



# PNR69 Healthy&Safe: Health promoting compounds and their impact on on resistance of *Fusarium* in wheat



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# Basic idea & hypothesis

- **Food versus feed**

Cultivation of barley and oats as **food** in Switzerland

- **Better health**

More health promoting compounds (**HPCs**) in cereal varieties (wheat, barley, oats), e.g. anthocyanins, arabinoxylans, carotenoids,  $\beta$ -glucans

- **Greater safety**

**HPCs** could reduce growth of health threatening toxigenic fungi, e.g. *Fusarium* species

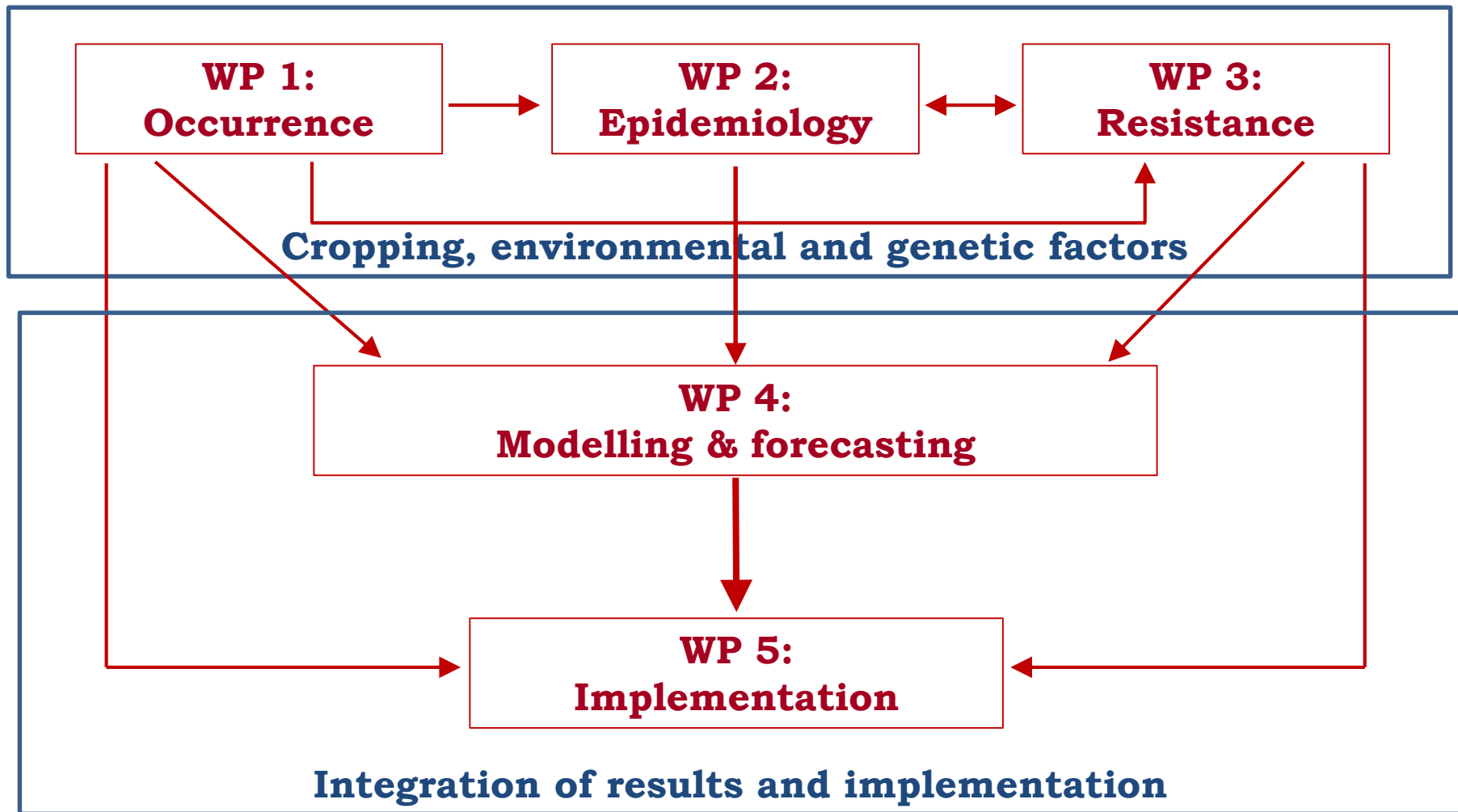
→ **Healthy & Safe**





# Healthy & Safe project

## Work packages



# Occurrence - Epidemiology - Resistance - Forecasting

## WP 1

- Growers' samples (cropping factors)
- Agroscope long-term and variety trials (cropping & environmental factors)



*F. graminearum*

*F. equiseti*

*F. crookwellense*

**WP 2**



- **Climate chambers**  
Variety, temperature  
& leaf wetness duration
- **Field conditions**  
Weather & inoculum

**Infection trials: flowering cereals**

WP 3



- **Resistance experiments**  
HPC enhanced genotypes
- **Toronit x 211.12014**  
mapping population  
Role of carotenoids
- **Wheat isolines**  
Anthocyanin spectrum
- **HPCs on *in vitro* growth**  
and toxin production

## FusaProg for wheat, oats, barley and their mycotoxins

### Informationssystem zur Risikobeurteilung von Fusarienbefall und DON-Belastung im Getreide



[Anmeldung / Parzellenerfassung](#)



[CH-Karte mit regionalem Infektionsrisiko](#)



[Wetterbedingtes Infektionsrisiko \(14 Tage\)](#)



[Parzellenspezifisches DON-Belastungsrisiko](#)



[Sortenliste](#)

[français](#)

Berechnungsparameter

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Idee und Konzept: Hans-Rudolf Forrer ART



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

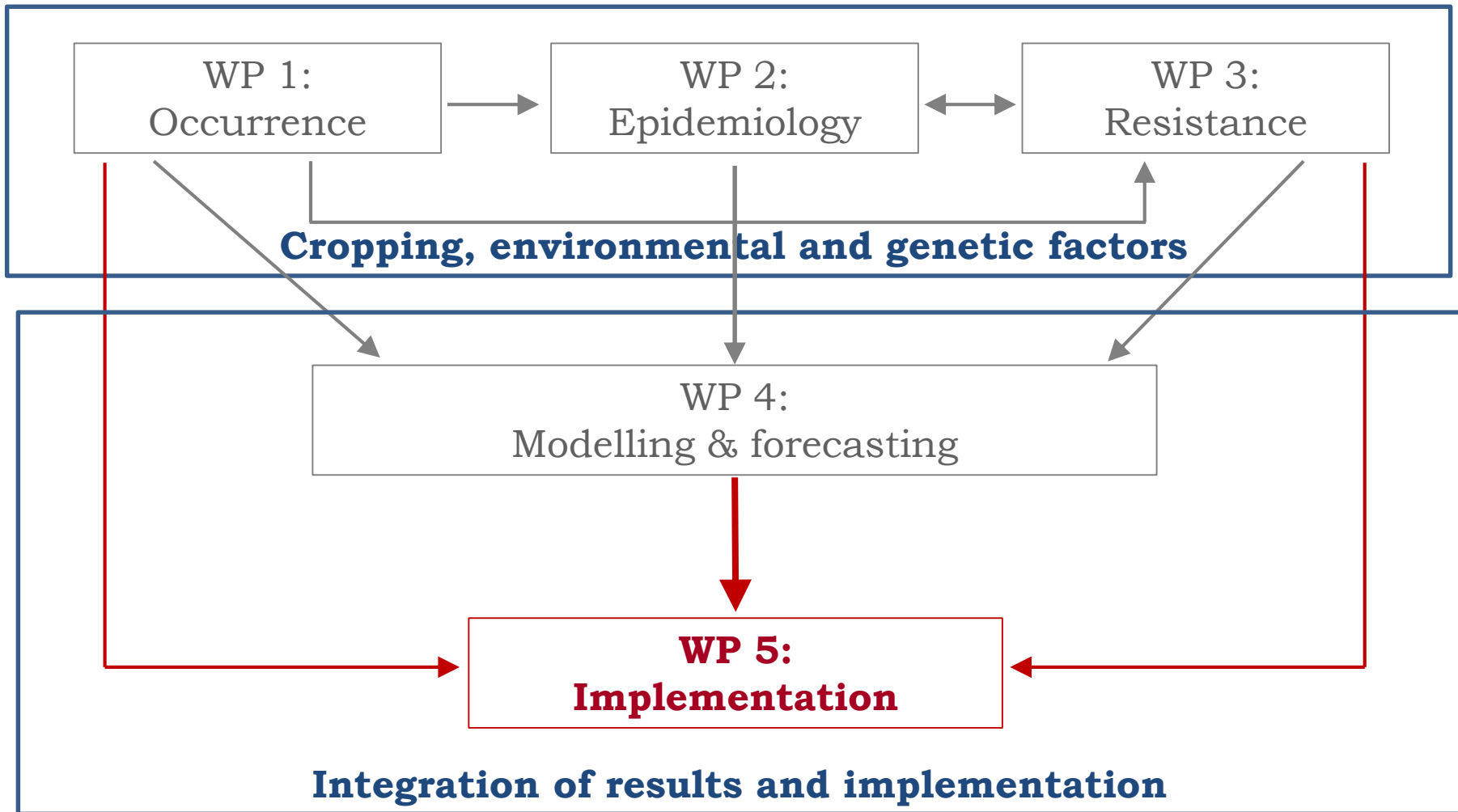
Eidgenössisches Departement für  
Wirtschaft, Bildung und Forschung WBF  
**Agroscope**

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# Healthy & Safe project

## Work packages







# WP 5 Implementation partners



swissmill  
*Die Schweizer Getreidemühle.*



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



sge Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Ernährung  
ssn Société Suisse de Nutrition  
ssn Società Svizzera di Nutrizione



Konferenz der kantonalen Pflanzenschutzdienste (KPSD)  
Conférence des services phytosanitaires cantonaux (CSP)  
Conferenza degli servizi fitosanitari cantonali (CSF)



Zurich University  
of Applied Sciences





# Objectives of the resistance part

- Study the impact of lutein on the resistance against FHB in spring wheat varitey Toronit.
- Study the impact of antocyanins in the resistance against FHB in winter wheat varieties.



# Resistance against FHB in wheat

- FHB causes yield losses and reduces the quality of the harvest by accumulation of mycotoxins
- The resistance against this disease is an important breeding goal in wheat (and other cereals). In particular, it allows a sustainable cropping scheme.
- The resistance relies on a large diversity of resistance mechanisms and genes (polygenic, quantitative resistance).



(Fotos: T. Schiderwahn)



# Resistance against FHB in wheat

## Different types of physiological resistance



Type I : Resistance against the primary infection



Type II : Limitation of spreading in the ear



Type III : Kernel resistance.

(Foto: C.Martin)



# Resistance: mapping population

Toronit  x  211.12014

High in lutein & good  
FHB resistance

Low in lutein & bad  
FHB resistance

F1



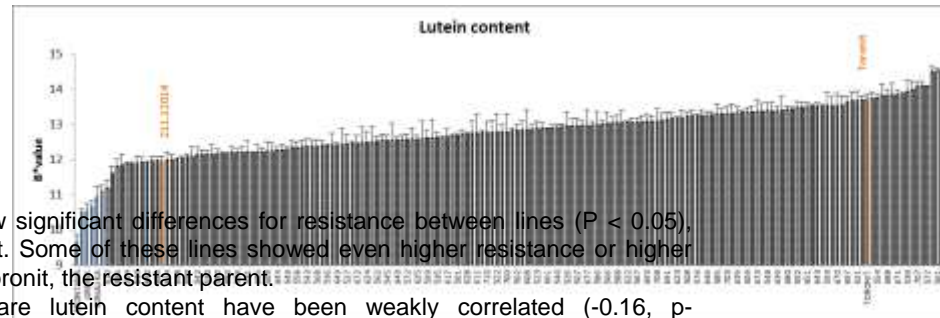
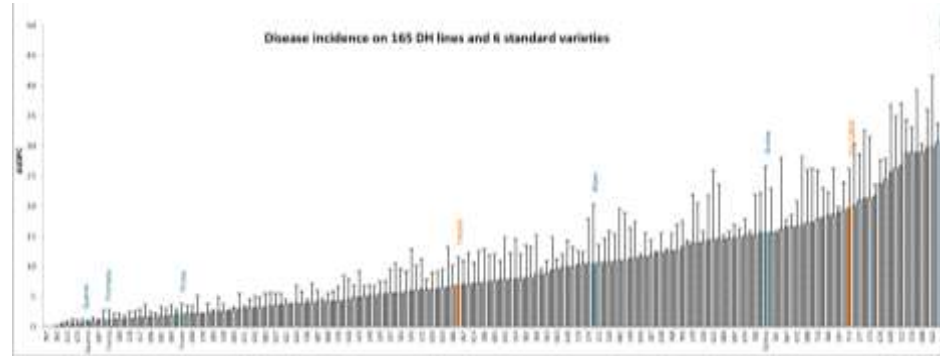
F2



- 176 DH lines represent the genotypic diversity in the F2
- **Segregation of genes:**  
Separate carotenoid content from FHB resistance
- **Phenotyping of the resistance of each DH line and available data on carotenoid contents of each line:**  
Correlation between the role of carotenoids in FHB resistance of cv. Toronit



# Resistance: mapping population



- The first results show significant differences for resistance between lines ( $P < 0.05$ ), and for lutein content. Some of these lines showed even higher resistance or higher lutein content than Toronit, the resistant parent.
- Disease incidence and lutein content have been weakly correlated ( $-0.16$ ,  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ ).
- As lutein is contained in grains, and so not present at infection at flowering stage, this first result may suggest a genetic link between FHB resistant components and lutein content.

# Resistance tests

## Criteria for notation

- Disease incidence
- Disease severity
- Kernel analyses: TKW, FDK, mykotoxins.

## Experimental approach

- 14 wheat varieties
- Artificial infections with *Fusarium graminearum*
- Trial sites: Vouvry, Changins, Reckenholz Cadenazzo
- 3 replicates w/o at each sites.
- Notation for disease incidence and disease severity.
- Grain analyses: TKW, FDK, mycotoxins.

Versuchsfeld in Vouvry



# 1. Disease incidence

**Incidence:** Estimation of the risque that a plant will be infected.

- Counting of newly infected spikes
- 3 notations



Resistenztest in Cadenazzo ( Foto: F. Mascher)





# 1. Disease incidence



## Important differences

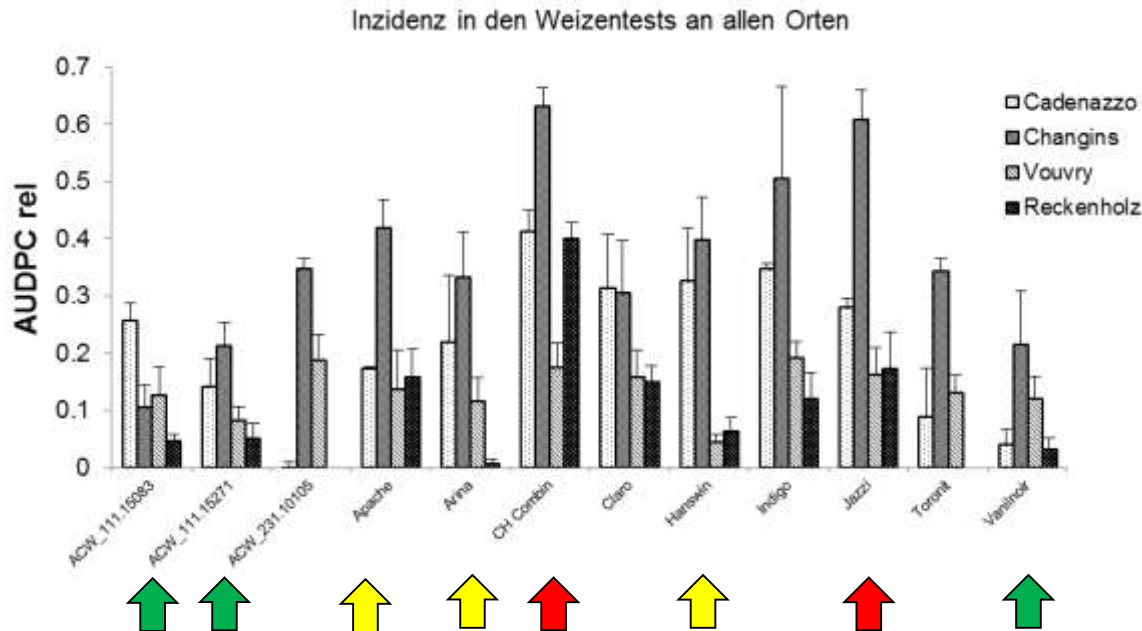
→ in Changins: Combin, Jazzi, Indigo : Highest disease incidence.

→ The risk is very high.

## Influence of the environment

→ Highest incidence in Changins

→ GxE Interactions with variety Hanswin



## 2. Disease severity

**Disease severity** = Strength of the infection.



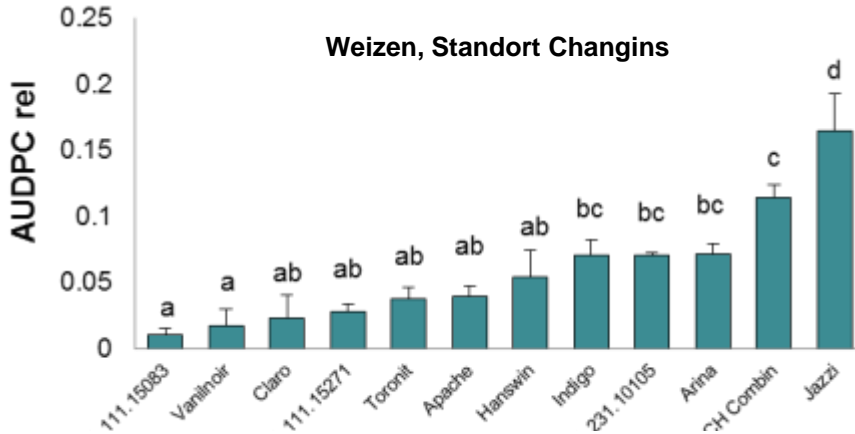
Foto: APS.net



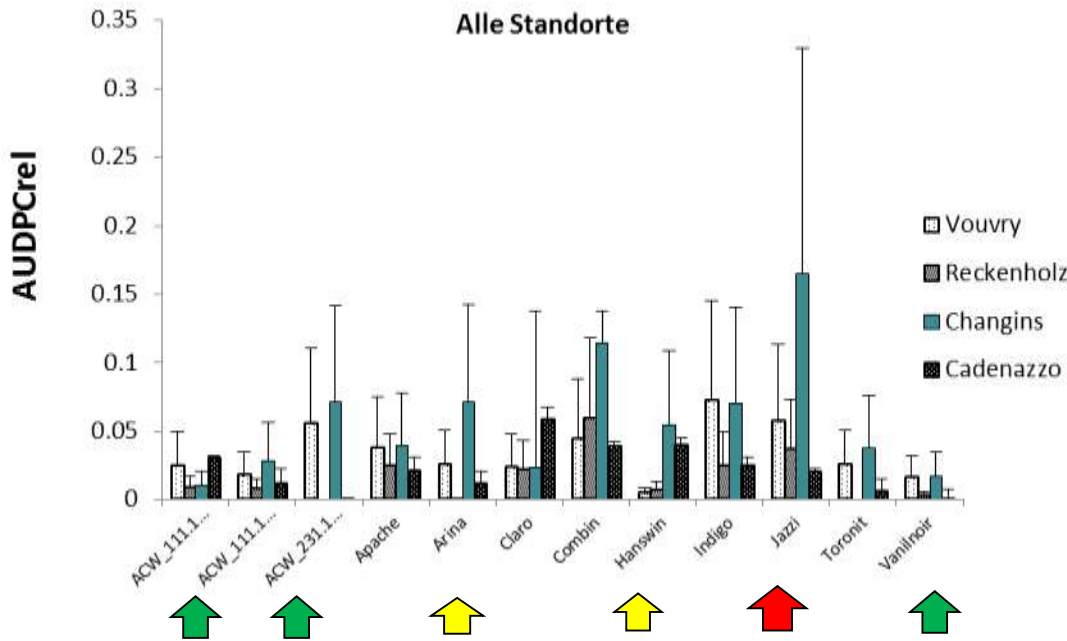
(Foto: T. Schiderwahn)



# 2. Disease severity



- Important differences
- G x E interactions
- Combin and Jazz show the highest susceptibility..
- Varieties showing lower incidences show also lower severity, usually.





# 3. Kernel analyses

**TKW:** Thousand kernel weight → Impact on yield.

**FDK:** % of affected kernels → Impact on quality

**Analyses of mycotoxins** (not yet finished)

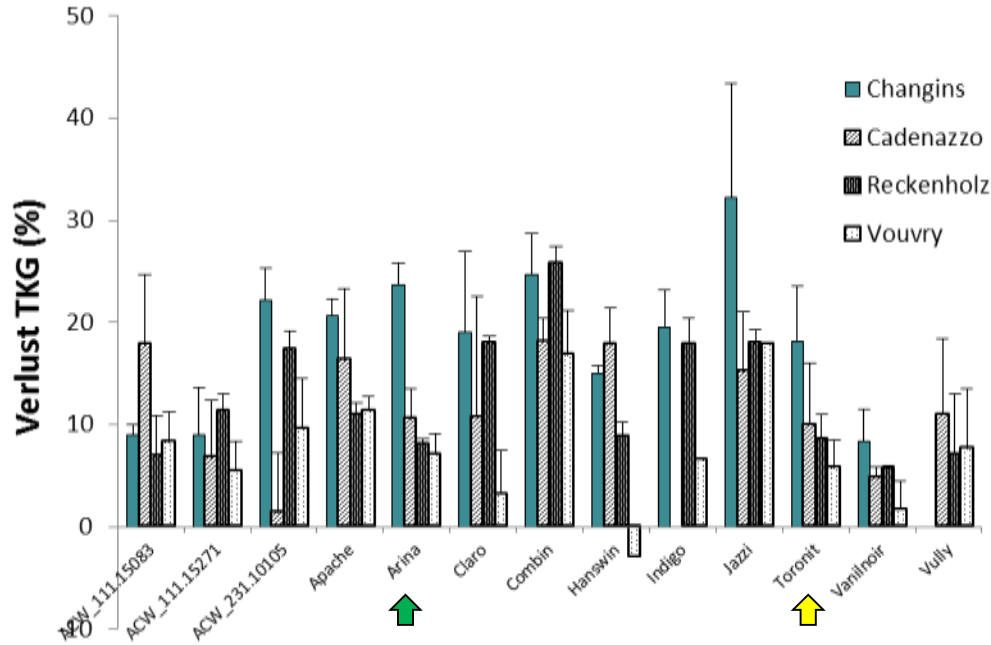


The screenshot displays the MARVIN software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'Protocol', 'Image', 'Configuration', 'Options', and 'Window'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations. The main window is titled 'Main Protocol / marvin\_jenny\_5048\_part\_2.tif'. It contains a data table with the following columns: 'Check', 'Num. kernel', 'Espèce', 'Fibr. grains', 'Pods (g)', 'PMG (g)', 'W-F1(S)(<=2.00)', 'W-F1(S)(<=2.2)', 'W-F1(S)(<=2.5)', 'W-F1(S)(<=2.75)', 'W-F1(S)(<=3.0)', 'W-F1(S)(<=3.25)', 'W-F1(S)(<=3.5)', and 'W-F1(S)(<=3.75)'. The table lists 23 rows of data for 'Triticum durum' kernels, with values for various parameters. Below the table are two image processing windows: 'Original Image' showing a dark background with many small, multi-colored kernels, and 'Label Image' showing the same kernels highlighted in yellow on a white background.

Check	Num. kernel	Espèce	Fibr. grains	Pods (g)	PMG (g)	W-F1(S)(<=2.00)	W-F1(S)(<=2.2)	W-F1(S)(<=2.5)	W-F1(S)(<=2.75)	W-F1(S)(<=3.0)	W-F1(S)(<=3.25)	W-F1(S)(<=3.5)	W-F1(S)(<=3.75)
	11	259 Triticum durum	295	15.53	52.6				0.4	0.4	3.4	3.4	7.5
	12	260 Triticum durum	276	15.76	57.1				0.4	0.8	8.4	8.4	7.5
Weight	13	261 Triticum durum	293	15.00	51.2					0.4	3.2	3.9	7.5
	14	262 Triticum durum	302	13.46	44.6				1.1	1.8	5.1	15.1	23.2
Next	15	263 Triticum durum	298	13.85	45.5			0.7	0.7	5.5	14.5	21.5	
	16	264 Triticum durum	295	13.91	47.2				0.4	3.4	19.2	26.8	
	17	265 Triticum durum	342	13.98	49.8				2.0	4.4	7.7	30.9	
	18	266 Triticum durum	295	13.01	44.1				0.7	3.9	11.0	25.3	
	19	267 Triticum durum	350	14.11	49.3	0.6	0.3		1.5	4.5	15.7	27.1	
	20	268 Triticum durum	367	14.65	39.9	0.2	0.3		0.9	5.7	12.6	32.7	
	21	269 Triticum durum	362	15.10	41.7			0.8	0.3	3.9	14.2	22.6	
	22	270 Triticum durum	368	14.39	39.1			0.8	3.4	5.7	13.0	30.6	
Delete	23	271 Triticum durum	283						0.8	4.2	12.6	31.8	



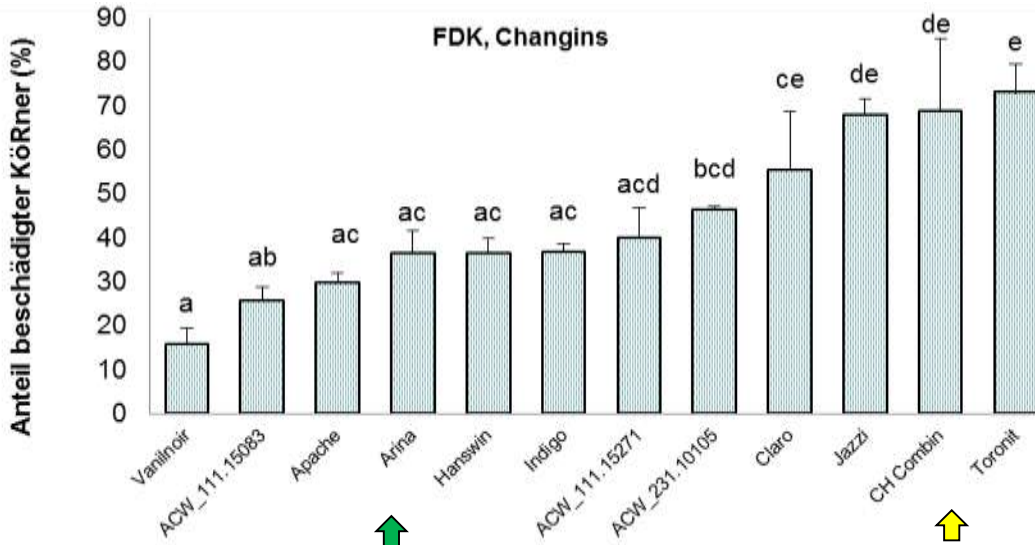
# 4. First results



- Important TKW reductions

## Mechanisms

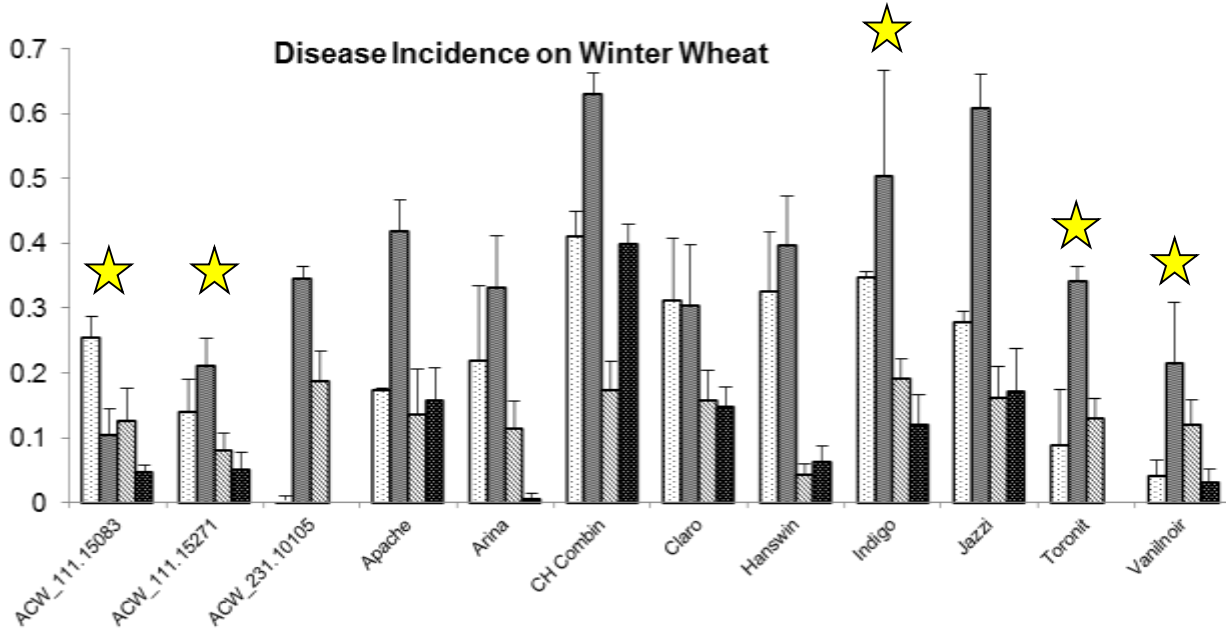
- Toronit : low reduction of TKW. But many damaged grains, jedoch viele beschädigte Körner → Infection does not hinder filling of grains.
- Arina: Important loss of TKW but only little proportion of damaged grains.-> Infectoin impedes grain filling..





# Impact of health promoting compounds on resistance

Content of anthocyanins or luteins as a resistance factor?

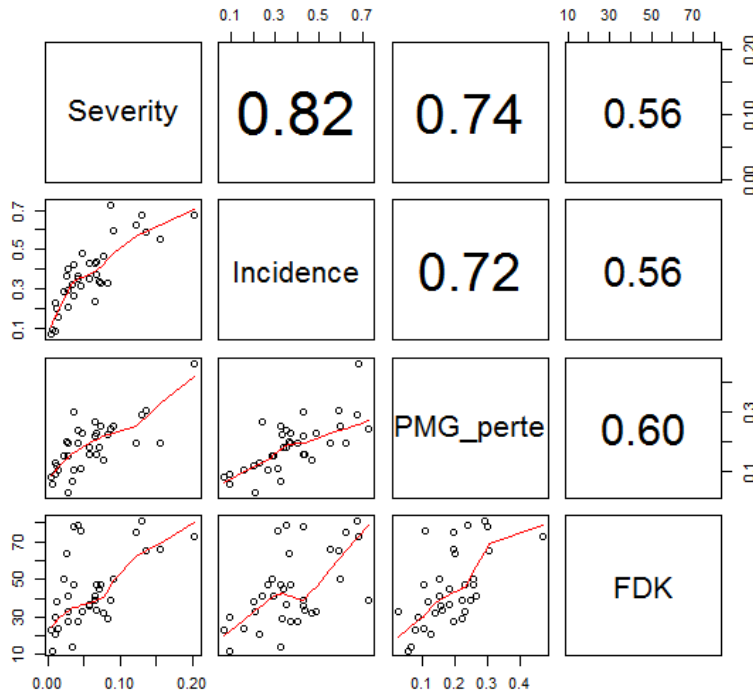


★ Colored varieties

- cadenazzo
- changins
- ▨ vouvry
- Reckenholz



# Conclusions



- Little but significant impact of lutein on resistance: enhancing!
- By evaluation of different resistance types, there is a better appreciation of the resistance.
- Resistance types are independent but somehow connected.
- This is of utmost importance for breeding of resistant varieties.
- GxE Interactions, impact of the environment must be taken in consideration.
- The confirmation of the impact of lutein and anthocyanins provides new breeding criteria..

# Ringraziamenti

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## ... Grazie per la vostra attenzione



**Alimentation saine et production alimentaire durable**  
Programme national de recherche PNR 69