



Results regarding drought and heat tolerance of some Romanian winter wheat genotypes obtained at NARDI Fundulea

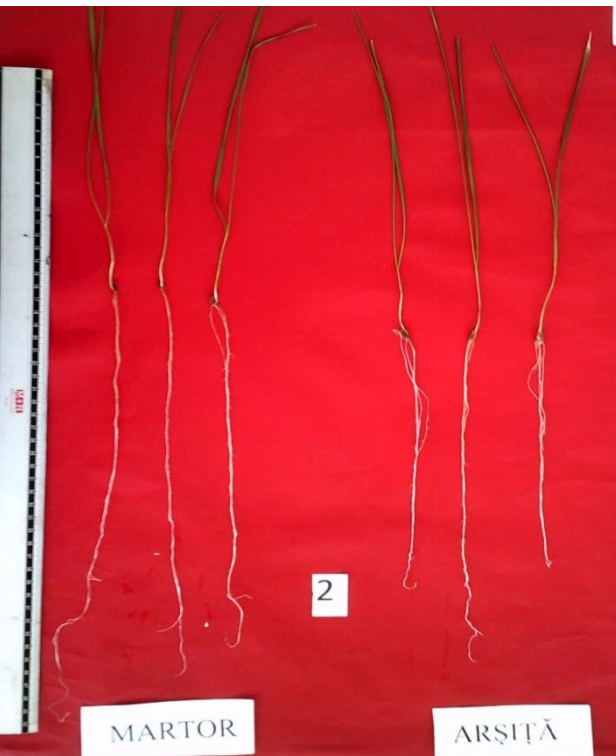
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INTRODUCTION

Drought and heat are phenomena that increasingly affect Romanian agriculture. Bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) is one of the most important field crops in Romania, being cultivated on more than 2.2 million hectares last year. Heat and drought episodes are becoming more frequent during the grain filling period, which is one of the most important stages in wheat development for high yield and baking quality. "The rate of reduction in grain weight" it's often used as an indicator of how well a plant is coping with stress, a smaller reduction in seed weight generally indicates better tolerance to the stressor.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

81 contrasting winter wheat genotypes were sown in two repetitions (control and treated), with two rows from each genotype for drought test. To intensify the water stress process at the leaves level, the plants were treated, 15 days after anthesis, with 1% potassium iodide as a chemical desiccant. The rate of reduction in grain weight (%) was determined, this method simulates a situation where grain filling no longer occurs through current photosynthesis in the leaves but relies solely on using reserves from the stem.



Another set of 57 wheat genotypes was exposed to high temperatures under controlled conditions in laboratory, at seedling stage to assess their potential for tolerance to high temperatures. Seven seeds were selected from each genotype for the "Control" and 7 seeds for the "Drought" treatment, placed in muslin bags, and sterilized with bleach (hypochlorite) for 15 minutes. They were then rinsed with water and placed on filter paper to germinate. The seeds were placed in a growth chamber for 7 days at 25°C with water, after that the control seeds were removed from the chamber, leaving only the drought treatment seeds. The following temperature regime: without light for 1 hour at 35°C; 2 hours at 25°C; 1 hour at 45°C. Afterward, the chamber was stopped, and the seeds were left for an additional 30 minutes with the door closed, followed by another 30 minutes with the door slightly open. Cooling was done gradually. Finally, both the "Control" and "Drought" seeds were returned to the chamber at 25°C for another 7 days. After this period, the seeds were analyzed. The results are expressed as percentages relative to the values obtained for the control genotype.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Inducing water stress at the leaf level with a 1% potassium iodide solution for 81 contrasting wheat genotypes highlighted that all genotypes that exhibited a reduction in seed weight of less than 9%—similar to the control variety Drysdale (a wheat variety known in the scientific literature for its drought and heat tolerance)—demonstrated high drought tolerance. Among these are FDL FAGUR, 17054G1-07, ABUND-1A, 19148G0-2, 16131G1-1, FDL EVIDENT, VOINIC, FDL ABUND, 20099GP1, 17217G1-08, IZVOR, 17051G1-05, KUKRI, Simnic 1412, 19290G0-2, ABUND-1R, 19284G0-2, FDL EMISAR.

KASP (Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR) technique show that Drysdale, FDL FAGUR, FDL EVIDENT, and 17217G1-08 confirm the presence of genes associated with resistance to drought and heat.

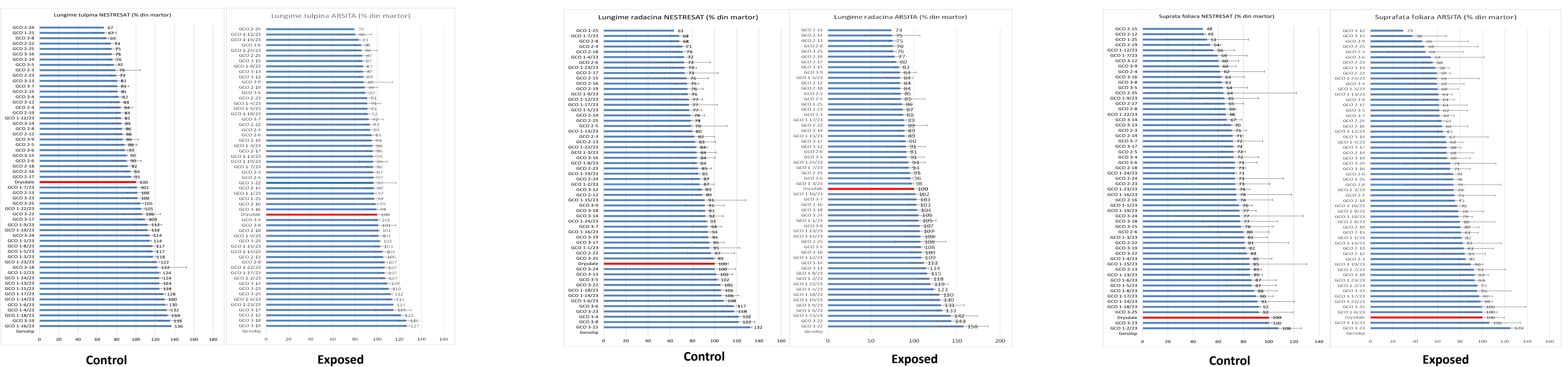
Table with 5 columns: Nr. Crt., Denumire, Rata de reducere a greutatei boabelor (%), Nr. Crt., Denumire, Rata de reducere a greutatei boabelor (%). Lists 41 wheat genotypes and their corresponding grain weight reduction percentages.

Large table with multiple columns showing genotyping profiles for various genes (Or-KASP 2024, Or-Sveed03, Or-WMC596, Or-WMC603, Or-fpc mark vechi, Dreb-B1, Drought-DB106, TabAS-B1, FEH-w3, TaPPH-7A, SNRK-2.9-5A, SNRK-2.9-5A1, SNRK-2.9-5A2, Or-BS000097 (A), Or-BS000097 (B), PHL-BS0022104 (LB), PHL-BS0004057 (BA), BS004690 (SA), Or-BS0004672 (A), Or-BS0004672 (B), TaDRO-5A, Rb-3b-SNP, RhtB, Cultiva (GlnA1), Cultiva (GlnA2), MARSNP1, MARSNP2, MARS1).

Genotyping profiles obtained by KASP (Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR) and SSR techniques

Drought: TaDreb-B1 (provides resistance against drought stress); FEH-w3 (associated with higher TGW under drought stress); TaPPH-7A (associated with TGW and chlorophyll content at grain-filling stage under drought stress); TaSNRK 2.9-5A (associated with TGW under drought conditions); TaDRO-5A (associated with root architecture). Heat: TabAS-B1 (involved in chlorophyll content of flag leaf post-anthesis and TGW, through chlorophyll protection against chloroplast damage).

The rate of reduction in grain weight (%) for 81 contrasting wheat genotypes



The genotypes GCO 3-19 (19340G2), GCO 3-18 (19340G1), GCO 1-23 (BOGDANAWx), and GCO 3-24 (19095G7) exhibited a seedling length increase of over 10% higher than the Drysdale control, both under normal conditions and under drought stress conditions.

Regarding root growth in the absence and presence of drought stress, the following genotypes stand out: GCO 3-15 (19387G2), GCO 3-8 (19122G1), GCO 3-4 (19023G6), GCO 3-23 (19440G1), GCO 3-6 (19023G19), and, respectively, GCO 3-22 (19440G3), GCO 3-23 (19440G1), GCO 1-23 (BOGDANAWx), GCO 1-6 (15339G3-1) and GCO 1-9 (16272G1-1).

The genotypes GCO 1-15 (19227G5) and GCO 3-23 (19440G1), had a larger leaf area compared to the control.

CONCLUSIONS

- Among the genotypes tested for drought tolerance FDL FAGUR, 17054G1-07, ABUND-1A, 19148G0-2, 16131G1-1, FDL EVIDENT, VOINIC, FDL ABUND, 20099GP1, 17217G1-08, IZVOR, 17051G1-05, KUKRI, Simnic 1412, 19290G0-2, ABUND-1R, 19284G0-2 and FDL EMISAR show above-average tolerance.
More than 15 winter wheat genotypes stood out after performing the heat stress tolerance test out of the 56 analyzed.
KASP (Kompetitive Allele Specific PCR) technique show that Drysdale, FDL FAGUR, FDL EVIDENT, and 17217G1-08 confirm the presence of genes associated with resistance to drought and heat.