Induction of Flowering and Seed • Production in Ecotypes of Festuca hallii

Rakhi Palit, Yuguang Bai, Richard St-Pierre, Jim Romo, Bruce Coulman

University of Saskatchewan

Overview

- Introduction
- Objective and Hypothesis
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Conclusions & Future work

Festuca hallii and Fescue Prairie in Western Canada

- ☐ Important forage
- Habitat loss due cultivation
- Biodiversity, Forage breeding and reclamation
- ☐ Increasing demand of seeds
- ☐ Inconsistent seed producer

Festuca hallii and Fescue Prairie in Western Canada

- Grasslands located on black chernozemic, fine clay-loams
- Densely tufted, weakly rhizomatous, perennial grass
- □ Flowering between late-May and June
- □ Seeds shatter in July-August
- □ Flowering requires vernalization

Objective and Hypothesis

Objective:

To determine the morphological and phenological diversity among ecotypes of *Festuca hallii* from Western Canada.

Hypothesis:

Under similar environmental conditions, the morphological and physiological features are different among ecotypes.

Seed Collections

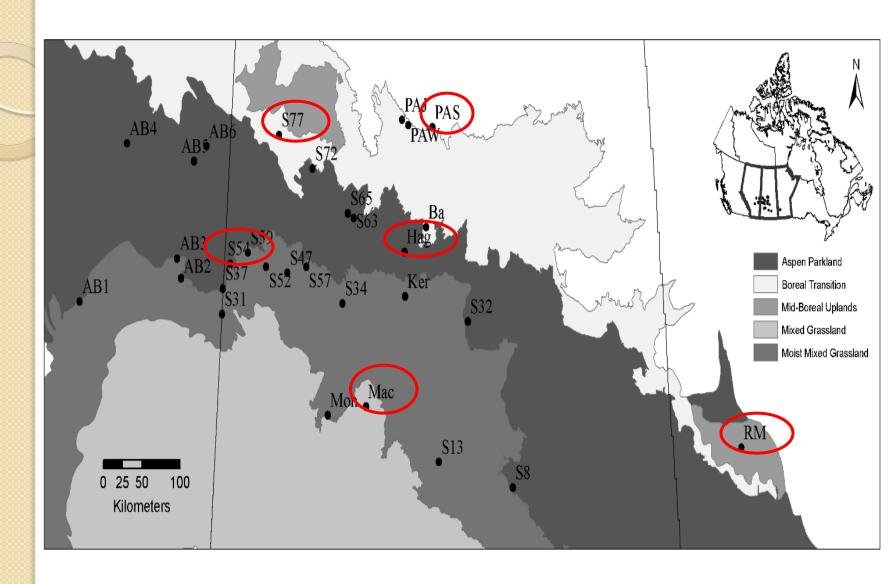


Fig 1. Geographic locations of 6 sites

Major Site Characteristics

Sites	Ecozone	Ecoregion	Latitude(N)	Longitude(W)	MAT(°C)	MAP(mm)
Riding Mountains (RM)	В	MB	50°48'35''	100°14'42''	1.2	503.5
Macrorie (Mac)	P	MG	51°13'48"	107°13'48"	3.2	322.4
PA-Southend (PAS)	В	ВТ	53°35'16''	106°02'26"	0.5	441.0
Hague (Hag)	P	AP	52°32'22"	106°33'17''	1.1	397.5
Macklin(S54)	P	AP	52°20'56"	109°53'02''	2.1	407.6
Turtleford (S77)	В	ВТ	53°27'38''	109°03'12"	1.2	421.6

MAP= Mean annual temperature; MAT= Mean annual precipitation

Eco-zone: B= Boreal forest; P=Prairie

Eco-region: AP= Aspen Parkland; BT= Boreal Transition; MB=Mid-Boreal upland;

MG=Mixed Grassland

Seedling Establishment

May, 2008, AAFC, Saskatoon Research Centre

Randomized complete block design (RCBD)

Plot size is 1 m². Five replications for each ecotype

Second week of November, seedlings moved to greenhouse

No flowering in the field grown seedlings

Artificial Vernalization (Wang et al, 2003)

18°C/12h light period ->3 days

12°C/10h light period ->3 days

5°C/8h light period ->11 weeks

12°C/10h light period ->3 days

18°C/12h light period ->3 days

Variables and Parameters for Measuring Phenology and Seed Production



Fig 2. A rough fescue plant grown in greenhouse

- Average number of flowering tillers/plant
- Average height of flowering tillers
- Flowering time
- Number of seeds/ tiller
- Seed mass

- Average number of Vegetative tillers/plant
- Average height of plant
- Above ground biomass
- Belowground biomass

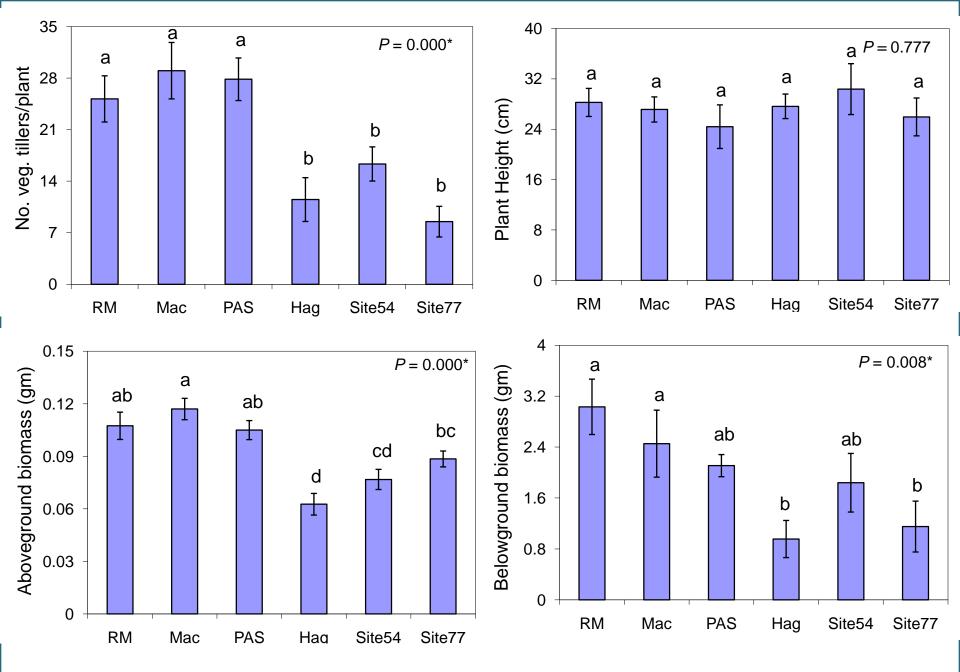


Fig 3. Morphological characteristics of the studied ecotypes of *Festuca hallii* (n = 30)

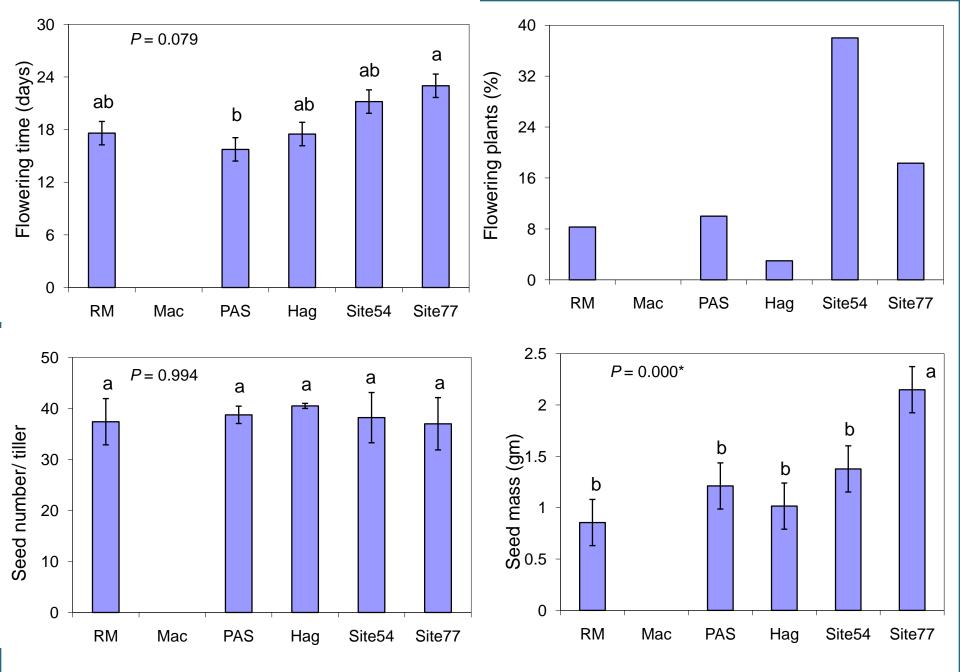


Fig 3. Reproductive characteristics of the studied ecotypes of Festuca hallii (n = 30)

Correlation Results

Parameters	<i>r</i> -value	
No of vegetative tillers and seed mass	-0.472*	
Aboveground biomass and seed mass	-0.640**	

Conclusions and Future Work

- Parental environment has a strong influence on the morphological and phenological development
- No seeds from Macrorie collection. Highest mean annual temperature, growing season, growing degree days above 5°C and lowest precipitation
- □ Study on the influence of different environmental factors on reproduction

Acknowledgement

Plant Gene Resources of Canada Agriculture Development Fund

Supervisors

Dr. Yuguang Bai (U of S)

Dr Richard St-Pierre (AAFC)

Advisory Committee members

Drs Karen Tanino, Jim Romo, Bruce Coulman

Lab members

Jie Qiu, Jin Li, Dr Yongsheng Wei, Lixue Wang, Jushan Liu Nancy Melnychuck (AAFC)

