The Digital Genebank and its contribution in mining alleles in cassava landraces for climate adaptation

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Digital Genebank, Future Seeds



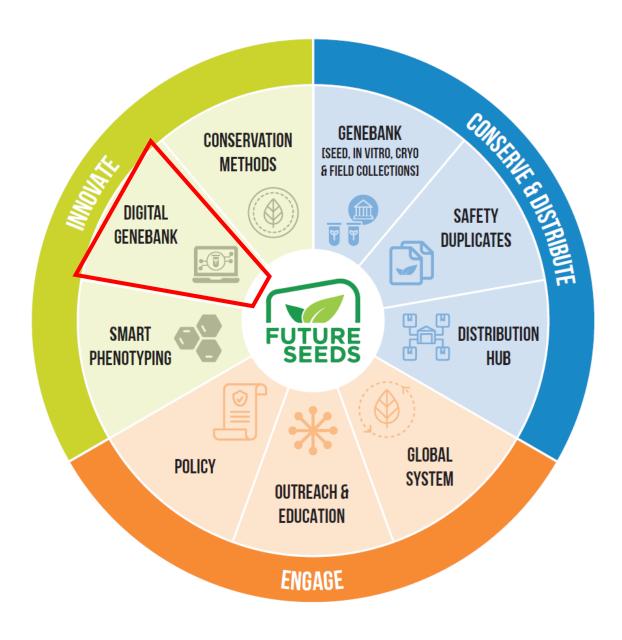
Leverage new technologies in genomics, in digital phenotyping and in information technologies to improve the conservation and use of crop diversity

Cassava, Bean and Tropical Forages collections



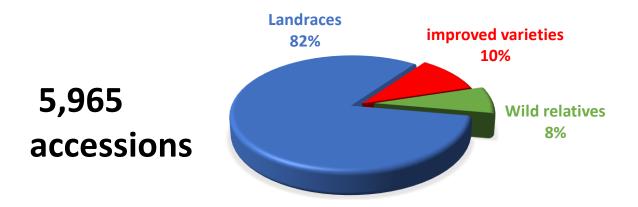








Future seeds conserves the globally largest Cassava Collection





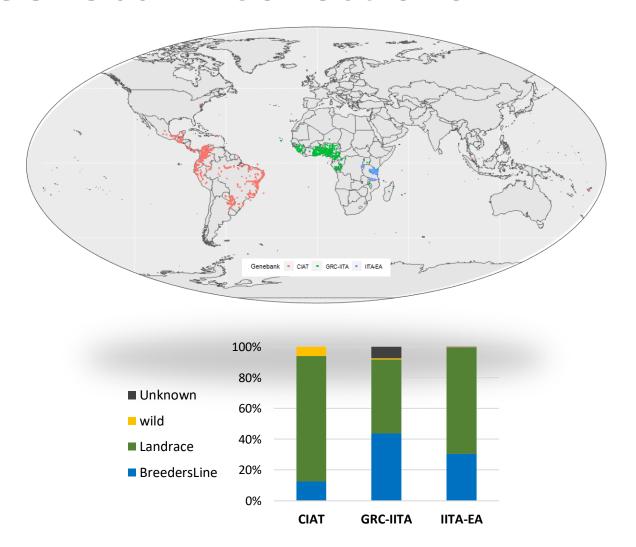
97% of the collection was genotyped





2022: co-analysis of Alliance and IITA International Cassava Genebank Collections

Center / Status	Total	Lat/Lon
CIAT	6002	3826
Breeding Lines	753	478
* Landrace	4896	3120
wild	353	228
GRC-IITA	3222	1852
Breeding/Research material	1409	681
Landrace	1548	1129
Unknown	240	17
Wild relative	25	25
IITA-EA	952	491
Breeding	289	10
Landrace	658	480
Unkown	4	
wild-hybrid	1	1
Total	10176	6169





Global Diversity Analysis of Two International Cassava Genebank Collections

CIAT: 6002 samples

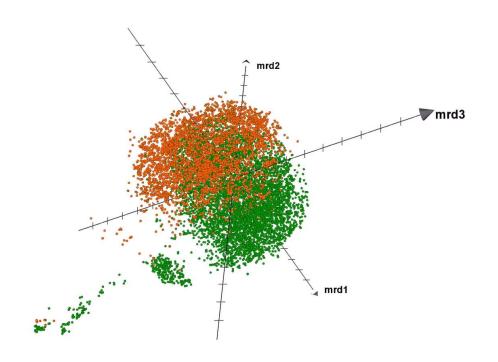
IITA:4174 samples

Total: 10,176





MDS analysis



Comparison	Number of comparisons	mrd mean	mrd sd
CIAT_CIAT	18009001	0.3301	0.0508
CIAT_IITA	19338444	0.3326	0.0421
IITA-IITA	5189031	0.293	0.0408

4 conservation:

Coordinated stratified curation

- Identify redundancy within and across collections. To:
 - Optimize conservation costs
 - Resources for **germplasm evaluation**
 - Guiding cry-conservation efforts

<u>4 use:</u>

- Identify collection gaps
- framework for genomics-assisted genebank management
- Mining useful alleles for introgression of desired traits into cassava breeding programs.

A remarkable degree of "genetic complementarity" between the two genebank collections





Mining alleles for climate adaptation



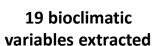




- 3,112 landrace accessions
- **Geolocation of collection sites**
- Adapted to specific environmental conditions









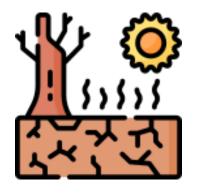






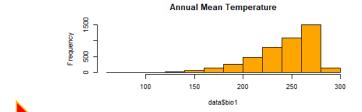


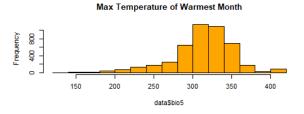
Lat / Lon



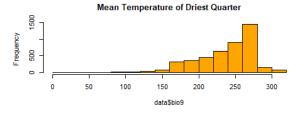


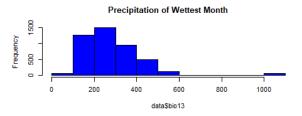
"Landraces are domesticated, locally adapted varieties that has developed overtime through adaptation to is natural and cultural environment". (Camacho et al, 2007)



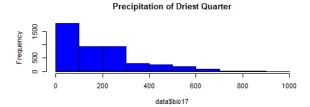








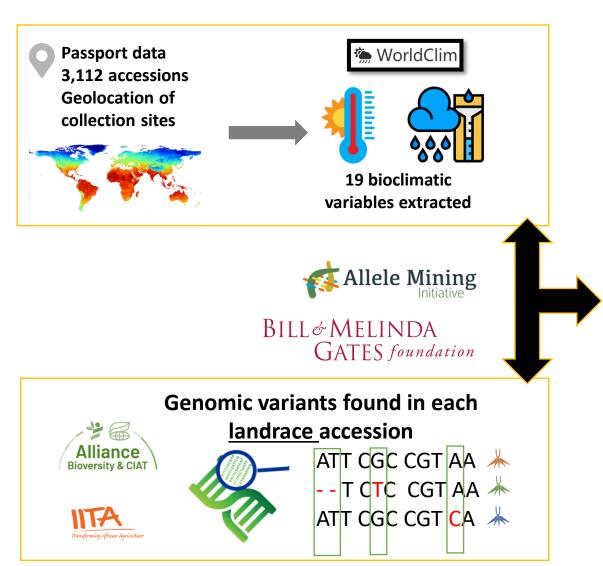




8 eVar

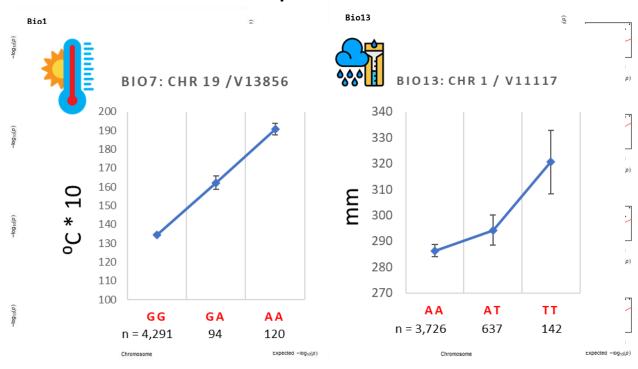


Mining alleles for climate adaptation



Environmental association analysis

4,505 samples (3093 CIAT and 1412 IITA)
Mining 18,888 genomic variations to identify those variants associated with climate adaptation



Identify a total of 48 candidate markers distributed across the 18 cassava chromosomes and to one scaffold (9 eVar).

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