

Optimization of the Rice Breeding Program at the Louisiana State University AgCenter



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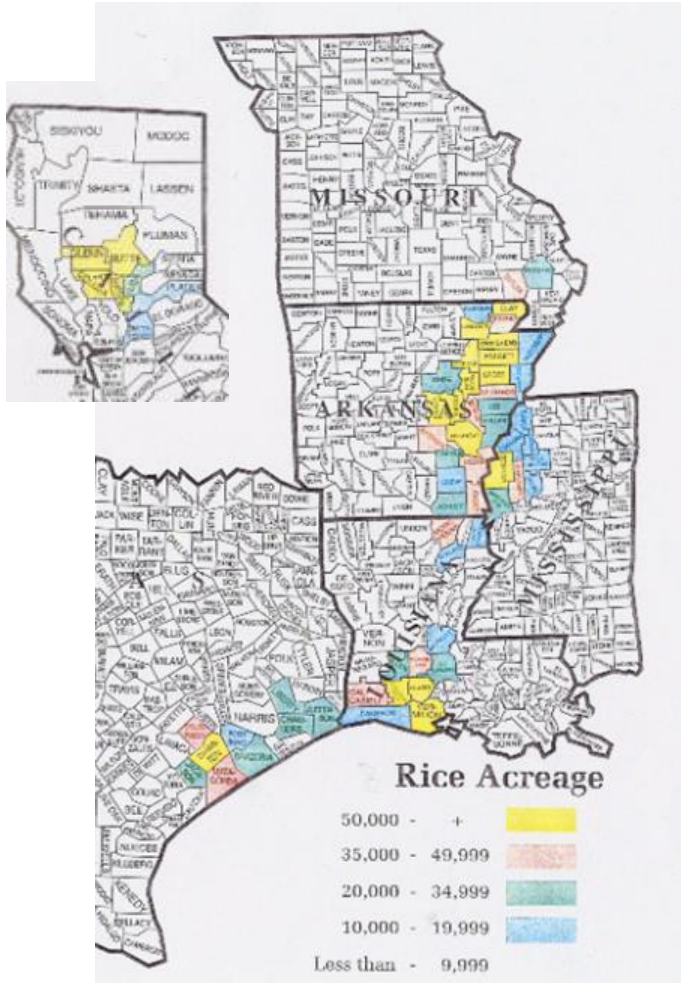
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Outline

- Introduction and Background
 - Rice in the US
 - LSU Rice Breeding History
- General Breeding Considerations
- LSU Rice Breeding
 - Traits and Priorities
 - Stages and Activities
 - Markers and Genomic Selection
- Optimization across stages
- Summary



Rice in the United States



- \$34 Billion Economic Contribution
- 10 Million Tons Produced
- ~1.1 Million ha
- Accounts for 80% of rice consumed within US
- 50% Exported to over 120 Countries
- 5th Largest Rice Exporter

<https://www.usarice.com/thinkrice/discover-us-rice/where-rice-grows>

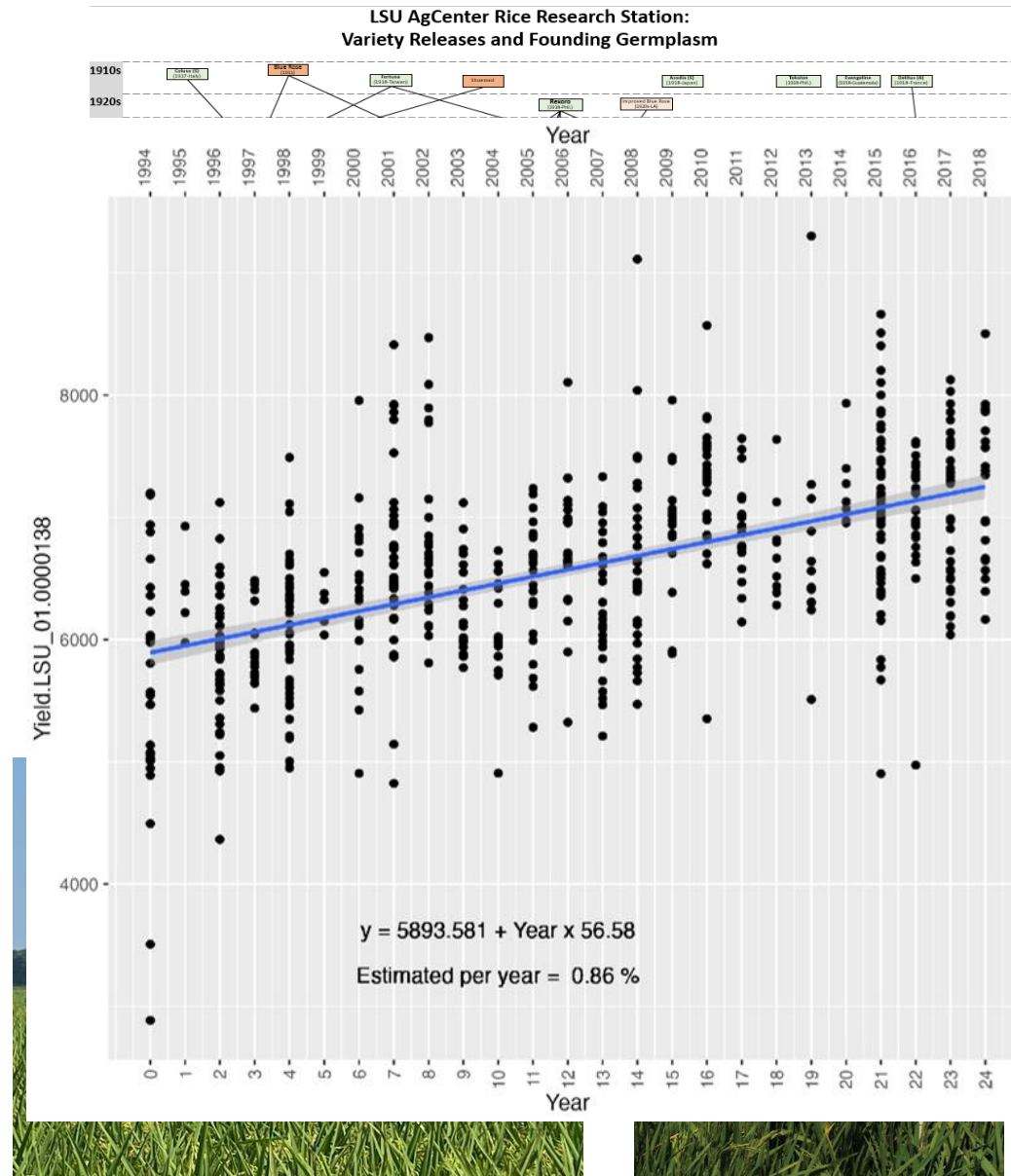
Rice in Louisiana

- ~190,000 ha in 2023
- ~200,000 ha in 2024 estimated
- Primarily Long and Medium Grain
- Crawfish is the primary rotation in Southwest Louisiana (~100,000 ha)
- Ratoon (2nd) Crop along Gulf Coast production areas



History of LSU Rice Breeding

- Started in 1908
- Focus has evolved with the industry
- 65 Released Varieties
- Developed the Clearfield trait and the first Clearfield herbicide tolerant varieties (2001-present)
- Developed the first 3 Provisia herbicide-tolerant varieties (2018-present)
- 100% non-GMO
- Accounts for ~65% of Louisiana rice area



Breeding Strategies and Considerations

- Breeder's Equation
- Balancing Tradeoffs
 - Time vs. Accuracy
 - Short term vs. Long term
 - Products and germplasm
 - Selection Intensity and Genetic Diversity
 - Genetic Gain AND performance

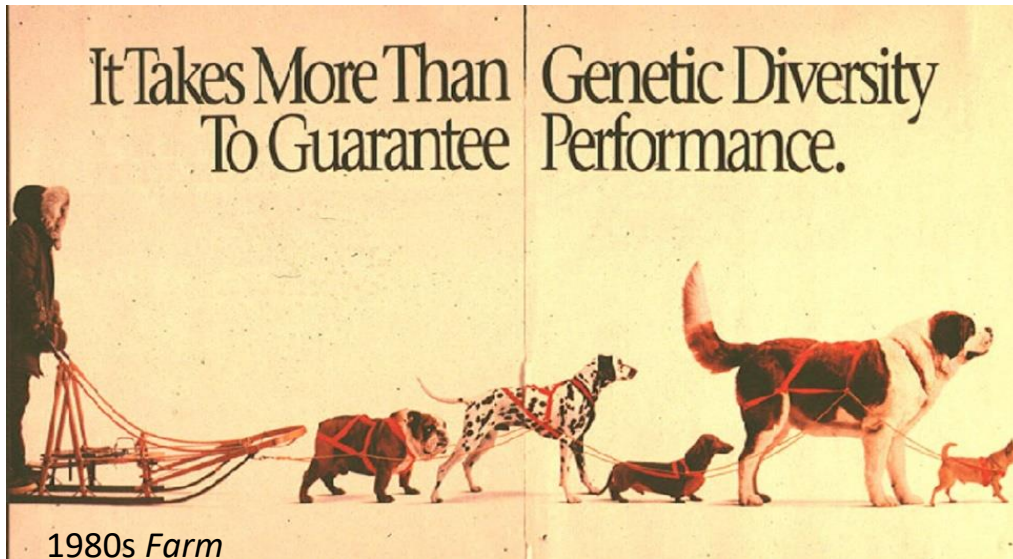
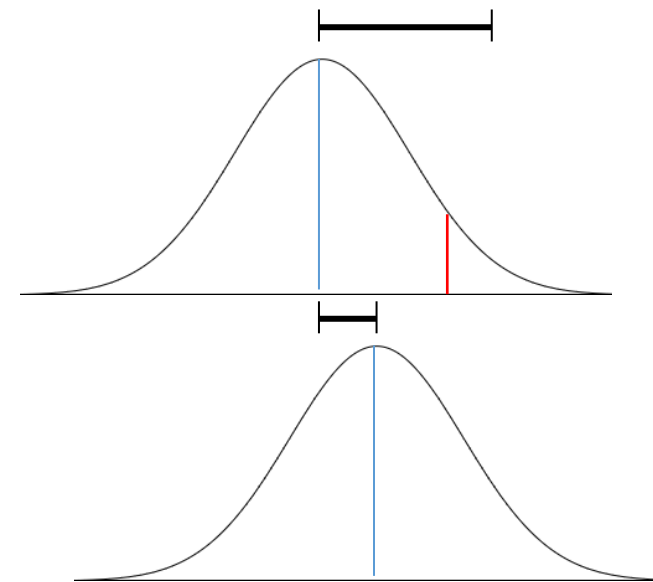
The breeder's favorite equation

$$R_t = \frac{i r \sigma_A}{t}$$

selection intensity i selection accuracy r genetic variance σ_A

genetic gain over time R_t years per cycle t

Nonoy Bandillo (NDSU)

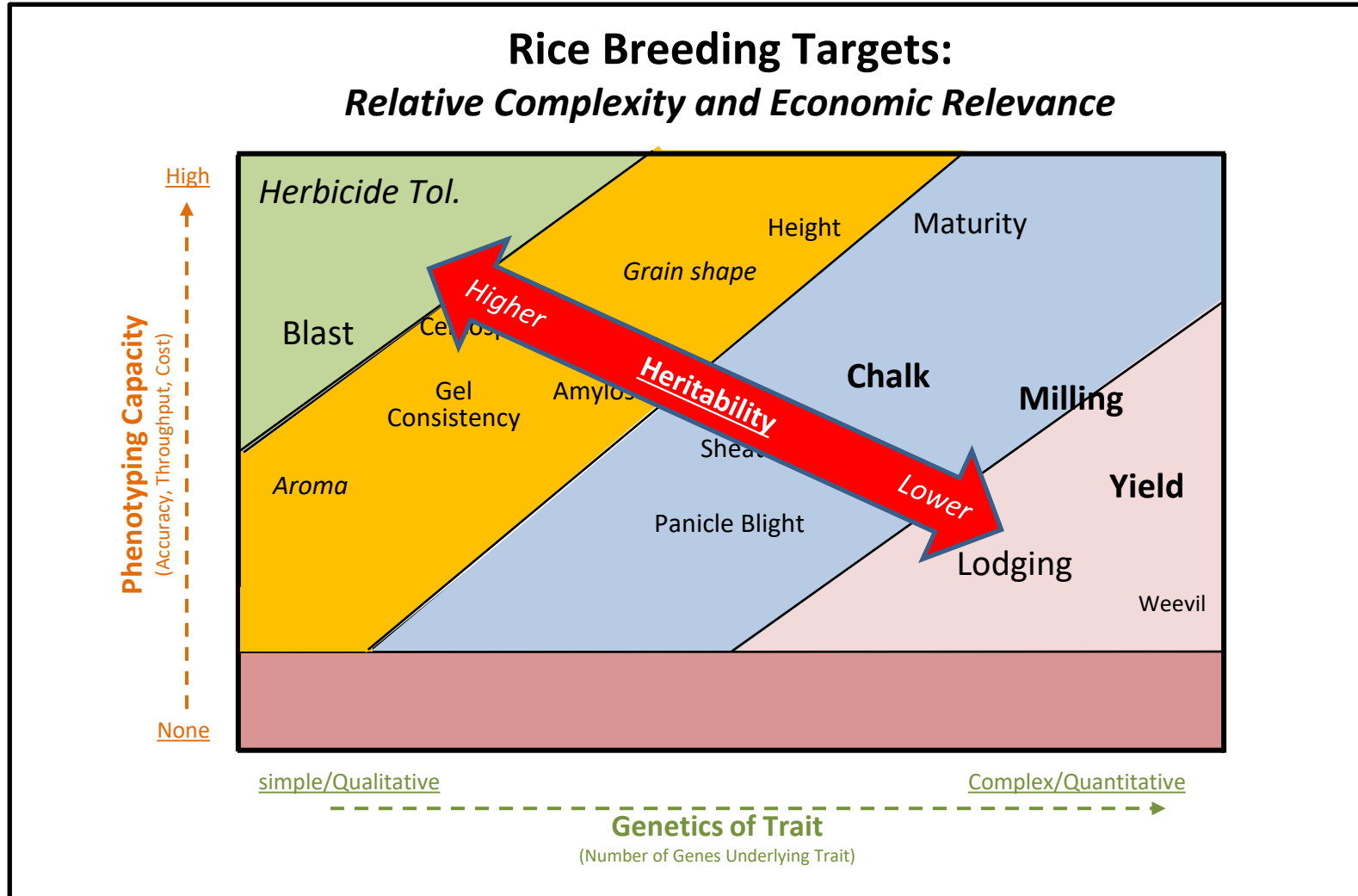


LSU Rice Breeding: Traits and Priorities

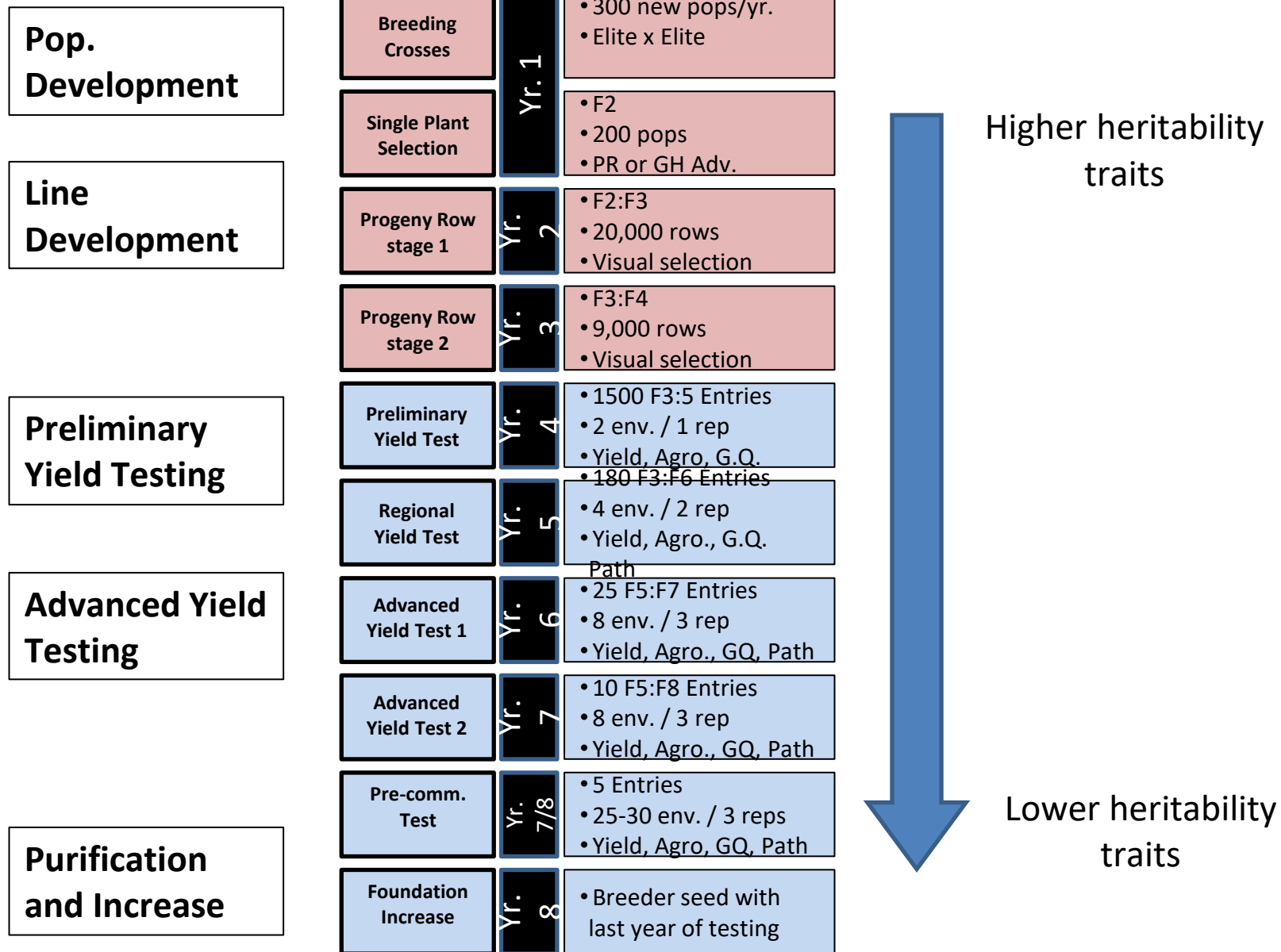
- Profitability and Sustainability
- Primary Traits:
 - Yield and Quality
- Secondary Traits:
 - Herbicide tolerance
 - Disease resistance
 - Lodging resistance
 - Early Maturity
 - Vigor
- Characterization Traits



LSU Rice Breeding: Traits and Priorities

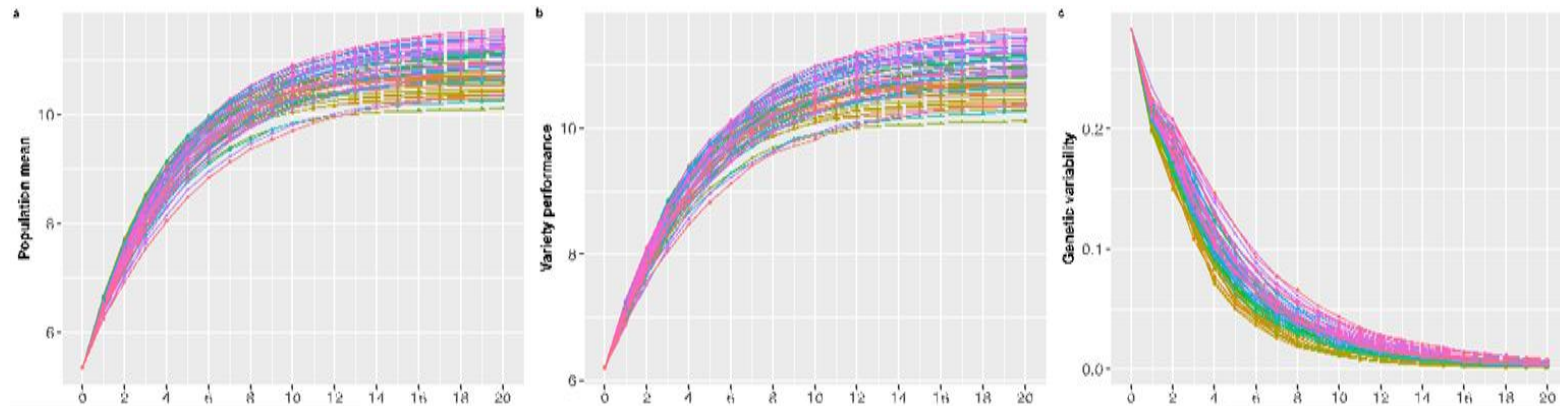
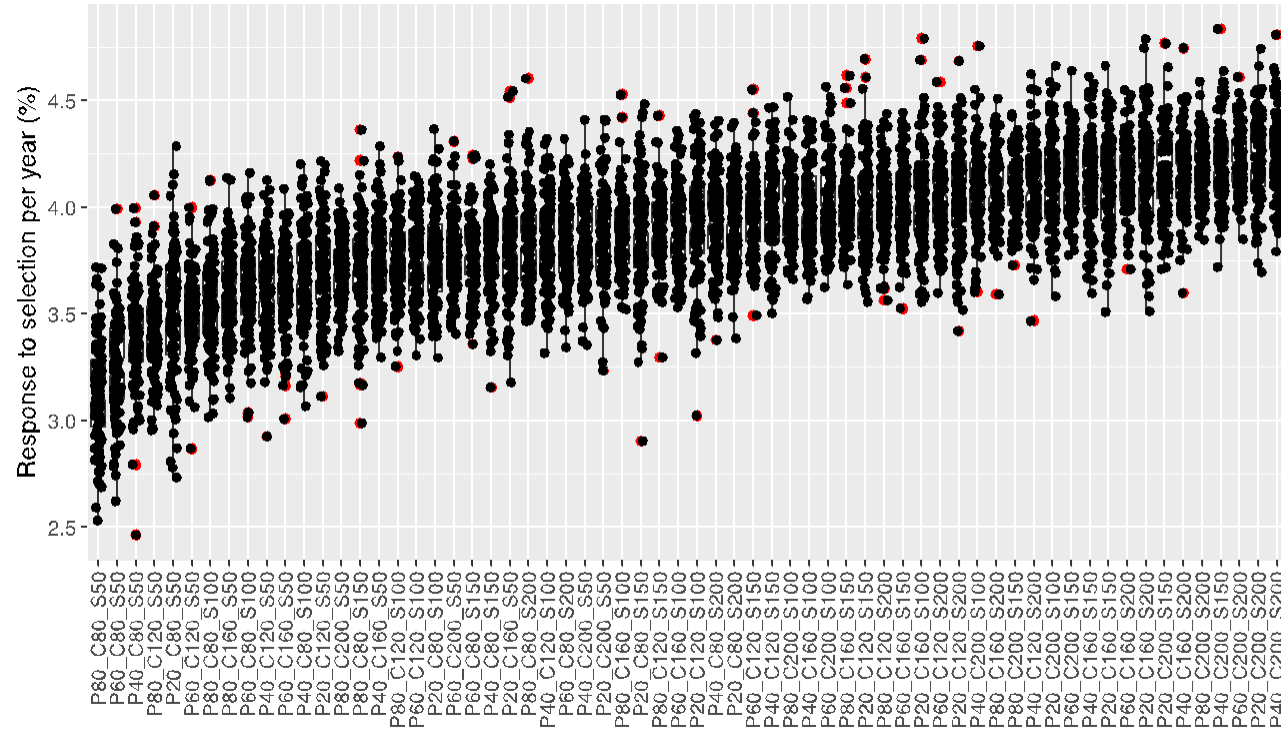


LSU Rice Breeding: Breeding stages



LSU Rice Breeding: Pop. Development

- Parent selection
 - Traits
 - Breeding value
 - Diversity
- Considerations
 - Number of parents
 - # of Pops
 - Pop. Size
 - Budget and Logistics
- Targets
 - 40 parents
 - 150 pops x 100 lines



Breeding Objectives: Line Development

Breeding Crosses	Yr. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 new pops/yr. • Elite x Elite
Single Plant Selection	Yr. 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F2 • 200 pops • PR or GH Adv.
Progeny Row stage 1	Yr. 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F2:F3 • 20,000 rows • Visual selection
Progeny Row stage 2	Yr. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F3:F4 • 9,000 rows • Visual selection
Preliminary Yield Test	Yr. 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1500 F3:5 Entries • 2 env. / 1 rep • Yield, Agro, G.Q.
Regional Yield Test	Yr. 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 F3:F6 Entries • 4 env. / 2 rep • Yield, Agro., G.Q.
Advanced Yield Test 1	Yr. 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Path • 25 F5:F7 Entries • 8 env. / 3 rep • Yield, Agro., GQ, Path
Advanced Yield Test 2	Yr. 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 F5:F8 Entries • 8 env. / 3 rep • Yield, Agro., GQ, Path
Pre-comm. Test	Yr. 7/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Entries • 25-30 env. / 3 reps • Yield, Agro, GQ, Path
Foundation Increase	Yr. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeder seed with last year of testing

- Year 1-2, F2-F3 and generations
- Considerations
 - Seed
 - Segregation
 - Traits/Heritability
 - Environments
- Objectives
 - Homogeneity and inbreeding
 - Highly heritable traits
 - Time: most significant opportunity to speed up breeding cycle

LSU Rice Breeding: Line Development

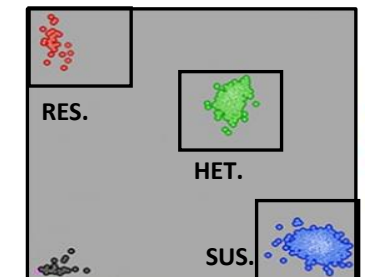
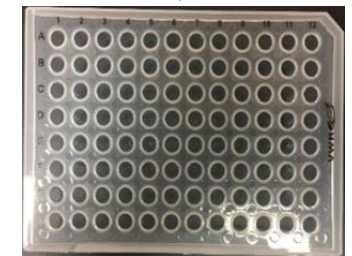
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Foundation Increase	Yr. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeder seed with last year of testing

Winter Nursery- observational traits

Marker Assisted Selection for Qualitative Traits



		Locus 1	Locus 2
Group 1	~6%	Fix (.25)	Fix (.75)
Group 2	~19%	Fix (.25)	Enrich (.75)
Group 3	~56%	Enrich (.75)	Enrich (.75)



Breeding Objectives: Preliminary Testing Stages

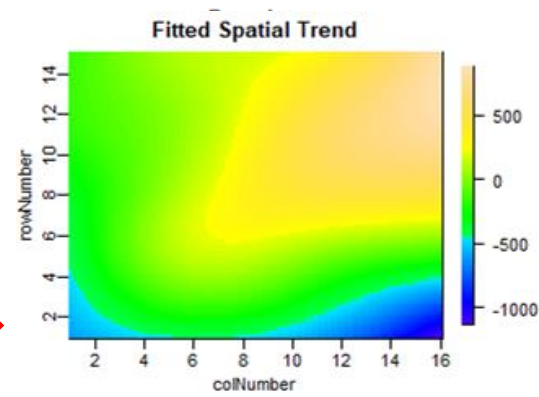
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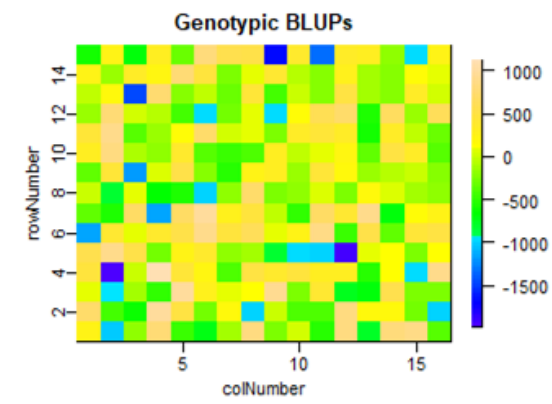
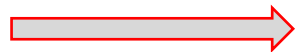
- First stage evaluation
- Good source for GS Training Set (TS)
- Limited number of environments tested
 - Large number of entries
 - Seed limitations
- Objective is to select best materials to advance to next stage
 - Maintain diversity within advancements

Preliminary Testing stages

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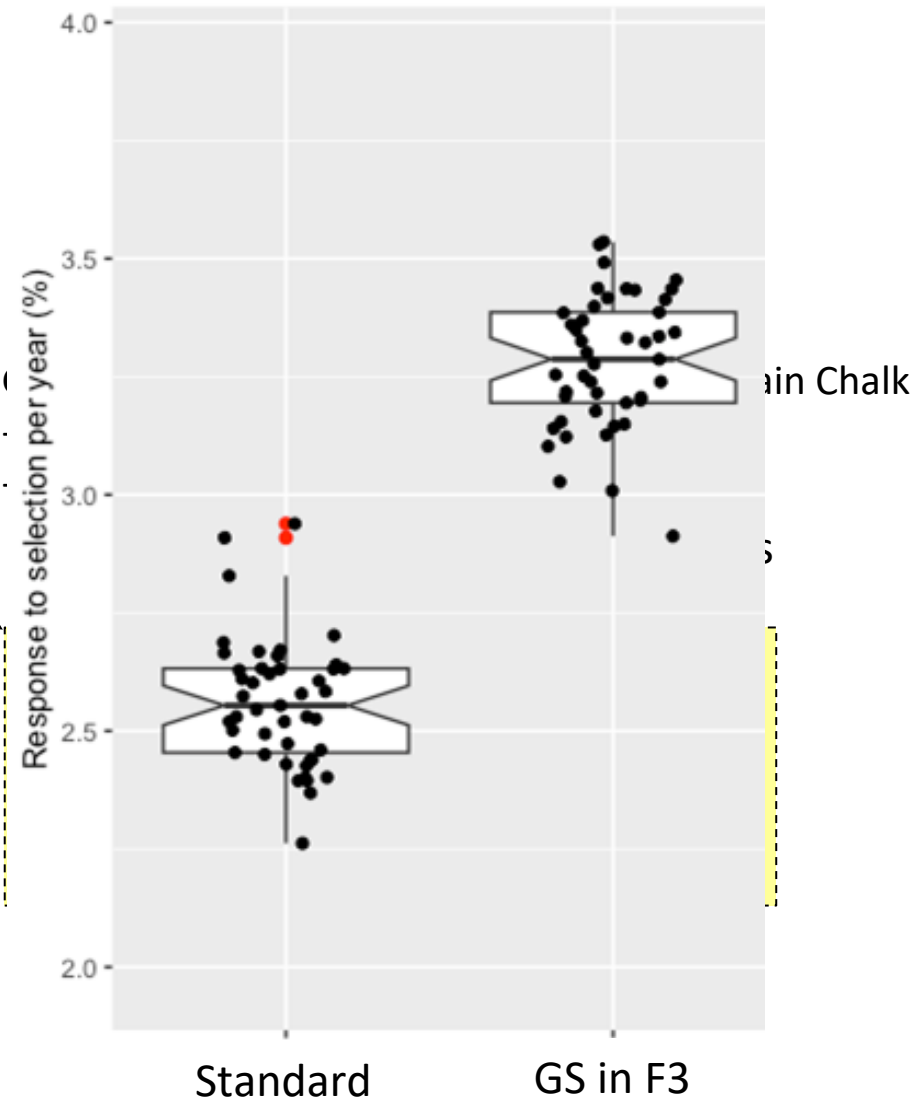
$h^2=0.34$



$h^2=0.45$

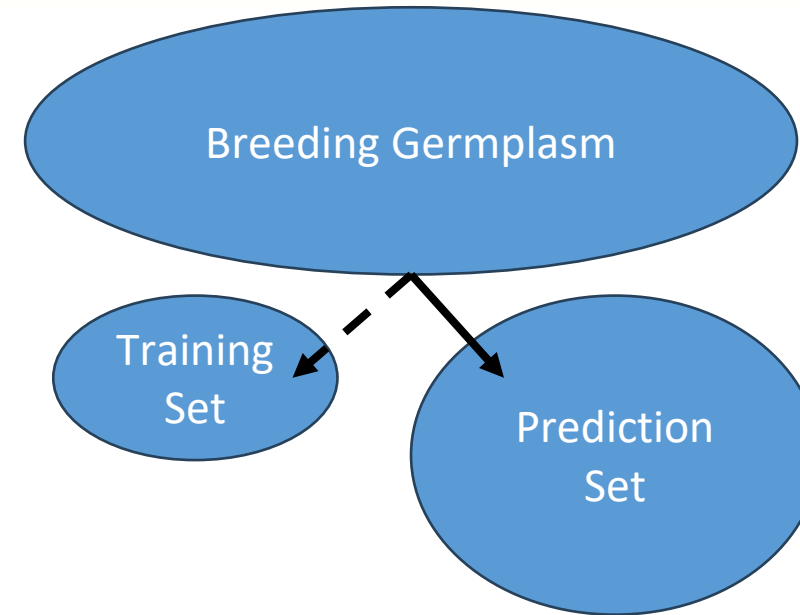
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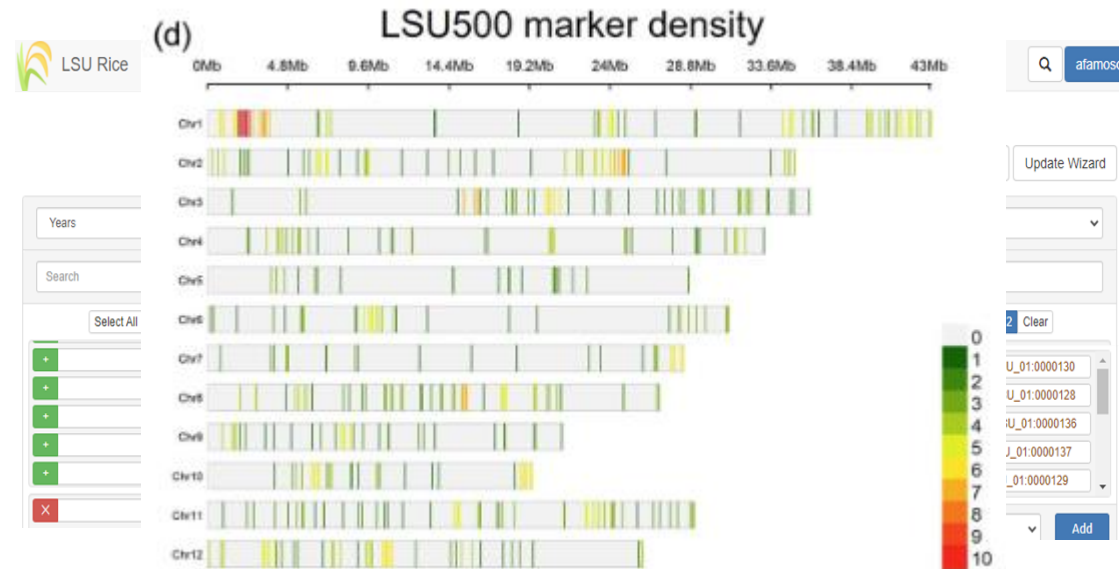
Genomic Selection

- Utilizes genome-wide marker data to estimate performance
- Does not require special/additional data, utilizes routine breeding data
- Most beneficial for quantitative traits and traits with lower heritability
- What are the benefits?
 - Accuracy (stage dependent)
 - Cost and logistics
 - Increased population sizes and selection intensity
 - Reduced cycle time
 - Maintain genetic diversity



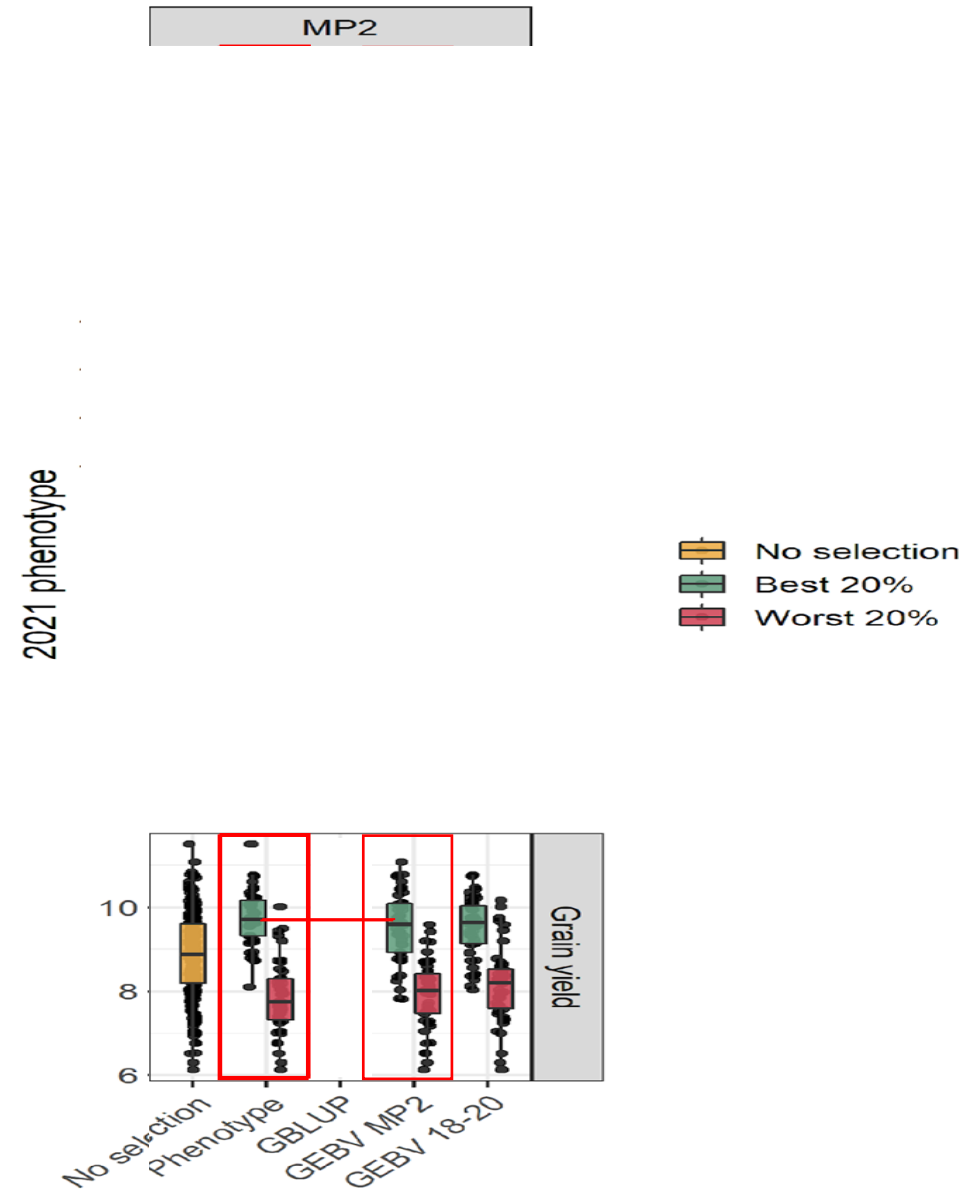
Genomic Selection Implementation

- GS Infrastructure
 - Breeding and Marker Database
 - Adequate marker set
- Considerations
 - Sampling and tracking
 - Logistics and time
 - Cost vs. Accuracy
 - Analysis methods
- Factors influencing accuracy
 - Trial quality/heritability
 - Genetic relatedness between training and prediction sets
 - Similarity of environments between training and prediction sets
 - Marker data quality



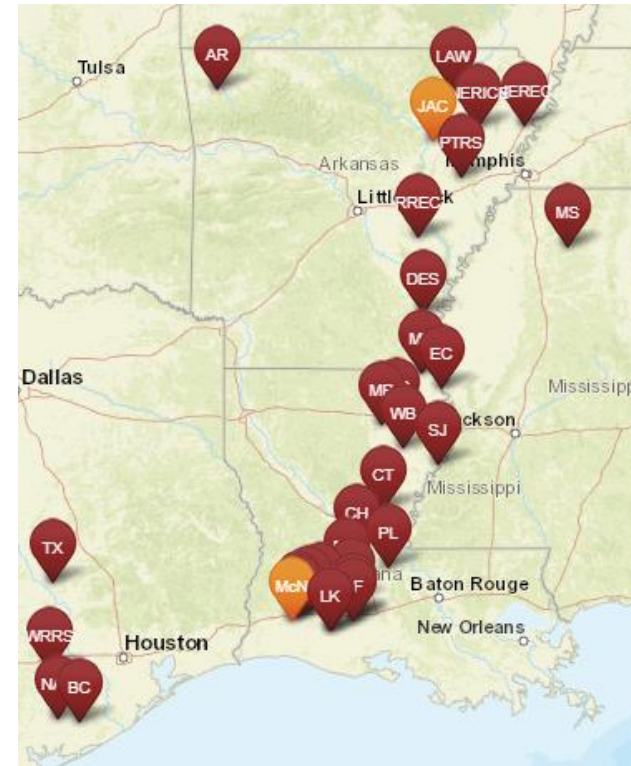
Genomic Selection Accuracy

- Factors influencing accuracy
 - Trait/Trial heritability
- Across three trials, DTH had consistently higher heritability than Yield
- As expected, the prediction accuracy for DTH is higher than Yield
- However, when we compare the performance of lines advanced based on phenotype vs. predictions, we observe improved predictions for Yield over DTH
 - Equal performance for yield in 2021 among lines advanced by predictions and lines advanced by 2020 phenotype
 - Slightly worse performance for DTH 2021 among lines advanced by predictions and lines advanced by 2020 phenotype
- This is not unexpected, as with the high heritability for DTH, the phenotype is more accurate and harder to beat.



LSU Rice Breeding: Advanced Testing stages

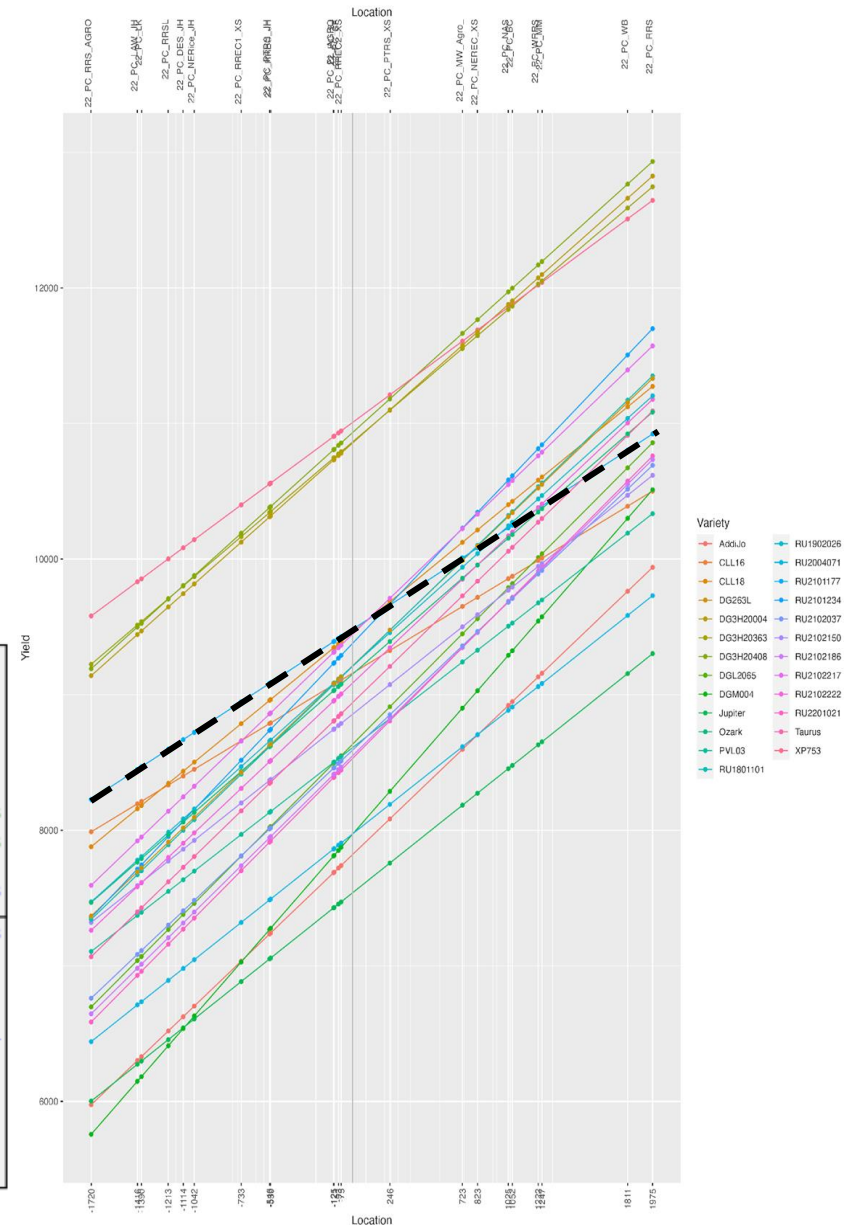
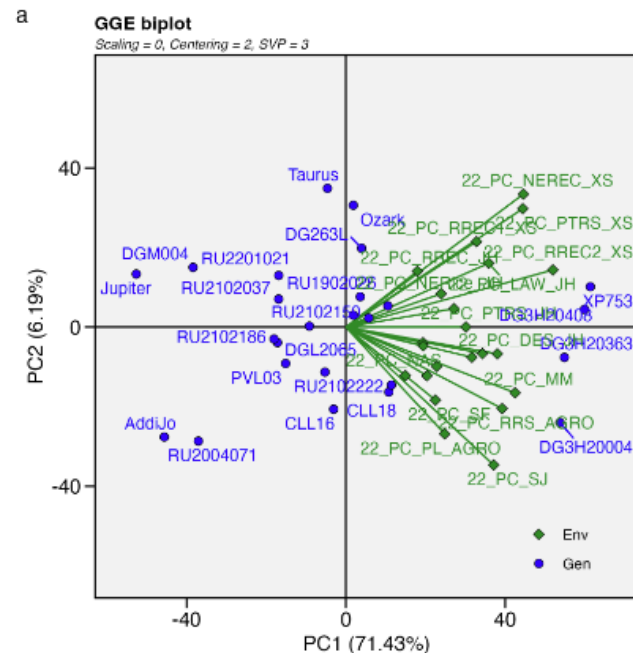
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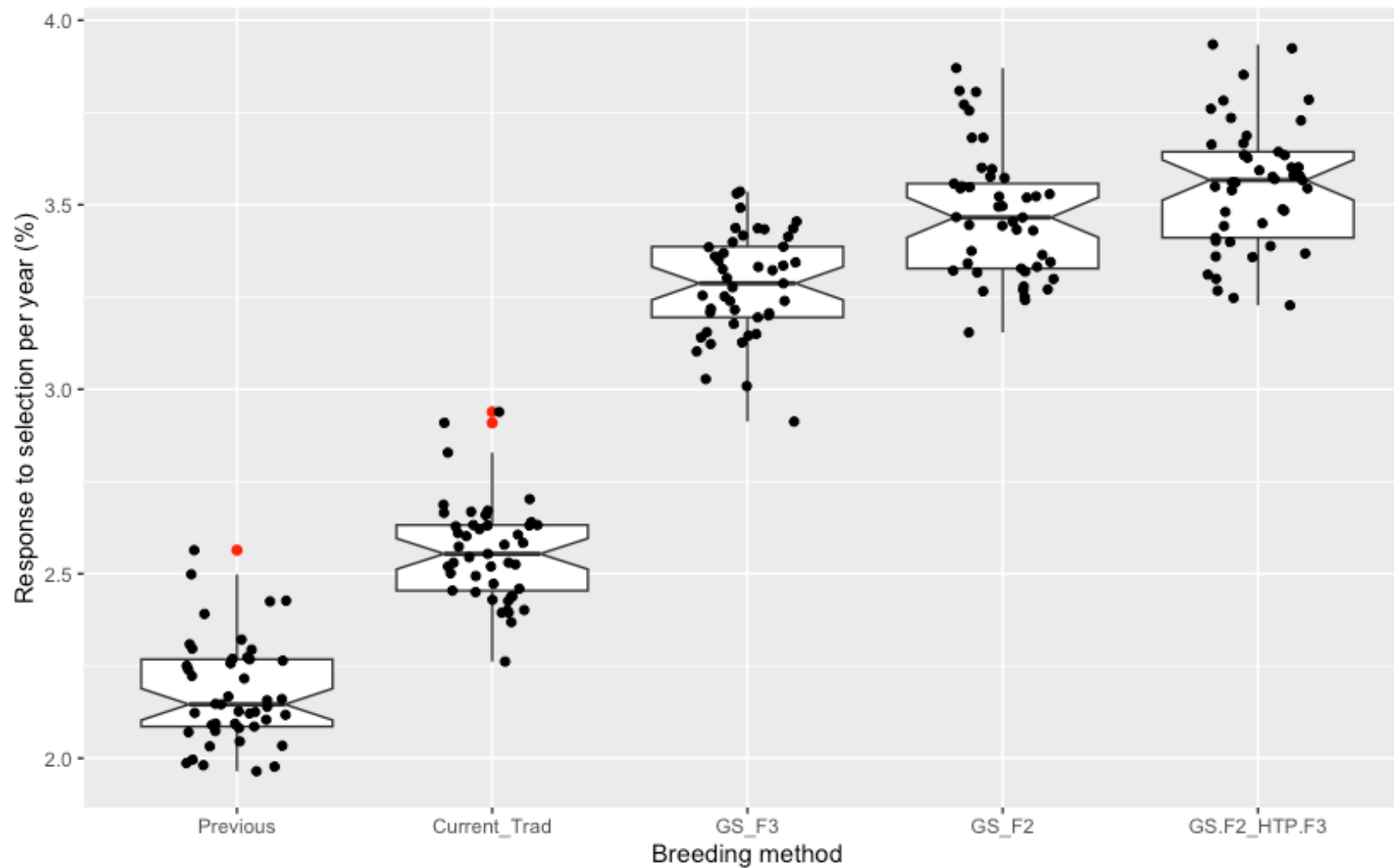
- Collaborative Testing
- Selection based on phenotype
 - BLUEs
- Comparison to commercial checks
- Test as much as possible to give the line opportunities to show its flaws

Breeding Objectives: Advanced Testing Stages

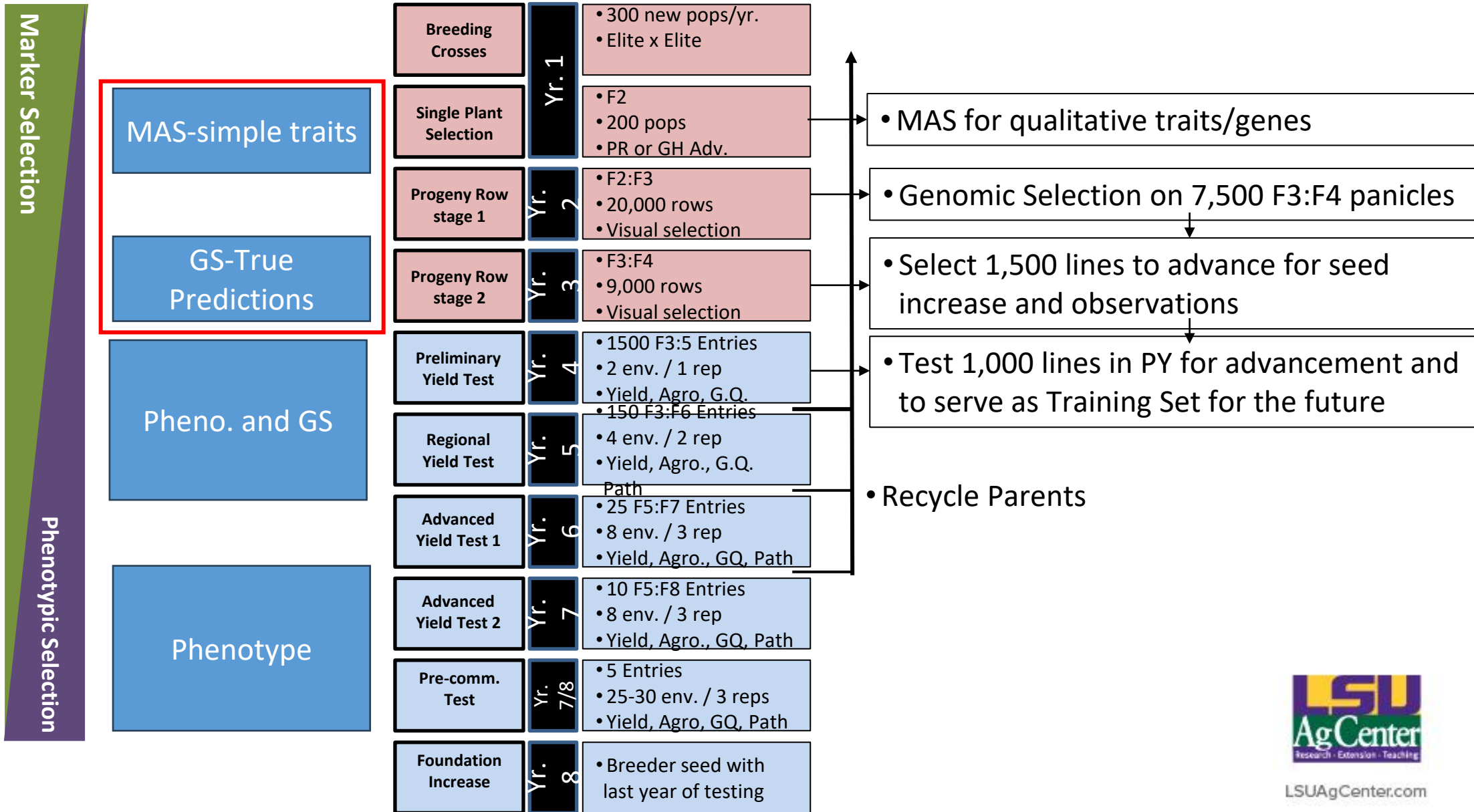
- Fewer entries
- Increased investment per line
- Multiple locations, reps, years
 - Increased heritability
 - Better understanding of stability
- Advancement focused toward on commercial potential



LSU Rice Breeding: Simulations

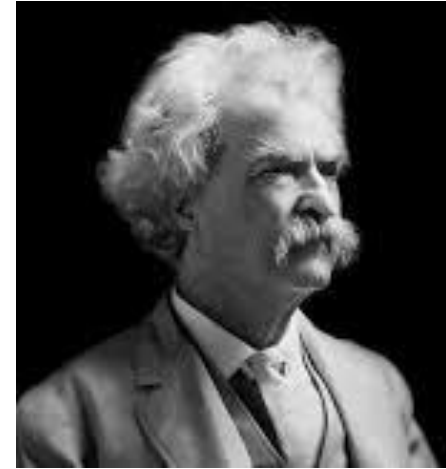


LSU Rice Breeding: Overall Summary



Summary

- Variety development and breeding strategies are a balancing act
- There is “no one size fits all” approach
- A solid foundation is required to build upon
- Start with the lowest hanging fruit that will have the most tangible benefit
- Execution is more important than good ideas
- Programs should constantly evolve, but we must be careful not to disrupt the program by trying to do too much at once
- Prioritize short-term deliverables first
- A team with complementary skill sets and an aligned vision is critical



“Continuous improvement is better than delayed perfection” - Mark Twain

Acknowledgements

- **LSU Rice Breeding and QG**

- Steve Linscombe
- Brijesh Angira (Associate Prof., Breeding & Implementation)
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- Farm Crew, Foundation Seed, and Maintenance Crews

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- Tommaso Cerioli (Corteva-Corn Breeder)
- Topher Addison (Corteva-Cotton Breeder)
- Raul Guerra (Pepsi Co.-Potato Breeder)
- Chris Hernandez (Asst. Professor, UNH-Vegetables)
- Jose Moreno Amores (Faculty, USFQ, Ecuador-QG)
- Paola Mosquera (CIAT-Rice Breeder)
- Frank Maulana (CA Rice Experiment Station-Breeder)
- Maria Montiel (Horizon Ag.-Rice Breeder)
- Jennifer Manangkil (Current)
- Jomar Punzalan (Current)

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- Louisiana Rice Research Board (check-off fund)
- Horizon Ag.
- Nutrien Ag.
- BASF
- USDA and NSF

