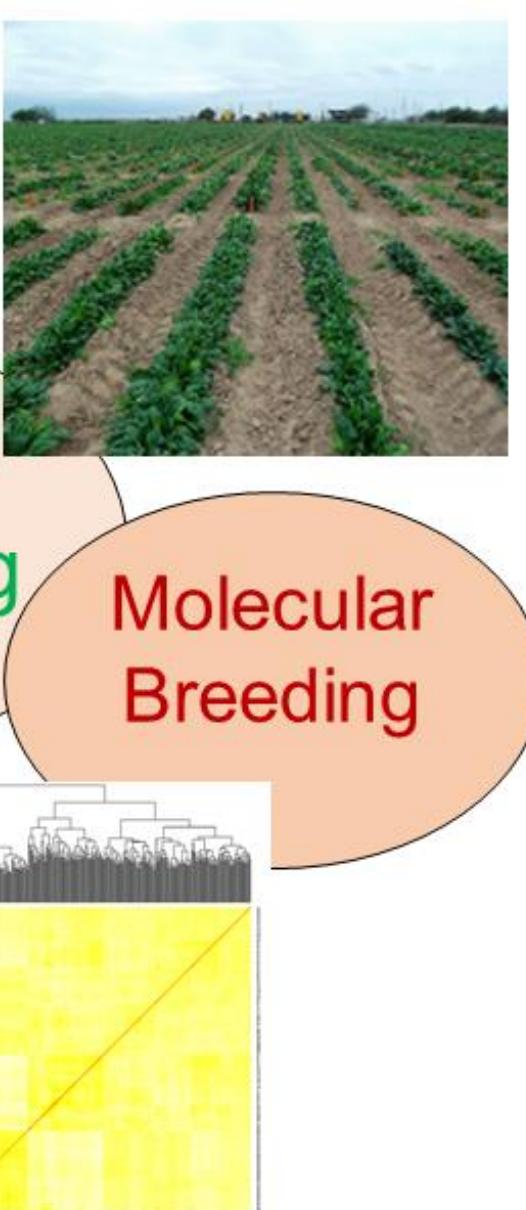


Developing Genetic and Molecular Resources to Improve Spinach Production and Management

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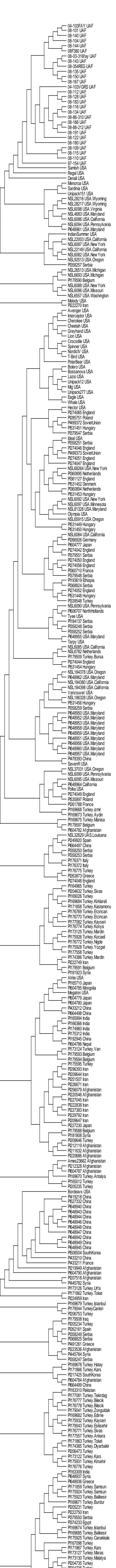
OBJECTIVE

- Genetic mapping and SNP marker identification for downy mildew and white rust resistance in spinach;
- Evaluation, QTL and association mapping and SNP marker identification for Fusarium wilt resistance in spinach;
- Introgression of downy mildew and white rust resistance into spinach lines with diverse leaf quality characteristics to satisfy market demand;
- Construction of high density SNP consensus genetic maps of six chromosomes in spinach using whole genome resequencing.

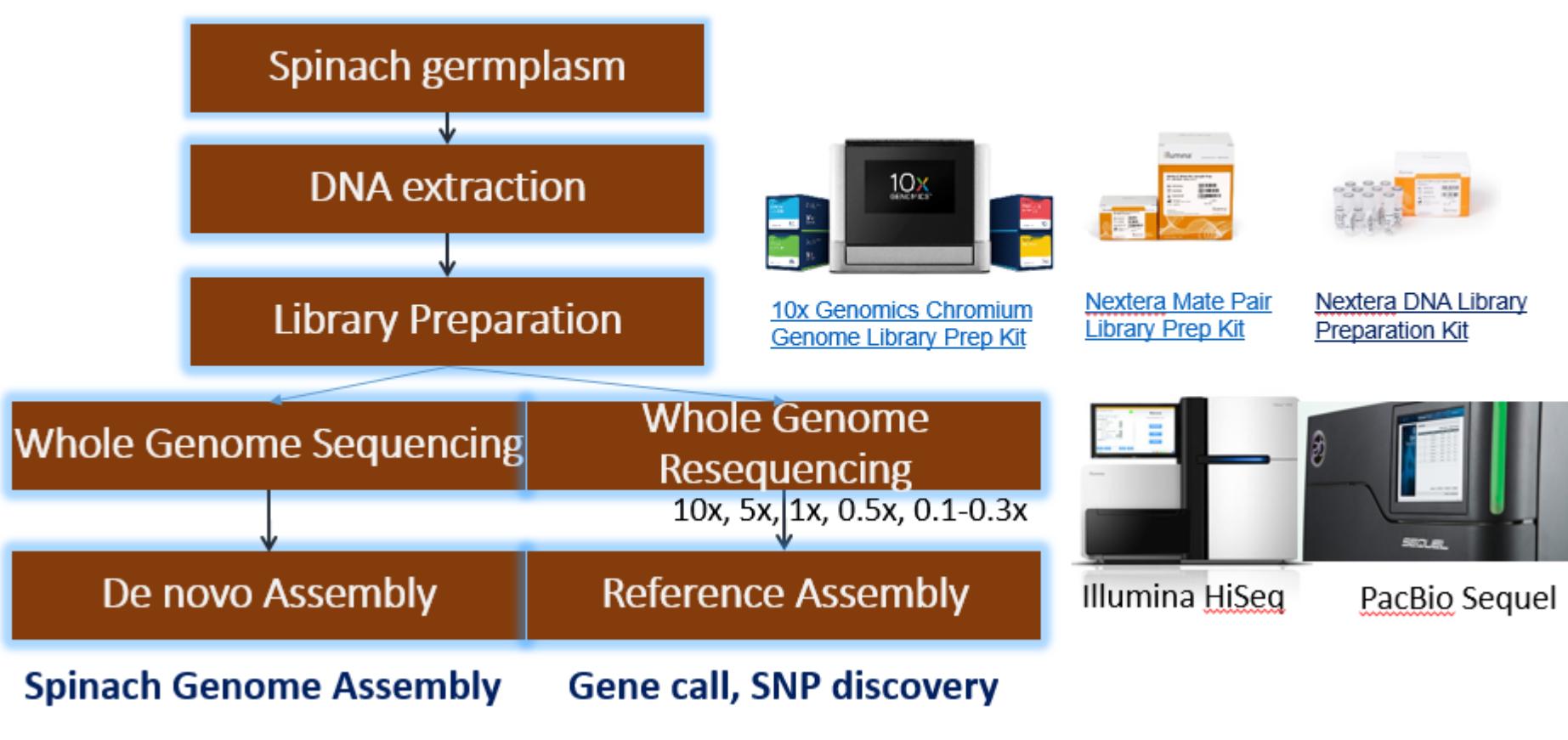


Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*)

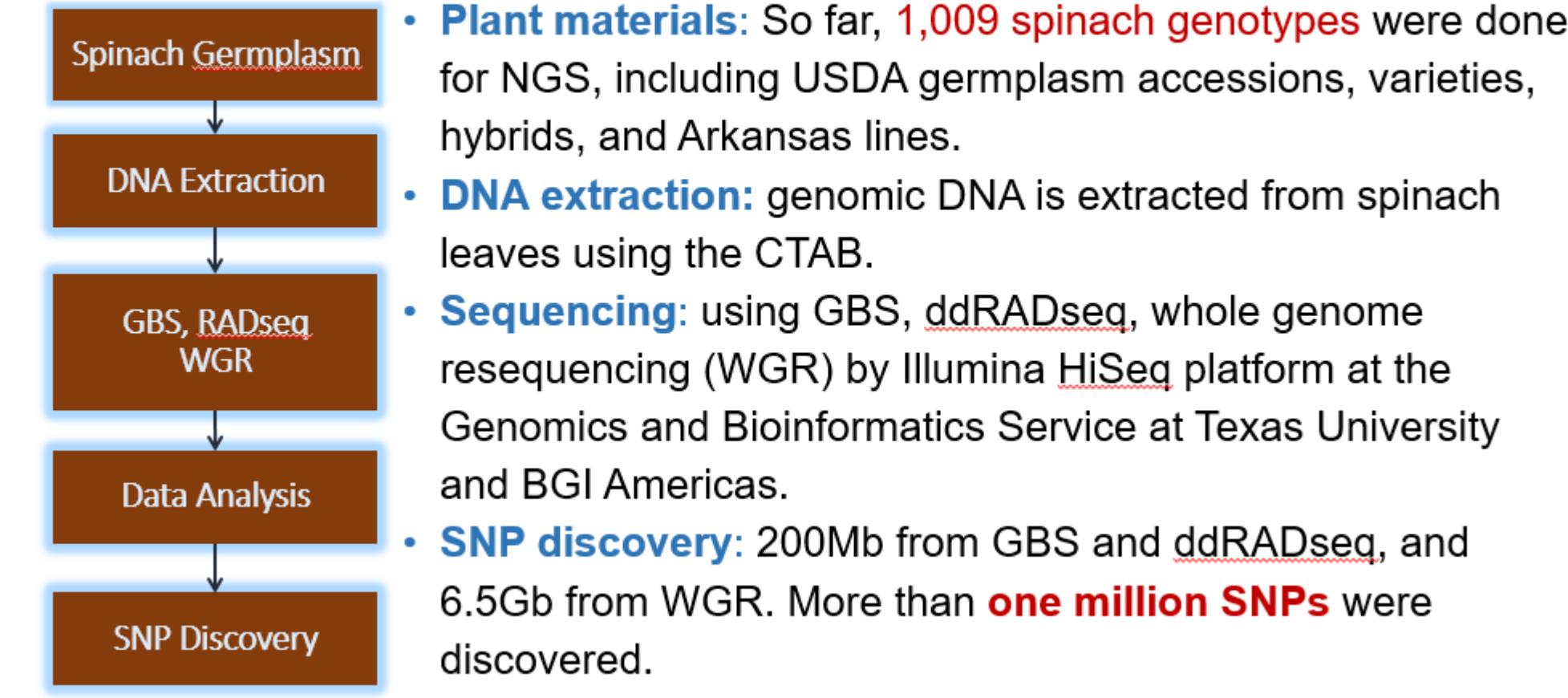
- Family:** Amaranthaceae
- Native:** Central and western Asia
- Chromosome:** $2n=2x=12$, and **Genome size:** 980 Mb
- Annual value:** \$11.8 billion worldwide (Correll et al., 2011; van Deynze, 2014)
- Pollination:** Open-pollinated and a dioecious plant (usually male and female plants, separately)
- US:** The second largest producer of spinach after China with over 550,000 metric tons harvested, valued at over \$300 million annually since 2009 (Correll et al., 2011; NASS, 2015)



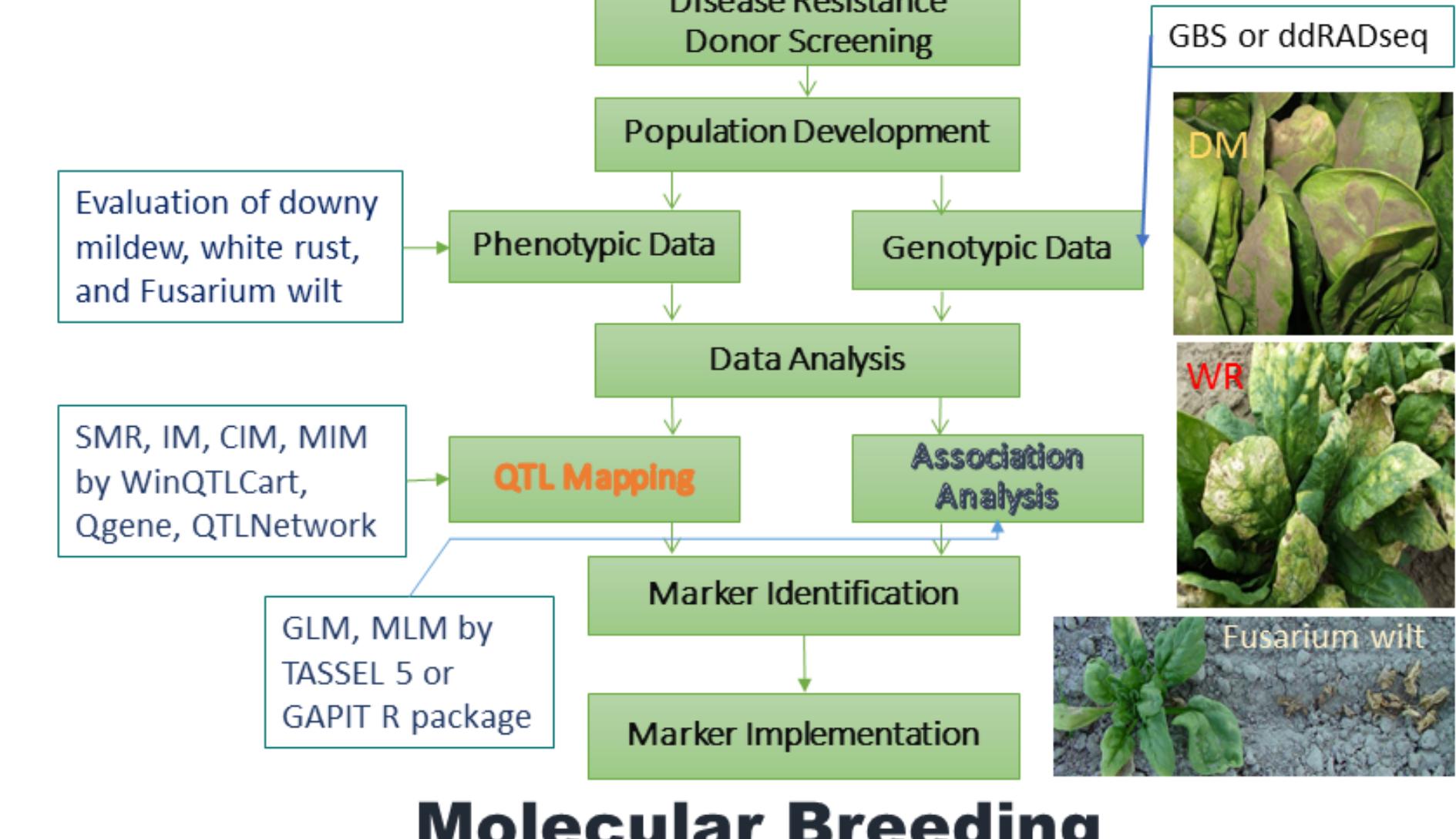
Whole Genome Sequencing and Resequencing



Genome-wide SNP Discovery in Spinach

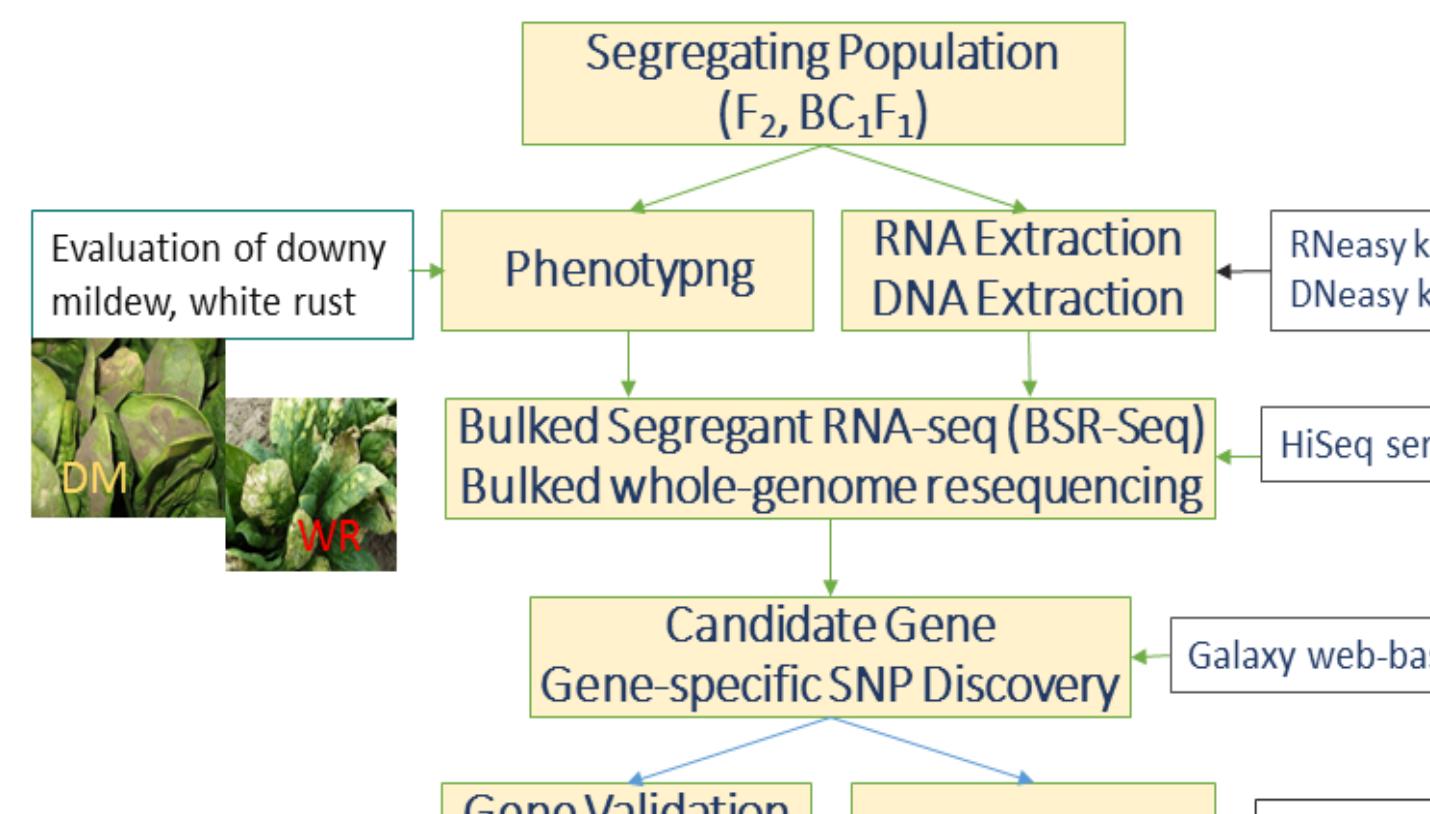


QTL and Association Mapping for Disease Resistance in Spinach



Molecular Breeding

Discovery of Candidate Genes and Gene-specific SNP Markers



UA Vegetable Breeding

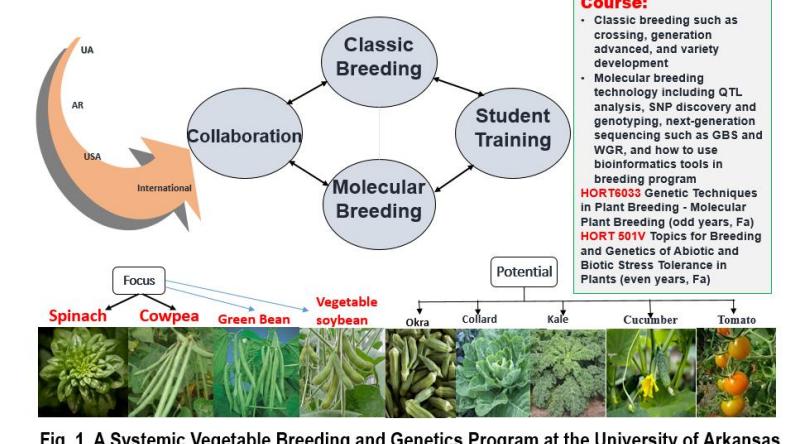
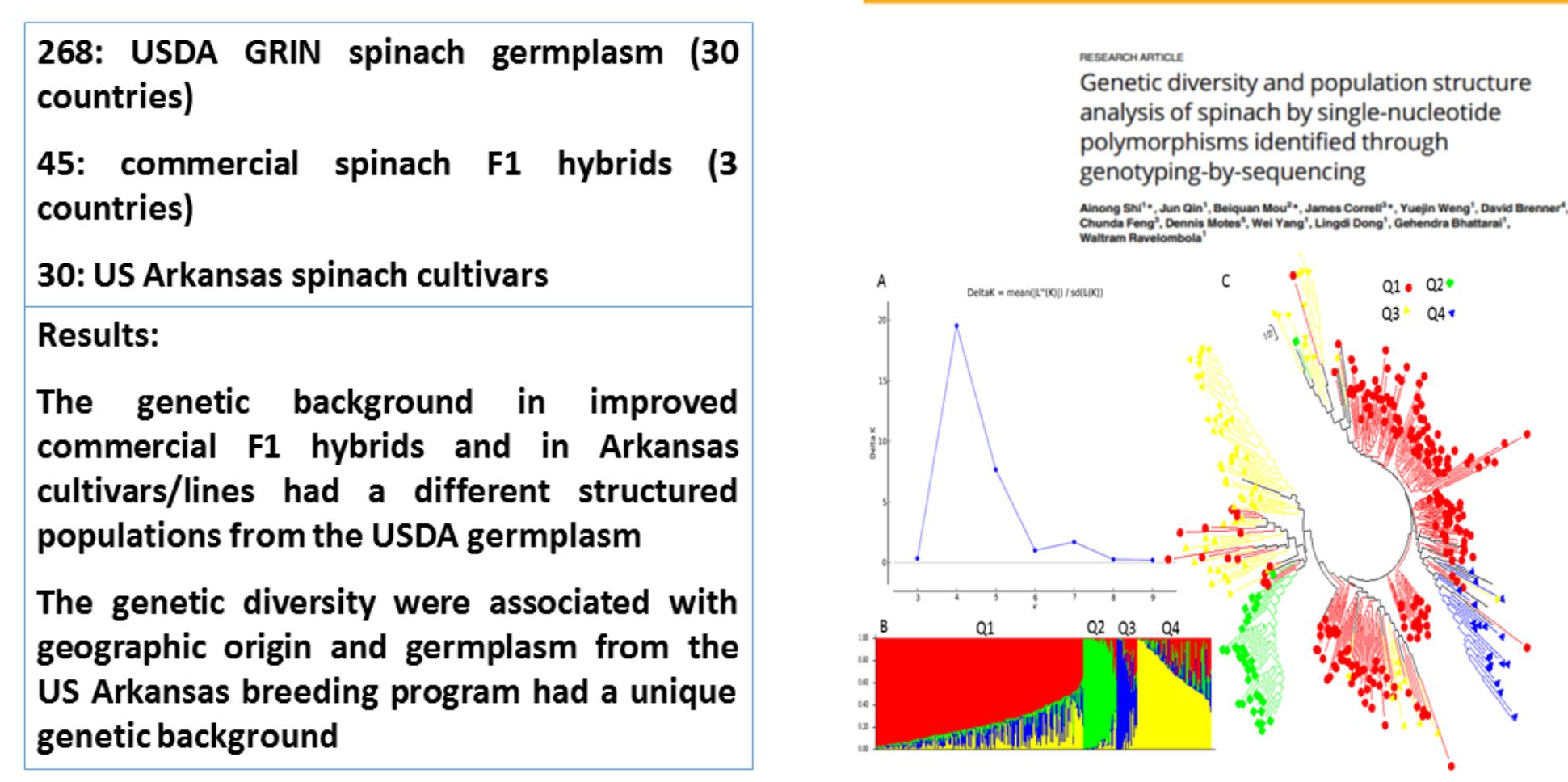


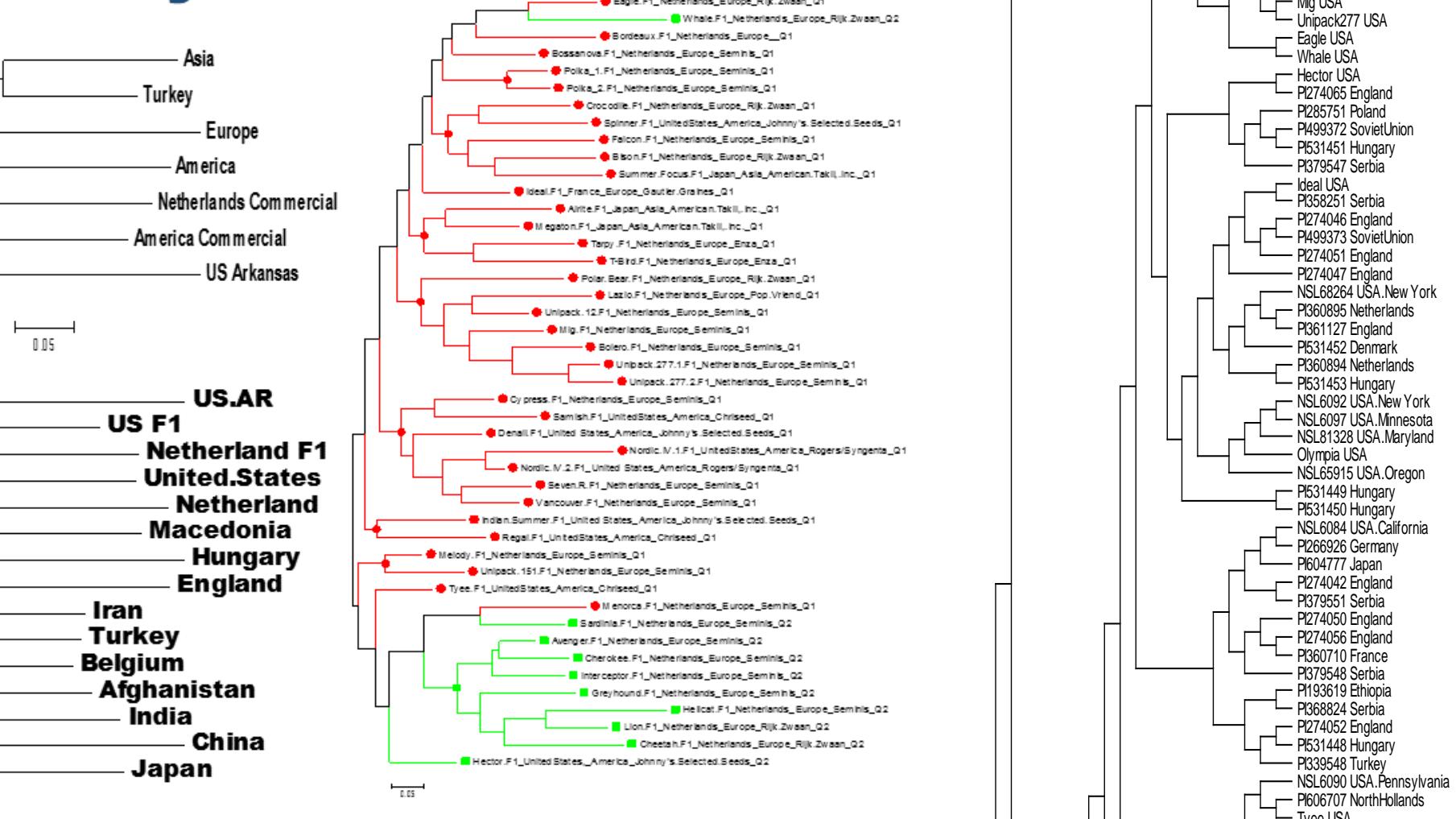
Fig. 1. A Systematic Vegetable Breeding and Genetics Program at the University of Arkansas

Spinach Genetic Structure and Diversity



Spinach Genetic Diversity

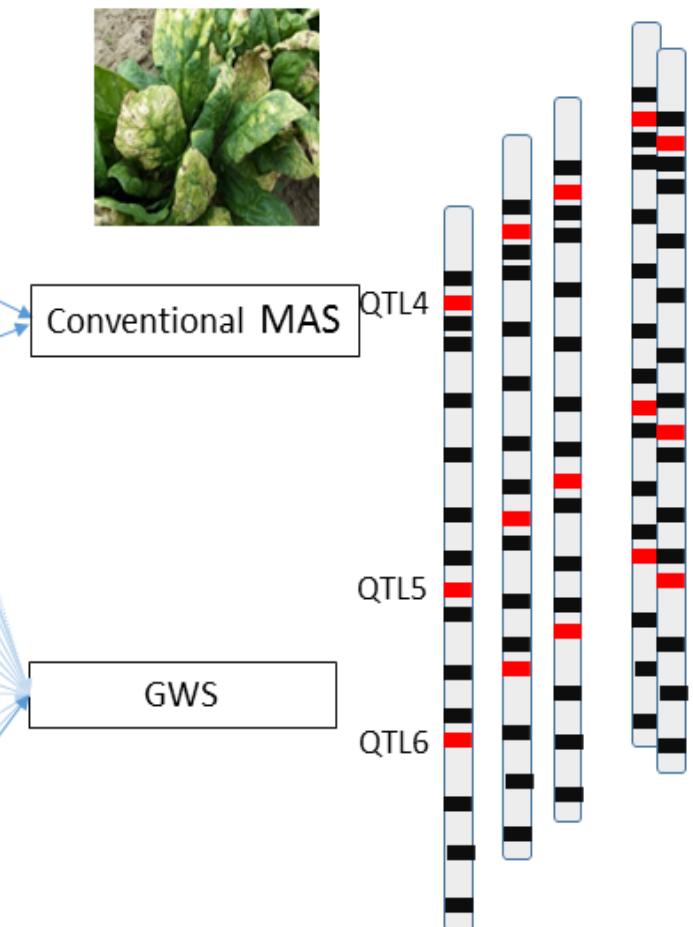
- Commercial cultivars were separated from germplasm.
- Asia lines are closer to Europe than America.
- US F1 and Netherland F1 are closer to US Arkansas lines than US or Netherland germplasm or from others.
- F1 lines can be divided based on companies.



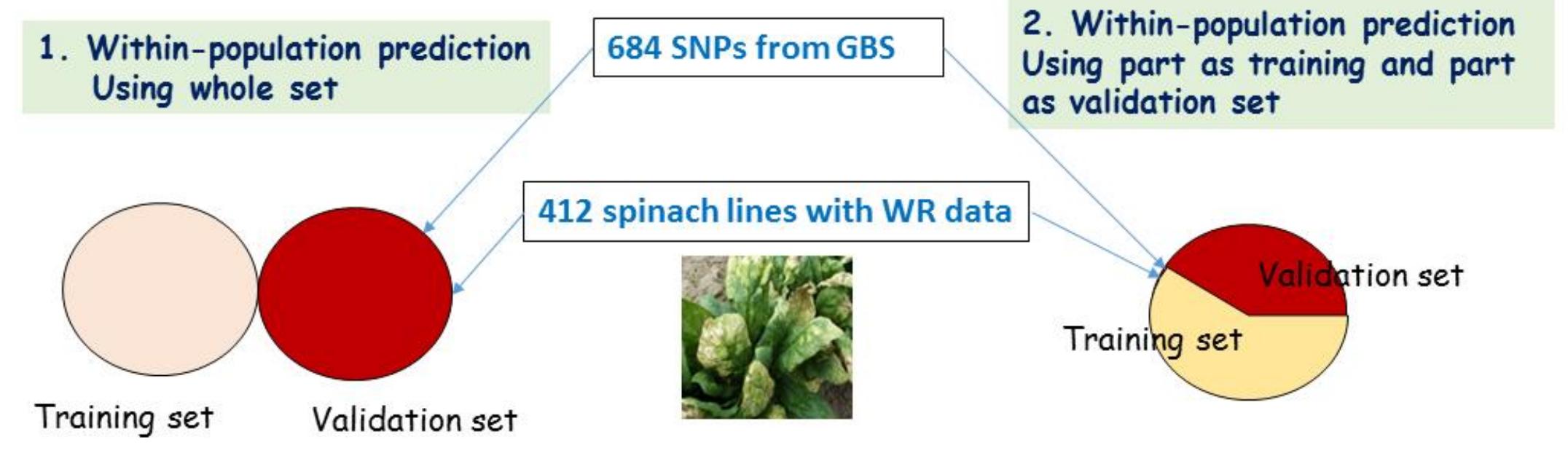
Genomic Selection in Spinach

White Rust Resistance as example

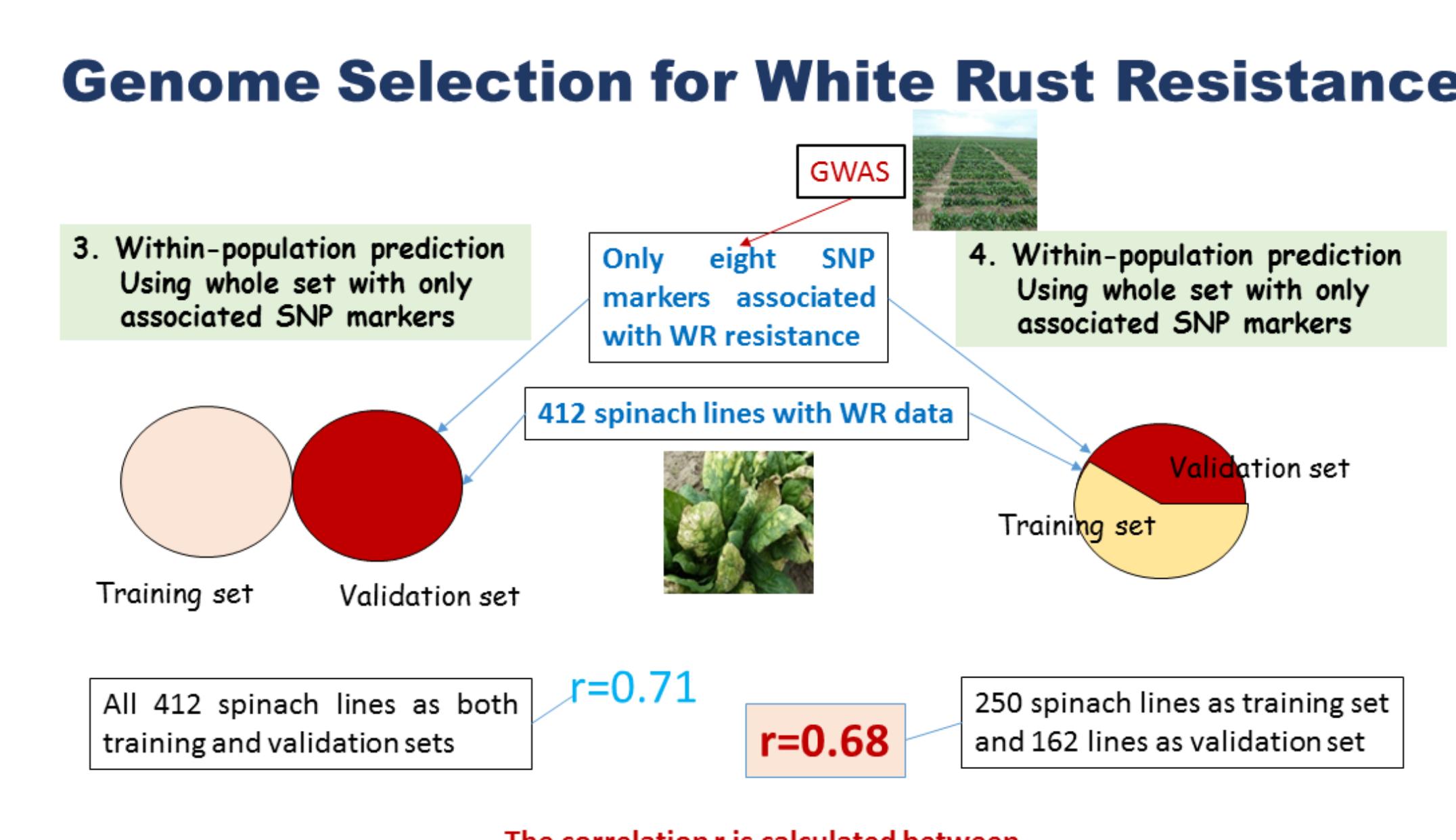
- Genomic Selection (GS), dense SNP genotypes covering the entire genome are used to predict the genetic value of a trait or individual.
- All markers are counted based on genomic estimated breeding value (GEBV) estimated as the sum of the effects of markers across the genome.
- Breeding values are derived from Best Linear Unbiased Predictors (BLUPs) as the sum of BLUPs for all markers.



Genome Selection for White Rust Resistance

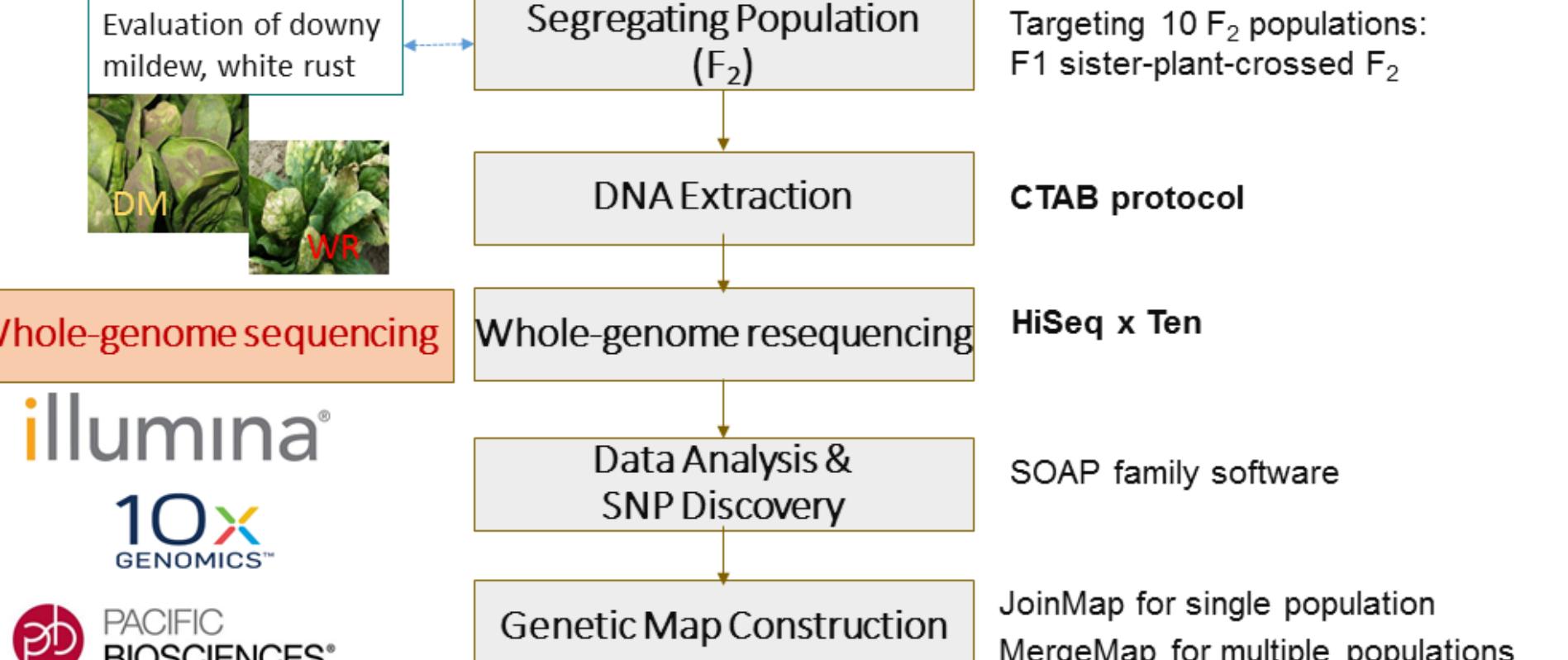


The correlation r is calculated between the predicted breeding value and the phenotypic WR data



The correlation r is calculated between the predicted breeding value and the phenotypic WR data

Construct SNP consensus genetic maps of the six chromosomes in spinach



Genetic Map Construction in Spinach

- Plant materials:** Plan to do 10 segregating populations such as F2 populations derived from F1 hybrid sister-plant-crossed or derived from two heterogeneous lines crossed F1 to have a total of 960 individuals with 96 samples each including the populations with rust resistance or downy mildew resistance or Fusarium wilt resistance.
- Genetic map construction:** Linkage maps from single population will be constructed using JoinMap (Van Ooijen 2006) and consensus genetic maps by MergeMap.
- The six genetic maps of spinach will be constructed.

Identification of Downy Mildew Resistance in Spinach

