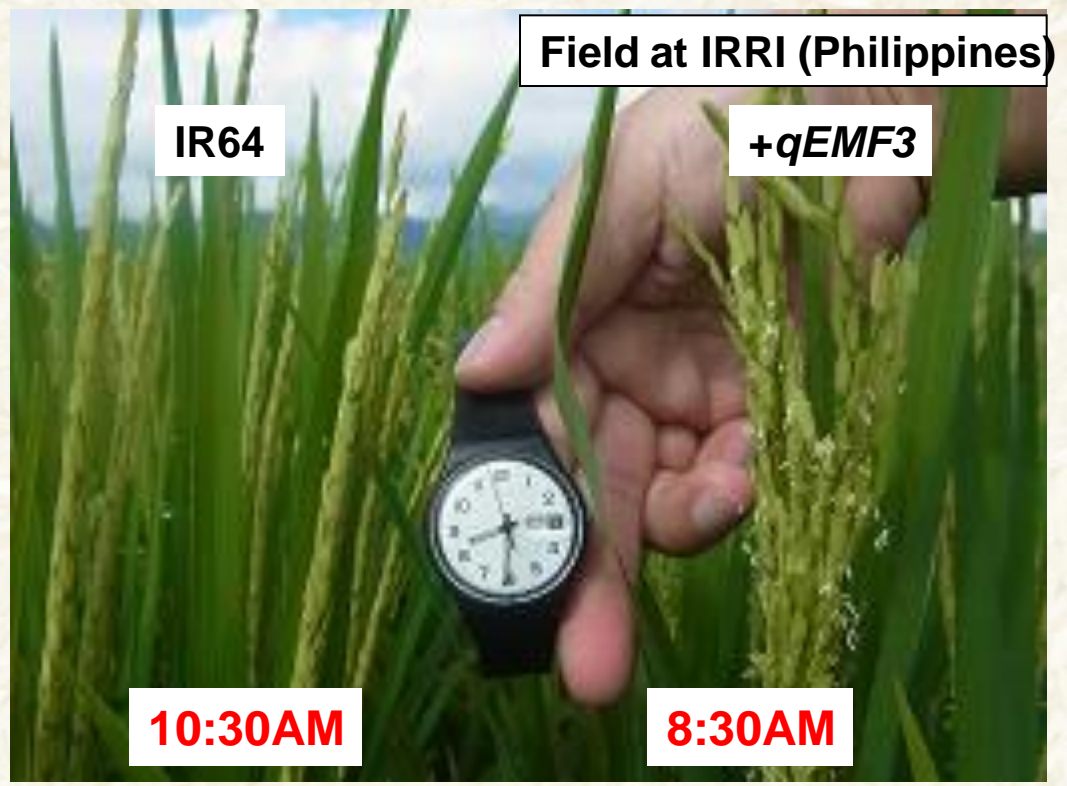
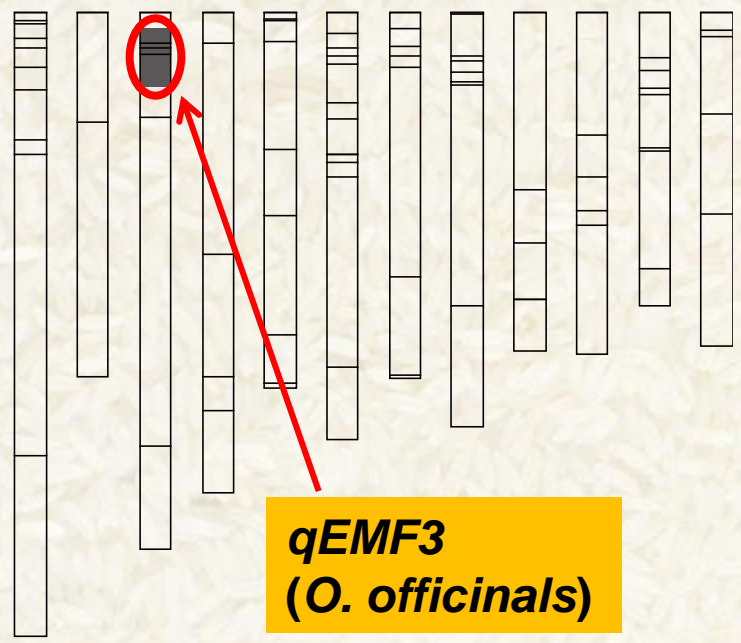




# Development of IR64-NIL for Early-Morning Flowering

Hirabayashi et al. (2015) J. Exp. Bot.

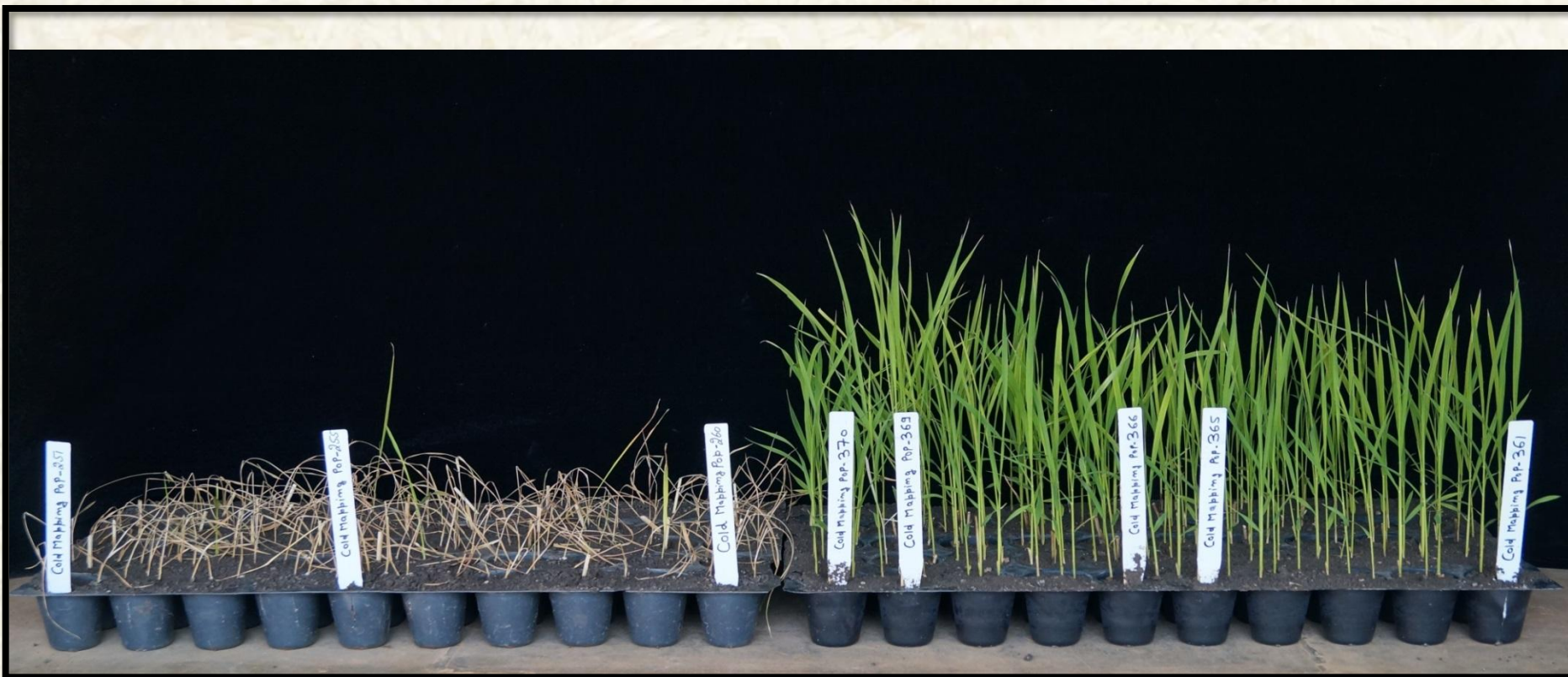
## A Graphical Genotype of IR64-EMF



**90-120 min earlier FOT in NIL than IR64 (recurrent parent)**

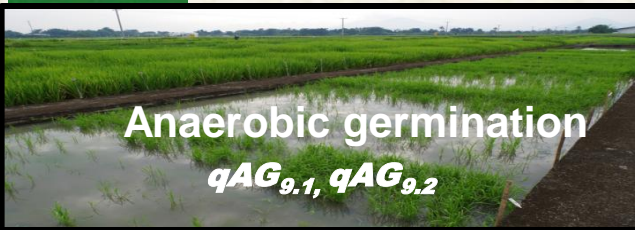
**IR64EMF, and IR64HT+EMF lines developed**

- Not many Indica accessions known for tolerance to low temperature, new donors identified
- Tolerance from Japonica transferred to Indica



**Cold reaction of mapping population derived from the cross MTU-1010/ donor at 10 ° C /15 days in the indoor growth chamber (Convicon®)**

# Direct seeding- labor, water shortage



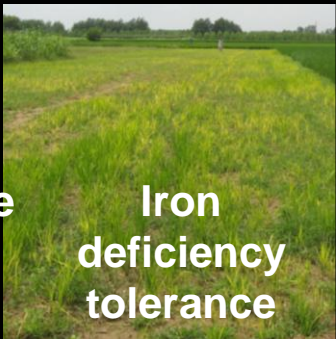
Anaerobic germination  
*qAG<sub>9.1</sub>, qAG<sub>9.2</sub>*



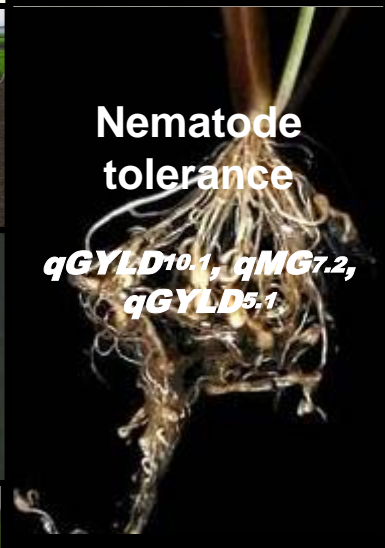
Early uniform emergence  
*qEMM<sub>11.1</sub>, qEMM<sub>1.1</sub>*



Early vegetative vigor  
*qEvv<sub>9.1</sub>*



Iron deficiency tolerance



Nematode tolerance  
*qGYLD<sup>10.1</sup>, qMG<sub>7.2</sub>, qGYLD<sub>5.1</sub>*



Grain yield  
*qGY<sub>1.1</sub>, qGY<sub>6.1</sub>, qGY<sub>10.1</sub>*

DSR  
Plant  
Type



BPH resistance  
*BPH3, BPH17*



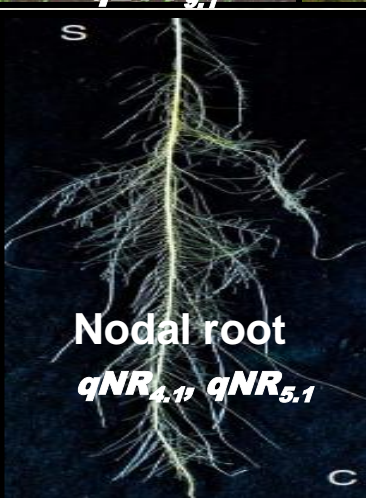
Gall midge resistance  
*(Gm 4)*



Lodging resistance  
*qLDG<sub>4.1</sub>*



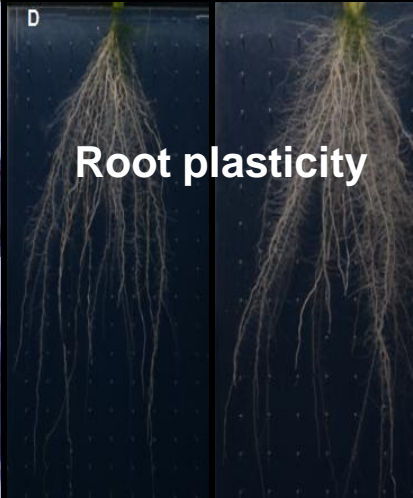
Blast resistance  
*(Pita2, Pi9)*



Nodal root  
*qNR<sub>4.1</sub>, qNR<sub>5.1</sub>*



Root hair length and density  
*qRHD<sub>5.1</sub>, qRHD<sub>6.1</sub>, qRHD<sub>1.1</sub>*



Root plasticity



BLB resistance  
*(xa4+xa5+xa13+Xa21)*



# MAB for Multi-stress tolerance: across stresses

1. Drought + Submergence+ High temp + low temp
2. Salinity + Submergence
3. Drought+ submergence
4. Salinity + Zn deficiency + Fe toxicity
5. Submergence + Stagnant Flooding/AG
6. Submergence + BLB



## What comes from trait development

1. Donors for different traits
2. Improved lines with QTLs/genes free from undesirable linkages
3. Pre-breeding lines with combinations of traits
4. Improved varieties for single traits/combination of traits
5. Linked markers for QTLs/genes for tolerance to abiotic stresses



1. Most of the QTLs /genes identified are effective, most of the abiotic stress tolerance trait lines show yield advantage of 0.8-1.2 t/ha under single/combinations of stresses
2. Tolerance to abiotic stresses will become necessity in few years from now
3. Improve restorer/CMS lines introgressing QTLs/genes-similar to done earlier for biotic stress tolerance
4. Use of improved lines/mapping populations lines with improved plant type as restorer lines-
  - Better adaptation to abiotic stresses
  - Increased heterosis- carry more variability
  - Increased seed setting

**Thank you very much  
for your  
kind attention**