Mango in Queensland

Valued at >\$A60M annually



- Kensington Pride has over 60% of the market
- · Out of the breeding program



- R2E2
 - Selected in 1982
 - · Released into production in 1991



- Calypso
- Released in 2007
- · Three new varieties released in 2014



Mango Genomics Initiative

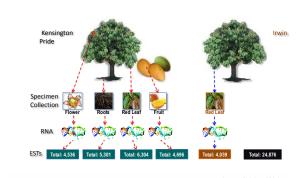
- Starting in 2005 with a view to:
 - Indentify genes and markers for traits of interest
 Fruit colour and flavour

 - Novel bioactives
 - Production traits small tree, high productivity initiative
 - Toolkit for mango breeders
 - Improved breeding efficiency / targeted breeding
- Multidisciplinary project
 - Breeding
 - Physiology
 - Pathology
 - Molecular biology
 - Sensory

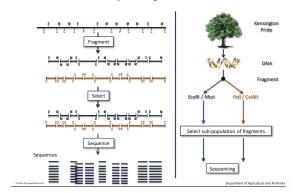
Mango Genomics Initiative

- Resources
 - A long history of successful mango breeding
 - Global collection of over 300 mango accessions
 - All with molecular fingerprints
 - SSRs (Dillon et al, 2013)
 - SNPs being done in collaboration with Dr David Kuhn
 - Four (4) Hybrid mapping populations
 - · All share Kensington pride as male parent

Mango Genes



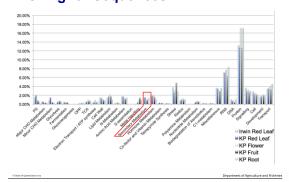
Genome Complexity Reduction



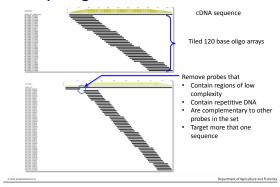
Sequence Data

Library	Type	Annotated Sequences	No Annotation	Number of Sequences	Average Seq Length
KP Red Leaf	cDNA	5,290	1,014	6,304	473
KP fruit skin	cDNA	4,518	177	4,695	623
KP Flower	cDNA	4,215	285	4,500	550
KP Root	cDNA	5,242	60	5,302	704
Ir Red Leaf	cDNA	3,463	576	4,039	564
Total	cDNA	22,728	2,112	24,480	579
EM Library	Genomic	4,909	77,132	82,041	111
PC Library	Genomic	12,819	56,942	69,761	141
Total	Genomic	17,728	134,074	151,802	124
Total	All	40,456	136,186	176,282	

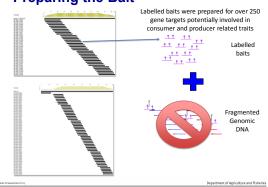
Fishing for Sequences



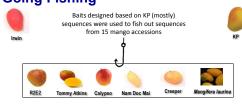
Preparing the Bait



Preparing the Bait

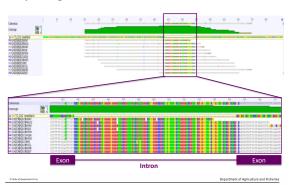


Going Fishing



State of Guestiand 2015
Department of Agriculture and Fish

Sequencing Results



Targeted Sequencing



Baits designed based on KP (mostly)
sequences were used to fish out sequences
from 15 mango accessions

KP

RZEZ Tommy Atkins Calypso Nam Doc Mai Creeper Mangifara laurina

144 SNPs contributed to the generation of a mango linkage map (Dr David Kuhn USDA)
80 genes potentially involved in plant structure / flowering were used to design 45 SNP assays of which 21 were applied to the Creeper x KP population

Sequencing the Kensington Pride Genome

- In July 2015, a joint initiative lead by Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd and
 - Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Qld)
 - International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)
 - Beijing Genomics Institute (BGI)
- Strategy
 - Libraries insert sizes: 170, 200, 500, 800, 2000 and 5000 bp
 - 87 Gb of cleaned reads
 - SOAP de novo assembly
- Very preliminary results
 - N50: Contig 16 kb; Scaffold 129 kb
 - Genome size 407 Mbb
 - Depth: 210X
 - Highly heterozygous

Department of Assiculture and

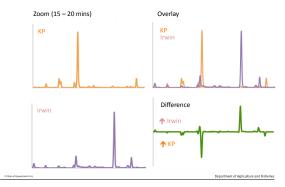
The King of Kings* Creeper Kensington Pride (KP) None of these Delightful Colour Desirable Flavour X Small tree architecture Excessive vigour Irregular bearing

* At least it is in Australia

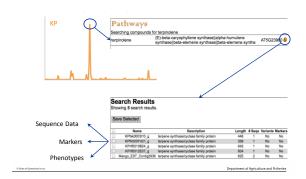
Creeper x KP



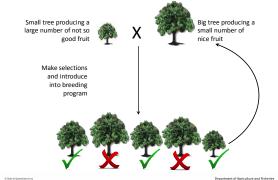
Aroma, Flavour and Colour



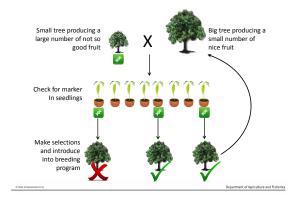
Pulling It All Together



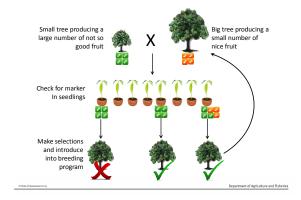
Conventional Breeding



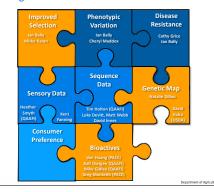
Marker Assisted Selection



Marker Assisted Selection



All Together In One Place



Thanks to

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Natalie Dillon (Project lead) Ian Bally Roger Broadley Kent Fanning Louise Hucks Cheryl Maddox Matt Webb Luke Devitt

Horticulture Innovation Australia Ltd

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