A close-up photograph of dark, rich soil with several light-colored plant roots extending through it. The roots are thin and fibrous, branching out in various directions. The soil has a crumbly, granular texture. The image is partially obscured by a dark, semi-transparent diagonal overlay on the left side, which contains the text.

Expanding the genetic resources of lentils and *Rhizobium* to increase nitrogen fixation (BNF) in the lentil crop

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Outline

- Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) in lentils
- Genetic Resources

Rhizobial strains

Lentil genotypes/species

Methodology

Preliminary Results

- Future work

BNF in lentils

- Canada is the largest exporter/producer of lentils
- Symbiosis is the most important route to obtain N
 - inoculation
- %Ndfa (Nitrogen derived from atmosphere)
 - lentil: 0-87% (0-192 Kg/ha)

Modern varieties: usually selected under high fertility conditions.

FAO,2016. www.fao.org/faostat/en

Herridge *et al.*, 2009. Plant and Soil 311:1-18.



Hypotheses

- The study of a broad group of cultivated and wild accessions within *Lens* species, will allow the identification of superior species/genotypes that can contribute positive N-fixation related alleles to modern lentil varieties.
- Exploring the genetic diversity of *Rhizobium* from the center of origin of lentils and other main production areas allows the incorporation of more efficient strains to the Saskatchewan cropping system, increasing N available in lentils.

Genetic Resources

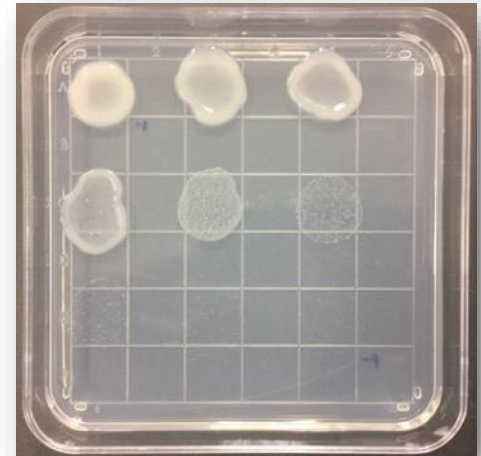
Lentils

- *L. culinaris*, *L. orientalis*, *L. tomentosus*
- *L. odemensis*, *L. lamottei*
- *L. ervoides*
- *L. nigricans*



Rhizobium strains

- *R. leguminosarum* bv. *viciae*
- *R. bangladeshense*
- *R. lentils*
- *R. binae*
- New species



Methodology: strains

14 strains <-> CDC Maxim
BNF potential under local
conditions

Controls: BASF 4035, Non
inoculated

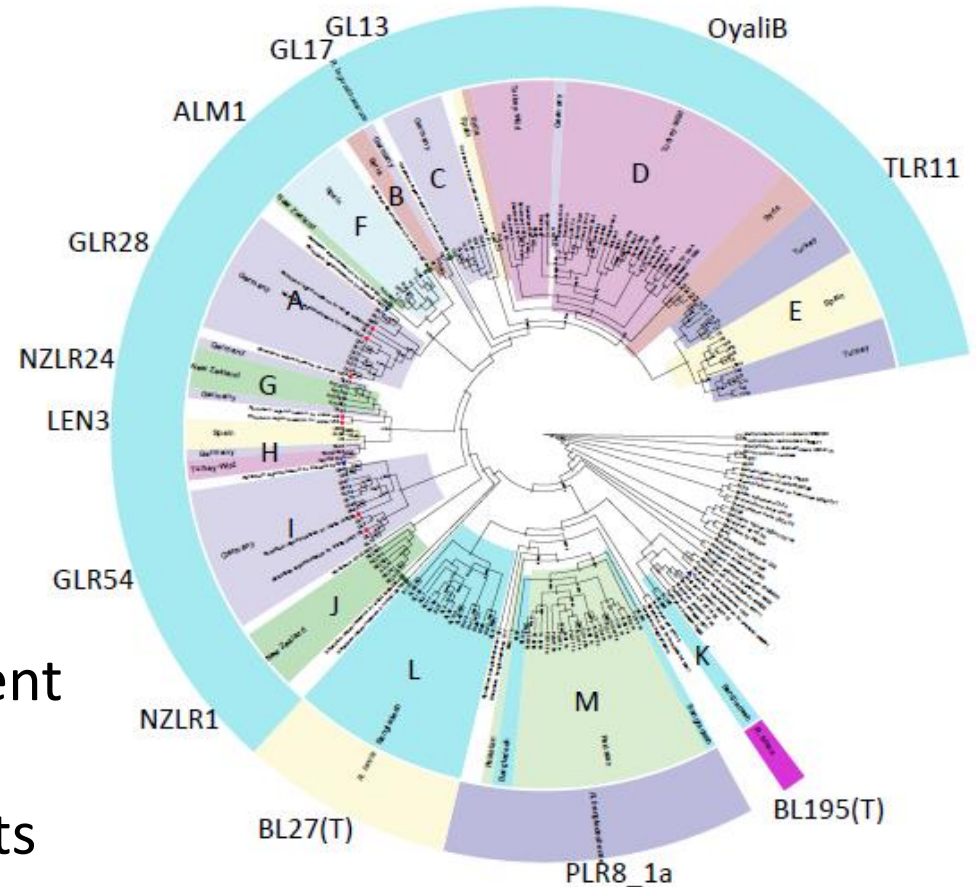
4 site-years: Sutherland,
Rosthern (1-2017, 3-2018)

Soil analysis record for N content

RCBD: 8 repetitions

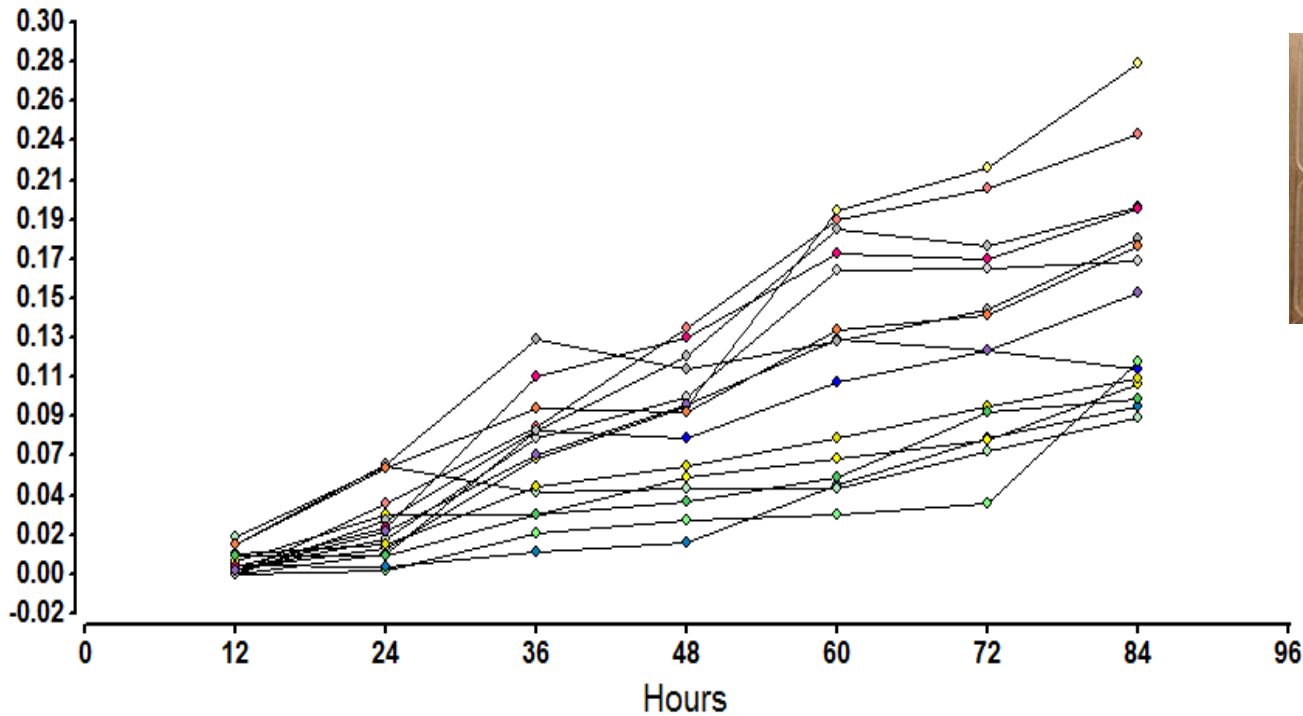
15 *Rhizobium* treatments

120 plots

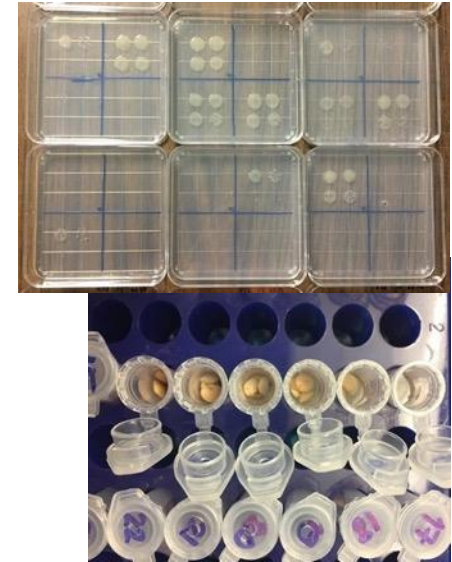


Riely *et al.*, 2017. UC Davis

Methodology: strains



OD measurements of 15 strains at 600 nm during 84 hours

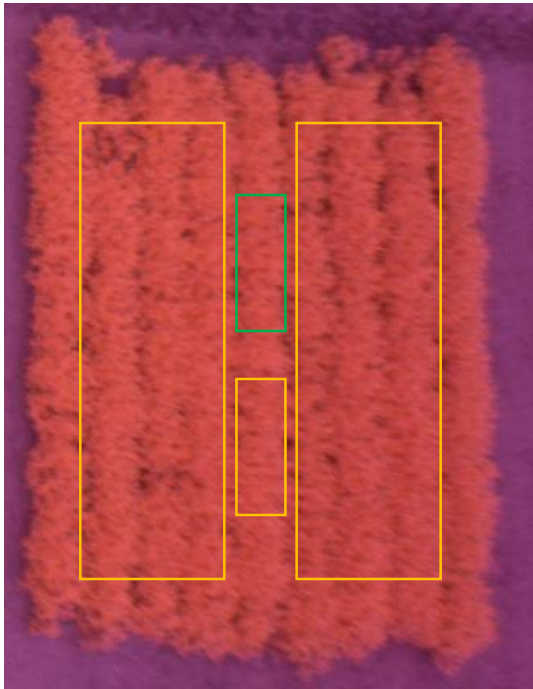
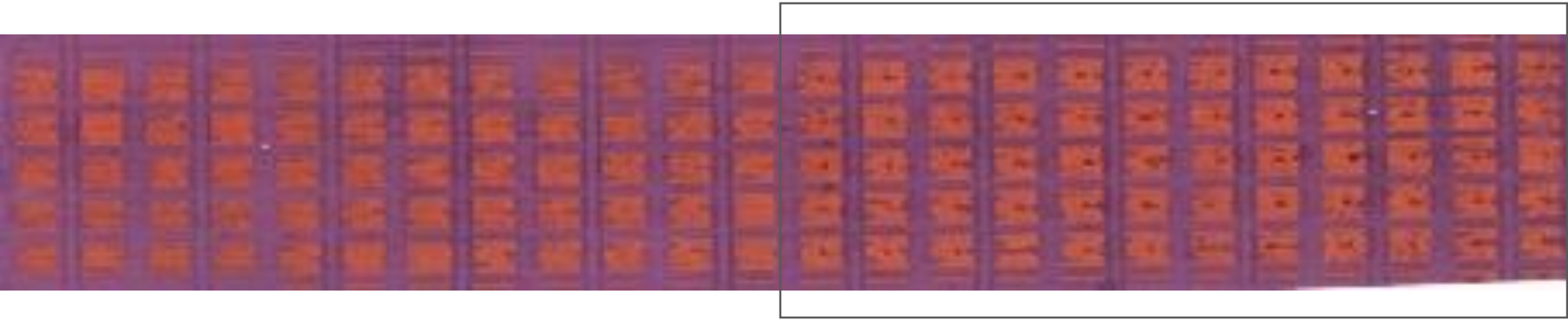


Survival on seed surface



Seed inoculation and drying

Methodology: strains



At flowering (10 plants center row):

Shoot area: N content, SDW (g)

Roots

- Presence and structure of nodules:
number, position, color
- NDW

At maturity (10 plants+6 rows)

- yield traits: #pots/plant, 1000 SW
- yield
- Protein (seed)

Preliminary Results



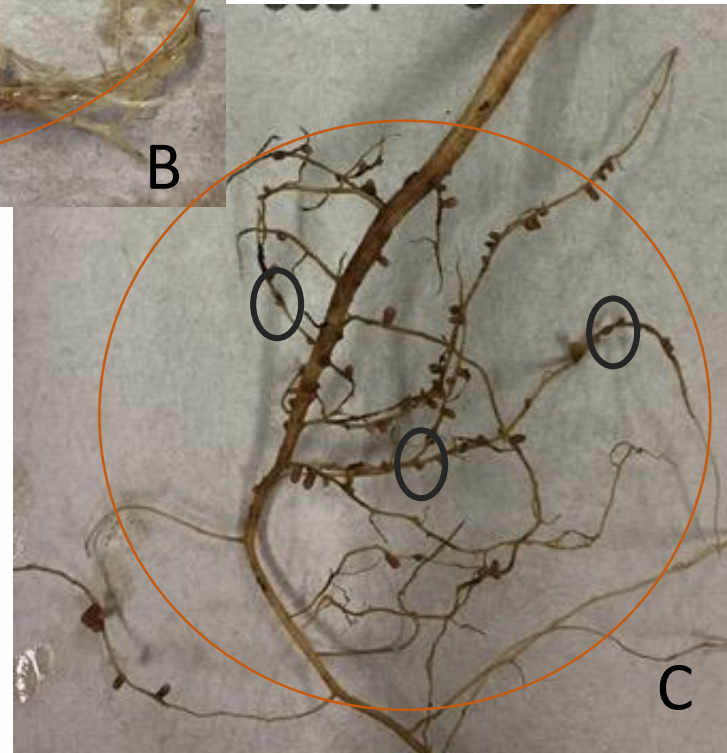
Nodulation in the field



OyaliB



NZLR1



GL17

Yield of CDC Maxim inoculated with 15 different *Rhizobium* strains. Sutherland, SK. 2017

Strain	Species	Yield(Kg/ha)	Protein (%)
NZLR24	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2587a	25.90a
NZLR1	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2409 b	25.38a
ALM1	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2377 bc	25.52a
BASF 4035	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2339 bcd	25.47a
GLR54	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2335 bcd	25.32a
PLR8_1a	<i>R. bangladeshense</i>	2333 bcd	24.51 b
Non-inoculated		2328 bcd	25.21ab
LEN3	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2307 bcde	25.61a
TLR11	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2275 bcde	25.64a
GL13	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2248 bcde	25.38a
BL27(T)	<i>R. lentils</i>	2245 bcde	25.55a
OyaliB	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2214 cde	25.44a
GL17	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2211 cde	25.49a
BL195(T)	<i>R. binae</i>	2180 de	25.57a
GLR28	<i>R. leguminosarum</i>	2145 e	25.77a
LSD,CV		174.9, 7.66	0.74,2.94

Methodology: genotypes



Sand:Sunshine (1:1)
pasteurized



N free nutrient solution

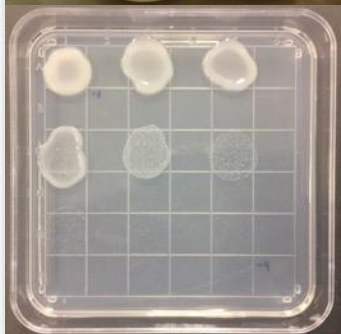


Seed
scarification/disinfection

36 genotypes
7 *Lens* species



Inoculum
BASF 4035-YMB media

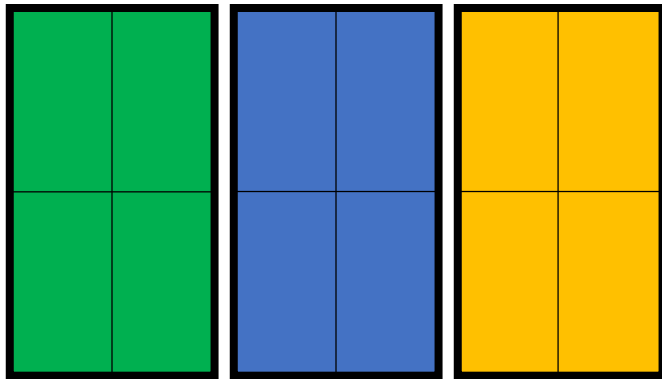


Quality control
 1×10^9 cells/ml



Inoculation
1 ml/plant

Methodology: genotypes



+N Rhizobium -N

Split plot design (432 exp.units)



Methodology: genotypes

Evaluation:



Photosynthesis related parameters

MultispepQ with PhotosynQ app

Chlorophyll Fluorescence

Relative Chlorophyll: SPAD

Leaf Temperature and differential from ambient temperature

At flowering:

Shoot area: N content, SDW (g)

Roots

- Presence and structure of nodules:
number, position, color
- Efficiency (N_2 fixed/nodule)



Nodulation in the GH



L. orientalis
IG 72643

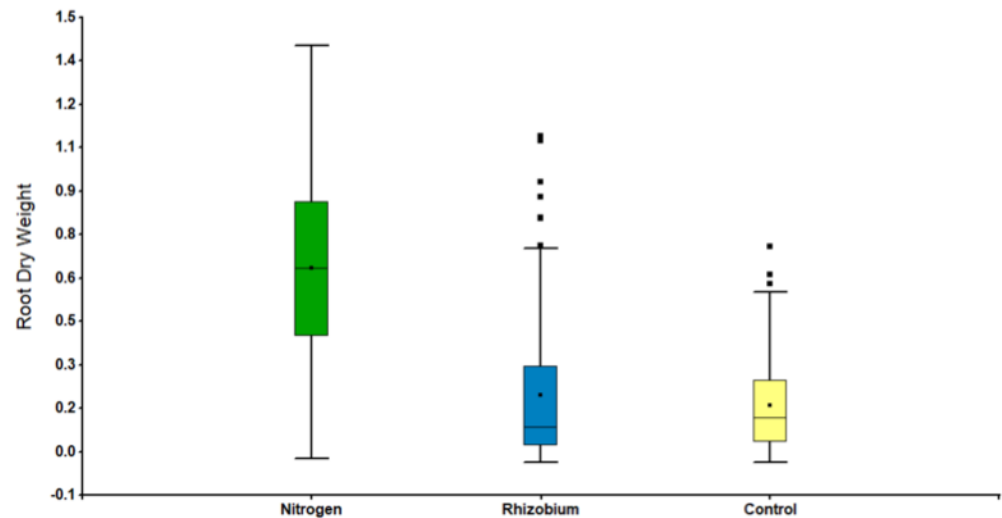
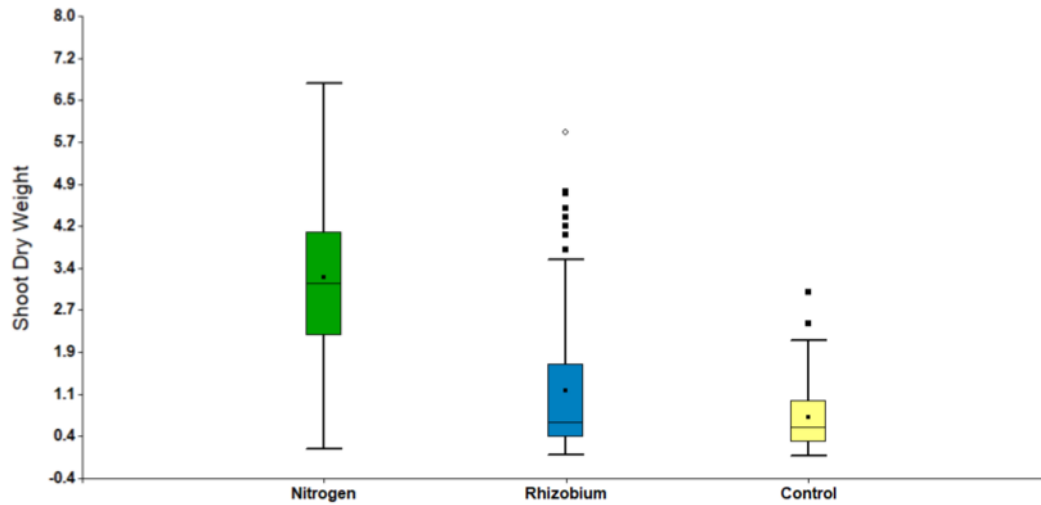


L. orientalis
IG 72611

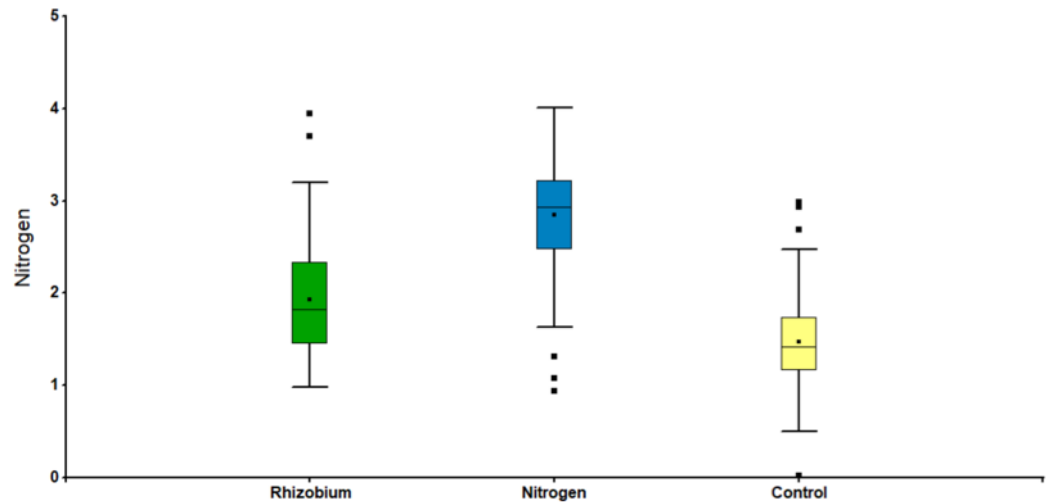
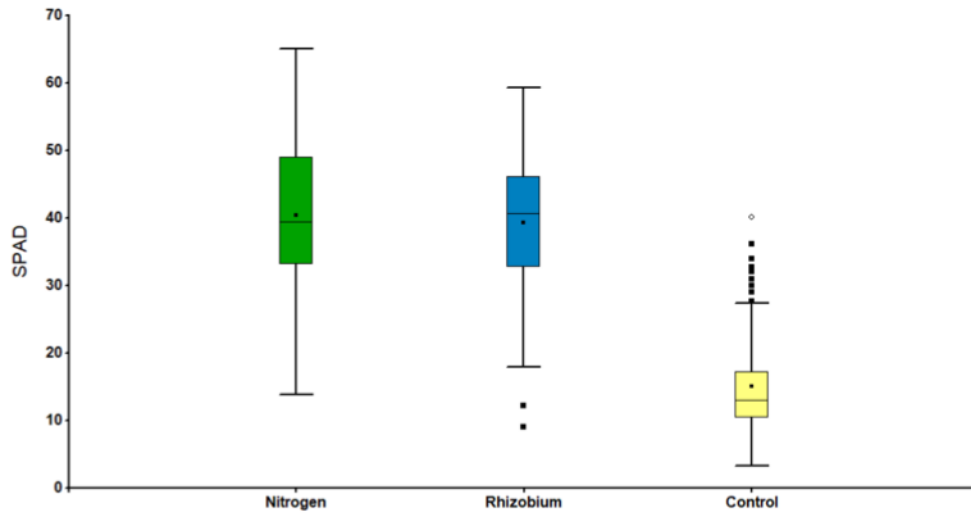


L. culinaris
CDC Maxim

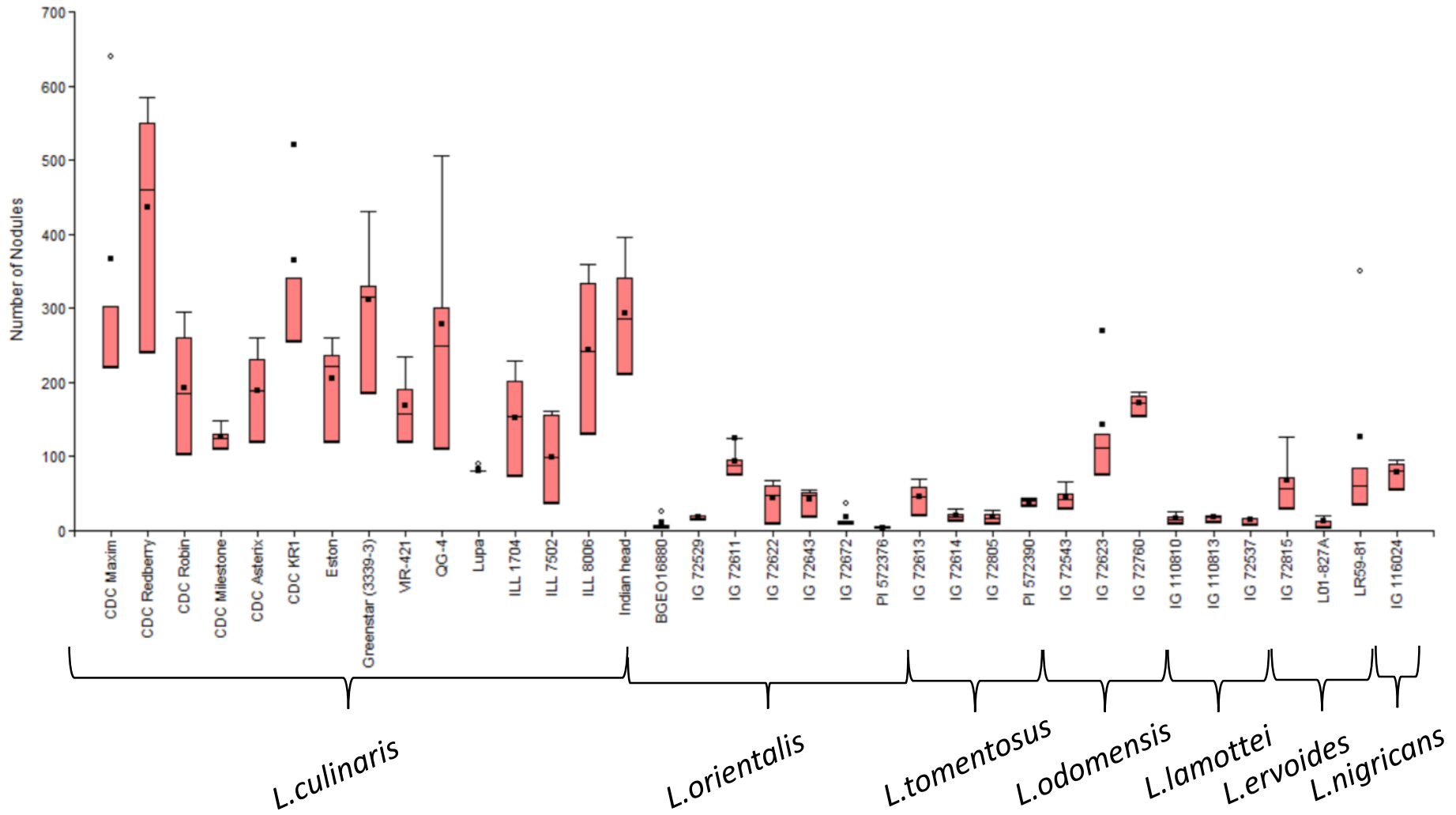
Shoot and root dry weight of 36 genotypes of lentils inoculated with *R. leguminosarum*



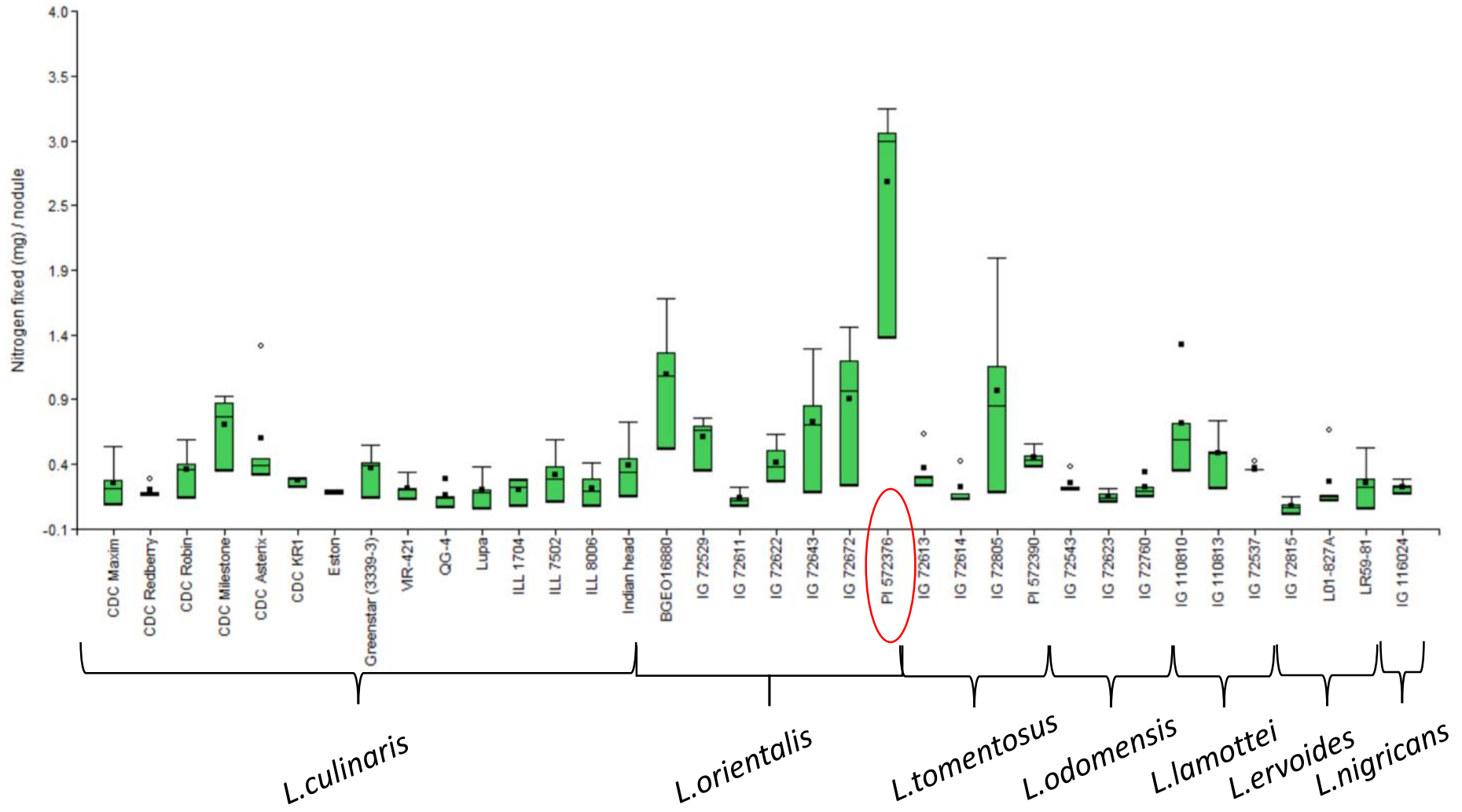
Relative Chlorophyll and Nitrogen of 36 genotypes of lentils inoculated with *R. leguminosarum*



Number of nodules of 36 genotypes of lentils inoculated with *R. leguminosarum*

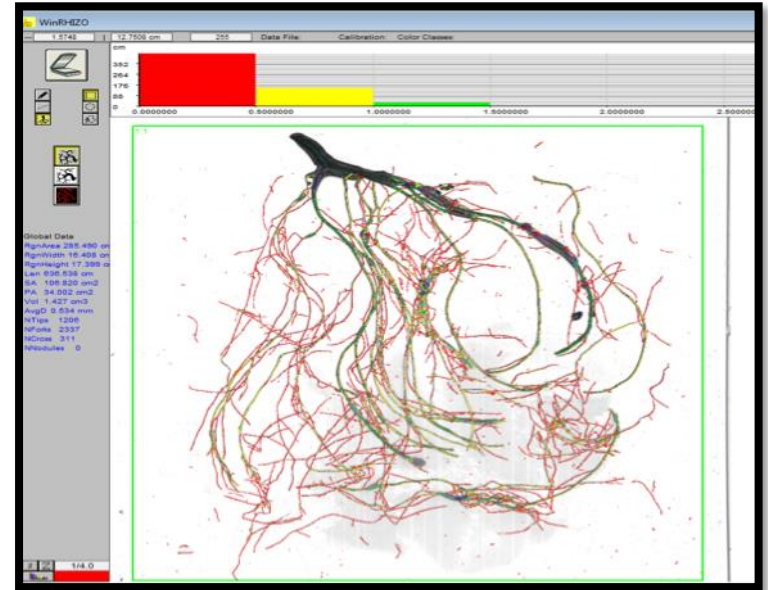
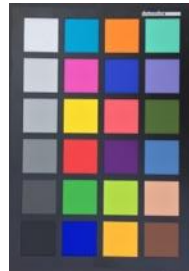
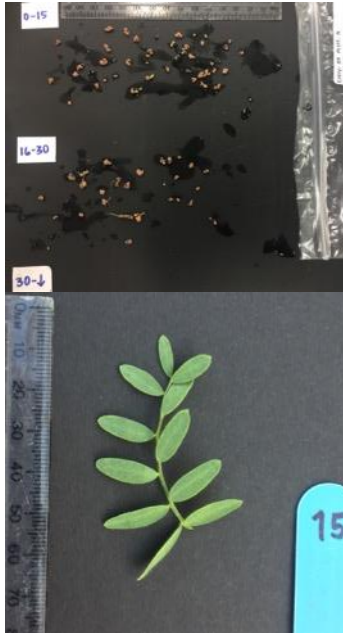


Nitrogen fixed (mg)/nodule of 36 genotypes of lentils inoculated with *R. leguminosarum*



What's next?

Image-based analyses



Study of interspecific populations

Genetic mapping of QTL's associated with higher BNF ability
in interspecific populations



APPLICATION OF GENOMICS
TO INNOVATION IN THE LENTIL ECONOMY



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Bert Vandenberg
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Brendan Riely
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Brent Barlow
Devini Da Silva
Eldon Siemens
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Crystal Chan
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