

Norms of reaction for maritime pine

Victor Papin, Laurent Bouffier, Leopoldo Sanchez

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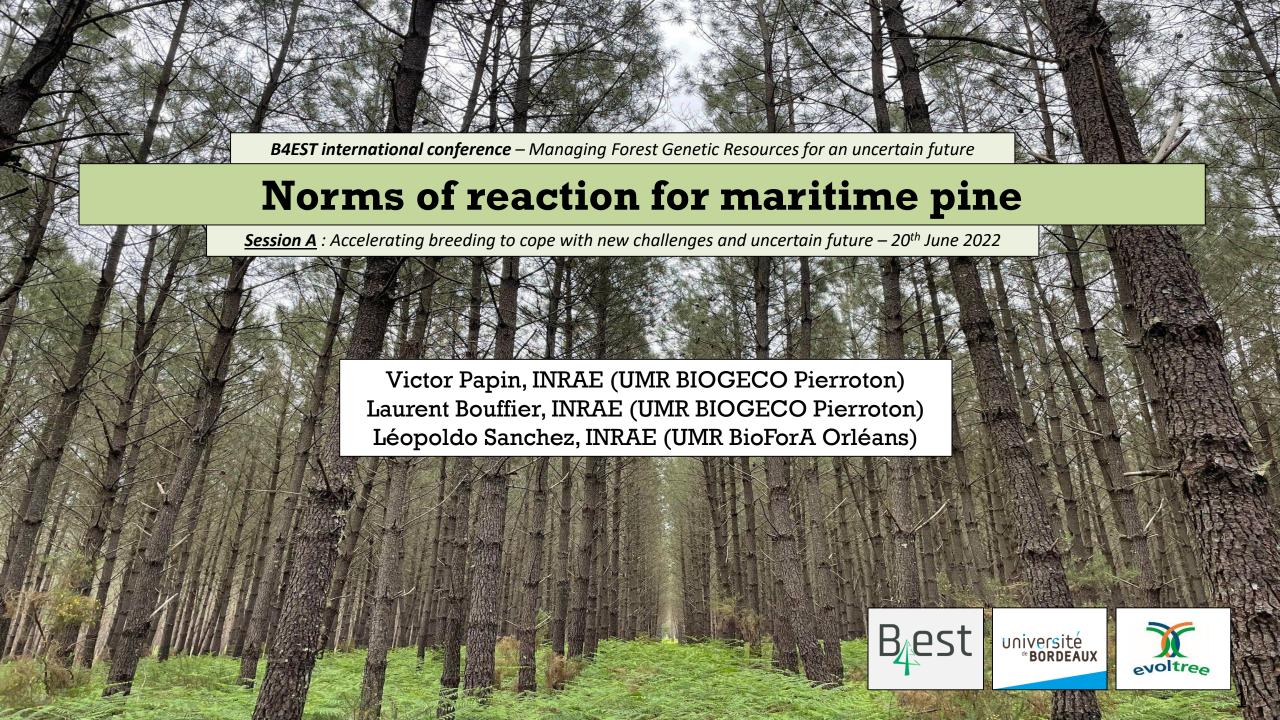
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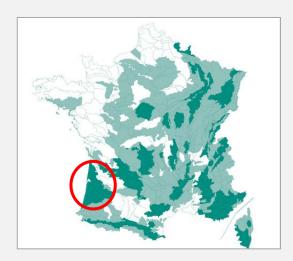
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Maritime pine (*Pinus Pinaster*) breeding in France

« Landes de Gascogne » forest

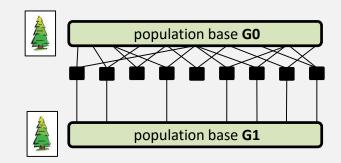
- **0,8 million hectares** (24% of French wood harvest)
- Main uses in carpentry, joinery, stationery



- Plantations with improved seedlings
- Mainly based on the Landes provenance

Recurrent selection scheme

• Started in the \sim **1960** \rightarrow **3rd genetation** today

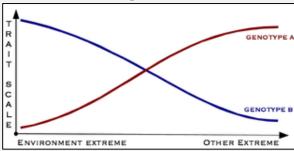


- Targeted traits :
 - Growth (height, circumference, straightness)
 - Adaptation to the environment
 - Wood quality
- Genetic values estimated with pedigree

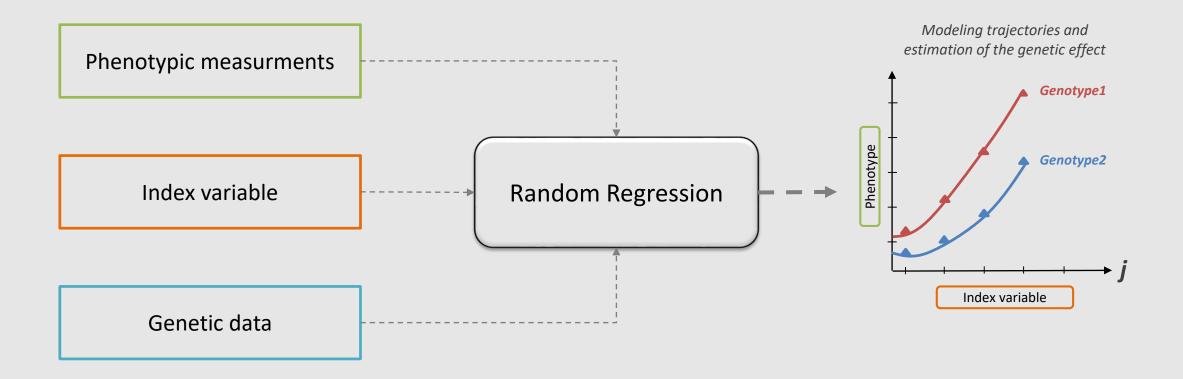
Dynamic phenotypes : NoR

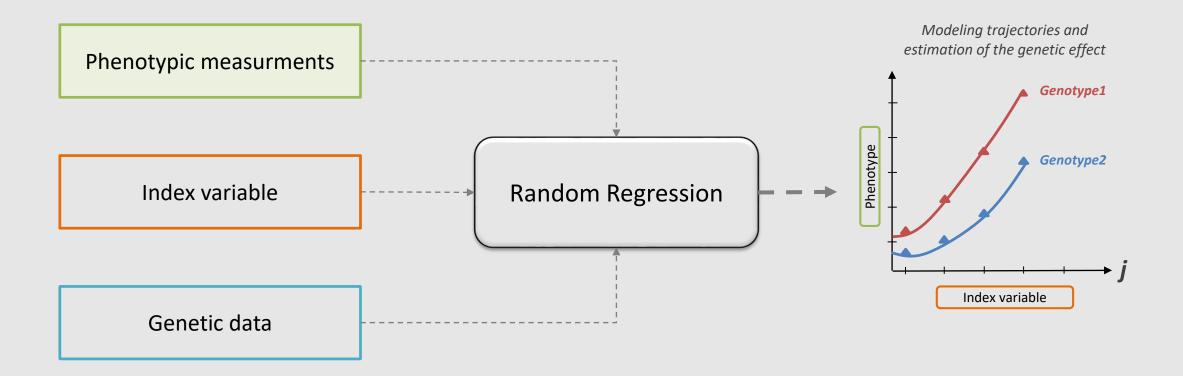
- Classical selection focuses on final growth traits
- Integrative phenotypes with no consideration of the environment

NoR: pattern of phenotypic expression of a single genotype across a range of environments



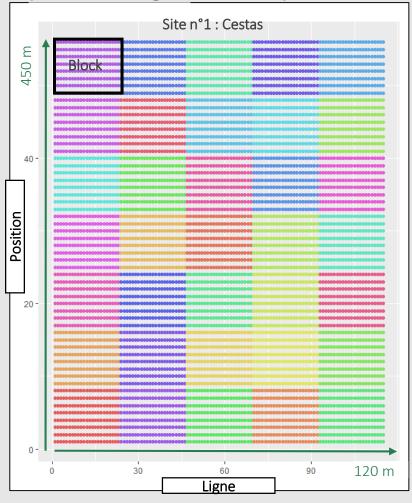
- Consideration of **dynamic** and **explicative** traits
- Evaluation and prediction of genetic values taking account of the environnement (even in unobserved environments)





Experimental design and measurments

Experimental design for maritime pine (6300 trees)

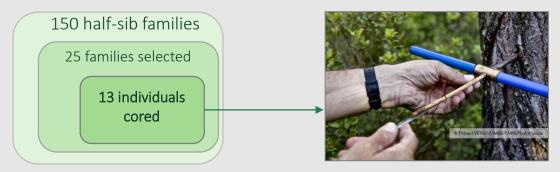


Experimental design

- 2 locations : Cestas (humid) & Escource (dry)
- Installation in **1996**: **26** years old trees
- 150 half-sib families with 35 individuals/family \rightarrow 6300 trees per site
- Complete block design (1 individual of each family per block)

Phenotypic measurments:

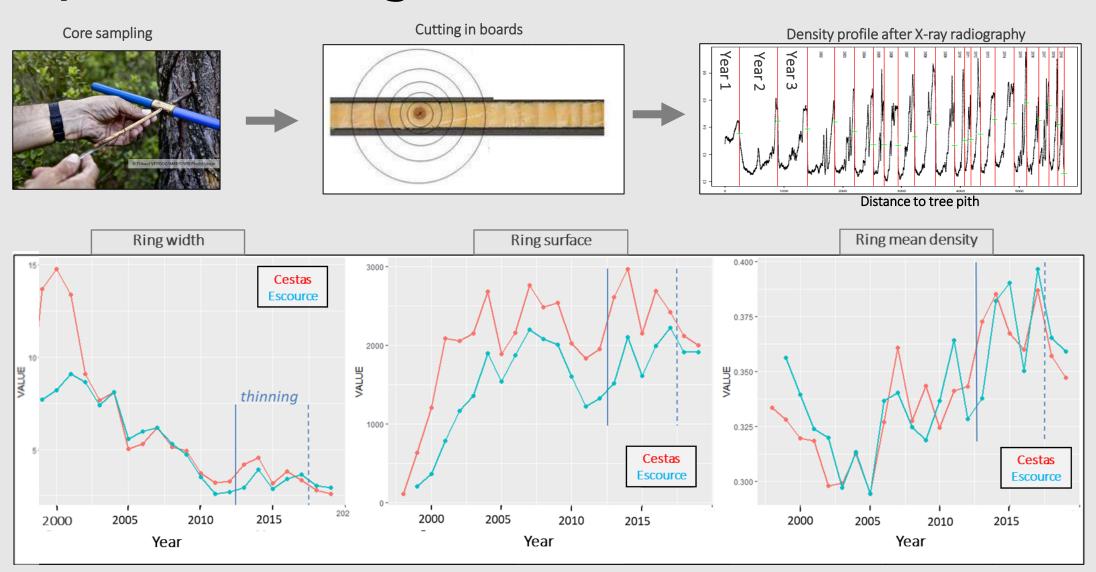
- Classical growth measures at different ages (height, circumference, straightness)
- Core sampling of 325 trees per site :

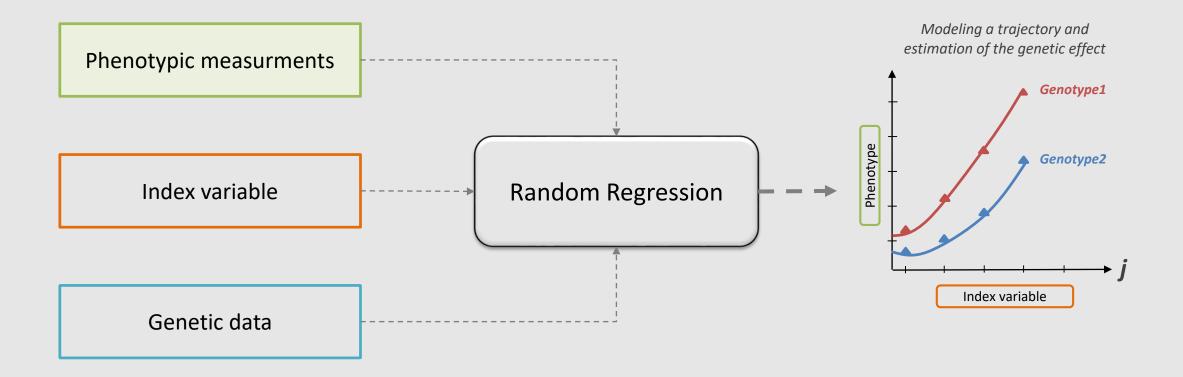


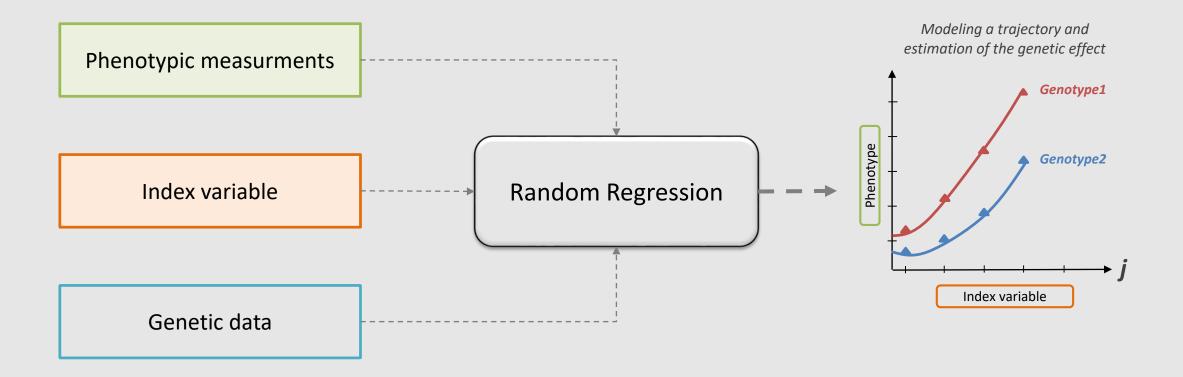
Environmental measurments:

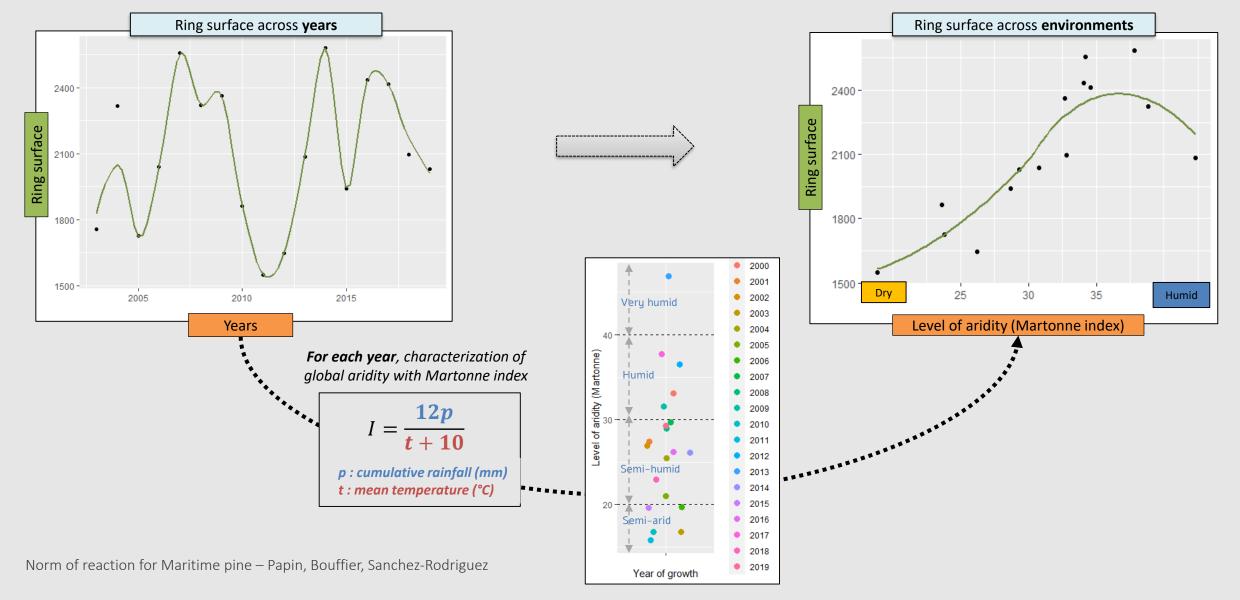
Conventional annual climate measurements (temperature, rainfall...)

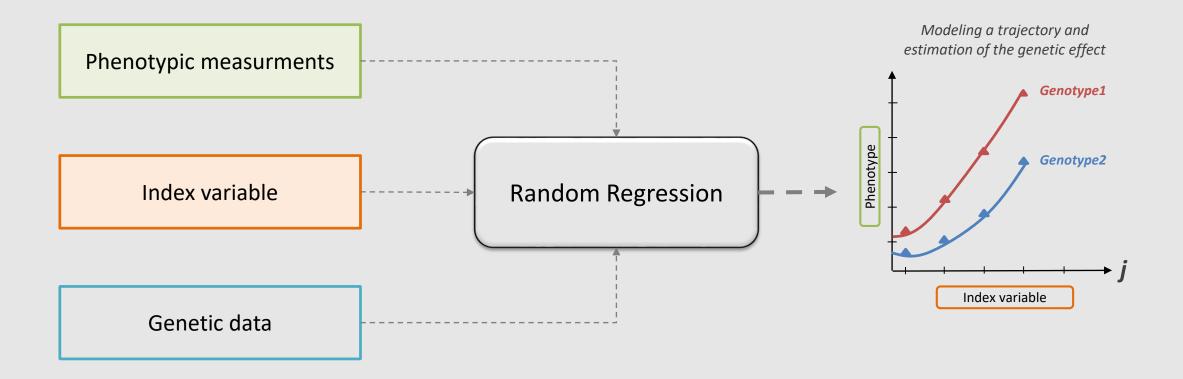
Experimental design and measurments

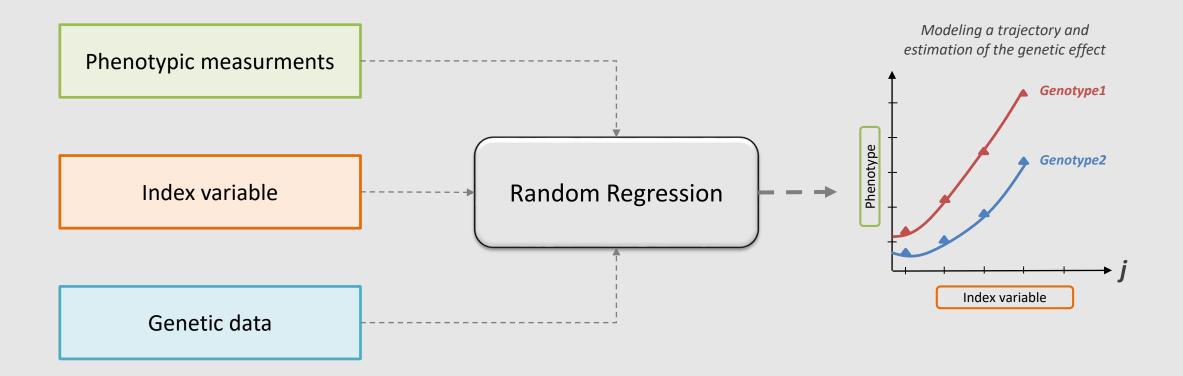




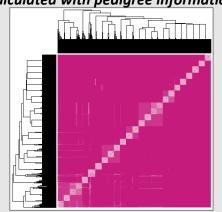




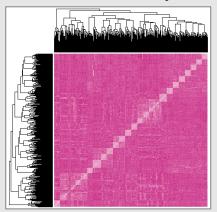




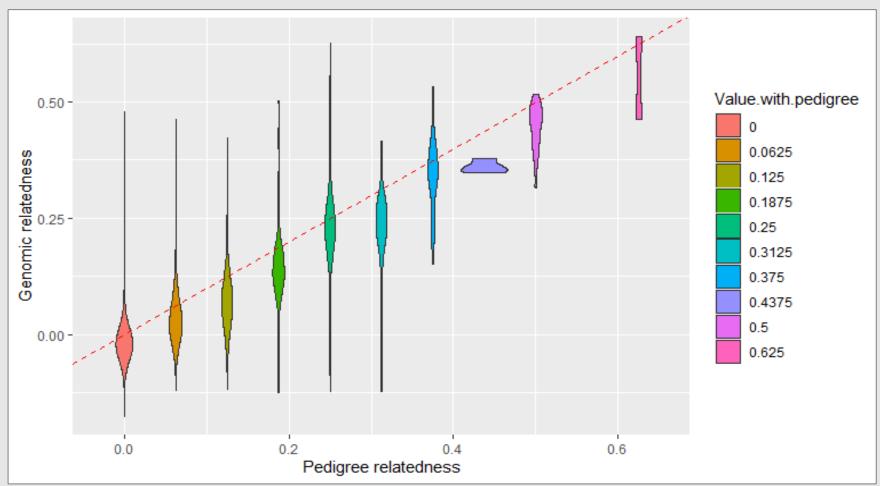
A matrix calculated with pedigree information

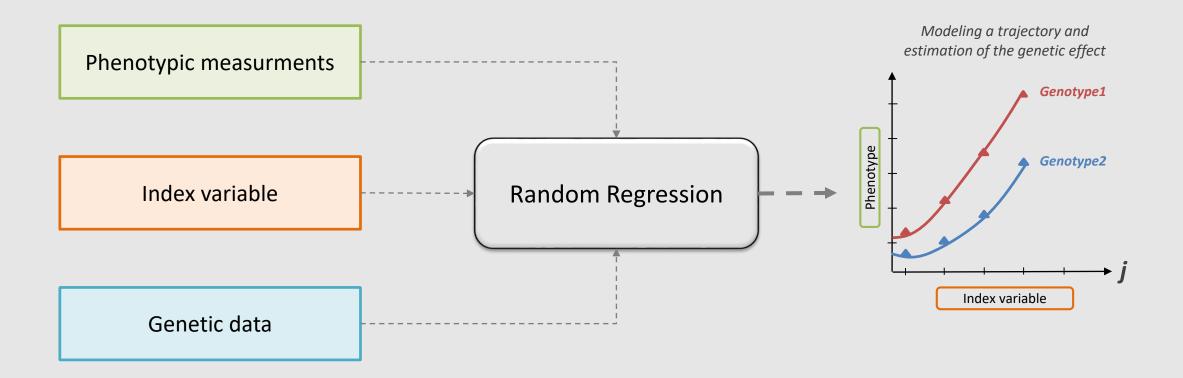


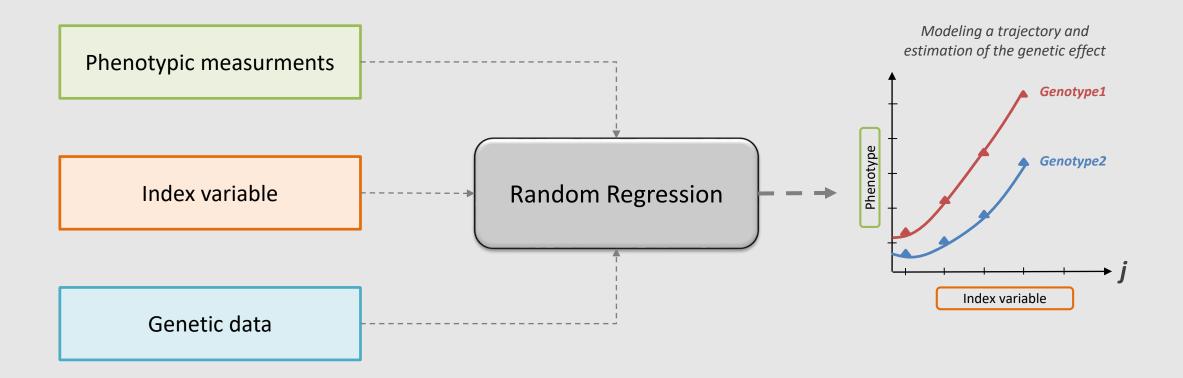
G matrix (VR1)
Calculated with 3000 SNPs information



Comparison of relatedness calculated with genomic data and relatedness calculated with pedigree data

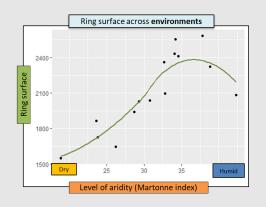


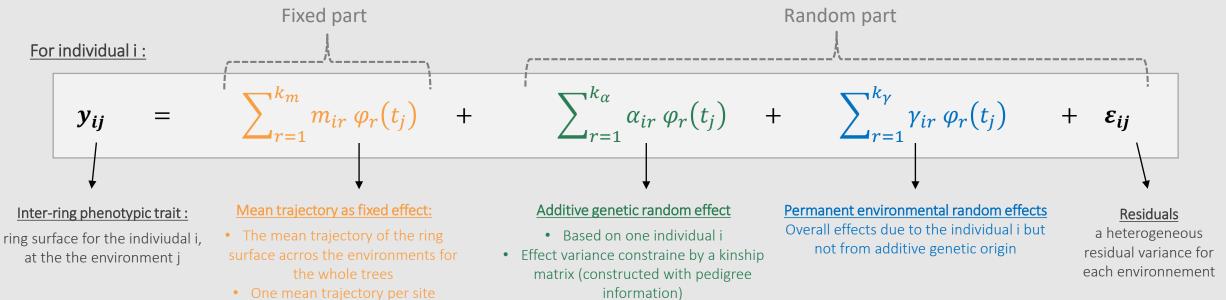




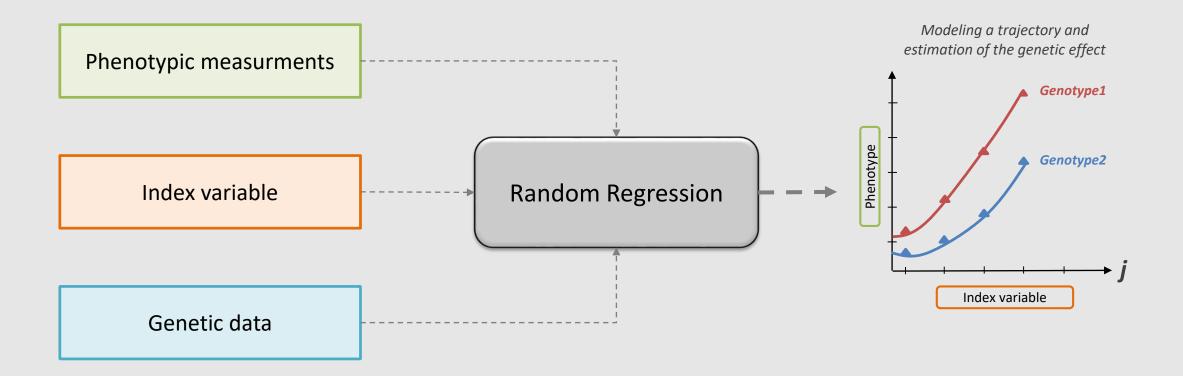
Random regression model (RRM)

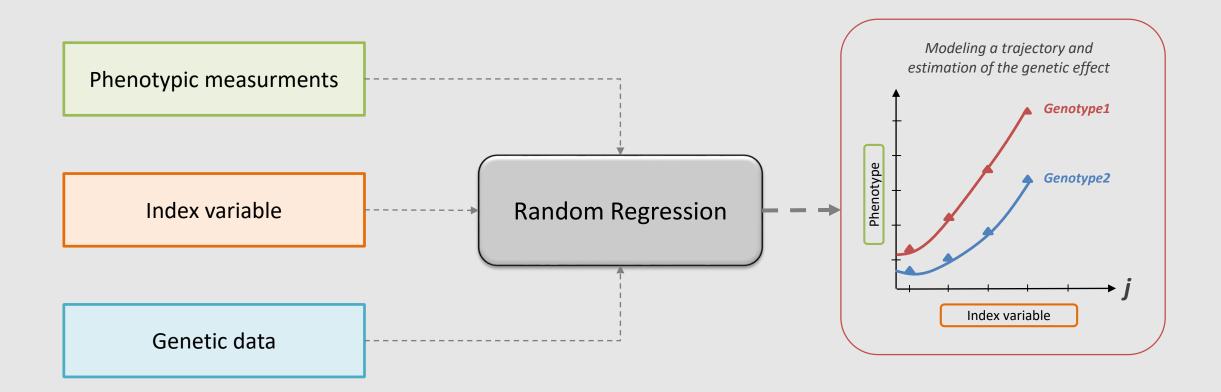
 We model individual trajectories according to the level of aridity of the environment (Martonne index)





• Mean trajectories, additive genetic effect and permanent environmental effects are modeled by 2-order Legendre polynomials

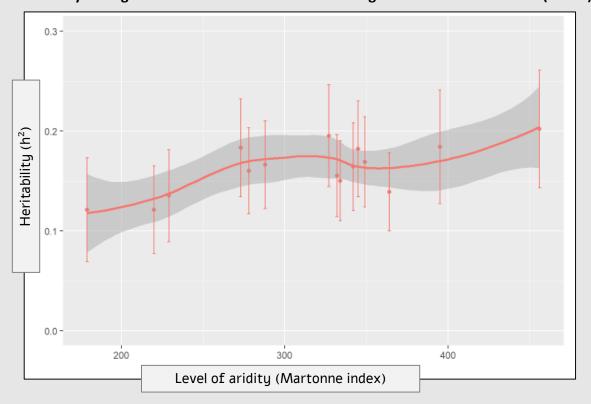




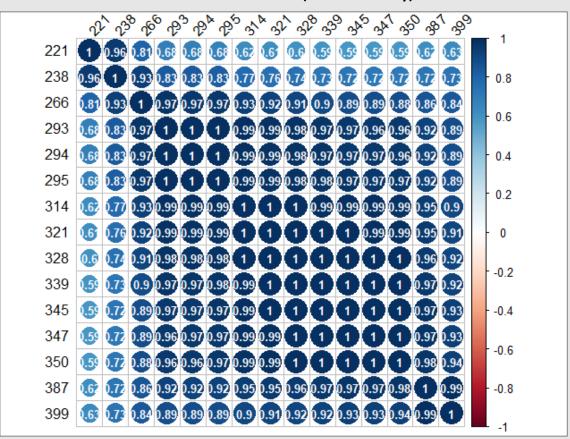
Norms of reaction: heritabilty and genetic correlations

 $y_{ij} = Mean trajectory(t_j) + Additive genetic effect_i(t_j) + Permanent envionmental effect_i(t_j) + \varepsilon_{ij}$

Heritability of ring surface estimated with a random regression model of order 2 (RRM2)

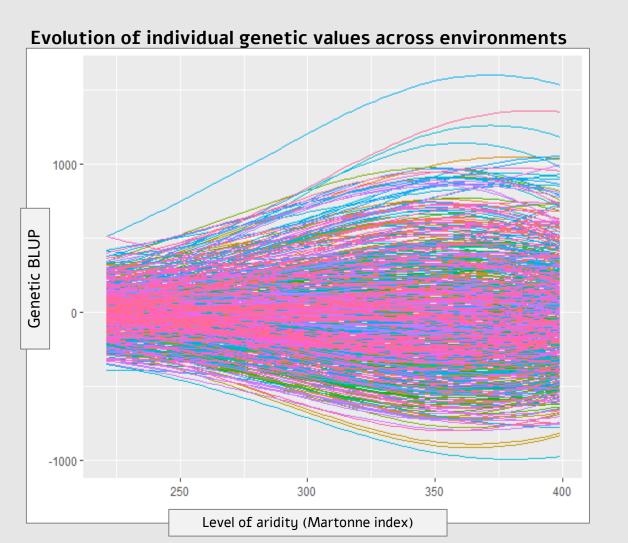


Genetic correlations between environments (levels of aridity) estimated with RRM2

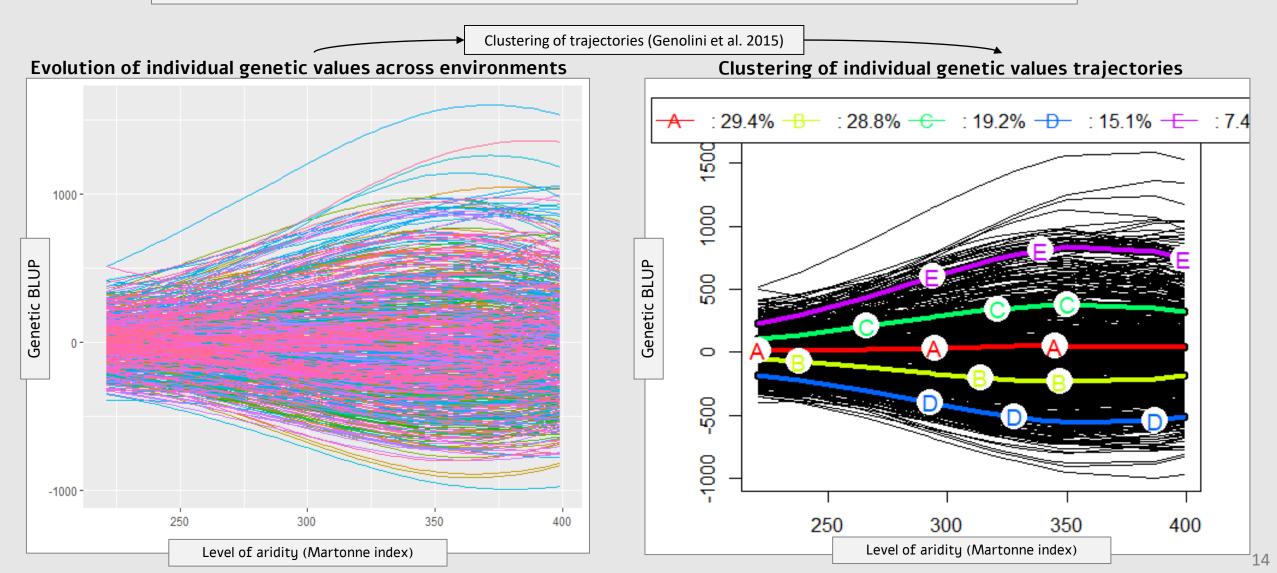


 $y_{ij} = Mean trajectory(t_j) + Additive genetic effect_i(t_j) + Permanent envionmental effect_i(t_j) + <math>\varepsilon_{ij}$

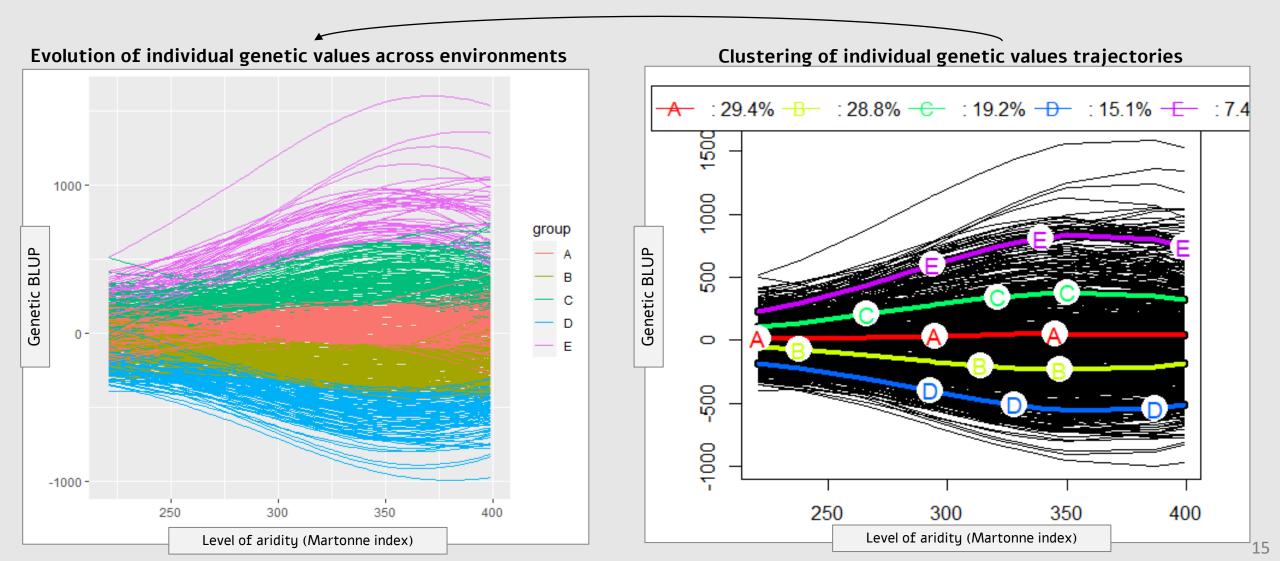
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Conclusion and prospects

With:

- Phenotypic measurments : densitometric profiles
- Simple climatic characterization : Martonne's aridity index
- Genetic data: pedigree or molecular markers information
- → **Norms of reaction** : individual genetic values across a range of environments

• Main prospects :

- Improve environmental characterization :
 - Consideration of previous years, better differentiation of experimental sites...
 - Use of a growth simulation model (GO+: based on environmental characteristics of each site (stand density, groundwater height)) to incorporate more explanatory parameters into the annual index (soil water reserve, evapotranspiration demand)
- Extend to other inter-ring phenotypic traits (ex: average ring density)
- Construct NoR for intra-ring growth



